New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 10, 1871.

Cotton was selling in Jackson, last Thursday, for twenty cents per pound.

The Tivoli Bersaglio serenaded the REPUBLICAN, Sunday, on their way to the third anual picnic.

Frank T. Hatch has been appointed postmaster at Shreveport, in place of Charles W. Keeting, suspended.

Crimson silk or satin vests are very elegant, worn with a black silk dress, for dinner dress or house costume.

The Feliciana *Republican* reports a rumor that Governor Warmoth will remove the parish judge of that parish.

The steamboat inspectors have decided that passenger vessels may carry petroleum, when there are no other means of transportation, on the fore guards.

Major Tom Ochiltree, of Texas, will be noted hereafter as the author of the declaration that the Democracy are the "ox-cart party," a "corduroy road party."

Judge John E. King, the Opelousas *Journal* says, has returned from Virginia, and is now at home in Opelousas. His numerous friends will be glad to hear that his health is excellent.

F. C. Remick, Esq., Administrator of Commerce, has just returned from a short trip East on a leave of absence. He comes back to the discharge of his official duties with renewed health and vigor.

Do not forget the meeting of merchants at the Chamber of Commerce this evening, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of considering the cheapness of transportation by the introduction of iron steamboats and barges.

Governor Warmoth has made the following appointments: E. K. W. Ross, coroner for Morehouse parish, vice D. B. Trousdale; William Biggs, justice of the peace for the first ward, Madison parish, vice Luke Madden.

The thermometer at seven o'clock yesterday morning was 58° at Augusta, 55° at Boston, 61° at Cincinnati, 75 at Galveston, 80° at Key West, 68° at Mobile, 64° at Savannah, 62° at Shreveport, and 60° at Vicksburg.

A cheese weighing a ton and a half is on exhibition in Buffalo. It is quite round, although more than 30,000 pints of milk were used to make it, and is of so firm consistence that it doesn't require any outer case'n'.

A youthful Chicagoan, aged six years, who was refused permission to go fishing on Sunday, incontinently hanged himself in order to relieve his parents' mind of any apprehension that he was born to be drowned.

A young lady took thirty-seven dresses to Newport, and during the season received ten more. The unfortunate man to whom she is engaged, has been studying his bank account ever since, and his friends entertain fears for his health.

The Lafourche *Times* says severe damage was done to the cane by the high winds last week, but it is impossible to put any estimate on the probable loss, some of the most reliable planters stating that as the rolling season is so near, the loss will not be appreciable.

Governor Warmoth has pardoned Henry W. Burrell, convicted before the Fourteenth Judicial District Court, Ouachita parish, for assault and battery, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the parish jail in default of payment of a fine of $150 and costs.

From and after the fifteenth instant quarantine restrictions will be removed and vessels will pass to the city without detention. So Governor Warmoth notifies the public. The restraints of quarantine at the Rigolets were removed on the first instant.

The Savannah agent of the Associated Press discovered last Sunday that the story of the recent land sink in Orange county, Florida, is a hoax. The same explanation was made in the columns of this paper two or three weeks ago.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers to pay November coupons upon rebate of the interest, on the twenty-fifth of October, and on and after that day to pay the interest due November 1, without rebate.

The Baton Rouge Industrial Association has postponed its exhibition from the sixteenth instant to the first Monday in May, 1872, in consequence of the greatly exaggerated reports of the yellow fever at various points on the Mississippi river. So the *Sugar Planter* informs us.

The New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad have taken off the 2:30 P. M. coast or excursion train, and commence running today a train to Donaldsonville, leaving the city at 7:45 in the morning, and arriving at Donaldsonville at 12 M. Returning, will leave Donaldsonville at 1 P. M. and arrive at New Orleans at 5 P. M.

The steamer Bradish Johnson, Captain Radovich, which arrived here yesterday, brought fifteen hogsheads of sugar, the first receipts of the season, from the Orleans plantation, of which Mr. John Flathers is proprietor, seven miles below the city, and twenty-three barrels of molasses, all consigned to Mr. P. Maspero. We have received a specimen of the sugar.

The whole number of deaths in this city last week were one hundred and eleven, against one hundred and sixteen the week previous. Two died of appoplexy, four of congestion of the brain, nineteen (or more than one-sixth of the whole) of consumption, five of chronic diarrhea, two drowned, two of yellow fever, thirteen of other fevers, five of heart disease, two premature birth and five stillborn.

