

New Orleans Republican OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 30, 1871.

A delicate female partook of twenty-eight different dishes at a Chicago hotel dinner.

Miss Spaulding, M. D., of Sandusky, Ohio, anapuated a man's leg a few days ago.

Governor Warmoth has appointed Stephen J. Vienna a member of the board of trustees for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

A religious convention in Iowa has been unable to decide whether or not croquet playing is sinful.

The title of European passenger travel has turned for the season. Americans are beginning to come back to America.

An Indianapolis male parent gave his ructious baby too much soothing syrup, and now he needs soothing himself.

Money is said to be the sinews of war. It is equally the sinews of marriage. Without it no couple can carry the war on.

The boy who wished he was a fountain, so that he might always be playing, didn't reflect that a fountain doesn't play unless it works well.

A sensitive old bachelor says that pretty girls always affect him just as ornamental confectionery does—they give him the heartburn.

James Stephens, formerly Fenian "Head Centre," is said to have been taken in partnership by a wealthy Bordeaux wine merchant, and is coming to America to sell wines.

We are requested to state that in consequence of the sudden and dangerous illness of the proprietor and editor of the Mitrail, lease, that paper will not be published the present week.

The Sheriff sells at auction, this evening at five o'clock, on a vacant lot in the rear of the bakery in the triangle buildings, two large iron tanks, or cisterns, of the capacity of about 18,000 gallons together. See advertisement.

New York clergymen are reaping a harvest in marriage fees, there now being more than a hundred weddings a week in that city. Alarmed at the absence of young men at the watering places, the belles have rushed home and named the day with great enthusiasm.

Watches made his New York debut on Monday night, and disappointed the critics. They say that he has a robust, but not a sweet voice, which may be said of others than Watchel; that he is not equal to DeFranc; did not bring out his chest C; used falsetto lavishly; is fifty-two years old, and was otherwise objectionable.

It is always well to be prepared for emergencies. A gentleman was strongly advancing his claims to read his lecture to mansions in the skies, when an argumentative lady said: "But suppose you don't get to heaven after all?" "Oh, well," was the reply, "I have made ample preparations to go to some other place."

A San Francisco lady proposes as a partial remedy for the social evil that every single man having a salary of a certain amount over the wages of the majority of working women be compelled to pay into a treasury for the purpose a certain amount, to accord with his salary each month, to be divided among the single women of the city.

Bainbridge, Georgia, is in a fair way to recover from the waste of war—at least in one direction. They have about fifteen hundred inhabitants, and the city records show an average of five new babies per week. When the percentage falls off, a woman will catch up by having twins, and often triplets. One woman is doing well and nursing a quartette.

Rev. Dr. Osgood, in an article on the influence of Goethe in America, says: "The ever-womanly, the true woman soul, is coming nearer to us and within all this smoke and storm of woman's rights agitation, in spite of it, there will appear a new and fairer vision of the nature and destiny of a woman as our earthly companion and our heavenly helper."

The Duchess of St. Albans, whose death was announced by cable a few days ago, was the youngest and most charming lady of her rank in England. She died in her second confinement, the first having been attended by peculiarly melancholy circumstances, inasmuch as her father, General Charles Gray, lay dying in an adjoining apartment.

An independent young woman, Josie Mitchell, poor herself, but having a number of rich relatives in Missouri, determined to make her own livelihood rather than be supported by others. She accordingly became a telegraph operator in St. Charles, and had not been there two years before she received her reward in the form of a legacy of \$20,000 left her by an uncle.

Dr. S. G. Howe, one of the San Domingo commissioners, has written another long review of the San Domingo question, in the course of which he makes the announcement that a new project of a treaty has been written, and that diplomatic relations looking to a continued occupation of Sanama Bay actually exist. The article is well written and worth reading.

Colonel James T. Tucker, agent of the Illinois Central railroad, who left this city for the Northwest on the twentieth of July, per steamer James Howard, has returned to the city with the usual signs of physical improvement pertaining to those who succeed in getting away for a month or two. Now that the colonel has returned, we may expect more activity in the freight business between here and Cairo.

