New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 15, 1871.

Old Black Joe, by Marsh Adams, at the Academy to-night.

Thanks to the Southern Express for the latest New York papers.

Josh Billings says to "Kure a weak back, lay still for a week to come."

A Detroit woman drank a pint of whisky, and then clubbed her children almost to death.

Hodge's forte was stealing; his forte at present is Fort McHenry.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

Next to the busy bees, bootblacks furnish the brightest example of improving the "shining" hours.

We acknowledge our obligations to Mr. E. E. Kidder, agent of the Lingards, for appreciated favors.

After his extraordinary experience with the gentler sex, it is no wonder that Brighom Young should not fear what man can do unto him.

Mr. E. S. Stoddard, Superintendent of Public Education for the Carrollton Division, has just returned from a trip to the North.

The extraordinary person who took the Florida census put the number of Indians down at two. He lacked only 278 of being correct.

The official report of a special meeting of the City Council, held yesterday, is published in another part of the REPUBLICAN this morning.

Hart, Ryman and Barney only remain a few nights longer. To-night they present their best programme, and repeat it for the Chicago sufferers to-morrow.

The Firemen's Charitable Association of Algiers will hold an adjourned meeting in the hall of Pelican Fire Company No. 1, this morning, at nine o'clock.

The steamship Margaret, with a portion of the cargo from the steamship Mississippi, will commence the delivery of the same to-morrow, at post thirteen, First District.

The thermometer advanced to eighty-two yesterday, and we had, therefore, a warm day. It is difficult to determine now how many changes there will be during the next ten days.

Governor Warmoth has made the following appointments: William H. Dorsey, recorder of Cameron parish, vice P. E. Smith, resigned; S. V. Martin, surveyor of St. Martin parish; O. H. Brewster, notary public, Monroe, Ouachita parish.

A grand fancy dress and masquerade ball will be given by "La Gaite Social Club," at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Wednesday evening next, the twenty-fifth instant, for the benefit of the sufferers of Chicago. We thank the managers for a complimentary ticket.

The thermometer at seven o'clock yesterday morning was 52° at Augusta, 52° at Boston, 66° at Cairo, 75° at Galveston, 80° at Key West, 59° at Louisville, 70° at Mobile, 50° at Pittsburg, 71° at Shreveport, 60° at St. Louis and 68° at Vicksburg.

Remember the grand concert of sacred music at the Carondelet street Methodist church to-morrow evening, for the relief of the Algiers Methodist church. The principal artists and amateurs of the city will assist under the direction of Professor A. A. Wheeler.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell to-morrow, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, on a twelve months' bond, the interest of Henry Cassidy, being one half, in and to the firm of Cassidy & Miller. See advertisement.

A chicken thief on Long Island tried to enter the hen house of a farmer, not knowing that a big dog was chained near by. His bill, at the nearest apothecary's, for liniment and sticking-plaster, has been thirty dollars, and he can now put on his pantaloons comfortably.

A meeting will be held at the Merchants' Exchange to-morrow evening at seven o'clock, to take under consideration the building of iron steamers and barges to run on the Mississippi river, or any other plan by which cheap transportation can be obtained for New Orleans, and by which her commercial importance can be restored.

Two ships belonging to the Swedish navy, the gunboat Ingegard and the brig Orladam, arrived at Plymouth from Greenland a couple of weeks back, having on board three ærolites, the largest weighing nearly thirty tons, which are to be conveyed to Sweden and made the subject of close investigation.

The first grand fancy and dress ball of the Hibernian Benevolent Mutual Aid Association, Branch No. 1, will be given at Odd Fellows' Hall on Tuesday evening, November 21. A reference to the names of the committee of arrangements should satisfy all that it will be a nice affair. Tickets of admission two dollars. Read the advertisement.

We learn from the *Register* that the ship Ella S. Thayer has discharged on the new wharf at Carrollton, during the week, a large consignment of railroad iron, designed for the Carondelet street railroad. This looks like the beginning of the ending. Another consignment was discharged in New Orleans, indicating that the company intend to commence work at both ends of the route.

One of the prettiest little ladies on the stage is Miss Dickey Lingard, the accomplished sister of Mr. William Horace Lingard. She is one of the few whose face makes a handsome picture, fit to adorn the gallery of fine arts. She makes her debut on the St. Charles stage this evening, and the echoes of the Old Drury will awaken with the applause she will elicit.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* of Tuesday is received, published on a half sheet. Two columns more than a page is occupied with a report of the fire and four columns with advertisements. It also contains the contents of an extra of Monday. The *Journal* is indebted to the Interior Printing Company, Nos. 15 and 17 Canal street, for printing accommodations.