We are informed by Dr. S. C. Russell, secretary of the Board of Health, that one of the two death of yellow fever last week was that of John Atler, who died on the ninth day of his sickness, being, when attacked, only two days in this city from Vicksburg. All of the deaths from yellow fever have been previously reported to the Mayor, and are mentioned by name in the communication which formed the basis of his published dispatch to Governor Davis, of Texas. There have been no new cases reported for the city.

GENERAL SYPHER'S SPEECH.

When General Sypher told the people of Ohio that "ignorance and corruption always prevailed in the South too largely," he offended the pretentious virtue and intelligence of the *Times* very seriously. There is nothing that vice is so graceful at as she is in rebuking vice. The *Times* is a vigorous defender of the South, because it is popular to be so. It pleads in the interest of prejudice with a savor that is sweet to the holders of the prejudice; and it denounces the unpopular truth with a valor that would be charming if the flavor of selfishness and shrewdness was not discoverable in the distribe. Ignorance not only always prevailed too largely at the South, but it continues to prevail to the present day; and there is no greater advocate of its extension at this moment than the very newspaper which we are writing of. Its constant efforts have been directed against the public school system; and its success is reported from every quarter where the children of the people have refused to accept the benefits of that education which the State has endeavored to place within the reach of all. The basis of its attacks upon the school law was of that narrow and disgraceful sort which assumed that because a citizen was black, therefore his mind should remain steeped in darkness. It assumed that education should be refused to that very class which was most in need of it, because the more lowly the race the more necessary the need of mental elevation. It refused for years to accept the very law which now it declares to be obligatory upon the people. It fanned the fires of hatred, while to fan them could be turned to profit; it heated the passions of the whites, and thus became the author of that fearful alienation which now arrays one class of community against the other upon no other principle than that of race. If corruption has resulted the *Times* is largely responsible, for it made it possible for bad men to secure position by pointing to its fury and its injustice.

General Sypher is more to be commended for the truth which he told than he would have been to imitate the selfishness which conceals a disease from the patient whom it is devouring. Of all the people in the world we Americans can but appreciate the veracious man who comes to us with the naked truth upon his lips. We are possessed of the nerve to bear it and the judgment to correct an error. And there is no man so dangerous to society as the one who tells us a specious falsehood because he thinks it will flatter our vanity. We owe most of our misfortunes to this latter class. For years they have been scattering error throughout the South, and they will continue to do so until the people teach them that lying is as discreditable when told to the masses as it is when told to an individual.

POLICE EXPENSES.

An estimate of the expense and apportionment of the police force for the year ending September 30, 1872, will be found in another column. This estimate is published in accordance with section two, of act No. 44, approved February 27, 1869.

As the expense of the police force is a matter which has occupied a great deal of public attention, we consider this a proper occasion to state some facts for the information of the public. The Metropolitan Police force was created by an act of the Legislature, approved September 14, 1868, and provided for the creation of a police force for the city of New Orleans, Orleans, right bank (Algiers), city of Jefferson, city of Carrollton, parish of Jefferson, right bank (Gretna), parish of Jefferson, left bank, and the parish of St. Bernard.

The estimated cost of the police force for the city of New Orleans for the year ending September 30, 1869, was $805,635, while the actual expenditures were $764,027 59. The estimated cost for the city of New Orleans for the year ending September 30, 1870, was $779,113 10, and the actual cost was $725,357 73. The estimated cost for the year ending September 30, 1871 was $809,932 59, and the expenditures were about $848,000—the accounts for last year not being complete.

The expenditures for the last year were much increased by the expenditure of a large sum for new telegraphic instruments and repairs, and also the cost of the new steam launch used by the harbor police, both of which expenditures are more than repaid to the citizens and taxpayers by the valuable service rendered. The expenditures also include the sum of over twenty-seven thousand dollars paid for the thirty per cent warrants issued by virtue of judgments of court, and form no part of the legitimate expenses of the cost of the police force; and also thirteen thousand dollars, amount of fines for about two years and a half, and does not constitute any additional expense, it being deducted from the pay of the men for violations of rules and breaches of discipline.

The estimated cost for the police for the city of New Orleans, for the year ending September 30, 1872, as published in another column, is $724,460 90. This estimate is $85,471 69 less than the esstimate for the year ending September 30, 1871, and $54,652 20 less than the estimate for the year ending September 30, 1870.

