

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 12, 1871.

The weather was cool, clear and bracing yesterday.

A Detroit picture dealer says the hardest work he has to do is to frame excises.

White lace veils, dotted with black, are very much worn, and are very becoming.

Five dollars and fifty cents on every hundred dollars is the tax rate of Philadelphia.

There is as much danger in a woman's being "too smart" as there is in her being "too stupid."

Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D., gathers audiences of 1200 to 1800 in a "skating academy" in San Francisco.

Josh Billings says "knowing how to sit square on a life, without hurting, is one of the lost arts."

English experience is said to show that out of every thirty cuts from thoroughbred stock but one proves fast.

A Providence man is informed by a suffering neighbor that his snore would answer excellently as a fog horn.

Another poor girl has died in Virginia from the use of tobacco, at the age of one hundred. She was an orphan.

A new style of fan has just appeared, made of satin and lace, which, when opened, is in the shape of a butterfly.

Dr. Oldshue, of Pittsburg, found a maiden who liked his name; they married and got along as easy as a pair of old shoes.

All ill-tempered man is a nuisance. He may be fully relied on to raise the devil at the shortest notice, in the neatest style, with all the latest improvements.

At an auction of miscellaneous articles in the open air it began to rain, when a bystander advised the auctioneer that he had better "put up" the umbrella the next thing.

A person being asked what was meant by the realities of life, answered, "Real estate, real money, and a real good dinner, none of which can be realized without real hard work."

The New Orleans City Railroad Company have declared a dividend of four dollars per share, free of internal revenue tax, payable to stockholders on and after the twenty-fifth instant.

Since the demoralization of France began, glove making in England has largely increased, and there are seventy thousand persons now engaged in that industry over the kingdom.

Mr. William Ink, of New Hampshire, is now one hundred and three years old. If his parents ever dreamed that he was going to be so hard to rub out they would doubtless have named him Indelible.

An enterprising Yankee is traveling around among the negroes in Florida selling them a peculiar kind of oil, warranted to make their hair grow a foot in length, and as straight as a white man's.

The thermometer at seven o'clock yesterday morning was 68° at Augusta, 65° at Boston, 70° at Charleston, 49° at Cincinnati, 58° at Galveston, 80° at Key West, 50° at Memphis, 46° at Pittsburg, 62° at Shreveport, and 47° at St. Louis.

Meers, Moore and Pruden, two belligerent North Carolinians, went last week to Norfolk to measure out ten yards of mutual satisfaction; but the sheriff appearing on the ground, Pruden prudently decamped, leaving Moore to be immured.

A Dover (New Hampshire) paper says that one of its citizens, a laborer, who receives only one dollar and twenty-five cents per day, has just contributed five hundred dollars toward a fund for building a Roman Catholic cathedral.

A polite invitation to be present at the Levee press, on Dauphin street, on the occasion of opening the Natchez cotton press, and a branch of the Western Union telegraph, has been received. A luncheon will be spread at twelve o'clock to-day.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells, at auction this day, at half-past ten o'clock in the morning, on the premises, all the movables contained in the Orleans Coffee-house, situated at the corner of St. Charles and Common streets, First District. See advertisement.

It is estimated that during the last five centuries more than £20,000,000 worth of real estate has been washed away from the eastern coast of England by the encroachments of the sea. A number of villages and towns which used to be set down on the old maps have entirely disappeared.

The Sal del Rey, the great salt lake of Texas, is an immense bed of salt about five miles in circumference, which is believed to be inexhaustible, as the process of production is constantly going on. The salt is formed naturally, and only has to be shoveled up, placed in carts and taken away to be ready for market.

HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY.—We direct attention to the card of this strong and popular company, which will be found in another column. As will be seen, it has been in successful operation for fourteen years, and is managed with an ability second to no institution in this city. It insures against fire, river and marine losses on as liberal terms as any home company.

The "milk sickness" on the Wabash is still a terror to the inhabitants along the Wabash river. It has thus far baffled the skill of all medical science. It appears to affect both man and beast alike, being wholly negative to all electric influences.

It is said that when the land is cultivated it is not troublesome, showing that it must be caused by some weed eaten by the cows. Strangers are very reluctant about eating the butter or drinking the milk.