The business men of our city who have been absent on business and pleasure trips to different parts of the world, are fast returning. Among the latest arrivals we are pleased to note the arrival of Charles T. Howard, Esq., the president of that sound and solvent institution, the Louisiana State Lottery. He has had the benefit, during the past few weeks, of a pleasant journey to sections of his own country never before visited by him; and, we should judge, has been pleased with all he saw and heard. He is in excellent health and spirits, and will enter upon the business and pleasure season just commencing with a determination to help make life pleasant in New Orleans.

THE EXPORTS OF NEW ORLEANS. The exports of New Orleans, according to a statement made by the Philadelphia Price Current, based upon information received from departments of the general government, are next in importance to the city of New York. The returns for the fiscal year 1870-71 make the exports of New York \$209,972,471, and that of New Orleans \$107,658,042. The exports of eight other cities for the same year are given as follows: San Francisco \$32,186,021, Savannah \$29,749,053, Mobile \$22,422,621, Philadelphia \$16,903,072, Galveston \$14,869,601, Baltimore \$14,330,248, Boston \$12,251,267, Charleston \$10,772,071.

According to this showing, New Orleans has already a foreign trade over six times as large as Philadelphia—the next largest city in the United States to New York. We repeat these facts at this time to show the standing of New Orleans as a great commercial centre. And if she has achieved this important position under all the disadvantages that have surrounded her—disadvantages that are susceptible of being removed by the energy and enterprise of man—is it not plainly manifest that, with a proper exertion on the part of her business men, capitalists, real estate owners and public men, she may within the next twenty-five years bring her exports up in amount to the first city in the Union? For many long years the material interest of this city has suffered from the want of a sufficient depth of water at the mouth of the Mississippi river to admit the ingress and egress of the largest size vessels that traverse the ocean. There has never been a certainty that even vessels drawing no more than seventeen or eighteen feet of water could at all times pass the bars that accumulate at the mouth of the river. This has been a most unfortunate obstacle to the growth of trade in this city. At times the depth of water has been considerably less than seventeen feet at the passes.

What other city of the same size, amount of taxable property and natural advantages possessed by New Orleans, would have suffered so materially from a cause that can be remedied? How long would the people of New York allow obstructions at Sandy Hook to prevent the arrival and departure of vessels from that port? We believe that no other city of the size and prospects of this would have so long neglected obtaining the proper depth of water as an outlet for the magnificent river that flows by this city; and we know that the people of the city of New York would not be long in surmounting like obstacles to its foreign and domestic commerce. There must be an outlet to the Mississippi sufficient for the demands of commerce, and if the merchants, property holders and public men of Louisiana move in the matter properly and vigorously, the aid of the national government can be had in the way that will speedily remedy the evil. This is one of the disadvantages that New Orleans has had to contend with. The science and energy of man can surmount this difficulty.

Another great disadvantage to our city has existed here in the shape of contagious fevers that frequently assume an epidemic form. The want of a proper system of drainage, it is believed, has caused the sickness that has prevailed here to an alarming extent in the past. Our city authorities, acting under a State law, have commenced a system of drainage that is intended to drain not only the city, but the swamp lands in its rear. When this work is completed it is believed another obstacle will be removed that has stood in the way of the growth of trade in New Orleans.

Remove the two great disadvantages named, that have materially retarded the growth of the trade of this city in the past, and give us a population to develop the vast resources of Louisiana, and railroads to connect us with Texas and the material parts of our own and adjoining States that form the Mississippi Valley, and who is there that can not see that, with these aids, and the growing trade that must come from the great West by means of our immense river navigation, in course of time the commerce of this city must exceed even that of New York?

As we have often said before, New Orleans has the position to make her one of the great commercial centres of the New World. It only requires a proper spirit on the part of her business men, public men, and the men who are known as landlords, to aid in the work of extending her commerce. Let them move vigorously in the work of opening the mouth of the Mississippi to a sufficient depth; to the work of giving us railroad connection with Texas; and urge on the system of drainage already commenced, and the results will soon be visible in augmented trade.