In preparing the estimate of expenditures for the year ending thirtieth of September next, we are assured the Board of Police Commissioners have done their best to reduce the expenses of the force to the minimum point under the law. The Mayor and some of the Administrators say that a force of 300 men is ample for the city, because St. Louis, with a larger population, has only 348 men. They, however, forget that the law requires that "there shall be not less than 500 patrolmen." This is the number of men estimated for, and no one ought to ask the Police Commissioners to violate the law. Under all the circumstances, we think the police board have done well to reduce the expenses so much.

In considering the cost of the police force in comparison with the cost when it was in the hands of the city authorities it must not be forgotten that the cost of working the police and fire alarm telegraph, and also the salaries of the city physicians are now charged against the police force, while under the old system they were not charged against the police but were charged as separate items.

THE GREAT FIRES ON RECORD.

In view of the terrible calamity which has befallen our sister city of Chicago, our readers will take a melancholy interest in comparing its extent and devastation with the great conflagrations that have become matters of history.

Mr. John Evelyn's graphic account of the "Great Fire at London" tells us that that woeful disaster began about ten o'clock on the night of September 2, 1666, in Fayner's baker shop, and that on the following day he saw "ten thousand houses all in one flame"—language almost identical with a dispatch describing the fearful spectacle yesterday visible on the shore of Lake Michigan to the one Evelyn described from the bank of the Thames. This conflagration continued until the seventh, and was only checked by blowing up large blocks of buildings—a method which "some stout seamen proposed early enough to have saved neare ye whole citty, but some tenacious and avaritious men, aldermen, etc., would not permit, because their houses must have been of the first." The writer says that "in five or six miles traversing about I did not see one load of timber unconsumed, nor many stones but what were calcined white as snow." Near Islington and Highgate alone "one might have seen two hundred thousand people, of all ranks and degrees, dispersed and lying along by the heaps of what they could save from the fire, deploring their losse and ready to perish for hunger and destitution."

A graphic summing up by Hayden tells us that "its ruins covered four hundred and thirty-six acres, extended from the Tower to the Temple Church, and from the northeast gate to Holborn bridge. It began at a baker's house in Pudding lane, behind Monument Yard, and destroyed in the four days eighty-nine churches (including St. Paul's), the city gates, the Royal Exchange, the custom-house, Guildhall, Sion college and many other public buildings, besides thirteen thousand two hundred houses, laying waste four hundred streets. About two hundred thousand persons encamped in Islington and Highgate fields." It was currently believed at the time that the great plague, which began in 1664 and raged throughout all of 1665, and which carried off sixty-eight thousand five hundred and ninety-six persons, was not finally extirpated until the occurrence of the great fire in 1666. A monument commemorative of the great fire was erected in 1671-2 by Sir Christopher Wren, at a cost of £14,500.

The greatest fires that are recorded in this country were:

December 16, 1835. In the city of New York; 600 warehouses, and property to the amount of $20,000,000.

April 27, 1838. At Charleston, South Carolina; 1158 buildings, covering 145 acres.

September 6, 1839. New York city; 46 buildings; loss $10,000,000.

April 10, 1845. At Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; 1000 buildings; loss $6,000,000.

May 28, 1845. In Quebec, Canada; 1500 buildings; many lives and an immense amount of property lost. In less than a month afterward; 1300 dwellings; in all, two-thirds of the city destroyed.

July 19, 1845. In New York city; 302 stores and dwellings; 4 lives; loss $6,000,000.

May 17, 1849. At St. Louis; 15 blocks of houses and 23 steamboats; loss $3,000,000.

July 9, 1850. At Philadelphia; 350 buildings; loss $1,500,000; 25 persons killed, 9 drowned and 120 wounded.

May 3-5, 1851. In San Francisco; 2500 buildings; loss $3,200,000 and many lives. One month later; 500 buildings; loss $3,000,000.

July 12, 1852. In Montreal; 1200 houses; loss £1,000,000.

May 16, 1859. At Key West Florida; 20 acres burned over; 110 houses destroyed; loss $2,750,000.

July 4, 1866. City of Portland, Maine, nearly destroyed by fire; 10,000 people rendered homeless; loss $15,000,000.

A PIECE OF IMPERTINENCE.