Governor Warmoth yesterday pardoned William B. Fife, Mitchell Otwell and Rich. and Eaton, convicted before the Twelfth Judicial District Court, of Caldwell parish, of assault and battery, and sentenced to twenty days imprisonment, and a fine of fifteen dollars and costs. Governor Warmoth has also pardoned George W. Tier, convicted before the same court of assault and battery, and sentenced to forty days imprisonment and a fine of thirty dollars and costs.

SOMETHING ABOUT JOURNALISM.

A campaign speech was delivered by General Sypher in Ohio, which was reprinted in the REPUBLICAN, because it contained a great many interesting arguments which we thought might be profitably read in New Orleans. The Times discredited from two of the arguments, as it had a perfect right to do; but instead of debating the matter with the author of the propositions, and with an eye single to the discovery of the truth, as it should have done, it irrelevantly and impertinently diverged into a discussion of the ownership of this paper, and falsely asserted that the tax payers of the State paid for the publication of the speech. We promptly resented the impertinence by pointing out its intrusive irrelevance, and characterized the misrepresentation by its proper name. And it strikes us that our answer to its argument upon the merits of the speech was more than complete, for the Times has never returned to that subject again, but has consented to become the mere upholder of the malicious suggestion which it made concerning the private relations of one of the proprietors of this paper. As these three points have been disposed of, therefore, to our entire satisfaction, there is a little time left on our hands to examine into the matter of general interest that stands connected with the entire case.

The Times assumes inferentially that because a public man holds an interest, say a controlling interest for the sake of the argument, in a newspaper, he is, therefore, to be flattered and upheld without any regard to truth, justice or sound sense. His errors are to be approved, his faults are to be construed into virtues, his frauds glossed over and condoned as unavoidable accidents. In fact, the organ of reason, which a newspaper should be, is degraded into a mere whitewashing machine, going about daily, covering up defects and making itself contemptible as the instrument for concealing those things which others are constantly dragging to light. This is the level which the Times has constructed for an organ, and that it finished its work with a conscientious belief in the correctness of its design we think the republic will fully assume, if it will take the trouble to read again the record which we made up against that newspaper on Tuesday morning.

The REPUBLICAN holds to a different standard for its own guidance in these matters. The newspaper is, or ought to be, the organ of truth and reason, both for its own and for the sake of its controlling influence. Its design should be to correct the mistakes, whether intentional or unintentional, of its friends, for the simple reason that mistakes are fatal to the best interests of men alike in private or public life. Its duty should be at all times to maintain and uphold the right, for in the course of time the right must vindicate itself. All men who violate morality, or who stray away from the line of principle, are sure to discover their error at some time, and to deplore it. In the pursuit of this line of policy the REPUBLICAN has probably been more independent in its attitude than the Times, for it had a greater stake than the Times. A great and successful party looked to us for counsel and support, and it has fallen to our lot at times to differ with our own friends, and to expose their errors. The rectitude of the Republican party was necessary to our own well being, and while it is always dangerous to differ with others, it sometimes becomes the highest duty to do this very thing, and not only to do it, but to differ so strongly as to arrest the impending mischief. If we have contended in this fashion, as we say we have, the assertion that our independence has not a vain assumption, but a solemn truth.

What is an independent paper that should dare to compete for eminence with a party organ, contending with its own party for the right? The Times is the whiff of the winds. Its columns have been as many sided as the blazing front of the Kohinor. The prejudice or passion of the hour was and is its master and controlling influence. Public opinion is interested in its conduct as owner and director. It takes up and lets fall this and that subject in obedience to the caprices of the multitude, upon whom it depends for support. There is no morality or independence about it other than that independence or morality which belongs to the impulses of the masses, and which changes as the clouds change. The only virtue there is in the Times is, that it echoes the party organ after the fight has been won, and the great truth dedicated to the benefit of the people. And as an evidence that we tell the simple truth, let the people remember that the Times has only reached and accepted, within the last year, the great truths which the REPUBLICAN proclaimed three years ago, in the face of danger, and at the peril of great loss.

Because individuals own stock in a newspaper is no reason why the law should be changed. Public journals are like men—useful if unreluctant and unprincipled. They are incapable of rendering assistance to their friends if they have lost the confidence of the public; and when they are no longer powerful, it is a waste of money to preserve them. These truths will be profitable to the Times if it can appreciate them.

