New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 19, 1871.

Some lawyers can't sleep. They lie on one side, and turn over and lie on the other.

Governor Warmoth has appointed Edward Henderson tax collector for St. Charles parish.

Sedalia, Missouri, has voted largely in favor of the Holly waterworks, to be put in operation at once.

President Grant is out of pocket about one hundred thousand dollars by the Chicago fire.

The Chicago fire made sad havoc among the newspaper establishments, eighty-nine of which, embracing dailies and monthlies, were burned.

A California lady, with a fortune of half a million, is reported to have married "a heathen Chinee"—and not a very exalted specimen at that.

The New York *Mail* tells of a gentleman who has taken his meals at Delmonico's and occupied the same seat daily during the past eighteen years.

J. Augustine Signago, a well known poet-journalist, late Italian consul at Memphis, has purchased an interest in the daily *Press*, and will assist in the editing.

It is said there is but one Presbyterian congregation of any kind in the State of Rhode Island, and that one is at Providence, having a membership of about two hundred.

The ship Baden, Captain Dyer, was cleared by William Creevy yesterday for Havre. The Baden takes out 3284 bales of cotton, 2000 barrels of flour, 94 tierces of tallow and 12 packages of merchandise.

Cincinnati has an apparatus for consuming her own smoke. If she would now take another stride and consume her own whisky, we might point to her with pride. —*Louisville Courier Journal.*

Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren is writing for the *True Woman*, of Baltimore. In the current number she has a paper headed "Journalism and Woman Suffrage," in which she severely attacks personal journalism.

We learn from a Memphis dispatch that Felix Ledoux, of New Orleans, who attempted suicide on a railroad train recently, near Jackson, Tennessee, accomplished it on Friday last by hari-kari, at that place.

Subscriptions to the capital stock of the Carrollton Holly Waterworks Company will be received at the office of Mr. Charles Clinton, No. 45 Carondelet street, where copies of the prospectus can be had from 12 M. *to* 2 P. M.

On account of the low stage of the river coal has become very scarce at Cincinnati. That which formerly sold at three dollars per load has advanced to seven. A coal famine is spoken of if the river remains much longer at its present low stage.

The returns indicate the election to the French Constitutional Assembly of eight hundred and sixty-seven liberal conservatives, four hundred and ninety-four moderates, two hundred and one radicals, one hundred and ninety-four legitimists and sixty-four Bonapartists.

We acknowledge the receipt of complimentary tickets to the fete champetre at Carrollton Gardens, for the benefit of the Odd Fellows' Rest, commencing on the twenty-third instant They were transmitted by Mr. W. T. Durno, secretary of the committee of arrangements.

The Homer *Iliad* has lowered the names of Charles Sumner and William D. Kelly as candidates for President and Vice President, and flaunts at the mast head of that craft the name of U. S. Grant for President, and William W. Holden, of North Carolina, for Vice President.

A grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given at Lyceum Hall, to-morrow night, for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers. The affair will be under the charge of the Louisiana Progressive Club, of which Captain James Lewis is president, and William G. Brown, Esq., secretary.

The steamship Koln, H. C. Franke master, will leave for Bremen, Havana and Southampton on Saturday next, at 7 A. M. Her passenger accommodations are elegant, and her speed and strength superior. For passage, apply to C. F. Stockmeyer & Co., agents, No. 42 Union street.

Josh Billings, in his directions "How tu pick out a good hoss," says "Good hosses are skarse, and good men, that deal in enny kind of hosses, are skarser. 'An honest man iz the noblest work ov God;' this famus saying was written, in grate anguish of heart, by the late Alexander Pope, just after buying a good family hoss."

Elihu Burritt finely said, in a late address, referring to the manifestations of sympathy in "the mother country" for the Chicago sufferers: "She asks to come into the fellowship of this great suffering; to bring her cruet of wine and oil to the aid and comfort of this fallen sister; to put an arm as tender as ours around her; to help us lift her up and put her on her feet again, enriched with the sympathy of both hemispheres."

The War Department weather map of yesterday reports that the thermometer at seven o'clock in the morning was 52° at Augusta, 45° at Boston, 52° at Baltimore, 62° at Mobile, 64° at Galveston, 53° at Vicksburg, 59° at Savannah, 59° at Charleston, 50° at Memphis, 45° at Louisville, 45° at Cincinnati, 48° at St. Louis. It was cloudy at Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Boston and Buffalo; clear at Augusta, Savannah, Vicksburg, Memphis, Louisville, Cairo and Cincinnati.

Our old friend Mr. A. L. Parkes, a successful business manager for theatrical companies, arrived in the city yesterday morning, in advance of the McKee Rankin comedy company. They number twenty ladies and gentlemen of acknowledged ability, including Mr. McKee Rankin, Miss Kitty Blanchard, Mr. Belvil Ryan, Mr. M. V. Lingham, Misses Katie and Annie Mayhew, Mr. Charles Stanley, Walter H. Woodfield, Frank Knight and other well-known artists. They open at the Academy of Music on Monday next, in a magnificent dramatization of Charles Dickens' David Copperfield, entitled "Little Emley," for which Mr. Bidwell has provided the most superb scenic effects ever presented in this city.

A FEW PLAIN STATEMENTS.

Cotton, which ought to be a blessing to New Orleans, and which it is, in a certain restricted sense, is indisputably the source of many evils in a financial sense. The first of these is, that it suggests numberless falsehoods, and originates disastrous speculations that injure the entire community. In the opening of the season we are told that the crop is a failure by those who desire to sell, and that it is a success by those who wish to buy. Every little country newspaper is hunted over for paragraphs to sustain these assertions, a worm being found in Rapides assisting the sellers, and a good report from Caddo assisting the buyers. If the impression can be fortified that a tenacre field has been ravaged in DeSoto, then the market is feverish for a rise, because it is assumed that this devastation is to influence the entire purchasing interest from DeSoto to Manchester.

The prevalence of these falsehoods may be traced to an old tradition that the South controls the cotton market of the world, and that when our cotton fields fail the price of the staple must advance. Planters are told that the worm has made its appearance, and they at once refuse to ship to market, because such news ought to send the price up. So it would, probably, if the South controlled the market as she once did, but fortunately, or otherwise, the South does not control the supply of cotton. Of the surplus on hand in Liverpool, at the latest dates, the United States only grew about one-fifth. Of the amount of cotton on shipboard, en route for England last month, forty thousand bales were reported to be from the South, and six hundred thousand bales from other cotton fields. If these figures are calculated for a moment, the planter will discover that his crop is not necessary to the world at all, and that when he holds it back for the purpose of producing a rise in prices, he is not only running the risk of a fall, but he is paying interest on his own money.

A little sensible honesty in regard to our farming transactions will help everybody. The planter should forward his crop at the earliest moment, sell it, invest the money, and then attend to the improvement of his place. By doing this he will be enabled to pay his debts and stop the interest which he is paying to the brokers; and he will be relieved from a great deal of anxiety; and he will help the country by keeping money plenty.

At present all the legitimate capital that belongs to New Orleans is locked up in cotton. The banks are assisting to move the crops in the interest of their mercantile and commission customers, and they are, therefore, incapable of assisting the other legitimate departments of business with that financial aid which they need. This enables a set of brokers to enter the money market and demand twenty and thirty per cent for loans. Some of the best houses in New Orleans are paying twenty per cent, and an unexceptionable piece of commercial paper was discounted last week at twenty-five per cent. Other parties find it absolutely impossible to obtain money on anything like even these extortionate terms.

This thing occurs annually. Just about the time our season ought to open, New Orleans is regularly tied up with her cotton crop, which the planters in the country refuse to sell because they have heard something about worms, or are expecting to hear something about worms which will enable them to realize enough more money out of their cotton to pay the interest which they have bound themselves for. Robinson, with one hundred bales which he has farmed, reads a paragraph from some incompetent country editor that the crop in Tigerville is a failure. He at once orders his cotton to be held back, which necessitates his broker to raise money at twenty per cent in order to pay expenses. By and by Robinson hears that the same incompetent editor has reported the cotton at Tigerville splendid, and then he orders a sale and pockets his losses. For years this thing has been going on in the South—planters putting on the ruinous airs of speculators, capitalists and cotton gamblers. And for years they have been taken in at their own expense.

Farming is one thing and speculation another. One is done in the country, honestly, and the other is done on Carondelet street, curiously, to draw it mild. Cotton circulars are the cards of the latter, and the ordinary market reports should be the guides of the former. Men who desire to gamble in cotton, by buying for a rise in the market, are a different sort of people from the planters who grow the staple. Speculators are men of widespread intelligence, whose area of knowledge spans all countries. They figure with the product of Egypt, Brazil, Asia and all other cotton fields before them. They lock up their own money, and are well paid if ten per cent is made. The country farmer in Louisiana hardly sees beyound his rail fence; neither understands the yield of other regions nor the consumption of his own State, and locks up somebody else's money. If he gains a cent on the pound his increased expenses have consumed it. And he is as restless while waiting as a country politician, for fear the thing will turn out badly. A little less lying, therefore, in town, and a little more business tact in the country, will make the cotton crop a much greater blessing than it has been.

CIVIL RULE.

The election of General Grant in 1868 to the Presidency of the United States, was undoubtedly a concession to the military element of our people and government; and President Grant's administration has been rendered conspicuous for its patronage to military men. To a certain extent this is proper under the circumstances. The American people are not ungrateful and the President's inclination to confer civil honors and emoluments upon military men has not encountered their disapprobation. Aside from the services and devotion displayed in the cause of the republic, as the commander of its armies, there were good reasons in 1868 why General Grant should be elected President. Peace had not been fully restored, although the rebellious armies had surrendered and dispersed. Much bitter feeling existed in the minds of many of the Southern people, and the work of reconstruction in the Southern States was yet to be accomplished. The manner in which this was to be effected had already divided the people, and as it was essential to the friends of the Union that the work should be done so as to perpetuate the great principles involved in the war, it was necessary that the government should be prepared for any emergency. For this and the further reason that General Grant had achieved noble distinction as a soldier and friend of liberty, he was chosen President. When he was nominated by the Republican party he was the General of the American army and under pay as a soldier. This was something unusual in the history of our country. But once before had the people gone directly to the army for its President. General Washington had retired from the army several years, and was engaged in superintending the cultivation of his farm when elected President. General Jackson was defeated in his first canvass for the Presidency because of the prejudice that had been aroused in the people against the pretensions of military men; and that was ten years after the hero of New Orleans had retired from military life. General Taylor was taken from the army and became President in 1849. This was two years after he had won the battle of Buena Vista in the war with Mexico. His selection was the first made directly from the army, and he was sixty-five years old when he became President. He was a plain old man, who had done his country good service in the tented field, and the condition of political parties in 1848 favored his election to the Presidency. The Democrats had divided, and a portion of them, under the name of free-soilers, supported Martin Van Buren, while the Democratic party nominated Lewis Cass. General Taylor received the nomination of the Whig party, and became President. He was not a politician, and publicly proclaimed before his election that he had "no friends to reward, nor enemies to punish." It is very probable that if General Taylor had been a much younger man, and a more ambitious man, he could not have been taken from the army and made President without incurring the opposition of some portion of the American people: for their prejudice is easily aroused against military men who aspire to civil rule.

The nomination and election of General Grant, in 1868, was considered a political necessity. The peculiar condition of the country seemed to demand it. Complete civil rule had to be established throughout the whole length and breadth of the land before peace could prevail, and it was correctly supposed this could not be accomplished without the aid of the military arm of the government. To make government the more effective in restoring a permanent peace, and to reward, perhaps, a worthy man, the American people, or that portion of it largely in the majority, concluding to deviate from the usual course in such matters, took General Grant from the army, where he was chief in command, and placed him at the head of civil affairs. None seemed to understand better than President Grant what the majority wanted when they placed him at the head of the nation. In his inaugural address to the American people, without distinction of party, he emphatically said, "Let us have peace." He knew this to be the wish of the majority of his countrymen, and it was a gentle intimation to those who were belligerently inclined, or disposed to have their own way in reconstruction, that the government would be prepared to enforce the laws even against violence. The work of reconstruction is completed, and the necessity for even the semblance of military government need no longer exist if the American people determine to have a civilian for the next President. We repeat the work of reconstruction is completed, but peace can not be considered permanent until all parties yield faithful obedience to the laws. If all have honestly made up their minds to this, civil rule can prevail without the aid of the military. Surely, no portion of our people require to be told this. Nor is it necessary to tell them that if they desire to have a civilian instead of a soldier in the Presidential chair, the matter is in their own hands.