As a piece of good reading matter the REPUBLICAN on Sunday printed the speech which General J. H. Sypher delivered in Ohio, upon the political subject of the hour. The *Times*, which furnished a volume of inferior literary truck on the same day, objects to the superior judgment displayed in our intellectual make up, and proceeds to censure us, not only for eclipsing it in interest, but for the ownership of our paper. And it supplements this impertinent intrusion of its reflections into our business with an untruth, to the effect that the people of the State are to be taxed for the publication of General Sypher's speech.

What if Governor Warmoth does hold an interest in the REPUBLICAN, does that effect the statements which General Sypher made in Ohio or their publication in these columns? What relation is there between these two subjects that the private relationship of Governor Warmoth with the REPUBLICAN should be referred to in connection with a speech uttered by a party in another State? It is no unusual thing for public men to be known as the partners in newspaper enterprises. It is a well known fact that Mr. Slidell was interested in the *Delta* before the war; that Mr. Buchanan contributed to establish the *Constitution* in Washington City; that Mr. Polk lent his name to the subscription list of the *Union;* that Mr. Clay, if not a partner, was accepted as the controlling influence of the *National Intelligencer*. It is not sin, nor sign of sin, that a public man holds an interest in a public journal; for it is how few there are of our great men who have not sinned. This impertinence of the *Times*, therefore, is directed badly. It embraced a falsehood, was irrelevent and had its origin in wickedness.

CHICAGO ALMOST IN RUINS.

A distressful story is that which the lightning brings to us from Illinois, that Chicago, the proud and beautiful city of the Western lakes, is in ruins, and that her people are flying from the destruction which has overwhelmed their homes and consumed their possessions. The heart of every human being in the land should go out in sympathy to those who but yesterday stood so high and are now cast down so heavily. The burden of this great misfortune appeals to our liberality to mitigate its dreadful effects by every effort within the power of a liberal and Christian people. A great city, with a hundred and eighty thousand suffering people, is destitute, and we have an abundance of all that she lacks. Let us wear a portion of her ashes. Let the Mayor supplicate for relief for our fellow beings in their sore distress. Let the Governor invite Louisiana to be liberal out of her bounty to those who have been stricken down by this great and awful dispensation. Let our Chamber of Commerce, and all the public bodies that represent the social system, join in the prayer for relief, that Chicago may be mindful that as once there was enmity and strife between the two cities that now there is love and brotherly feeling. There is nothing that pays like charity. It blesses him that gives and him that takes. It descends on all like the gentle dews. And who so much in need of charity as Chicago, and who so able to give as New Orleans? Remember that winter is on the houseless wanderers by Lake Michigan, and that gifts from us will be as orange blossoms to the wounded and weary souls that even famish amid the ashes of the fallen city. Give and be glorified.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

A significant bear movement commenced in Levee stock yesterday morning, but signally failed to accomplish anything but a rapid sale of all the stock put by the combination, if, indeed, these purchases were not a "wash." A broker having directed an agent to sell at a quarter below the market, one hundred shares were soon caught up at $7 25; one hundred at $7 were offered, but not taken, going off at $6 75, when there was an impression that the bearing down had actually taken root, and that the stock would soon be offered at anything above $6. A hundred shares sold as low as $6 50, when every one began to see the drift of such self-sacrifices, when the stock stiffened, leaving a record of three hundred shares sold below the market, to the dead loss of the holders. The contract for the Bonnet Carre crevasse has closed, and operators in Mississippi mud will commence this week. The contract for Augustine is also closed, and the company is vigorously moving toward a complete levee system. It is usually the case that a bear is the forerunner of a bull movement, for an expected rise of stock is foreshadowed by a desire to buy it, and hence to conceal the real intent of the purchase. Viewed in this light, the bearing operation becomes intelligible. But not a single share was offered for sale by any but very keen brokers, who sought a profit in the distant future.

The stock market is in a state of inactivity. Shares of the Waterworks stock which lately bobbed up so unexpectedly, are very little spoken of, and not at all sought. The decision of Judge Emerson in the Bovee business, it is expected, will somehow cast a value on this paper, but this decision, for all the street knows, is the same as if never formed.

Pneumatic stock is flat at $1 50@2, and begging even at this low price. It is even hinted the present board will resign, and a new organization begin throughout, with a new engineer, the late official having given up. This may be talking down the stock, but it is credited on the street.

Inquiries were made for Southeastern railroad shares, as the company are moving forward in their works and pushing ahead. But the disposition to buy in this direction is not so eager as it might be.

A few floating shares of other fancy stocks now and then appear, but the details are scarcely worth the mention.