IS IT ANTHROPOLOGY, OR NOT?

Mexico is threatened with another revolution in that troublesome section bordering on the Rio Grande. The State of Monterey, under Trevino, has pronounced against Juarez, and the rebel troops are now marching upon the State of Tamaulipas, to involve that community in the revolt. Is this the beginning of the movement which is to result in the establishment of a republic east of the Sierra Madre, and end in the incorporation of Northern Mexico as a part of the United States? Our own papers in the North and East have outlined a general scheme, concocted in New York by a large body of unsettled Americans, to filibuster a large section of Mexico, and this revolt made

Trevino coincides in time and circumstance with the project. Trevino belongs to a large and influential Mexican family which has always been favorable to annexation, and as we can not account for his opposition to Juarez on any other ground than that of his general discontent at the condition of Mexican affairs, perhaps it is reasonable to accept the conclusion that he considers the present a very fitting occasion to cut loose from the stagnation which has hitherto prevailed in Northern Mexico, and consummate a union with the republic which lends vigor to every territory over which it acquires dominion. The troubles which have lately disturbed the Rio Grande have been promoted to make the United States feel that her best policy in suppressing the robberies on her Western frontier was to be found in extending her rule over both sides of that river. It seems singular that the cattle thieves should have sallied into such a foray at the very juncture when the filibusters were at work, and when the revolution in Monterey was in process of development.

Cortina, who commands at Matamoros, is a very capable leader of the partisans of Juarez, and if Trevino is not supported by the filibusters with remarkable promptness, it is altogether probable that the revolutionary part of the arrangement will be suppressed before they get there—if they are going.

A SLANDER REFUTED.

With this caption we find an editorial article in the columns of the Baton Rouge Sugar Planter, which we transfer to the REPUBLICAN. Mr. Hyams is a Democratic member of the lower branch of the General Assembly of this State, and is well known as a high-toned and dignified gentleman, whose integrity is beyond question. We think he is certainly competent to refute the particular slander referred to against Governor Warmoth, being in a position to know whether the statement is true or false:

"It has become a common practice with each wing of the radical party to charge the other with having sold out to the Democracy. Such is the bitterness and hate that exists between them that misrepresentation, direct falsehood and every species of calumny that can possibly be engendered by political acrimony, are hurled about as if they were everyday playthings. We have no objection to their fighting; they may bespatter each other with as much filth as they please—may they hang or drown themselves at the earliest possible convenience for the public good, but we must interpose a veto when they attempt to lug the Democratic party into their quarrels. We desire to keep aloof, and have no inclination to form a coalition with either, based upon any pledges whatever in the next State canvass. This point may as well be understood now as at any other time.

"Our attention has been called to the following statement contained in a communication to the Homeer *Times* over the signature of an 'Old Republican':

Governor Warmoth proposed that if the Democrats would join him and his friends, and support General Vest for United States Senator, and vote for him as Governor and Senator, he would resign the position of Lieutenant Governor in 1872, he, in return, would appoint such parish officers and registers as they recommended, and carry the next election in favor of the Democrats, and he would then accept the position of United States Senator and leave the State government in Democratic hands; and to remove their doubts of his ability to control the result of the next election, he said that he returns all had to pass through his fingers.

"Upon strict investigation we feel assured this charge will prove groundless. It is like others of the same character which have appeared within the past six or eight months. If Governor Warmoth ever made such a proposition to Democratic Senators and Representatives the secret has been so remarkably well kept that the writer is a member of the House, never heard of it before. Rumors to that effect were at one time floating about, but they were treated as delusions befitting the public mind and as groundless as the 'baseless fabric of a vision.'"

"Admitting, simply for argument, that such a proposition had been submitted by Governor Warmoth to Senators Thomas, Thompson and Futch (as stated elsewhere in the same communication), who authorized those gentlemen to constitute themselves the representatives of the Democratic masses of the State, and bargain with Warmoth for an alliance of any kind whatever! The absurdity of the thing is patent upon its face. The Democratic party is not so weak in numbers and intelligence that it should sell out to the highest bidder for a mess of pottage or a temporary benefit. We know Senators Thompson and Futch well enough to hold them guiltless of receiving such a proposition from Governor Warmoth without making it known to their friends in both houses and consulting them before replying to it either way; and, as stated elsewhere, we would certainly have known it, and therefore feel constrained to give it a denial. The whole affair assumes the proportions of a tempest in a tea pot. It is but another attempt to injure the Democratic members with the people of the State, and thus weaken faith with our country friends to beware of all reports of an alliance between the Democratic members of the general assembly and the leaders of either of the radical factions. The old cries of 'bargain' and 'selling out' have become so 'stale, flat and unprofitable,' that we wonder how any man of intelligence can give heed to them."

