

New Orleans Republican OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 4, 1871. There were ninety-two cholera deaths in Constantinople last Saturday.

Governor Warmoth has appointed Charles Nettleton commissioner of deeds for Louisiana in New York City.

A meeting of the Board of City School Directors will be held this evening in the Council Chamber of the City Hall.

A heroic father in Montreal chose fine and imprisonment rather than tell the census man the ages of his unmarried daughters.

The thermometer was down to 66° yesterday at 8 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 P. M. This is an unusual evenness of temperature for New Orleans.

A tourist in Japan looked on at the burning of a corpse at a funeral until "the skull went bang," when he left, somewhat nauseated.

No trains came in or went out over the Mobile road yesterday, except that from Ocean Springs in the morning. The track will be all right to-day.

Mrs. H. M. Walton, correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle, is doing Denver and Colorado. She is a very energetic and wide-awake newspaper man.

The Memphis Appeal, bowed down with woe, makes inquiry: "What can fill an empty pocket with greenbacks, or pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow?"

The quantity of rain that fell yesterday was greater than during any twenty-four hours for several years. According to Mr. Frigiero, ten and six-tenths inches fell.

Sealed proposals for the sale of seven wharf bonds will be received by John S. Walton, Esq., Administrator of Finance, until Saturday, the fourteenth instant, at 11 A. M.

The charter of the town of Shiloboro, better known as Bay St. Louis, has expired. The town is now within the limits of Harrison county, and not Hancock county, as heretofore.

Among those who have recently returned from a Northern tour we may name Mr. Charles E. Halstead, of the Itherville News, to whom we are under obligations for late Western papers.

The Galveston Bulletin says of the quarantine, "that it is not warranted by the latest health news, and is of incalculable injury to Galveston, and should not take effect without the sternest necessity."

John C. Breckinridge is now one of the hardest working lawyers in Kentucky, and is likely to make a good deal of money by his profession. He seldom discusses politics in these days, having discovered that they are in no sense remunerative.

A Democratic paper says that Governor Haight, of California, was defeated because he "desired to protect the State from extravagant expenditure." The Democrats of New York seem to be pretty well guarded against defeat from that cause.

The Opelousas Journal says: "We are informed that there is considerable sickness in some parts of the parish, caused, most probably, by the very wet summer. Opelousas, as usual, is healthy. Its natural drainage is so good that its health is never disturbed by miasmatic influences."

One of the most gloomy and uncomfortable days of the year was yesterday. At daybreak the streets and boulevards were flooded, and there were grave difficulties in going anywhere. This blockade was general, and continued till a late hour. The remainder of the day was rainy and dark.

In consequence of a portion of the track in the vicinity of Frenier being submerged yesterday by the heavy rains, no trains went out or came in over the Jackson railroad. The train due here at half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning was expected in during last night. Travel will be resumed as usual this morning.

Colonel John H. Lippard, commissioner of immigration for the State of Texas, has arrived in this city from Galveston. He left that port on Friday, the twenty eighth ultimo, on the steamer Harlan, of the Morgan line, and had a stormy passage. The health of Galveston was never better than now.

One of the victims of the Vidalia yellow fever is that exemplary gentleman, Mr. Bennett Hitecock, tax collector of Concord parish. Mr. Hitecock, however, lacking faith in the fatality of the disease, concluded to recover, and yesterday visited the REPUBLICAN office three times to acquaint some one of the fact.

It is now thrown out by newspapers at the South, as a brand to fire the Southern mind, that Webster's Dictionary is gotten up in the interests of the Radicals, and intended by its definitions to "justify the damnable usurpations now driving the country into the vortex of consolidated despotism." On the other hand, Worcester's is said to present explanations perfectly harmless to the sensitive Southerners.

Yesterday was a stormy day, and owing to interruptions of travel on the railroads no mails were received over the Jackson or Mobile routes. So the hard-working post-office clerks in the newspaper department had an opportunity to clear the decks, and thus we were placed in possession of the Baton Rouge Journal of the twentieth ultimo. It takes only three days and two or three hours to get New York papers through, while Baton Rouge is from four, ten to nineteen days away.