In the money market, the sole topic of conversation was the anticipated advance in the rate of the Bank of England (the first financial institution in the world) to six per cent. The well known foresight of the authorities across the water led to an opinion on the street that the advance was but a forerunner of a deeper stringency in money.

Gold stood still at about 114¾, several sales having been made at this rate. But there was great disappointment felt here, as the course of the gold demand showed that no "locking up" could be successful, and hence all spirit in such speculations died out.

State warrants are quoted very low, —@48. Sales have even been made at 45. A whisper is "softly stealing" that this is a movement to buy and then to "cover."

City appropriation certificates are lower than the preceding week, too low for holders to see.

It appears that cotton can not hold on to its own. A sudden decline in Liverpool of an eighth of a penny, and in our own mart of one-quarter of a cent, under the prices of the last week, has again played hob with the calculations of the wise among cotton men. For this decline there are various theories, and among these one finds the supposition that it is the stringency of the money market and the consequent difficulty of obtaining cash for cotton purchases that has produced the fall in price and the subsiding of the active inquiry which bid fair a few days ago to swallow all the receipts. Yesterday the market was unsettled, but toward the close a precipitate was thrown down from this jumble of varying elements, which left clear the near future, and showed the decline of price to be temporary. The necessity which requires cash to move the crop, coupled with the moral effect of a prospective advance in the Bank of England rates, united to keep back the spirit of speculation in our city, to delay cotton buying and arrest the progress of operations. The offerings were good, though not in great quantities. Supplies are still scarce. Sales are few. About 650 bales, it is presumed, were sold yesterday at a decline of a quarter of a cent below Saturday's figures, and the price on the latter day was just on the turn down, the sales showing that buyers were cautious, fearing to purchase lest the next hour's news might spell out a loss, while factors were equally unwilling to part with their earnings lest the next hour's information would show they might have sold for more. There is scarcely any good middling in the market, though the price for what there is sems up 20 cents. Strict middling is worth 19¾ cents; low middling 19@19¾ cents; middling 19¼ cents; good ordinary 18¼ cents; ordinary 15¼@16¼ cents, and low ordinary 13¾@14¾ cents. The prophets are dumb in regard to the future.

Poydras Streets. oc10 1y

JACOB OTT,
BUILDER.
184.....Delord Street.....184
(Tivoli Circle,)
NEW ORLEANS.
Stoves fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to. ja17 2dp 1y

TO THE CITIZENS
OF
NEW ORLEANS.

In view of the great calamity which has just befallen the city of Chicago, and for the purpose of extending immediate aid to its suffering people, the citizens of New Orleans are requested to assemble at the Lyceum Hall THIS DAY at 12 M.

BENJ. F. FLANDERS,
oc10 1t 2dp Mayor.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
STATE NATIONAL BANK,
AT
New Orleans,
IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANA,
At the close of business,
Monday, October 2, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$673,018 54
Overdrafts	4,623 33
United States bonds to secure circulation	500,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	10,525 00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	129,348 68
Due from other banks and bankers	19,375 84
Banking house	50,000 00
Other real estate	98,640 64
Furniture and fixtures	1,403 00
Current expenses	9,577 61
Taxes paid	2,903 89
Premiums	50,000 00
Checks and other cash items	114,722 54
Practional currency, including nickels	124 88
Specie, viz: Coin	42,996 78
Legal tender notes	34,426 00
Total	$1,723,891 73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000 00
Surplus fund	5,000 00
Discount	9,835 81
Exchange	3,014 03
Interest	260 00
Profit and loss	3,532 33
National bank circulation outstanding	450,000 00
Dividends unpaid	6,215 60
Individual deposits	670,121 79
Due to national banks	60,826 38
Due to other banks and bankers	15,082 79
Total	$1,723,891 73

STATE OF LOUISIANA, } Parish of Orleans, }

I, Charles L. C. Dupuy, cashier of the State National Bank of New Orleans, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES L. C. DUPUY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this seventh day of October, 1871. JAMES FAHEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
SAMUEL FRIEDLANDER,
CHARLES E. SLAYBACK,
EDWARD RIGNEY,
oc10 1t Directors.

STATE NATIONAL BANK.
(Formerly Louisiana State Bank.)
Samuel H. Kennedy, President; E. Rigney, Vice President; Charles L. C. Dupuy, Cashier.
Capital, $500,000.....Limit, $1,000,000.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Collections made upon all points.
Gold deposits received. Gold checks for sale on Bank of California, San Francisco. oc10 1m 2p

A CALL.