THE CLANTON-NELSON HOMICIDE.

J. H. Clanton, duly sober, while walking along the streets of Knoxville, Tennessee, met W. O. Nelson, who was under the influence of liquor. Bantering words were spoken, which resulted in Clanton's challenging Nelson to fight him a duel on the spot. Nelson ran off, procured a gun, returned, met Clanton, who was armed with a six-shooter; the two commenced firing, and the man who first delivered the challenge fell, mortally wounded. The advantage was with Clanton, who was sober. The misfortune of killing a fellow-man fell to Nelson, who was the challenged party. Nelson was a Union man, and Clanton was a rebel. The Democratic press, which is almost tantamount to saying the rebel press, now accuses Nelson of being an assassin, and it laments over Clanton as a fallen demi-god. Has the chivalry lost its senses that it does not see in this an affair of honor between a sober man on one side and a drunken one

on the other? Clanton stood up, facing his foe, and shot two rounds. Nelson fired twice, the gauge of battle was fairly given, the fight solemnly contested, the mortal hurt desperately given. There was a difference in weapons, but so also was there a difference in the men—one being clear headed and sober, and the other muddled with whisky. It was probably as fair a fight as any duel that ever came off. Then why all this bother about Clanton's death by the men who support the code? If Alabama is to consider herself struck down, as some of the more sensational papers pretend that she was, her striking down is not a matter to make a fuss about. If she stood up in a battle that she had challenged, let her keep her mouth shut about the unfortunate victim that she tempted into the field. If she wants to make it a party affair, or a sectional matter, let her say so, or quit talking about Nelson's Union sentiments.

The New York Times, which made such a manful fight against Tammany Hall, refuses to assail Mr. Murphy, the federal collector of that port, because it does not believe the charges that have been made against him to be true. The Nation accepts the excuse, but thinks the Times very dull of comprehension in a matter that has been proved as thoroughly as Murphy's misconduct has been. If there was no other evidence against the New York collector than his partnership with one of the Tammany plunderers in real estate speculations, which has been proved by documentary evidence taken from the surrogate's office, that of itself would be sufficient to stamp him as unfit to hold the most important federal position in the State of New York. And his open and determined effort to divide the party is to be added to this act of party infidelity.

The two facts, taken together, are overwhelming arguments in favor of his displacement. Even the Times admits that he ought to be removed as being "too weak."

The Louisville *Ledger* says "the mission of the Democratic party is not ended." That is very strange. The people have so repeatedly decided the Democratic party to be out of service that it is strange indeed the wisdom of its leaders has not yet led them to discover that its mission is ended. It would have been a good thing for the country if the Democratic party had made that discovery when the "Confederacy" collapsed. And it would have been also undoubtedly the best thing for the men who have wasted their energies and talents in trying to thwart the will of the people ever since. The Democratic party should at once realize the fact that its mission has ended and disband. This would be proof positive that there was to be no renewal of old issues, and the country would then be ready for general amnesty and a reorganization of parties upon new issues.

May the people not hope that the Democratic party is fast approaching to a knowledge that its mission has ended? We think they may, for it is said the Democratic State Central Committee of Kentucky has the matter under serious consideration, and will recommend the disbanding of the national Democratic party. Then we will have peace.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