A GREAT ERROR SOMEWHERE.

The Republican administration at Washington should certainly investigate itself to discover why it is that so many life-long Republicans at present occupy an unfriendly or indifferent attitude toward the President whom they helped to elect. The men who have been known for years as the great leaders of the Republican party, and whose fidelity to its principles was the ruin of their political fortunes, rendering them "unavailable" in comparison with others that were less pronounced in their views, are at present strangers to the counsels of the administration, which is supposed to represent their ideas.

Senators Sumner and Wilson, in Massachusetts, Senator Fenton, and Messrs. Greeley, Beecher, and Tilton, of New York, Senator Schurz, of Missouri, Cassius M. Clay, Governor Brown, of Missouri, Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, Senator Trumbull, Chief Justice Chase, Governor Noyes, of Ohio, the *Tribune* and *Republican*, of Chicago, the *Gazette* and *Commercial*, of Cincinnati, together with other men and papers of lesser note but equal consistency, are all opposed to the manner in which General Grant has fulfilled the duties of President. These men were Republicans years before Grant was heard of. They moulded and led the party from its infancy, and to them belongs the credit of its great success. They are Republicans to-day, but they are not the friends of a Republican President. They are, in fact, almost strangers to the presumptive head of their own party.

There must be a reason for this. Somebody has committed an error of judgment, and it is the duty of the Republican party to investigate the matter, and discover who is the author of the mistake. President Grant has no right to drive out men who have made the country what it is, free to every race and color, without a reason; nor have the great men who saved the republic any right to withdraw from the active support of the President, without a cause. And yet, either the President or his ancient friends, have done this very thing, for it is certain that most of the leading Republicans are outside of the circle of that political confidence which prevails in the Presidential mansion.

The blame for this condition of affairs must rest on the President, because the other parties are too widely separated and too distant in their ideas, and too pure in their patriotism, to allow of the suggestion that they are inimical to the President by concert of action. Mr. Greeley opposes Grant for one reason, Senators Sumner and Wilson oppose him for another, Senator Fessenden for another, Mr. Clay for another, and the great journals that we mentioned, for all these reasons combined. Many Republicans dislike the President for having accepted so many presents, and for having rewarded the giver with office under the government: others dislike him for having appointed all his relations to lucrative positions; others see in him a man dangerous to the freedom of the country, since he has not rebuked those who overawed a convention of the people with the army of the United States; others find their complaint in his attempt to buy the island of San Domingo, and with it a war with Hayti; others say he has neglected to do that for Cuba which any other American President would have done long ago; that he has allowed his patronage to be dispensed by Democrats, such as Murphy of New York is strongly suspected to be, and as Herwig and Casey are almost known to be; that he has not restrained his appointees from interfering in the local affairs of the Republican party for their own benefit, almost to the destruction of the party, as in New York, Louisiana and Missouri; that he has favored a new order of men about Washington and elsewhere, to the neglect of the old and reliable Republicans, as we all know he has done in Louisiana.

The men who bring all these arguments forward are working each independent of the other. This demonstrates the absence of any conspiracy, and proves that the blame must rest with the President. If he had not offended all of his old friends they would not have left him, each going his separate way. If they had agreed to take offense they would have chosen a cause of quarrel to be used by all the conspirators. As they have no mutual grievance, it is plain that they were wounded separately, and that all of them withdrew silently and uncomplainingly, not one telling the other of the ingratitude that had stricken him.

It is certain, therefore, that the President is responsible for the ill will that exisists toward himself among his old friends, and which is imperiling the success of the administration, and that he owes it to himself and to the party to investigate the matter and adopt some sort of measure to restore that harmony which is now so much wanted. Republican victories are being gathered, but his appointees are not winning them. In Louisiana, if the election had been left to the direction of the federal officials, the State would have been swept by the Democracy. In New York, if the fight is won it will be won by Greeley's partisans. In Ohio it was understood that General Noyes was unfavorable to Grant. In Massachusetts the presidential party is in the minority. No credit can be claimed by the administration for the victories which the party wins in spite of its weakening influence. The President may drive Schurz and Sumner, and Wilson, and Greeley, and Fenton, and Brown, and Noyes, and Clay into antagonism to himself, but he can not drive them into opposition to the Republican party. The country is safe at all events while good men are left to carry it along in spite of its seeming ingratitude.