The undersigned, citizens of New Orleans, having agreed to extend an invitation to

HON. CARL SCHURZ,

United States Senator from Missouri, to visit this city for the purpose of addressing our people upon the political situation, now call upon their fellow-citizens, without distinction of party, to assemble in mass meeting, at such time and place as may hereafter be designated, to hear that distinguished statesman discuss the questions of the day.

John H. Ilsley, Jr.,	Jacob Hasslinger,
George Foerster,	John B. Colton,
Carleton Hunt,	Theodore Lilienthal,
Charles Engefeld,	J. S. McKay,
R. Hutcheson,	Louis Schneider,
F. M. Ziegler,	J. R. Austin,
W. M. Burwell,	Louis Schwartz,
George Stromeyer,	W. E. Mills,
John G. Haas,	Joseph Magner,
Charles Bendix,	Jules Vienne,
John Purcell,	M. F. Sibley,
Louis Grunewald,	L. L. Levy,
Charles Claiborne,	D. Michel,
J. M. Wagner,	Edward Labanre,
Emile Maier,	F. J. Kuhnholz,
Ernest Pragst,	R. H. Gogreve,
C. Stockmeyer, Jr.,	F. Del Bondio,
J. W. Buhrmann,	J. A. Schalk,
James H. Hummel,	J. M. Schwartz,
Frank Roder,	Vatter & Blanke,
Dr. M. Schuppert,	Rud. Sieg,
J. C. Mueller,	Julius Loeffler,
H. F. Marburg,	R. H. Benmers,
Louis Stein,	Ph. D. Mayer,
Geo. L. L. Mayer,	C. H. Miller,
Chas. Wanneck,	Hugo Redwitz,
Christian Krost,	Ph. W. Dielmann,
Dr. J. Wenz,	J. H. Pohlhaus
J. A. Staiger,	Benj. Armbruster,
Norman & Rice,	E. Lachenmeyer,
Herrmann Curtius,	F. Roeder,
F. Oppermann,	Dr. O. Kratz,
D. H. Adler,	Thomas Schorr,
H. H. Wulff,	John Frank,
Gust. Mueller,	N. Bauer,
Dr. B. Maas,	F. Oberheuser,
J. F. Dittrich,	A. Simon,
J. Brandner,	F. J. Loech,
Dr. Jos. Albrecht,	Hermann Ricke,
W. Hadersolt,	J. P. Hand,
Reinhard Wirth,	Dr. F. Loeber.

New Orleans, October 10, 1871. oc10 1t 15

FOR SALE.
STORE FIXTURES AND GLASS SHOW-CASES,
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
Can be seen at No. 139 Royal street. Apply on the premises, or to
JACOB OTT,
oc8 10 12 2dp Builder, No. 184 Delord street.

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.

Ricord, 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,
se10 3m Su Tu Th 1m2p No. 20 Baronne street.

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WARE-HOUSE.
ELKIN & CO.,
No. 168 Canal Street.
Are receiving new and elegant styles of VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY and INGRAIN CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CURTAINS, etc. se23 1m 2p

$20,000 IN PREMIUMS.

FIFTH GRAND STATE FAIR
OF THE
MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL
FAIR ASSOCIATION
OF LOUISIANA
Will be held
ON THE FAIR GROUNDS,
IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,
November 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25
and 26, 1871.

Exhibitors are invited from every section of America. Railroads, steamships, and other transportation lines, as named in the Premium Catalogues (pages 10 and 11), will carry exhibitors to and from the Fair at one-half the usual rates.

The books are now open for the entry of Machinery, Wares, Merchandise, Stock, Agricultural Products, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., at the office of the Association, in the Mechanics' Institute.

For further information see Premium Catalogue, which will be sent to any address free of charge.

LUTHER HOMES,
oc8 2p Secretary and Treasurer, New Orleans.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

Our buyer is now in New York selecting additions to our already large stock of

Dress Goods, Merinos, Alpacas, Poplins, Delaines, Empress Cloths, Bombazines, Scotch Plaids, Cassimeres, Cloths, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels of all Kinds, etc.,

All of which we offer by the package, piece or yard AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

Ladies will find at our store, as in years past, the choicest patterns and best qualities, and a complete stock to select from. Country merchants and planters will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Careful attention given to all country orders, and satisfaction guaranteed.

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se30 1m 2p

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

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