Among all classes of business men the present tightness of money is the subject of remark, and the object of much apprehension. Taking at his word a broker whose foresight has hitherto been rewarded, "the whole arch" is, "he is shaky when the key-stone is touched," and hence the party feeling already prevalent in New York on account of the influence created by the fire losses must affect our own transactions by sympathy. An apprehension is already gaining ground that money will grow still harder to get, and the interest for call loans, which are just now in demand, still higher. On good authority it is stated that one bank refused to loan twenty-five per cent on the low value of a good collateral, and that frequent inquiries made like the above for money to move cotton met with the same result, or else were answered by terms that were simply impossible. This stringency will affect the street in various ways. Money for business must be had. Purchasers of stock who, under ordinary circumstances, would have held them for a year without cavil, will soon push them on the market to realize cash. We do not anticipate anything like a crisis. Only a temporary embarrassment is to be met, and then all will be smooth. The losses to be met by insurance in New York are not all to be paid at once, but will be settled on the homeopathic principle. Such views as are here expressed reflect the opinions generally current upon the street, and together form a reason why the offer to sell stocks or other securities is met by a bear answer, inasmuch as the fire is attributed to the desire for money. Rents are falling at every inquiry, another sign of scarce money. Cotton does not command the price it should, were the shortest of the short crop estimates true, for factors can not hold out and must sell, and producers are in the same predicament.

STATE NATIONAL BANK.

(Formerly Louisiana State Bank.) Samuel H. Kennedy, President; E. Rigler, Vice President; Charles L. C. Dupuy, Cashier. Capital, \$1,000,000. Deposits received, \$1,100,000. Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Gold deposits received, \$1,000,000. Bank of California, San Francisco. Oct 12 1871.

FOR SALE.

STORE FIXTURES AND GLASS SHOW-CASES. FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. Can be seen at No. 109 Royal street. Apply on the premises or to JACOB OTT, Oct 12 1871. Builder, No. 114 Delord street.

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 hereinafter be designated, to hear that distinguished statesman discuss the questions of the day.

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WARE-HOUSE.

ELKIN & CO., No. 168 Canal Street.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER.

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

THE WILSON VICTORIOUS.

At the Great Ohio State Fair. THE NEW UNDER-PEEP WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

Warranted for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and BEAUTY. Easiest to learn and manage. On easy terms. Price, \$25.00. TWENTY-FIVE CENT PER MONTH to do perfect work. Rooms at General Southern Agency, No. 210 Canal Street, New Orleans, October 12, 1871.

H. H. TRUE & CO., Agents.

tongue, and this method has been industriously pursued within the past three days, but has now simmered. The following sales are reported: Six hundred shares Lovoe, buyer's option thirty days, at \$7 25; 500, 500, 100 and 200 at \$7 cash; 200 and 100 at \$6 87 1/2; 300 at \$6 75. Of the lots sold at \$7, nearly all were bought on the same day, at the lower rates, and resold.

Toward the close of the day, when "bank shut" was hung out before all these institutions, when almost all the habits were going to dinner, a terrific gale of Waterworks sprung up and drew a crowd around the corner to see the sport. Considerable chaffering resulted in the sale of 5900 shares at four cents a share, by which sale one may draw his own conclusions as to the value of the company's franchises.

The attention of the street is now divided between the efforts to move cotton and the stringency of the money market. Cotton is undemonstrative, and does not show what intentions it has about price. Full prices were demanded and at once received yesterday. The inquiry was good and the responses hearty. Sales of the ordinary grades were made, the demand running among them to the exclusion of the highest grades.

Gold now rates about 114 1/2, the tendency being without change. Steadiness is now the principal characteristic of this branch of the money market. Foreign exchange is quiet, and its promise the day before of being unsettled was not realized.

The double telegraph poles having proved successful on several lines, the ministry of commerce recommend their general adoption on German railway lines, and it is expected that the State railways will be provided with them. Two poles, joined by several cross poles, are substituted for one. They have stood the test of severe storms unharmed, and have not been damaged like other telegraph lines by mischievous hands.

An English woman, who had lived ninety-four years in a poorhouse, died recently.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Public Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. Oct 12 1871.

JACOB OTT, BUILDER.

154 Delord Street. (Third Circle.) NEW ORLEANS. Stone Work up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to. Oct 12 1871.

NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. 62 Baronne Street. Oct 12 1871.

RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR THE CHICAGO SUFFERERS.

In order to give all classes of our people the privilege and opportunity to contribute to the aid of the suffering poor of the stricken city of Chicago, I would respectfully suggest that the various religious denominations in our city take up collections on their usual day of worship in their respective churches, and that the amounts be turned over to this committee, and sent forward to Chicago with the general fund.

STATE NATIONAL BANK.