If the President will probe the political situation he will see the fault which he has committed; and after he has discovered his error he can correct it in time to restore the harmony of the party. If he does this he will justify the confidence of the country. If he does not do it he stands in great danger of losing his place and his fame.

BAD FOR THE HORN BOOKS.

Judge Emerson, who refused to acknowledge that that the American people have constructed a government which is so seriously defective that there is no way to arrest an official offender in the commission of offenses, is now being scandalized by the Democratic press in the most extended of constitutional arguments. His motives are questioned, his principles suspected, his party fidelity derided, his judgment impeached, his reading ridiculed, his constitutional lore impugned. And what for? Because he decided that the first officer of the State, and the one chosen to see to the preservation of the laws, suspended from office an individual who was breaking the law. This is a simple statement of the case. Mr. Bovee, Secretary of State, perpetrated an act which was not more lawless than it was alarming. He usurped all the functions of all the departments of government. He declared that to be a law which was not. He uttered a document as a legal enactment which had never passed the Legislature, which was without the necessary forms, which had been defaced, and which he knew to be defective in all these particulars. And he consummated this offense, not in the interest of society, but in the interest of a corporation and in the face of the public interest. Judge Emerson decides that there must be a power somewhere in the State, appointed by the people, endowed with authority to arrest such improper actions, not by any penalty inflicted on the agent of the offense, but by the suspension of the author of the wrong from his official capacity to commit other and still grosser irregularities. Judge Emerson *must* be right, or else the State is at the mercy of an unfaithful officer. The judgment *must* be correct, or society has constructed the machinery of its government with a view to the protection of its own recreant agents rather than to the preservation of its own interests.

The suspension of Mr. Bovee will not injure him in his official relations if he shall make it appear that he committed no wrong, although that is an almost impossible event if the statement made by him before Judge Emerson is to be taken as a guide to the facts of the case. He was merely a salaried officer, and he will recover his salaries and perquisities if the Legislature restores him to his situation. His personal relation to the office was merely that of a hired man, serving under a contract for four years. The State employed him to perform certain functions for a given term at a specified salary. His interest is the salary—the interest of the State the fulfillment of the service. If the work is done and Mr. Bovee is paid neither party can justly complain, and, least of all, Mr. Bovee. All this fury about the inherent right of a man to an office is the merest substitution of aristocratic suggestions in lieu of the plain Republican law of letting and hiring.

What would a business man say if he was told that an unfaithful clerk was entrenched at one of his desks beyond the power of removal because of a defect in the articles of partnership? What do the people say to this new Democratic suggestion, that when they have elected a subordinate officer they have erected a force that is above control for three hundred and five days in the year, except at the expense of an extra session of the Legislature? Judge Emerson has read law practically, and if the "horn books" that the *Times* refers to gainsay the reason that pervades the judgment of the Eighth District Court, then—so much the worse for the horn books. Blackstone says the law is founded in reason and common sense. Judge Emerson needs no other text to support him in doing a reasonable and common sense thing.

THEY ARE NOT REPUBLICANS.

We have received from a respectable physician of this city a communication censuring, in strong but just terms, some of the pretended Republicans who devote all their energies to the abuse of Governor Warmoth. We assure our friend, the doctor, that these soreheads are not worth the trouble. He may be assured that any man in the State of Louisiana who opposes the Governor is no Republican, but either a Democrat, or subsidized by the enemies of Republicanism. It makes no difference what they call themselves. When they hire themselves to the enemies of Governor Warmoth they take service in the camp that is hostile to the Republicans. And the Democrats so regard them.

A DISGRACE.

It is bad enough to have to combat the vituperation of the enemies of Republicanism in this State, but it is a disgrace—a burning shame—that, through the aid of federal patronage, the publication of a paper is encouraged here that is more filthy in its tone and conduct toward Republicans than anything that emanates from a Democratic partisan press. The disgrace of this dirty publication consists in the fact that it professes to be Republican, and actually flaunts the name of President Grant for re-election in 1872, while it pours forth a constant stream of senseless abuse against Governor Warmoth and those who labor with him for the success of Republican principles. It is not the harm that this disgusting sheet can do that is to be complained of, for it has no power to harm anybody. But, like a rotten carcass, it is offensive, and a rank disgrace to an intelligent people. And this dirty sheet professes to be something more than the mere mouth-piece of the Customhouse clique. It proclaims itself the organ of the great national Republican party.