It is the opposition of the minority to the rule of the majority that has brought about a necessity for the use of extraordinary measures. Let the minority remember this, and yield gracefully, in the future, to the constitution and laws. Then the country can have peace without the aid of the military to enforce it. Then it will be unnecessary for Mr. Pendleton to tell the people that they have "an autocratic power greater than that of Samson, as he stood and closed his arms around the pillars of the temple ready to bring it down upon the heads of all who were within it." The people are the autocratic power in this country; the only absolute power, if they are true to themselves. It is therefore wrong to say that any one man possesses autocratic power in this country, for that implies that the people have surrendered their liberties. We do not believe they are prepared to admit this. The Democratic party can make no headway against President Grant by accusing him of being an autocrat, because he enforces the law. That is his sworn duty. If the Democrats really prefer civil rule, in toto, they should work with the majority for its just administration.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DUNN'S DENIAL.

It will be seen by his note that Lieutenant Governor Dunn disclaims the paternity of the sentiment attributed to him. He denies having made use of the language charged, or its equivalent. If he had contented himself with a simple denial, we might, perhaps, have let the matter pass as one of the mistakes that witnesses and auditors often make in matters that come under their notice. But Dunn is apparently ambitious of appearing in the REPUBLICAN as the advocate or exponent of some original principle of policy. He therefore sends to us a rather prosy recital of platitudes, which being sifted out appear to us to mean that he is in favor of colored men having the right to hold any office to which the people may elect them. As this question was not in any manner involved in the charge against him, we look upon his declaration as decidedly gratuitous. The charge was that he has advised the colored people to vote only for colored men, as white men are unworthy of trust. His simple denial that he entertains or ever uttered such a sentiment is sufficient for the purpose of the controversy. It now becomes an issue of fact between himself and our informants, whose names are at his service if he desires to pursue the case further. We have no apology to offer for publishing the specific charge. He admits having seen it made substantially in other papers. So have we. But he has not before thought proper to deny it. And now that we have given him the opportunity to be heard in his defense, he has spoken by putting in a plea of not guilty. If we fail in the evidence we can produce, we shall cheerfully throw up the case and admit his plea, for it would afford us no pleasure to know that the second officer in the State, and the "first representative of his race," entertains sentiments so fatal to the interests of the weaker half of our citizens. He will please take notice that we have not placed him in a false and injurious position, nor in any position whatever. We have merely called his attention to reports which, in our judgment, reflected upon his character as a man of common sense, for the purpose of giving him an opportunity to contradict them if untrue. And we shall endeavor to be entirely fair in all future treatment of the subject, and weigh the testimony on both sides with impartiality. For if we have any preference, it is in favor of the hope that Lieutenant Governor Dunn is not the upholder of political sentiments that would deprive a citizen of his privileges because he unfortunately happens to be white.

REV. L. C. MATLACK, D. D.

The many friends in this city and elsewhere of the distinguished divine, Rev. Dr. Matlack, will be glad to learn that he is again convalescing. The doctor had but partially recovered from a severe attack of yellow fever when his estimable wife was suddenly prostrated with congestion of the brain, and died in less than five hours. This terrible bereavement, under which he staggered for several days, proved too severe a blow for him in his enfeebled condition, and a relapse of the fever, which proved far more severe than the first attack, came very near causing his death. The crisis, however, was reached yesterday and successfully passed, and we have the assurance of his physician that with care he will undoubtedly recover.

Colonel Hodgson, who is considered an intelligent man generally, was the author of the suggestion that the shooting of Clanton was a premeditated assassination. The mere reading of the statement made by Clanton's friends was sufficient to satisfy any perfectly sensible man, which we deny that Colonel Hodgson is, that the shooting was purely incidental to the meeting of a hot-headed individual with one that was half drunk, and that Clanton was more to blame than Nelson. The utterance of such a charge, under the circumstances, seeing how the father of young Nelson had acted in the arrest of his own son, was a very unjust and ungenerous thing, and the retraction which Hodgson has made will never relieve him from the censure of good men for his ill-judged and partisan accusation. He has distinctly and definitely withdrawn the wicked defamation. Now let us see if the *Patriot* will have the manliness to do the same thing.

It is worthy of notice by the Republican party that the Customhouse is supported in its attacks upon the Governor by the Democratic press throughout the State. A Customhouse employe is writing the correspondence of the Democratic papers. This is a virtual partnership, and shows plainly which side of the house is selling out. Most of the disaffected Republicans who are crying out against Governor Warmoth as unsound, once sent a communication to Washington assaring the President that Collector Casey was a Democrat. They suspected Hervig of being a Democrat too, but now they are all faithful, and are the favorites of the Democratic press. It is curious to think about.