(Formerly Louisiana State Bank.) Samuel H. Kennedy, President; E. Rigler, Vice President; Charles L. C. Dupuy, Cashier. Capital, \$1,000,000. Deposits received, \$1,100,000. Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Gold deposits received, \$1,000,000. Bank of California, San Francisco. Oct 12 1871.

FOR SALE.

STORE FIXTURES AND GLASS SHOW-CASES. FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. Can be seen at No. 109 Royal street. Apply on the premises or to JACOB OTT, Oct 12 1871. Builder, No. 114 Delord street.

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 hereinafter be designated, to hear that distinguished statesman discuss the questions of the day.

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WARE-HOUSE.

ELKIN & CO., No. 168 Canal Street.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER.

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

THE WILSON VICTORIOUS.

At the Great Ohio State Fair. THE NEW UNDER-PEEP WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

Warranted for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and BEAUTY. Easiest to learn and manage. On easy terms. Price, \$25.00. TWENTY-FIVE CENT PER MONTH to do perfect work. Rooms at General Southern Agency, No. 210 Canal Street, New Orleans, October 12, 1871.

H. H. TRUE & CO., Agents.

\$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 Catalogue (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, Sec'y. Secretary and Treasurer, New Orleans.

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, PLEURISY CONSUMPTION, but Gout, Colic, Cough, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Dyspepsia, General Debility, Eruptions, etc. Biscia, the great French medical writer, says that "Consumption is Scrofula." No competent authority, we suppose, now doubts 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 has excited its manufacture here, that it 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 them 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 unequalled in its effects on the respiratory organs of the human voice. It is put up in two forms, and known as Smith's Pulmonic Syrup and Smith's Life Tonic.

And may be taken either separately or together. It is extremely agreeable to the taste and absolutely harmless. Friends warrant the opinion that nothing else will be taken for Scrofulous Diseases, and especially for Coughs, Catarrhs, Bronchitis and Consumption, so soon as the real merits of this extraordinary remedy become generally known.

G. H. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, 26 So. 3d St. N. Orleans, La.

REOPENING.

SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS. The public have long desired the establishment of a Sewing Machine Store in New Orleans, and we are pleased to announce that we have opened a Sewing Machine Store at No. 109 Canal Street, where we have on hand a large assortment of Sewing Machines, and we are prepared to compare the workings of one machine with another, and select from the different makes the machine best suited to the use to which they are desired to apply. To such a Matter we invite you at 109 Canal Street. Agents wanted. Oct 12 1871. M. K. HEDRICK, General Agent.

SINGER'S Family Sewing Machine.

THE MOST RELIABLE MACHINE IN EXISTENCE. Six Hundred and Fifty Thousand Sold in Daily use in sufficient evidence of its superiority. Call and examine, or send for circular and samples of work.

WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO., No. 7 and 9 Camp street, Oct 12 1871. General Southern Agents.

NEW ORLEANS SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY.

Attention is particularly directed to my SILVER TABLE WARE, such as SPOONS, FORKS, ETC. Price as low as at any Northern manufactory. Call and examine, or send for circular and samples of work.

ORLEANS INFIRMARY.

Conducted by DR. CHOPPIN, C. BEARD, D. W. BRICKELL and J. D. BRUNS. Postoffice Box No. 67. Dr. S. CHOPPIN—General Surgery, Diseases of the BLADDER, TRICHOASTHENIA, etc. Dr. C. BEARD—Diseases of the EYE and EAR. Dr. D. W. BRICKELL—Medical and Surgical Diseases of FEMALES. Dr. J. DICKSON BRUNS—Diseases of the LUNGS, HEART and BLOOD. The best SURGICAL PREPARED. Fare and accommodations moderate. CONSULTING HOURS from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Oct 12 1871.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. (STATE OF LOUISIANA.) Executive Department. (New Orleans, May 25, 1871.) Whereas, an act of the Legislature approved March 15, 1865, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews coming from such place or places; and that the Governor, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, issue this, my proclamation, and declare the places hereinafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes arriving from such places, shall be subject to a quarantine of 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 are aforesaid are the following, to-wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the island of Cuba; Port Royal and Matigbo Bay, on the island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port au Prince, on the island of St. Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belice, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and San Juan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall, and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para Guayana, 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 twenty-fifth.

By the Governor, H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana.