New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 6, 1871.

Hon. W. B. Phillips, parish judge of Grant parish, is in the city.

A New York grocer imports Westphalia hams and sausages wrapped in tin foil.

A Hartforder advised a slender friend to chalk his head and go to a masquerade as a billiard cue.

The man who popped the question by "starlight" got his sweetheart's consent in a twinkling.

Three things that never agree—two cats over one mouse, two wives in one house, and two lovers over one lady.

A New York man has attempted suicide four or five times. He cuts his throat from year to year, but never succeeds.

Messrs. Louis Stern & Brothers will sell to-day, at ten o'clock, at No. 16 Chartres street, eight hundred cases boots, shoes and brogans.

Thirty-four years ago a farmer in Wayne county, Illinois, stacked some flax to wait for higher prices, and his heirs gave it away the other day.

During 1870, Philadelphia produced $10,000,000 worth of carpets, $5,500,000 worth of prints, $3,000,000 worth of silks, and other fabrics to the value of $40,000,000.

The house in which Raphael is believed to have been born, at Urbino, is now for sale. It contains a fresco by G. Santi, and other relics of occupation by his family.

The pen-manufacturing industry in Sheffield is very great. One establishment alone uses six hundred and thirty-one tons of sheet steel a year in making pens, averaging one million to the ton.

A young lady who has been engaged to an officer in the navy for three years, and writes to him every day, begins to look upon the whole thing as a sad waste of good letter paper and postage stamps.

A Miss Miles is to appear in opera, it is said, this winter, and will be a great success. She is very handsome, has been splendidly trained and educated abroad, and her voice is remarkably sweet and powerful.

The thermometer at seven o'clock yesterday morning was 52° at Augusta, 54° at Boston, 56° at Cincinnati, 79° at Key West, 57° at Louisville, 66° at Mobile, 49° at Pittsburg, and 51° at St. Louis.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says the California grape crop this year is large and fine, and that the vinters are contracting for grapes at a cent a pound, at which rate their cultivation is far more profitable than that of the cereals.

There is an item going the rounds of the press, without any accredited parentage, stating that a rich tin mine has been discovered near Ogden, Utah, and samples of the ore have assayed fifty per cent. Important, if true.

"I was not aware that you knew him," said Tom Smith to an Irish friend the other day. "Know him!" said he, in a tone which comprehended the knowledge of more than one life, "I knew him when his father was a boy."

We notice by the Chicago *Times* of Sunday that while in that city President Grant received those who came to pay him their respects in his private parlor. Among them were Hon. Michael Hahn, ex-Governor of Louisiana.

Secretary Fish has at last made known to his official associates his decision to withdraw from the Cabinet soon after the the November elections. The President is still urging him to retain his portfolio. So says a Chicago *Tribune* special.

About two hundred and twenty five clerks in the government departments will soon take their ten days leave to go home to Ohio and vote. A still greater number will have the same number of days to go home and vote in Pennsylvania.

The board of delegates of the Fireman's Charitable Association will assemble at the regular quarterly meeting to be held next Monday evening at seven o'clock, in the hall of Louisiana Hose Company, corner of Carondelet and Perdido streets.

The Tropman horror has been repeated at Lurr, a village in the lower Alps, where a whole family, consisting of a father and mother and their two children, were recently murdered with a hatchet. At last accounts there was no clue to the assassin.

We have received a polite invitation to attend the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new St. Joseph's church, corner of Common and Derbigny streets, next Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, for which we acknowledge our thanks to the pastor.

The Levee Company have received official notification from the Secretary of War that an officer of the corps of engineers will be instructed to act in conjunction with the commission constituted by the act of the General Assembly of Louisiana, for the determination of the location and dimensions of levees in the State, as soon as required.

We learn from Administrator Bonzano, who is one of the owners of the Armstrong & Bonzano plantation in St. James, that much of their finest and most valuable cane has been blown down by the severe storms which have lately crossed this section of country. He is in hopes, however, that the damage generally will not very seriously affect the prospect of a fair result.

It was a pleasure to meet yesterday one of our most enterprising business men, Mr. George Cronan, who is doing an extensive foundry business in this city. Mr. Cronan, during his absence at the North, visited the largest foundries; inspected their new patterns, and has returned with new and progressive ideas, which he will introduce into his own business.

The agents of the Hamburg American Steam Packet Company in New Orleans have written to the Postmaster General informing him that they have decided to resume the running of the line of steamers between New Orleans and Europe, touching at Havana and San Salvador, and ask for the privilege of carrying the mails for Havana and Spain, which privilege, it is probable, the Postmaster General will grant.

WHAT ABOUT THESE WITNESSES?

An application of the "question" brought out some confessions from Mr. Bovee before the Eighth District Court on Wednesday, which will require a very severe penance to atone for. Partisans and friends may whitewash a given act with all manner of misrepestations and special pleadings, but the solemnity of a judicial oath arrests all this hollow coating, and bares to the public inspection the painted sepulchre and its dead men's bones. Mr. Bovee was glib of explanations and excuses for his extraordinary assumption of power, in publishing the Crescent City Waterworks bill as a law of the State; and to have read his indignant pleadings in that case the stranger in our midst might have been led to believe that the Secretary of State had merely performed a clerical duty in uttering a true copy of a valid statute on the too urgent application of his friends, the original of which was despotically locked up in the Governor's safe. The innocent stranger, taking his thread from the assumed virtue of Mr. Bovee and his friends, might have concluded from what they said, that the law thus presumptuously stamped with the appearance of legitimacy, was one that passed the Legislature, and that the only question involved in its vitality was the matter of a few hours time, about which the Governor of the State set up a difference of opinion with the custodian of the State department. How this innocent stranger would have been mistaken in these particulars the testimony of Mr. Bovee will explain, when we proceed to to state it as he rendered it under the solemnity of the "question" as applied in the shape of a judicial oath:

Mr. Bovee swears that the law which he published as official and binding upon the community was merely a piece of writing which Messrs. Dunn and Carter had prepared; that the law which he pretended to publish was locked up in the Governor's safe, to be vetoed at the next session of the Legislature, that the "prepared" law was a mutilated document, having one of the signatures erased; that he knew of this mutilation before he published it, and that in what he did he acted at the instigation of the beneficiaries of the bill. His plea that he was prompted by the Attorney General is so illy made that it is hardly worthy of reference.

It transpired in the further course of the trial that the document or "prepared" writing which Mr. Bovee certified to as a law by virtue of its passage through the Legislature was not the bill that passed the Legislature at all, but was distinct and different from the original document in at least thirty particulars; in fact, that Mr. Bovee had certified that to be a law which was merely a preparation made up by Messrs. Dunn and Carter. This is quackery for you.

The mere relation of these facts is sufficient to justify the action of the Governor in suspending Mr. Bovee, because they present an unglossed confession of a most abominable fraud, and the public conscience will accept the executive suggestion that there must exist a power somewhere in the State to arrest this species of wrong. We appeal, therefore, to those who have harshly concluded from ex-parte and partisan misrepresentations, that the Governor acted in a hasty and despotic manner to reform their conclusions from the facts as they are given under oath by the delinquent himself.

In the next place, we call attention to the singular and almost criminal attitude in which these disclosures place Messrs. Dunn and Carter. They have lent their official services and signatures to a corporation at war with the best interests of society, and they have assisted in the attempt to palm upon the State as a law a document which they themselves "prepared" at the suggestion of the Secretary of State. Mr. Dunn has been peculiarly unfortunate in his connection with the affair, not only having assisted to "prepare" the fraud, but then having mutilated the same after he had deliberately signed and delivered it. Mr. Carter was bold enough not only to "prepare" and sign the paper, but to stick to it.

This case furnishes a text about which the public may indulge in some serious reflections. In the first the Governor is held responsible for a large number of very bad measures which he had no hand in originating or perfecting, and which he pertinaciously opposed while they were in process of legislative adoption. The very faction which is now so bitterly engaged in persecuting him in his own party are principally responsible for these odious and reprehensible measures, and their malice is mainly to be attributed to the fact that their private speculations miscarried through the active opposition of the very officer against whom they are now so violent.

The three responsible officers who were engaged in "preparing" this pretended law are recognized as the most uncompromising enemies of Governor Warmoth. Their friends and the friends and incorporators of the Crescent City Waterworks bill are continually assailing the Governor as the author and partner in corruption, while they are testifying in court to their own wickedness in fraud and imposition. With the record which they have made in the Eighth District Court we submit if their hands are not too dirty to be allowed to be held up as impeaching witnesses against the very officer who has had them arrested in a stupendous wrong against the city of New Orleans?

AN EXTENSIVE ERRATA.

The simulated Crescent City Waterworks bill, which was "prepared" by Messrs. Dunn and Carter, has been compared with the original in the Governor's office and found to contain thirty-three errors. This shows a great want of accuracy. Copies were made from this simulated bill and attested by the Secretary of State as being correct, having been compared with the original on file in his office, when that document was locked up in the Governor's safe, and neither he nor Lieutenant Governor Dunn nor Speaker Carter could possibly have compared their suppositious production with it. The following are the errors in the simulated document:

1. P. W. Laurens, instead of T. W. Laurens, section one, line six.
2. Gideon Towsend, instead of G. Townsend, section one, line seven.
3. William S. Nesmith, instead of W. S. Nesmith, section one, line eight.
4. Charles Dillingham, instead of C. Dillingham, section one, line nine.
5. John L. Cook, instead of J. L. Cook, section one, line ten.
6. James Livingston, instead of J. Livingston, section one, line ten.
7. William B. Spencer, instead of W. B. Spencer, section one, line ten.
8. Thomas H. Walker, instead of T. H. Walker, section one, lines ten and eleven.
9. John C. Brown, instead of J. C. Brown, section one, line eleven.
10. Paul Waterman, instead of P. Waterman, section one, line eleven.
11. Michael Hahn instead of M. Hahn, section one, line eleven.
12. Parenthesis signs omitted in lines eighteen and nineteen, section one.
13. Word "the" inserted in section one, line twenty-nine.
14. Word "Mississipi" for "Mississippi," in section two, line twenty-six, page two.
15. Words and signs "to carry in, to complete, effect," instead of "to carry into complete effect," in section two, line five, page three.
16. Word "Mississipi," instead of "Mississippi, in section four, line twenty-five, page three.
17. Word "Tangipahoe," instead of "Tangipahoa," in section four, line twenty-six, page three.
18. Word "of" duplicated, section five, line one, page four.
19. Word "shall," instead of "shal," section six, line twenty, page four.
20. Words "as its work progress," instead of "as its works progress," in section six, line two, page four.
21. Words "in the like," instead of "in like," section six, line twenty-seven, page four.
22. Words "located and erected," instead of "located are erected," in section six, line thirty-five, page four.
23. Word "person," instead of "persons," section eight, line twenty-three, page five.
24. Word "prosecuted," instead of "prosecute," in section eight, line twenty-nine, page five.
25. Figures and signs "(500)" inserted in section ten, line thirty-one, page six.
26. Word "Mississipi," instead of "Mississippi," in section twelve, page seven, line twenty-three.
27. Word "thereof," instead of "therefor," section twelve, line five, page eight.
28. Words "shal be dissastified," instead of "shall be dissatisfied," section thirteen, lines twenty and twenty-one, page eight.
29. Words "for urinal," instead of "for each urinal," section sixteen, line thirteen, page ten.
30. Word "however," for "hover," section seventeen, line ten, page eleven.
31. Bill signed "G. W. Carter," instead of "Geo. W. Carter."
32. Bill not signed "Oscar J. Dunn," as in enrolled bill, the name having been erased.
33. On title page, the words "Originated in the House of Representatives, William Vigers, chief clerk," are repeated on the simulated bill, with the exception of the name of the chief clerk.

Either the Collector of Customs in New York ought to resign, be removed, or clear himself of the serious charges against him, or else the public is very unjustly prejudiced against him. Even the Brooklyn *Union* and the St. Louis *Democrat*, both ardent friends of the administration and strong Republican papers, declare this much. Mr. Murphy is publicly charged with having swindled the government in a contract for soldiers' hats, out of a large sum of money, which he afterward covered up by hiring the principal witnesses to disappear when a military committee was appointed to examine into the matter. He is further charged with having presided at a meeting that supported Seymour for President; with having supported Hoffman for governor, and with being a partner with one of the principal Tammany Hall thieves. These charges are made by responsible Republicans, and the only answer is that they are the result of partisan persecution, which is always the lamest defense that an honest man can make. We agree with the St. Louis *Democrat*, which is one of the strongest Republican papers in the West, that Mr. Murphy owes it to the Republican party and to the national administration, either to resign or to clear himself of these damaging accusations.