PRESIDENT THIERS. The position which has been taken by President Thiers in his recent message to the French Assembly, relative to the government which he desires to establish for his country, shows that he has not been improved by the events of the past four months. That he has been a moderate monarchist up to the overthrow of the government of the late emperor is well known, but it was supposed that his opinions had become changed, and that he was favorably inclined to the establishment of a republic. In this, it seems we are doomed to be disappointed, if the statement which appears in his recent message is to be relied upon, and it may now be doubted whether, after all his frank and loyal expressions of devotion to a republic which were made during the last days of the empire, he was at heart anything but a monarchist. He was continually rising in his place, and laying his hand on his heart to emphasize some utterance of faithful adherence to republican principles. "I am too old a man," he would say, "to be tempted by anything which ambition could offer me." Like Andrew Johnson, in his declaration to the colored people of this country, that "he would be their Moses to lead them out of their bondage."

Thiers announced his intention to become the Washington of his people and country. The deputies, as the representatives of the people of France, resolved to give him the opportunity of proving whether he was sincere in his expressions of loyalty and republicanism, and so elected him as the chief executive of the French government. Well was it that he did not have all the power which he sought to obtain, and a three years' extension of his office. Since the exposure of the tricky and eccentric traits of this chief of executive power in France, by a writer of prominence, the worst opinion of the veteran politician is now fully confirmed by his own act.

In taking leave of the Assembly and remanding them back to their constituents, he frankly desires the deputies to "ascertain from their constituents at home whether the country wishes for reconstruction based on the glorious tradition of a thousand years, or for the abandonment of the ship of state to a torrent leading to an unknown future." This expression evidently shows the bias of his mind and the bent of his inclination. His language is plain enough and means that he has, in his mind, and perhaps in his portfolio, a beautiful scheme of a dynastic constitution, that will make the country happy forever, if adopted in the spirit of faith. So the want of confidence in M. Thiers, as a faithful and patriotic republican executive, was fully justified, and the people of France have done well to doubt the declarations and professions of one who pretended republicanism was only a mask which he wore while committing the Assembly to a prolongation of his powers, which they wisely refused to do.

Information has been received in this city to the effect that the surveying party under the command of Colonel Smith will complete the survey of the Ouachita river from Monroe to Red river during the coming October. This work was authorized by Congress as a preliminary step toward removing the obstructions in the Ouachita river, and rendering its navigation good from Monroe to Red river. As New Orleans has a large interest in the improvement of all navigable streams within the State of Louisiana, we are glad to herald the information that the work on Ouachita river has actually been commenced, with a view to its completion, by authority of Congress.

The Bee having completely broken in its evidence, now implores the REPUBLICAN to come to its rescue and "make a clean breast of it." We decline to help you out of your scrape, neighbor. When you wished to parade the business of the REPUBLICAN before the public, you should have come to us for your information before you put your foot in it. But as you relied upon your own acuteness to help your case, we must still leave you there, especially as the subject is one in which the public has no great concern. We have no time to devote to the gratification of private curiosity.

BUT ONE CASE. Dr. White, President of the Board of Health, informs us that there is but one case of yellow fever under treatment in the city. There are one or two in a state of safe convalescence who have been discharged by their physicians. There has been no new case reported for three days, and no deaths from yellow fever for six. These facts show a satisfactory condition of the public health, so far as yellow fever is concerned.

ON CARONDELET STREET. The stock market opened yesterday like an oyster—only with a considerable expenditure of leverage. Levee stock went up another notch, and was quoted at \$7 1/2 50. Sales were not heavy. The popular figure seemed to be \$7 3/4, though 100 shares are reported sold at \$7.50 cash. The stock now goes up of itself, in view of and anticipating the rise when the company does in truth what they have promised in prospective for so long; go to work. The interest of outsiders is now apparent, showing the great appreciation in which the paper is now held.