It would be well for the President to read just enough of what appears in this organ to satisfy his own mind as to its character; and if the national Republican party has any curiosity about the matter, it might order a few copies to be forwarded to Washington as specimens of the headwork of the Customhouse clique in New Orleans.

We repeat that the money to carry on this billingsgate concern—or the most of it—is raised in the Customhouse. And we will state further, that it is designed to build it into a daily and give it the additional name of National Republican, upon contributions *forced* from poor clerks and laborers in federal employment.

If President Grant and the National Republican party are pleased with the political work of federal officials in Louisiana, are pleased with the *harmonizing* tone of the Customhouse organ, are pleased with the divisions it is seeking to create among Republicans, are pleased with the prospect of carrying the State Republican in 1872, why then there will be no change of federal officials here. But if they are not satisfied with their representatives here and are not pleased with the harmonizing tone of their organ then we may hope for a change that will create harmony among Republicans.

The ocean does not limit human sympathy. Europe is active and full of benevolent effort in behalf of Chicago. Almost a half a million of dollars was raised in London in a single day, and the country was rising to empty its pockets into the charity box. Verily, we are brothers, all.

At the recent election in Philadelphia a few negroes were killed in the wards that are well known as Democratic The new departure was recently adopted in Pennsylvania, and this is the first fruits. Last year we had occasion to compliment the administration on the protection which it extended to the colored voters in Philadelphia, but for some reason it seems this vigilance was withdrawn this year.

If Judge Bond, of North Carolina, can make the Ku-Klux of that State come in and form a treaty, like any other set of savages, why may not Judge Wood do the same thing in Louisiana? A little harshness smooths the thing wonderfully. We have to grind uneven surfaces with sandpaper.

The Associated Press agent at Washington is a red hot Democrat, consequently, like the New Orleans *Times*, he opposes Governor Warmoth and eggs on the Customhouse faction. We make this allusion because of a dispatch published yesterday to the effect that the federal office holders here intend to "harmonize" the Republican party of Louisiana by attempting the impeachment of the Governor. But talk of impudence in the face of that!

The overthrow of Tammany is a great point gained for the Democracy, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. But Tammany has not been overthrown. Tweed says he carried his points at Rochester, and that he will carry his points in the State. Now, how much has the Democracy gained?

A Democratic paper in St. Louis desires to break down all parties that are proscriptive.—It has our consent to commence on its own party at once, although that is so nearly broken down already that to hit it now would appear like striking a cripple.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The week has been eventful, though dull. Not until Saturday could it be said that all apprehensions and consequences of the Chicago fire, in commercial results, went out, having, in their allotted time, only added to the stringency of money, which produced sales of all fancy stocks, and of other paper, under the shelter of which cash had formerly been placed.

The "decline and fall" of Waterworks stock became another feature of the street transactions for the past six days. The decision of the Eighth District Court, so anxiously anticipated as a means of throwing light upon and infusing strength into the Waterworks law, in the effort to promulgate which the former Secretary of State rose, reigned, and went under, a decision for the appearance of which all the stockholders so anxiously looked, only destroyed every hope of a rise, and clinched the downfall of the paper. Thence it may be said it disappeared from the street, and now can be called newsboy stock, inasmuch as a few nickels, judiciously invested, might purchase a thousand dollars of it.

Bank stocks appeared during the week, and were sold at prices which showed no decline in these securities. Shortly after the declaration of a dividend, shares of the City railroad sold at the price of $1 77, while Fertilizer claimed and obtained a portion of financial attention, and, in short, the anticipations of a panic in all stocks has not been realized, and those who calculated upon it, and who got rid of paper and turned it into cash with the object of investment, reckoned without their host, and will be forced into the disagreeable necessity of lending it out on commercial paper, for instance, at the small rate of say three per cent a month. Slaughterhouse stock declined during the week at least five dollars a share, though it may at any time be sold at the rate which it has kep so long. The prevalence of suits in court, judgments contrary to expectation, doubtful misgivings concerning the future, brought about an inclination to offer the stock for sale a large number of shares at a time, when of course there was a corresponding diminution of strength in the disposition to buy. But holders dispose of fancies before they cut loose from the more solid stocks, and in these one sees the most marked decline. Levee closed the week in a grand descent through the trap. Like Harlequin, it had bounded up in enthusiastic leaps, but at the close went down below the sixes. It being a good time to bear it, owing to the demand for currency, the street had been full of bears for the past three days, and fully three hundred shares were sacrificed below the market with the purpose of breaking down confidence in the paper. But in many of these sales there is no actual delivery, simply a word passed, so there is no telling when or not a sale has taken place, the custom of merchants and capitalists who have stock to buy being to give orders to a broker, who acts as agent. It is not a matter of surprise that no such orders have been received this week, and the sales have been, until yesterday, sparse, and the current of transactions stagnant. A grand breaking up resulted in the following sales of Levee stock: One hundred shares at $6 50; 100 at $5 75; 200 at $6; 50 at $6 12½; 200 at $5 75; 100 at $5 62½; 300 at $5 37½; 100 of the last resold at $5 50. The stockholders who sold out were those whose faith had been weak and fell an easy prey to bears.

City appropriation certificates has been going off at a less rate than just, owing to the recent pressure, and as it is impossible to say when another stream will be rushed on the street so it is hard to fix a time when they will improve. The low rates offered for warrants have caused an almost absolute withdrawal of these State securities from the market. Bought during the week, the demand being weak, the price has followed suit. A movement is predicted in Mexican Gulf, and shares were offered during the last three days. Yesterday 10 hares, with drainage attached, sold at $150, supposed to be a low rate. Over the whole field business is working up, and, though the demands for cotton moving induced a temporary scarcity of money, yet the rates for currency has fallen back along the whole line from Threadneedle to Carondelet street. We shall soon have for all operations more money than we want.

Gold has shown no remarkable fluctuation. Yesterday's rates were somewhat notable, as gold ruled at the same figure (114¾) in both markets. For sixty days Wall street has varied from Carondelet, and Saturday was the only day in which both were level.

Domestic exchange differs from the run of previous quotations, being, during the week, from ¼ to ¼ discount on New York.

Cotton has been sold in the week by large amounts, the aggregate of sales summing up, during the last six days, as much as the preceeding twenty. Every day has added bales by the thousand, to the aggregate for export. Friday's sales alone footed up 3100 bales, and the week has been remarkable for large purchases made during a decline, on the supposition that the fall was momentary and that the leading staple was bound to advance. Events have proved the justice of these calculations, as cotton is now at the prices ruling before the recent decline. Strict low middling sold at 19, 19¼ and 19¾c; and as this is pitched upon as the basis, the cost of other grades may be proportionately affixed. Cotton, according to late reports, is now firm along the whole line, and advices from Liverpool, as well as from New York indicate an advance, showing the present tendency to be upward, and the ruling characteristic buoyancy. It is now generally believed that the day of dullness has passed away, and that activity will soon be the ruling spirit.

DIED.

NORRIS—On Tuesday, October 10, 1871, at Terry, Mississippi, of bilious fever, GEORGE W. NORRIS, aged thirty-four years.

McDONOUGH—On October 14, at 7 A. A., MARGARET McDONOUGH, wife of Michael Hanmore, aged thirty-three years: native of county Galway, Ireland; resident of New Orleans for the last twenty years.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 70 Roman street, between Conti and St. Louis streets, on SUNDAY, October 15, at 3 P. M. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral without further notice.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. oc30 1y

JACOB OTT,

BUILDER.

184.....Delord Street.....184

(Tivoli Circle.) NEW ORLEANS.

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

JUST RECEIVED.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

O'NEILL & GLEASON,

205.....CANAL STREET.....205

BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART,

New Orleans.

Having just received our first shipment of new

Fall and Winter Stock of Dry Goods,

we are offering the following goods at prices that will suit every purchaser:

20,000 yards of BROCHE ALPACAS,
STRIPED ALPACAS,
COLORED REPS,
DELAINES, etc.,

At Twenty-Five Cents a Yard.

FRENCH MERINOS,
SATIN CLOTHS,
AND
PLAIN DELAINES—IN ALL COLORS.

SHAWLS—An extensive assortment, comprising all the newest styles:

SARATOGA,
WATERLOO,
CASTILIAN,
BENGAL STRIPE.

Wool, plaid, square and long Shawls.
French broche, square and long Shawls.

Five hundred pairs of white and gray BLANKETS, at very low prices.

One hundred and fifty pieces of white, scarlet, blue, gray and colored FLANNELS.

Silk SACQUES, in all the new shapes.

A full line of black SILKS, all widths and qualities.

Japanese SILKS, in plaids, stripes and figures.

Black Cloths, Sackings and Cassimeres.

The new Pow Wow Sacking for Ladies' Cloaks.
The new Belgravia Sacking for Ladies' Cloaks.
The new Alaska Sacking for Ladies' Cloaks.

Adriatic black and fancy CASSIMERE for gentlemen's wear.

Crawford, Reynolds & Co.'s

TUBE ROCK.
BELL ROCK.
LAUREL RIVER and
ALPINE JEANS for boys' wear.

LINEN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
DAMASK CLOTHS,
NAPKINS AND TOWELS.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's HOSE of every description.

Gentlemen's Merino UNDERVESTS and DRAWERS.

Damask Cloth and Felt Piano and Table COVERS.

A full line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen Cambric and Hemstitched HANDKERCHIEFS.

1000 pieces of Park CALICOES at 10c and 12½c a yard. Warranted fast colors.

Alexander's KID GLOVES, genuine, at $1 a pair.
Buck and Doe Skin GAUNTLETS.

Our domestic department is replete with every description of Cotton Goods, bought for cash at the lowest manufacturers' prices, thus enabling us to sell them at New York prices.

An inspection of our NEW STOCK is respectfully solicited.

O'NEILL & GLEASON,
oc15 1t 2p No. 205 Canal street.

$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,
oc6 2p Secretary and Treasurer, New Orleans.

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICHS,

DENTAL SURGEON,

155 St. Charles Street, Corner Gired Street, one square above City Hall.

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A CARD.

Having read the card of Dr. E. S. Lewis in the Times of the fourteenth instant, proclaiming the advertisement under the head of "Wants," in the Times of the thirteenth instant, to which his name was appended, a fabrication and a falsehood, and Dr. Lewis having called upon me, and satisfied me of the fact that it was a slanderous fabrication and a falsehood, I, therefore, in justice to Dr. Lewis, withdraw my article in the Republican of the same date, signed "Druggist."

C. A. CLINTON,
No. 225 Tchoupitoulas street.
New Orleans, October 14, 1871. oc15 2p

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.

B. & W. CRONER,
No. 551 Magazine, corner of St. Mary street,
oc14 1t2p and Nos. 197 and 199 St. Mary street.

FOURTH DISTRICT CARPET HOUSE.

Those who wish to refit or furnish their dwellings, and are in need of Brussels and Ingrain CARPETS, white, check and fancy MATTINGS, floor OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, CURTAINS, SHADES, CORNICES, etc., will please take notice that we have now in store, and are constantly receiving,

ALL ARTICLES IN THE CARPET LINE

Of the latest style and most approved patterns, which have been purchased at great advantage, and will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES.

B. & W. CRONER,
No. 551 Magazine street, corner St. Mary,
oc14 1t and Nos. 197 and 199 St. Mary street.

B. T. WALSHE, No. 110 Canal street, near St. Charles, is now ready to see his friends and customers, with a large, new and elegant stock of Men's Furnishing Goods, "Own Make" Shirts, and Boys' and Children's Clothing, all at moderate prices.

oc15 1t2p

SAFE AGAINST FIRE.

THE MAMMOTH VAULT

OF THE

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

IS

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Its contents are safe against FIRE and BURGLARS, and at a cost of but a small fraction of the usual charge for Fire Insurance alone.

51.....Camp street.....51

PREMISES SHOWN TO VISITORS.
oc15 3t2p

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,

PER

STEAMSHIPS KOLN AND ALICE.

J. LEVOIS & JAMISON,

No. 126 Canal street.

We will offer on Monday morning our full line of

SILKS, DRESS, EMBROIDERY

AND

FANCY GOODS,

Just received by the above steamers, and all of the

Latest European Styles.

J. LEVOIS & JAMISON,
No. 126 Canal street, between Carondelet and St. Charles streets. oc15 2t 2p

GIMBEL'S

FOURTH DISTRICT BLUE BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND TRUNK STORE,

No. 564 Magazine street, Opposite the Magazine Street Market.

Just received by the latest arrivals, a complete assortment of

Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Shoes and Boots,

of the latest and best styles, which I will sell at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

as I am determined to sell lower than any house in this city.

Call and examine our stock for yourselves.

Remember the number 564 Magazine street, opposite the Magazine street market. oc15 1t 2p

F. NEWHALL,

40.....Camp street.....40

Has just received a new and complete stock of WALL PAPER and WINDOW SHADES.

All work promptly executed by competent and experienced workmen. oc15 1m 2p

MRS. F. R. HARDON,

29.....Chartres street.....29

Between Canal and Customhouse streets,
NEW ORLEANS.

Opening Tuesday, October 17, 1871.

FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF MILLINERY.
oc15 t12p

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

SMITH'S PULMONIC SIRUP AND LIFE TONIC.

Incomparable for Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, etc. May be given to an infant with benefit. The LIFE TONIC, made from the same vegetable product of our swamps, is unequaled for Dyspepsia, Poor Appetite, Female Irregularities, Low Spirits, Debility, etc. With SMITH'S LIVER PILLS, it is a splendid preventive of Chills, Malarial Fevers, etc. The Sirup and Tonic may be taken together, mixed, and makes a delicious cordial, which is a singularly effective blood purifier. Almost every day furnishes new evidence of the triumph of this new Louisiana remedy, for scrofulous or blood diseases.

We give a long list of home references, embracing some of the most distinguished families in this city. We challenge investigation.

G. H. SMITH & CO.
No. 20 Baronne street.
Western Branch Depot, corner Walnut and Fourth streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. oc15 Su TuTh 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 Hassinger,
George Foerster,	John B. Cotton,
Carleton Hunt,	Theodore Lilienthal,
Charles Engafeld,	J. S. McKay,
R. Hutcheson,	Louis Schneider,
F. M. Ziegler,	J. E. Austin,
W. M. Burwell,	Louis Schwartz,
George Stromeyer,	W. E. Mills,
John G. Haas,	Joseph Magner,
Charles Bendix,	Jules Vienne,
John Purcell,	M. F. Sibisky,
Louis Grunewald,	L. L. Levy,
Charles Claiborne,	D. Michel,
J. M. Wagner,	Edward Labaure,
Emile Maier,	F. J. Kuhnhoz,
Charles T. Nash,	W. J. Hodgson,
Ernest Pragst,	R. H. Gogreve,
C. Stockmeyer, Jr.,	F. Del Bondo,
J. W. Buhrmann,	J. A. Schalk,
James H. Hummel,	J. M. Schwartz,
Frank Reder,	Vatter & Blanke,
Dr. M. Schuppert,	Rud. Sieg,
J. C. Mueller,	Julius Loeffler,
H. E. Marburg,	R. H. Benners,
Louis Stein,	Ph. D. Mayer,
Geo. L. L. Mayer,	C. H. Miller,
Chas. Wanneck,	Hugo Redwitz,
Christian Kroet,	Ph. W. Heilmann,
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. Losch,
Dr. Jos. Albrecht,	Hermann Ricke,
W. Hadersolt,	J. P. Hand,
Reinhard Wirth,	Dr. F. Loeber,
	Jacob Staub,

New Orleans, October 10, 1871. oc10 12 15

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WARE-HOUSE.

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

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

73.....Camp street.....73

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja30

THE WILSON VICTORIOUS

At the Great Ohio State Fair.

THE NEW UNDER-FEED

WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

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.

H. H. TRUE & CO.,
de16 Sa Su & Tu 1y Agents.

SINGER'S

NEW IMPROVED

Family Sewing Machine.

THE ONLY RELIABLE MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.

Six Hundred and Fifty Thousand

In daily use is sufficient evidence of its superiority. Call and examine, or send for circular and samples of work.

WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO.,
Nos. 7 and 9 Camp street,
oc12 We Sa Su 1m General Southern Agents.

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 3p No. 186 Poydras street

ORLEANS INFIRMARY.

142.....Canal Street.....142

Conducted by Drs. CHOPPIN, C. BEARD, D. W. BRICKELL and J. D. BRUNS.

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.
Dr. D. W. BRICKELL—Medical and Surgical Diseases of FEMALES.
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

REOPENING.

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.

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 Montego 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.
m27 2p

NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

62.....Baronne Street.....62

In reply to the many inquiries made at this office respecting the amount of risks covered at Chicago by the London and Lancashire, the und