Is Administrator Cockrem perfectly satisfied with his Marengo street proposition? In the first place the grant of a right to lay down a portable railway on that street was objectionable, as the track is somewhat of an obstruction to the free use of that thoroughfare. Now, to suggest that the track ought to be shelled seems to be an aggravation of the evil, because the roadbed thus constructed will not be wide enough to accommodate the wider gauge vehicles that do other hauling than that of sand. The citizens have never petitioned for this contracted shell road, as the measure proposed by Mr. Cockrem suggests, for if they had two-thirds of the cost would be incurred by them, instead of two-fifths. The city is hardly necessitated at present to build a narrow shell road on Marengo street, from Tchoupitoulas to Claiborne street, and we therefore suggest a little further investigation into this scheme before it is passed.

Tweed, the head Belzebub of Tammany Hall, has a worse opinion of the Democracy than he has of the people generally. We suppose he does from his change of thought. When the New York *Times* first published the evidences of his rascality he cunningly declared that he intended to "laugh it off, as the people would forget all about it in a year." But the people refused to accept his laugh or to forget, so he has changed his tactics, and now assumes the very defiant attitude that his "party will elect him anyhow." The country awaits the result with some degree of impatience. The question at issue is, will the Democracy of New York, which is largely Catholic, elect a man to the State Senate who is almost a confessed plunderer to the extent of millions of dollars? There is a little religious problem embraced in the answer.

Where is our progressive fellow-citizen, A. G. Brice? Does he read the papers? The principle that resulted in securing his expulsion from the Democratic State Central Committee, of which he was one of the eloquent address builders, is now being endured and sanctified by all the State conventions of the Democracy from Maine to California, and yet he seems to be engulfed in that profundity into which he was cast by his associates in Louisiana. It is high time that he was fished up and canonized as a martyr, or that all the Democrats who follow his precepts should be pushed into the same abyss to keep him company. The new departure is making a very wordy progress.

The *Bee* rather apologizes for the "prepared" writing which Messrs. Bovee, Carter and Dunn attempted to palm upon the State by reviewing the case in order to find a reason for condemning Governor Warmoth for suspending the unfaithful officer who certified that to be a law which was merely a "preparation" manufactured by Carter and Dunn.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The traces of a gold combination were observed on the street yesterday, a combination which evidently acts upon the supposition that gold supplies will be "short" here for a few days, owing to the quarantine estopping the current from Texas hitherward. An enormous number of sales were made at a rate from 114⅛@114⅜, a price higher than in New York by seven-eighths. Sales of a hundred thousand dollars were heard of, and many more unheard of were made. There is no other proof that a combination was intended than the eagerness with which gold was gobbled up, and the simultaneous move made upon Camp and Carondelet street to buy. But gold can be passed here from New York so easily that the success of an operation of this kind, independent of Wall street, is rather dubious. There were many painful memories of "Black Saturday" last year, and too many reminiscences of burnt fingers among keen brokers to try this fire any more. There is less risk and more money in stocks, though the money market is tightening and prices are hardening.

The animation of the stock market on Wednesday lapsed yesterday into a distressing dullness, which lifted toward the close of the day, and the field of transactions cleared under a vigorous assault by the combined forces of the bears and bearlings. Two hundred and 250 shares of Levee sold at $7 87½; 400 at $7 75; 150 at $7 62½—showing the rate to be in the heights instead of the depths. Whether or not it will touch $8 again by Friday, according to the opinion of a bystander, remains to be seen. But if any one desires to see a quick sale, let an offer be made of a hundred shares of Levee at the market rate, and it will soon be caught up. An attempt was made to start a bear on the street by offering a hundred shares at $7 25 yesterday, but soon failed, owing to the rapid style in which the offer was accepted.

The cat has not yet been discovered in the Waterworks meal tub, but abundant reason to believe it is there can be afforded. The shares are sold as follows: 1000 at 22½; 500 at 20½; 500 and 500 at 20; 500 at 18 cents, and more coming. This is another of the street illusions, and is a buying and selling affair. There is a faint hope that something may come out of the next General Assembly—another fancy that some suit at court may develop a shell in favor of the imperceptible corporation—a glimmer of imagination that the city will soon lose its hold of the bona fide Waterworks, and "turn it over" into the possession of the fancy Waterworks; but all of these are "nothing more than dreams," as there is not the faintest scintilla of fact upon which to base any real opinion, and speculations must be confined entirely to the probabilities, perhaps the possibilities, but never the certainties of the great deeds of the company which will declare a dividend on the stock.

Slaughterhouse is on the fence—hesitating whether to "hold on or let go," to go down or up. We have a report of only 25 shares selling at $25, a rate which has nothing sensational in it.

Factors of cotton, supported hitherto in their extravagant pretensions, have received new strength from the reports and intelligence which has arrived from across the water, a pronounced advance of one-eighth of a penny astonishing the bears of the Liverpool market. Short crop news is beginning to receive credit at the eleventh hour, and this is evident, both by the tone of dispatches and the ruling prices for our cotton in the foreign exchange. The inquiry is fair. A still greater advance is probable in our own market, as sales were made yesterday from a half to a quarter cent advance on the prices of the day before, which prices were themselves an advance over the quotations of the previous week. Thus the tendency of the market is upward, the current of prices sets North, and it will be some time. It is predicted by those who have some right to be called prophets, that cotton will not, for a year, see as low a figure as the quotations of the preceding week. However this may be, it is certain now that the course of trading is toward good prices. The laws of supply and demand are as inflexible as the forces of gravitation. Money being plenty, prices are high; scarce, and they are proportionally low. Following only the ordinary reasoning taught to Adam, and which only requires the possession of one's seven senses, the short crop is pointed out by the rise in price, steady and gradual, from the time when the first bale loomed up until now. As the supply is shorter than last year, the price is higher; and indeed it is believed a comparison of ruling rates for the corresponding time last year with this would chalk out almost the exact number of bales which will be received from the cotton fields, and the blasted heath business, now retailed so extensively, would either harden into a fact or disappear in the grave of all other illusions. An old cotton man bets that he will name the next crop within fifty thousand bales, and pronounces as his "pile" 3,312,000 bales, while others differ by about half a million from this estimate.

The advance in the month of August in the work of boring the Hoosac tunnel was remarkable, amounting to nearly 1000 feet of horizontal progress. The progress gained thus far is about 16,500 feet, or two-thirds of the whole distance through the mountains; the entire length of the tunnel, when completed, will be 26,000 feet, or four and three-quarter miles. The length of the Mont Cenis tunnel, just completed, is somewhat over seven miles.

John W. Fairfax, a former journalist, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State of Louisiana. He is connected with the Virginia family of his name and married a Washington.—*Boston Herald.*

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Stores fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to. ja12 2dp 1y

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, October 4, 1871.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-sixteenth single number ticket No. 12,739, Class N, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the prize of eight thousand dollars on Saturday, September 30, 1871, said ticket having cost the sum of one dollar and twenty-five 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.

JEAN MARI DOSSAT,
oc5 2t Cavaroc's Slaught-rhouse No. 4.

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, October 2, 1871.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-half single number ticket, No. 10,240, class N, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the prize of seven thousand dollars, on Saturday, September 30, 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,
oc4 3t Carrollton, Louisiana.

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, October 2, 1871.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-sixteenth single number ticket, No. 12,739, class N, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the prize of eight thousand dollars, on Saturday, September 30, 1871; said ticket having cost the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents, at the office of J. Wilder, No. 8 St. Ann street, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

WILLIAM LATILE,
St. Philip street, Bayou St. John bridge.
oc4 3t

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, October 2, 1871.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-sixteenth single number ticket, No. 12,739, class N, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the prize of eight thousand dollars on Saturday, September 30, 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,
oc4 3t No. 322 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 233, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the prize of six thousand dollars, on Saturday, September 30, 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 Tate & Co., St. Mary street, between Chippewa and Fulton streets. oc4 3t

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 guarantees given in all cases. Every description of Medals, Badges, Military Belt-plates, Sword Mountings, etc., manufactured in the most artistic manner and at low prices.

A. HIMMEL, Proprietor.
de4 1y 2p No. 136 Poydras street

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 pestilent, 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 hereafter 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 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, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Mintego Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port au Prince, on the Island of San Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoras and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, 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-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 E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.
my26 2p

NASH & HODGSON,
CHARLES T. NASH. W. I. HODGSON.
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
Office No. 170 Gravier Street.

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 more fully prepared than ever to transact the General Auction and Real Estate Business, in all their details, either in city or suburban properties, Plantations or Lands, or Out Door Sales of any or every description, and would most respectfully solicit for their firm a fair share of the business in their line, consisting of sales of Vacant and Improved Properties, Succession and Syndic 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., hoping 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. oc1 6t2p

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE.
ELKIN & CO.,
No. 168 Canal Street.
Are receiving new and elegant styles of VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CURTAINS, etc. se22 1m 2p

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Postoffice Box No. 67
Dr. S. CHOPPIN—GENERAL SURGERY, Diseases of the BLADDER, URETHRA and RECTUM.
Dr. C. BEARD—Diseases of the EYE and EAR.
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Dr. J. DICKSON BRUNS—Diseases of the LUNGS, HEART and THROAT.
The best NURSES provided. Fare and accommodation FIRST CLASS.
CONSULTATION HOURS from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
se30 1m 2p

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SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS.
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 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 at 159 Canal street. Agents wanted.
no22 2ptf M. S. HEDRICK, General Agent.

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.

By Scrofulous diseases is meant those that arise from an impure or low state of the blood. This includes not only that terrible scourge of humanity, PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, but Coughs, Colds, Croup, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Laryngitis Dyspepsia, General Debility, Eruptions, etc.

Record, the great French medical writer, says that "Consumption is Scrofula." No competent authority, we suppose, now dissents from this opinion.

This new LOUISIANA REMEDY has been thoroughly tested in a great variety of cases in diseases of this class, and the results have astonished those knowing the facts. So great is the interest which it has excited that its manufacture has been undertaken in New Orleans on a large scale. Contracts have already been made for the supply of Massachusetts, California, etc.

The proprietors refer to a great number of persons who have taken this remedy here at home, among whom are some of the most distinguished citizens of Louisiana—clergymen, lawyers, judges, editors, merchants, etc.

It is a BLOOD PURIFIER of singular power, and acts like a charm on the whole system.

It is unequaled in its effects on the respiratory organs and the human voice. It is put up in two forms, and known as

Smith's Pulmonic Sirup 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, Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption, so soon as the real merits of this extraordinary remedy become fully known.

G. H. SMITH & CO., Proprietors,
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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.
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At the Great Ohio State Fair.
THE NEW UNDER-FEED
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Unrivaled for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and BEAUTY. Easiest 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. 189 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED.
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Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

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, Calliope street.

Way, Mail and Passenger, leave Daily (Sundays excepted), at	7:45 A. M.
Magnolia Accommodation, Daily (Sundays excepted) at	4:00 P. M.
Night Express, leave Daily, at	5:30 P. M.
Night Express, arrive Daily, at	10:45 A. M.
Magnolia Accommodation, arrive Daily (Sundays excepted), at	11:20 A. M.
Mail and Passenger, 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, on the levee.

S. K. CAREY, General Ticket Agent.
New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent,
Mississippi Central Railroad.
S. W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.
ap22

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, via Humboldt, and from Texas (near Mobile) to Cleveland, Tennessee, via "Blue Mountain Route." On SUNDAYS this train will leave New Orleans at 8 A. M.

3:30 P. M. Accommodation to Ocean Springs, stopping at all the watering-places, arriving at Ocean Springs at 6:35 P. M. This train will stop for passengers at the French Market, foot of Elysian Fields street, and Claiborne street, in New Orleans, and at the Signal Stations on the Coast. It will not run on Sundays.

5:30 P. M. Evening Express, arriving at Mobile at 11:05 P. M., connecting with the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and at Meridian with the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad for all points North and East. This train runs DAILY.

Through freight trains each way DAILY, and freight received at foot of Julia street, before 5 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning. Through bills of 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. R. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent.
my14 WILLIAM BR DELL, Ticket Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.
THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE
To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph,
And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 11 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to
A. D. SHELDON,
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to
W. BEDELL,
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, Story Building, opposite City Hotel.
J. H. WINGFIELD,
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad. no24

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Via Louisville and Ohio and Mississippi Railway.

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BEST ROUTE TO CINCINNATI,
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ALL POINTS EAST AND NORTHEAST.
THREE THROUGH TRAINS DAILY,
With direct connections from the south for Cincinnati
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

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N. B.—Tickets to Cincinnati and points East, via this line, are good on mail line steamers, and Mail line tickets are good on this road.

CHARLES E. FOLLETT,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis.
J. L. GRISWOLD,
General Superintendent, St. Louis.
THOMAS BORWIN,
General Southern Agent, Louisville.
jy5 1y

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