The following transactions took place in Waterworks yesterday: A broker, 500 shares at 17 1/2c, 217 at the same, 300 at 25c, 1000 at 32 1/2c, 1000 at 35c, 300 at 30c. He sold 217 and 200 at 17 1/2c and 2000 shares at 40c; 1000 shares were sold at 40c, 300 at 35c and 200 at 37 1/2c. We were unable to ascertain upon what facts these sales were made.

To quarantine a Canton bound railroad train to stop the ingress of its passengers, is something like blockading Camp street to stop people from crossing the neutral ground of Canal street, there being twenty different routes from light to select. This quarantine has fallen through, but that at Galvestone—the depot of supplies to Texas—still, unfortunately, remains in force. The effect is to lock up all but the cotton business, as supplies can not be transmitted under such circumstances.

Flour, provisions, bacon, pork and corn are all restricted and quiet, and a falling off in sales is noticed, except for filling local orders. Even jobbing, usually independent of calm reason or cold philosophy, of storms at sea, or political commotion, is laid out flat by the Texas quarantine. The Morgan line threatens to withdraw, as vessels can not be run under such circumstances with profit.

The characteristics of the cotton market yesterday were irregular, prices showing the uncertainty of opinion regarding the coming crop. From a gentleman of an interesting practical turn, one of those who, without much trouble, can estimate the number of cotton bolls on a street or where he may be passing, we learn the prospects of the coming crop are gloomy indeed. Having traveled through the fat cotton parishes of this State, in some instances extending his observations so far as to ride through the cotton fields, he confirms the worst reports of the effect both of the weather and the worms. Bolls no larger than a hickory nut have been destroyed. Rains and wet have produced an absolute abandonment of one-half the large fields. In places where the planter has not been ambitious, and where the stands can be well cultivated, the crop looks promising, but the general complaint is that rains, breeding worms and engendering grasses, have rendered necessary so much labor to bring out the full strength of the plant, as to render the cultivation of the whole profligate. He has taken voluminous notes of his voyage, and will embody them in a report for information of the trade. Nor is he alone in his estimate of two million and a half, if that. A stream of letters, solicited and unsolicited, in the main confirm his own statements. These and other reports unite upon the following conclusions: There is ten per cent less acreage of cotton planted this year. Of the acres sown and worked (in bulk), at least twenty-five per cent will be lost by grasses and vermicular ravages, making, in all, thirty-five per cent less than the last year's receipts to be had. On the other hand, the late dry weather, and the probabilities of cool, dry times during picking, have already encouraged a hope of longer crops than could be found to "spring eternal in the human breast" a week ago. The long crop men are gaining confidence. To give all the intelligence on this point is the duty of newspapers, but as for an opinion, when, for every cotton "why, there is a wherefore" for each bad, a good view; and, in fact, there is not a stand now taken, no matter on what side, but what has letters, observations, the records of the past, theory of probabilities, to buttress it, no matter how high soever it may tower toward the celestial heights of over-

THE QUARANTINE AT GALVESTON. This subject has been treated at length in our issue of yesterday, therefore we will only add a few words to-day. The establishment of a quarantine at Galveston inflicts not only serious injury on the commerce of this city, but will also work great hardship on the people of Texas, who are obliged to depend on this city for their supplies of provisions, etc., while only a few individuals will actually be benefited by this interruption in trade.

The damage to this city, in fact, the damage to both sides, is incalculable, and can be appreciated only by those who are aware of the extent of the commerce that is, now a days, carried on between the two places.

If there were really any cause for alarm, we should quietly submit to this imposition; but all accounts prove there is not the slightest cause for this action. The statement of Governor Warmoth, Collector Casey and Dr. White, president of the Board of Health, should certainly quiet the fears of Governor Davis, of Texas, and induce him at once to rescind his order.

Information has been received in this city to the effect that the surveying party under the command of Colonel Smith will complete the survey of the Ouachita river from Monroe to Red river during the coming October. This work was authorized by Congress as a preliminary step toward removing the obstructions in the Ouachita river, and rendering its navigation good from Monroe to Red river. As New Orleans has a large interest in the improvement of all navigable streams within the State of Louisiana, we are glad to herald the information that the work on Ouachita river has actually been commenced, with a view to its completion, by authority of Congress.

The Bee having completely broken in its evidence, now implores the REPUBLICAN to come to its rescue and "make a clean breast of it." We decline to help you out of your scrape, neighbor. When you wished to parade the business of the REPUBLICAN before the public, you should have come to us for your information before you put your foot in it. But as you relied upon your own acuteness to help your case, we must still leave you there, especially as the subject is one in which the public has no great concern. We have no time to devote to the gratification of private curiosity.

BUT ONE CASE. Dr. White, President of the Board of Health, informs us that there is but one case of yellow fever under treatment in the city. There are one or two in a state of safe convalescence who have been discharged by their physicians. There has been no new case reported for three days, and no deaths from yellow fever for six. These facts show a satisfactory condition of the public health, so far as yellow fever is concerned.

ON CARONDELET STREET. The stock market opened yesterday like an oyster—only with a considerable expenditure of leverage. Levee stock went up another notch, and was quoted at \$7 1/2 50. Sales were not heavy. The popular figure seemed to be \$7 3/4, though 100 shares are reported sold at \$7.50 cash. The stock now goes up of itself, in view of and anticipating the rise when the company does in truth what they have promised in prospective for so long; go to work. The interest of outsiders is now apparent, showing the great appreciation in which the paper is now held.

The following transactions took place in Waterworks yesterday: A broker, 500 shares at 17 1/2c, 217 at the same, 300 at 25c, 1000 at 32 1/2c, 1000 at 35c, 300 at 30c. He sold 217 and 200 at 17 1/2c and 2000 shares at 40c; 1000 shares were sold at 40c, 300 at 35c and 200 at 37 1/2c. We were unable to ascertain upon what facts these sales were made.

To quarantine a Canton bound railroad train to stop the ingress of its passengers, is something like blockading Camp street to stop people from crossing the neutral ground of Canal street, there being twenty different routes from light to select. This quarantine has fallen through, but that at Galvestone—the depot of supplies to Texas—still, unfortunately, remains in force. The effect is to lock up all but the cotton business, as supplies can not be transmitted under such circumstances.

Flour, provisions, bacon, pork and corn are all restricted and quiet, and a falling off in sales is noticed, except for filling local orders. Even jobbing, usually independent of calm reason or cold philosophy, of storms at sea, or political commotion, is laid out flat by the Texas quarantine. The Morgan line threatens to withdraw, as vessels can not be run under such circumstances with profit.

The characteristics of the cotton market yesterday were irregular, prices showing the uncertainty of opinion regarding the coming crop. From a gentleman of an interesting practical turn, one of those who, without much trouble, can estimate the number of cotton bolls on a street or where he may be passing, we learn the prospects of the coming crop are gloomy indeed. Having traveled through the fat cotton parishes of this State, in some instances extending his observations so far as to ride through the cotton fields, he confirms the worst reports of the effect both of the weather and the worms. Bolls no larger than a hickory nut have been destroyed. Rains and wet have produced an absolute abandonment of one-half the large fields. In places where the planter has not been ambitious, and where the stands can be well cultivated, the crop looks promising, but the general complaint is that rains, breeding worms and engendering grasses, have rendered necessary so much labor to bring out the full strength of the plant, as to render the cultivation of the whole profligate. He has taken voluminous notes of his voyage, and will embody them in a report for information of the trade. Nor is he alone in his estimate of two million and a half, if that. A stream of letters, solicited and unsolicited, in the main confirm his own statements. These and other reports unite upon the following conclusions: There is ten per cent less acreage of cotton planted this year. Of the acres sown and worked (in bulk), at least twenty-five per cent will be lost by grasses and vermicular ravages, making, in all, thirty-five per cent less than the last year's receipts to be had. On the other hand, the late dry weather, and the probabilities of cool, dry times during picking, have already encouraged a hope of longer crops than could be found to "spring eternal in the human breast" a week ago. The long crop men are gaining confidence. To give all the intelligence on this point is the duty of newspapers, but as for an opinion, when, for every cotton "why, there is a wherefore" for each bad, a good view; and, in fact, there is not a stand now taken, no matter on what side, but what has letters, observations, the records of the past, theory of probabilities, to buttress it, no matter how high soever it may tower toward the celestial heights of over-

THE QUARANTINE AT GALVESTON. This subject has been treated at length in our issue of yesterday, therefore we will only add a few words to-day. The establishment of a quarantine at Galveston inflicts not only serious injury on the commerce of this city, but will also work great hardship on the people of Texas, who are obliged to depend on this city for their supplies of provisions, etc., while only a few individuals will actually be benefited by this interruption in trade.

The damage to this city, in fact, the damage to both sides, is incalculable, and can be appreciated only by those who are aware of the extent of the commerce that is, now a days, carried on between the two places.

If there were really any cause for alarm, we should quietly submit to this imposition; but all accounts prove there is not the slightest cause for this action. The statement of Governor Warmoth, Collector Casey and Dr. White, president of the Board of Health, should certainly quiet the fears of Governor Davis, of Texas, and induce him at once to rescind his order.

Wrought fancy. Sales yesterday were marked in favor of buyers. Factors yielded, and went down with the tow of the current. Consequently the number of bales disposed of can not fall short of sixteen hundred. This is evidence that the short crop and high price motif, which has been persistently dug out and has encompassed factors in an entrenched position, has been bridged and the castle stormed.

It is implanted in every human mind an established idea of justice. In the savage breast as well as in the tutored brain of civilized man; a vague, undefined instinct in the one, a principle established by study, thought, a careful attention in the other. And yet it is often the case that the savage instinct which has been nourished and tutored is but a warped and perverted ideal, which becomes a semblance of justice through prejudices pre-existing in its favor.

"God made the country; man made the town." So, in the first instance, God places within us the instinct of justice; in the second, man makes our practice of it, which is generally deemed justice and passes by that name.

We are very prone to consider that we are doing what is right; that we have, perchance, performed a very benevolent act, and to feel in our hearts that we should be rewarded for it; and if a misfortune befall us, too, exclaim that we have not had justice done. Now, whom do we accuse of injustice? Who but the Immortal Being who notes the fall of the sparrow? He who is mercy and justice combined? Were we to reap strict justice, measure for measure, eye for an eye, and tooth for a tooth, what good things would fall for our share of life? Does not each day bear a load of wicked deed, careless word, or unkind act, upon its fair countenance? Still, if one deed, word or act of kindness be written there, too, it redeems the record and washes away its stains. This is divine justice. Not such the measure that we erring mortals mete out to each other. If a brother has fallen, a sister strayed, each searches his vocabulary for the largest word-stone it contains to cast it at the offender. "He that is without sin among you, let him cast the first stone." This is divine justice; human justice says "throw your stones, hit him hard, he has sinned and he must be punished."

Thus we live and administer justice, such as it is from the standard which we make as so full of frailties, have erected. Make judge and jury of ourselves (but never the prisoner, oh, no) we never "put ourselves in his place"; hear and condemn the wayward brother without an idea of the motives which influenced him, and which, perhaps, exculpate him, and pass sentence on him, which sentence, being passed, we resolve our judgship and juryship into officers, and propose to execute justice as we have determined it to be.

We never see an inch below the surface. We see or hear something to our neighbor's disadvantage, apparently, and hurry to give it publicity. We do not ferret out the whole story, but just catch at that small portion which is apparent, without inquiry into it, and put it before the world to his discredit, and the virtuous world calls for justice; justice for the wrong-doer. But when the truth is pursued and brought to light, and the man discovered to be innocent, no one is in a hurry to do justice by making amends for what he may have said or done to spread the slander, nor does he who started the hue and cry take half the trouble to disseminate the circumstances which occasioned it. Not he. He says, perhaps, to himself, "I was mistaken," but it never occurred to him that he, who has clamored so loudly for justice, is the perpetrator of its opposite. He looks upon himself as an honest worker for the good of the human family, while, in reality, he is one of the mainstays of mistrust, suspicion and unhappiness, instead of a votary at the much-abused shrine of justice.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Police Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. ad 29 1/2

JACOB OTT, BUILDER. 184.....Delord Street.....184 (Tivoli Circle). ad 29 1/2

ORLEANS INFIRMARY. 142.....Canal Street.....142 Conducted by Dr. CHOPPIN & BEARD, D. W. BRICKELL and J. D. BELINS. Postoffice Box No. 67. Dr. S. CHOPPIN—GENERAL SURGERY, Diseases of the BLADDER, UTERUS and RECTUM. Dr. C. BEARD—DISEASES OF THE EYE and EAR. Dr. D. W. BRICKELL—Medical and Surgical Diseases of FEMALES. Dr. J. D. BELINS—DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, HEART and THROAT. Dr. J. D. BELINS provided. Fare and accommodation FIRST CLASS. CONSULTATION HOURS from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. ad 29 1/2

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. 73.....Camp street.....73 ad 29 1/2

TO COTTON CLAIMANTS And Others, Claiming Indemnity for Value of Property Seized or Destroyed by the United States Forces During the War. The undersigned has superior facilities to effect a prompt and quick dispatch of business before the Court of Claims sitting in Washington City. Cotton claimants, or those having claims for other property seized or destroyed by the United States forces during the war, will do well to apply, without delay, to

MRS. C. EDMONSTON, United States Claims Agent, At the office of Fred. B. Karhart, Notary and Attorney, No. 69 Canal street, New Orleans. Refers to: Avenida Brothers, No. 125 Common street. General J. H. Spitzer, Member of Congress. Hon. S. Belden, Attorney General, Louisiana. Hon. Judge Abel, First District Court, New Orleans, Louisiana. Hon. A. J. Noyher, Louisiana State Senate. Hon. C. W. Lowell, Postmaster, New Orleans. Hon. H. C. Dibble, Eighth District Court, New Orleans. ad 29 1/2

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED Family Sewing Machine. THE ONLY RELIABLE MACHINE IN EXISTENCE. Six Hundred and Fifty Thousand In daily use is sufficient evidence of its superiority. Call and examine, or send for circular and samples of work. WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO., No. 7 and 9 Camp street, General Southern Agents. ad 29 1/2

Smith's Palmaric Syrup and Smith's Life Tonic. And may be taken either separately or together. It is extremely agreeable to the taste and absolutely harmless. Facts warrant the opinion that nothing else will be taken for Scrofulous Diseases, and especially for Coughs, Catarrhs, Bronchitis and Consumption, so soon as the use of this extraordinary remedy become fully known. G. H. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, No. 29 Magazine street. ad 29 1/2

FALL COSTUMES. The opening of our first importation of FALL COSTUMES will take place on Monday, the Twenty-fifth instant. We invite the ladies to call and examine these goods, as they are from THE BEST FACTORIES IN PARIS. And are purchased under most advantageous circumstances. D. H. HOLMES, No. 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon streets. ad 29 1/2

OUTDOOR AND FURNITURE SALES. J. B. WALTON, AUCTIONEER. 102.....Common Street.....102 Respectfully announces that he will attend personally to all outdoor or Furniture sales, as well as to Real Estate and other business, and will sell at public sale of that description particularly. ad 29 1/2

POTOMAC ROE HERRING. In KITS and QUARTER BARRELS (the first of the season), just received and for sale by PACKWOOD & BROTHER, No. 26 1/2 217. ad 29 1/2

BALTIMORE EYE WHISKY. Baker's justly celebrated OLD EYE WHISKY. Kept always on hand, in lots to suit purchasers. by PACKWOOD & BROTHER, No. 26 1/2 217. ad 29 1/2

REOPENING. SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS. The public have long desired the establishment of a Mart, where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Fixings could be had, where they could see and compare the workings of one machine with another, and select from the different makes the machine best suited to the use to which they desired to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you to 118 Canal street. Agents wanted. ad 29 1/2

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE. ELKIN & CO., No. 168 Canal Street. Are receiving new and elegant styles of VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAM CARPETS, RUGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CURTAINS, etc. ad 29 1/2

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. IMPROVED AND NEW UNDER-FEED WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Unrivalled for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and BEAUTY. Easiest to learn to manage. On easy terms of payment, at TWENTY DOLLARS LESS than machines controlled by "the monopoly." Warranted to do perfect work. Rooms at General Southern Agency, No. 125 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. Agents, W. A. TRUE & CO., 401 1/2 So. 10th St. ad 29 1/2

NEW ORLEANS SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY. Attention is particularly directed to my SILVER TABLE WARE, such as SPOONS, FORKS, ETC. Prices as low as at any Northern manufactory and CHEAPER THAN IN ANY HOUSE IN NEW ORLEANS. Quality and style equal to any. Full guarantee given in all cases. Every description of Knives, Blades, Military Belt-plates, Sword Mountings, etc., manufactured in the most artistic manner and at low prices. A. HIMMEL, Proprietor, 404 1/2 1/2 St. No. 186 Poydras street. ad 29 1/2

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 25, 1871. Whereas, an act of the Legislature approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews coming from such place or places.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, I, issue this my proclamation, and declare the places hereinafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health, to take effect on and after the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1871. Any violation of the quarantine laws as here proclaimed will be severely punished.

The places which are hereby declared infected as aforesaid are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Matanzas Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jamel and Port au Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadalupe, Cape Henry, Yucatan, Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguna, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para Cayenne, Buenos Ayres, in South America; and Nassau, New Providence, etc.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1871, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fifth. By the Governor H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana. GEORGE R. BAKER, Secretary of State. ad 29 1/2

THE NEW LOUISIANA REMEDY FOR SCROFULOUS DISEASES. A new and remarkable remedy for CONSUMPTION and all other SCROFULOUS DISEASES has been found in the swamp of Louisiana. It is a blood purifier of the most powerful character, and is so simple in its nature that it can be taken by the most delicate and infirm. It is a blood purifier of the most powerful character, and is so simple in its nature that it can be taken by the most delicate and infirm. It is a blood purifier of the most powerful character, and is so simple in its nature that it can be taken by the most delicate and infirm.

THE GREAT WESTERN REMEDY. Is a Certain and Speedy Cure for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Kidney complaint, General Debility, Typhoid, Cholera, Cholera and Fever, etc. Whole pages from influential citizens, testifying to the disease dispelling and health-promoting qualities of the GREAT WESTERN REMEDY, will be furnished on application. Sold by All First-Class Druggists. 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, \$1, and \$1.50 per Bottle. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. AARON DAVIS, Discoverer and Manufacturer, 333 Washington Street, Newark, N. J. To be obtained of the Manufacturer at Wholesale and Retail, or at DEMAS BARKER'S CITY, and HALL & RICKLE'S, Agents in NEW ORLEANS. ad 29 1/2

DENTIST—DR. ALLEN, No. 13 DELORD street, near Canal, will attend personally to all cases of toothache, decayed teeth, etc. His office is situated at No. 46 Camp street. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 8 P. M. to 9 A. M. He can be consulted at his home, except when engaged in visiting, on Saturdays. ad 29 1/2

DOCTOR BELDEN, HOMOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. Has removed his residence to the corner of St. Joseph and Magazine streets. His office is situated at No. 46 Camp street. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 8 P. M. to 9 A. M. He can be consulted at his home, except when engaged in visiting, on Saturdays. ad 29 1/2

MACHINERY. ARMSTRONG'S FOUNDRY AND ROILER MANUFACTORY. Corner of Rato and New Levee streets. NEW ORLEANS, LA. W. J. J. ARMSTRONG, Manager. Manufacturer of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Corn Mills, Draining Machines, and all kinds of Machinery, and all kinds of Castings, and all kinds of Iron and Steel Work, and all kinds of Machinery, and all kinds of Castings, and all kinds of Iron and Steel Work, and all kinds of Machinery, and all kinds of Castings, and all kinds of Iron and Steel Work, and all kinds of Machinery, and all kinds of Castings, and all kinds of Iron and Steel Work, and all kinds of Machinery, and all kinds of Castings, and all kinds of