It has been discovered by means of official inquiries that on the first of October next 1000 families, at least, in Berlin, will find themselves without dwellings, very few of which are to be had in the city at a yearly rent of 400 thalers (sixty pounds) and above. In the suburbs, of course, a habitation may be pretty easily found by those who are able and willing to pay this price; but both in Berlin and its neighborhood there is a great scarcity of small dwellings costing from sixty to one hundred thalers a year. For some time past speculators have almost exclusively built elegant and costly edifices, so that no increased accommodation has been provided for the humbler classes. Of course the evil has been greatly intensified by the immense and continually increasing stream of immigration toward the city from other parts of Germany.

THE STEADY GROWTH OF NEW ORLEANS.

The enemies of New Orleans and the enemies of republicanism flock together when a general attack is to be made, and when they have done so, they are nothing more than a collection of very small animals. Fluke's Bulletin, printed in quite a flourishing little town, of large pretensions, located on delicate ground, works up the following bit of romance and gives it to the Galvestonians as news:

The great cities of the West, such as St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago are not only reaching after, but are gradually securing the trade that has heretofore gone to New Orleans. While this decline of the Crescent City is a matter of deep regret, yet it is one that is to be attributed alone to the apathy among her business men.

The "romancing" of the Bulletin may be consoling to a few small traders in Galveston who are jealous of the Crescent City, but beyond this it can serve no good purpose; it can not serve as truth. We published a statement but a few days since, based upon statistical information received from departments of the general government, showing that New Orleans is now, next to New York, the largest exporting city in the United States.

We demonstrated that she has a foreign trade six times as large as Philadelphia, the next largest city in population, to New York, in this country. And we have to go only a step further, and quote from the returns made to the general government of the last census taken, to show how utterly false is the statement of the Bulletin in regard to what it is pleased to style the decline of the Crescent City. In 1860, New Orleans had a white population numbering 114,506, and a black population numbering 24,074. In 1870, her white population had increased to 140,923, and her black population to 50,456.

According to this authentic showing, New Orleans has gone on steadily to improve in growth within the last ten years, notwithstanding a portion of that time she was crushed from the effects of a disastrous civil war and a system of blockade enforced by the general government against Southern ports. Her total population now is near on to two hundred thousand. In 1860 it was only 138,670. And notwithstanding the blockade that destroyed her internal and external commerce for a time, and the war that took away thousands of her people, she has not shown the least evidence of decline, but has recovered from the effects of war and marched steadily on in the scale of improvement. She has not only increased her population since 1860 to one-third more than it was then, but she has actually reestablished her exporting trade and placed it upon a footing far in advance of all other American cities except New York.

This resuscitation of trade, it is true, is more the consequence of the natural advantages that New Orleans possesses as a great commercial center than the conduct of her business men. If they exerted themselves to make trade as do the merchants of St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago, there would be no inducement for the merchants of those cities to send their "drummers" South to entice away any portion of trade that, if left to find a market, would naturally come to New Orleans.

We are satisfied to have the merchants of other cities compete for all the trade that is worth having. They have a right to do it, and we honor their enterprise and energy, and even their boldness, in sending into Louisiana and Texas to secure trade that properly belongs here. We are not going to find fault with the merchants of St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, or Chicago, for doing this. Nor are we surprised at the course of Fluke's Bulletin. The proprietor of that paper is interested in building up Galveston. He makes his bread and butter there, and expects to profit by the growth of the place.

Well, we have no objection to the growth of Galveston, nor to the growth of any other city; for the growth of American cities must be received as good evidence of the growth and settlement of the country around them. We have often written with pride of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, San Francisco and other American cities. It is natural that an American should feel proud of these evidences of his country's greatness. We desire to see Galveston grow, because it is a portion of our country. We have seen it grow. In 1837—the first of January—there was but one house on the island. Now Galveston has, according to the last United States census, nearly fourteen thousand inhabitants. It is to be hoped that this flourishing little town may continue to grow; but we are satisfied that its growth can not be accelerated by a spirit of meanness exhibited by its business men and officials toward this city.

But while the course of the Bulletin can be excused, who of our citizens will excuse a paper here that gives currency to the Bulletin's romance in regard to New Orleans merely for the purpose of gaining an opportunity to attack a Republican municipal and State administration? Is it not as plain as the nose on your face that the organ of the Customhouse clique is ready to indorse any falsehood that is published about our city and its business prospects to gain an opportunity to falsely charge the consequences upon the Republican administrators of this State and city?

SOMETHING THAT APPEARS TO BE LOST. Some time ago we made a considerable noise over an order that was received in this city for a large shipment of corn from this port to France on a government order. The St. Louis Dispatch informs us now that a shipment of eighty thousand barrels of flour was made last week from New York on an order from the French government. Why is this? Is it cheaper to ship flour from St. Louis to Paris via New York than it is via New Orleans? Are our barges and steamboats and higher priced vehicles of transportation than railway cars? It costs a great deal of money to build nine hundred miles of railway, to stock it with cars, and to man them with brakemen, engineers and look-outs. And yet it seems that this can be done so as to compete for the carrying

others held, and were prepared to show quite different views.

Waterworks seems to have taken the place of old Ship Island, having an illimitable franchise unsecured, a large revenue not obtained, and being based upon a law which is not a law. "Not for Joe," was the response to all offers to sell yesterday, probably on account of the watery look of things generally and the liquidation, if not liquidation, of the Waterworks Company. As many as 3000 shares were sold at 16 cents and 2000 at 25 cents. A bystander having offered to buy 3000 shares at 30 cents, declined accepting on the ground that it was "after bank hours." Some event which will set up the stock is evidently anticipated; some "move" is on the tapis, but what it is—"whence it cometh and whither it goeth"—is a question foreign to the scope of this report.

The fact that stock always improves under anticipations in which there are many doubts, and grows no better very fast when reality stares it in the face, has been exemplified in Levee. The stock rose in ten days, in spite of efforts to batten it down, while the advertisement for proposals and other indications of a beginning of the work were anticipated but not realized. The appearance of the advertisement and the announcement that the engineer matter had been adjusted, was a signal for the stock to go down, and since Saturday it has fallen from \$9 to \$7.75. But its descent is slow. Stockholders part with their shares in reluctance, and not even then unless opportunities to "buy back" are good. The street was full of bears yesterday, a sure sign of an expected rise; for if there is one truth more self-evident than another, it is that bearing stock is done to buy, and buying to realize a profit—no one being willing to purchase a thing he believes worthless. Yesterday there were no sales made, if we except that of 100 shares bought at \$7.50 and sold at \$7.75. Tremendous leverage must be brought into play to make any reduction in Levee, and they who seek to bear it simply want to buy it, and we know what that means.

The statistical report of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange upon the street yesterday was alluded to as confirmation of all theories which had been "lying around loose" for some time past, and forming a basis for speculative prices. The proper committee have adhered, in the document submitted, strictly to the statements of their correspondents, and of themselves have given no opinions. In Mississippi these correspondents report that unfavorable weather has been general, and averages of the estimates locate the number of bales between one-half and two-thirds of the crop of last year. In Louisiana picking commenced from two to three weeks later than last season, and the average yield on the acre is "from one-half to five-eighths of a favorable picking season" (whatever that may mean). Reports from Alabama are limited, and the number produced is estimated at from one-half to three-fourths of last year. Arkansas sends conflicting statements, which place the production between five-eighths and three-fourths of the previous year. Texas sends the intelligence that the number of bales by the acre will be reduced one-half. A single correspondent from Tennessee estimates the yield at thirty-three per cent less than last year. One-half to three-fourths less than last year is the estimate from Georgia. In all the States reported, the weather has been put down as unfavorable and the crops unprospering. The circulars have been sent everywhere, and carry short crops everywhere they go. The report, however, affords no basis by which one may get at the number of acres planted, this being left entirely to conjecture. By some means the fact that at least ten per cent less in acreage has been planted, which, added to the prevailing estimates, would figure up the crop we are now receiving under two million of bales. True, deductions are left with the reader of the report, but this is the only conclusion to be reached.

All outdoor business was suspended yesterday, in consequence of the rains and winds, and everything in the cotton line, facts, hopes and fears, were as damp as the atmosphere was moist. Factors held on to their prices, having received Liverpool advices, which, coupled with those from New York, confirmed their wildest hopes. Prices are on the rise, and cotton fractions have a lively time of it, while the units remain where they were last week.

The Pionyeur has tracked itself to an entire new suit of type, in which it makes its appearance to great advantage. Our neighbor always looks well, so well, in fact, that before the public have time to see the necessity for a change of dress, the change is made.

The St. Louis Times does right in quoting from the letter referred to: "A letter from Messrs. Woods, Matthews & Co., of New Orleans, dated September 26, to a business house in this city, says that 'the reports of yellow fever in New Orleans are entirely false. There are some malignant fever cases, which have been distorted into yellow fever, but no ascertained case of yellow fever has yet been had.' Messrs. Woods, Matthews & Co. are gentlemen of the highest credibility."

OUR PERIODICAL COAL FAMINE. New Orleans is not to be blamed if she suffers now and then from a coal famine, since this is an evil that is liable to occur in any market so far away from the place of supply. Since Louisville and Cincinnati, both situated almost at the mouth of the coal pits, are now threatened with a want of coal, our occasional derangement of supplies is not to be wondered at.

ON CARONDELET STREET. Gold ruled yesterday at 115, running down the fractional eighths as low as 114, and the sales made were generally between these figures. Foreign exchange, just now, is unsettled. Some conversation was the result of a rejection by the city administrators of several bids for \$50,000 ten per cent bonds, lately advertised by the city. All the bids sent in were at a premium, and \$48,950 made up the aggregate of these. Six thousand dollars only were received at a premium of two per cent, on the ground that the city authorities had come to the determination to reject all bids under two per cent premium. This action was criticized by the bidders as invidious, while

A CARD.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-half single number ticket, No. 39,280, class N, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the prize of seven thousand dollars, on Saturday, September 20, 1871; said ticket having cost the sum of ten dollars, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

JOHN C. KOLMAN, Carrollton, Louisiana.

A CARD. NEW ORLEANS, October 2, 1871. The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-eighth single number ticket, No. 12,729, class N, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the prize of eight thousand dollars, on Saturday, September 20, 1871; said ticket having cost the sum of one dollar and twenty-cents, at the office, No. 8 St. Ann street, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

WILLIAM LATLIE, St. Philip street, Bayou St. John bridge.

A CARD. NEW ORLEANS, October 2, 1871. The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-eighth single number ticket, No. 12,729, class N, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the prize of eight thousand dollars, on Saturday, September 20, 1871; said ticket having cost the sum of one dollar and twenty-cents, at the office, No. 8 St. Ann street, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

AUGUSTIN LEDESMA, No. 222 St. Claude street.

A CARD. NEW ORLEANS, October 2, 1871. The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-fourth combination ticket, Nos. 6, 41, 63, class N, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the prize of six thousand dollars, on Saturday, September 20, 1871; said ticket having cost the sum of twenty-five cents, at the office corner Magazine street and Natchez alley, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

J. HALPIN, Warehouseman of Tea & Co., No. 127 1/2 street, between Chippewa and Folton streets.

GRAND FALL AND WINTER OPENING.

MRS. DOHERTY'S. On Monday, October 2, 1871.

JUST RECEIVED: A full assortment of Ladies' and Misses' HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, VAILS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS AND FRAMES.

A full line of VALENTINE LACES, EMBROIDERED JACKETS, HANDSOME SCARF SASH RIBBONS, NECK TIES, KID GLOVES, Fine French Shell, Vulcanite, Jet JEWELRY and FANS.

Genuine Weirly and J. B. Paris CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, BUSTLES AND UNDERCLOTHING.

Mrs. H. MOORIDGE will continue to have the control and superintendence of the DRESS and CLOAK MAKING DEPARTMENT. We do CUTTING and BASTING, and leave our work so plain that any one who can sew can finish.

Butterick's Celebrated Paper Patterns, CATALOGUES FURNISHED FREE. BONNETS AND HATS CLEANED AND ALTERED TO THE PRESENT FASHION.

Strangers visiting the city would do well to call at MRS. DOHERTY'S, Canal street, No. 96 NEAR CAMP.

NEW ORLEANS SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY. Attention is particularly directed to my SILVER TABLE WARE, such as SPOONS, FORKS, ETC.

Prices as low as any Northern manufactory and CHEAPER THAN ANY HOUSE IN NEW ORLEANS. Quality and style equal to any. Full guarantee given in all cases. Every description of Medals, Badges, Military Belt-pieces, Sword Mountings, etc., manufactured in the most artistic manner and at low prices.

A. HIMMEL, Proprietor, No. 156 Poydras street.

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICH, DENTAL SURGEON, 155 St. Charles Street, Corner Girard Street, one square above City Hall.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

REOPENING. The public have long desired the establishment of a MART, where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Findings could be had, where they could be seen and compared with one another, and selected from the different makes the machine best suited to the use to which they desired to apply to such a Mart we invite you at 150 Canal Street. Agents wanted.

M. K. HERBICK, General Agent.

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department. Whereas, an act of the Legislature approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish a 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 vessel, 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 proclamation, and declare the place hereafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with their crews, passengers and crews, 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 from 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, Bay on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Port Antonio, in the Island of Jamaica; Jarama and Port au Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campechy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Turpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Lagayra, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para Cayenne, Buenos Ayres, in South America; and Nassau, New Providence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this twenty-sixth day of May, A. D. 1871, and of the independence of the United States the thirty-fifth. By the Governor H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana.

GEORGE E. BOYD, Secretary of State.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets.

JACOB OTT, BUILDER. 184.....Belvidere street.....184 (Troll Circle)

NEW ORLEANS. Store fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new types for the REPUBLICAN. Also from T. H. Scott, agent, a new CAMPBELL BOOK PRESS, with all the latest improvements, which, in addition to our previous supply of Printing Machinery, will enable us to turn out work with dispatch, and in a style that can not be excelled in the South.

We have also in operation three first-class GORDON PRESSES of assorted sizes. These are considered in New York the Best Presses that are made, for rapid and superior execution of work. We employ skillful workmen, who will at all times be properly informed as to the latest and best styles of work.

We would call the particular attention of the Mercantile and Business Community to this Department of our Establishment, as we have made to it extensive additions in the very NEWEST STYLES.

POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE, PRESSES, ETC. EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, FROM AS MAMMOTH POSTERS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, RAILROAD WORK, LAWYERS' BRIEFS, BOOK WORK, STEAMBOAT WORK, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, RANDOLLS, and all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

The facilities we have in the way of STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES enable us to execute work RAPIDLY, BEAUTY AND CHEAPLY.

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.

STEAMBOAT PRINTING. Steamboat Officers will find it to their INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OFFICE.

WE HAVE MADE SPECIAL PROVISION FOR STEAMBOAT PRINTING, and have NEW FONTS OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE.

COLORED BILLS, AS WELL AS BILLS OF THE FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD.

POSTERS AND HANDBILLS. BLACK AND COLORED INKS, AND OF EVERY SIZE. Our Facilities for Printing.

BLANK WORK, as unequalled by any establishment in this city.

BILL HEADS, ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER, Prices Accordingly.

INSURANCE POLICIES AND BILLS. RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, In fact, all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch, but on accommodating terms.

NASH & HODGSON, AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Referring to the above card, the undersigned, thankful for past favors, take this method of informing their friends and the public that, having matured satisfactory arrangements, they are now fully prepared to transact the general Auction and Real Estate Business, in all their departments, in any or every department, in any or every description, and will most respectfully solicit for their firm and services, the patronage of the community, consisting of sales of Vacant and Improved Properties, Succession and Hydraulic Sales, Sales of Bankrupt Estates, Sales of Merchandise, and Produce in store, warehouse, on shipboard, or in bond, Sales of Damaged Cotton and Cargo Sales, Sales for Account of Underwriters, or for whom it may concern. Port Warden Sales, Sales of Stocks, Scrips, Securities, Household Furniture, Live Stock, etc. Having by their combined energies and attention to the interests of those who may employ their services to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon them.

CHARLES T. NASH, W. IRVING HODGSON, New Orleans, October 1, 1871.

OUTDOOR AND FURNITURE SALES. J. B. WALTON, AUCTIONEER. 102.....Common Street.....162

Supply of goods that he will attend personally to all orders for Furniture and Real Estate and Furnishings, in all their departments, in any or every description, and will most respectfully solicit for their firm and services, the patronage of the community, consisting of sales of Vacant and Improved Properties, Succession and Hydraulic Sales, Sales of Bankrupt Estates, Sales of Merchandise, and Produce in store, warehouse, on shipboard, or in bond, Sales of Damaged Cotton and Cargo Sales, Sales for Account of Underwriters, or for whom it may concern. Port Warden Sales, Sales of Stocks, Scrips, Securities, Household Furniture, Live Stock, etc. Having by their combined energies and attention to the interests of those who may employ their services to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon them.

CHARLES T. NASH, W. IRVING HODGSON, New Orleans, October 1, 1871.

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. 10 and 12 Camp street, and General Southern Agents.

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE. ELKIN & CO., No. 105 Canal Street.

Receiving new and elegant styles of VELVET, BRUSSELS, TIBET, PLY and INGRAIS CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CURTAINS, etc.

ORLEANS INFIRMARY. 142.....Canal Street.....142

Conducted by Drs. CHOPPIN, C. BEARD, D. W. BRICKELL and J. D. BRUNS. Postoffice Box No. 87.

Dr. S. CHOPPIN—GENERAL SURGEON, 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. BRUNS—DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, HEART and THROAT.

The best MEDICAL EXPERT. Fare and accommodation FIRST CLASS. CONSULTATION HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 4 P. M. 26 1/2 St. Louis & Tu. ly Agents.

THE WILSON VICTORIOUS At the Great Ohio State Fair. THE NEW UNDER-SEW.

WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Invited for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and BEAUTY. Basted to learn and 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. 10 and 12 Camp street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED.

H. H. TRUE & CO., 26 1/2 St. Louis & Tu. ly Agents.

RAILROADS. TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC. NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Until further notice, passengers to all points North, East and West will leave New Orleans from the depot, Calhoun street.

Way, through Passaic, leave Daily (Sundays excepted), at 7:45 A. M. Magnolia Accommodation, Daily (Sundays excepted), at 10:00 P. M.

Night Express, leave Daily, at 10:30 P. M. Night Express, arrive Daily, at 10:45 A. M. Magnolia Accommodation, arrive Daily (Sundays excepted), at 11:20 A. M.

Mail and Passengers arrive Daily (Sundays excepted), at 10:00 P. M. Night Express will stop only at Hammond and Amite, south of Magnolia.

Five Hours and a Half Quicker than any Other Line. Baggage checked from residence to destination, and berths secured in Pullman Palace Cars as usual.

Tickets for sale at No. 22 Camp street, corner of Common street, and at depot foot of Lafayette street. S. K. CAREY, General Ticket Agent, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad. H. B. MOORE, General Ticket Agent, Mississippi Central Railroad. S. W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD. Change of Schedule. On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, passenger trains will run as follows:

11 A. M. Day Express arriving at Mobile at 5 P. M., connecting with through trains of the Mobile and Montgomery and Mobile and Ohio Railroads, for all Northern and Eastern cities. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on this train from Mobile, without change, to Louisville, and thence to Cincinnati, Tennessee, the "Blue Mountain Route." ON SUNDAYS this train will leave New Orleans at 8 A. M.

2:30 P. M. Accommodation to Ocean Springs, stopping at all the watering places, arriving at Ocean Springs at 6:30 P. M. This train will stop for passengers at the French Market, foot of Elysian Fields street, and at Calhoun street, in New Orleans, and at the Signal Station on the Coast. It will not run on Sundays.

5:20 P. M. Evening Express, arriving Mobile at 11:00 P. M., connecting with the Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad for all points North and East. This train runs DAILY. Through freight trains, arriving at Mobile at 10:00 P. M., will be loaded at the depot at 11:00 P. M. Through bills lading signed for all points on Mobile and Ohio and Mobile and Montgomery roads and their connections.

Rates as low as by any other route. For through tickets or information in regard to rates, apply at the office of the company, corner of Camp and Common streets (Story Building), opposite City Hotel. G. W. B. BAYLEY, General Superintendent. W. H. BELL, Ticket Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE. St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway. THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE TO St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, St. Louis, Mo., and all points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily at 11 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, all points North, East and West. For tickets apply to G. W. B. BAYLEY, General Superintendent, or W. H. BELL, Ticket Agent, at the office of the company, corner of Camp and Common streets (Story Building), opposite City Hotel.

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