If Lieutenan: Governor Dunn wants the colored people in Louisiana to support only men of their own race because they are in a majority, he can not object to the same rule when applied the other way: that colored men shall be excluded from all federal offices because in the United States the whites are in the majority. Mr. Dunn is weaker than his enemies have asserted him to be, and he is proving the fact to the satisfaction of everybody in his latest efforts.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The money market is yet in great stress. City certificates, usually reckoned as good investment, go begging at low rates. State warrants are notquotable. There is a distaste daily growing against paper, and an inclination toward cash for its own sake. Applications for accommodation loans on the banks must be backed up by the most unquestionable collaterals. Domestic exchange is quiet, and sight on New York is yet par. Gold is rated at 113½@113¾, and none but theordinary sales transpired. A want of spirit, a lack of enterprise, an all prevailing indolence extends like a cloud over the field, and is surprising at this season of the year. All operations beyond those absolutely necessary are held in abeyance, and though the future looks promising, yet the clouds are yet hanging in the horizon.

The stock market is flat. Levee stock is improving in valte, and closed yesterday at $4—200 shares having been sold at this price. Those whose faith was reduced, and who wagered the stock would not rally, began to look blank, while the opposite side were cheerful. Waterworks stock has not yet been wiped out, and shorts covering have induced an imitation of buoyancy in the paper. Neither Fertilizer, Slaughterhouse nor Lottery could afford consolation yesterday, and no offers were made nor propositions put either from the ranks of buyers or borrowers. The stock market will not stand much, and a slight movement will either depress or elevate it, but until the Chicago fire ceases to be felt, the market will have a disposition toward unmitigated dullness.

Cotton is still in good request, but offerings are scant. In the afternoon, discouraging advices arrived from Liverpool, and the inquiry was somewhat damped down. Nevertheless, sales are unprecedented, considering the news, and at least eighteen hundred bales were sold. Factors were willing to make a few concessions, and small lots were eagerly snapped up.

Counterfeit Nickles.

It was recently stated that counterfeit nickles to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars were sunk by officers of the Canal and Claiborne Street Railroad Company in the Mississippi river, so that they might never get into circulation again. The quantity of counterfeit nickles was so great that the general impression prevailed that it was intended to report the sinking of fifteen hundred nickles, and not fifteen hundred dollars in amount.

We learn, however, that the amount actually thrown into the river by the Claiborne Railroad Company was the sum first stated—fifteen hundred dollars. This was the accumulation of three years. The counterfeit nickles dropped into the street car boxes amounted to about a dime a day for each car on all the routes. This seems inconsiderable, but when it is reflected that there are hundreds of street cars constantly running in this city, it will be seen that the aggregate amount daily reaches a large sum in the course of a year.

The question pertinently suggests itself, can not the counterfeiters be hunted out and arrested. It is very probable that the same proportion of counterfeit nickles circulate in every branch of trade, and are paid out by innocent holders in many instances, who have not learned to distinguish the counterfeit from the genuine.

Quarantine to Be Raised.

It will be seen by the following correspondence between the Board of Health, that the quarantine restrictions are removed:

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, No. 130 Canal street, New Orleans, La., October 7, 1871.

To His Excellency H. C. Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana:

GOVERNOR: At a regular meeting of the Board of Health, State of Louisiana, held October 6, 1871, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Board of Health, the present quarantine restrictions upon commerce with foreign ports can be safely withdrawn upon the fifteenth day of the present month.

I have the honor to be, Governor, very respectfully,

C. B. WHITE, M. D.,
President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, October 17.

From and after the fifteenth instant quarantine restrictions will be removed, and vessels will pass to the city without detention.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

F. J. HERON,
Secretary of State, pro tem.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. oc29 1y

JACOB OTT,
BUILDER,
184.....Delord Street.....184
(Tivoli Circle.) NEW ORLEANS.
Stores fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to. fal2 3dp 1y

A CARD.

The subscribers, having been burned out in the recent Chicago conflagration, take this means to inform their patrons that they immediately resume business at No. 55 West Randolph street, Chicago.

They announce that their safe and its contents were entirely destroyed; that they shall be unable to supply their subscribers with their publications (Teacher, Scholar and Little Folks) for November, but will supply for December and onward.

As their mailing lists are destroyed, they wish all their subscribers to communicate with them at once, stating the number of copies they take, and when their subscriptions expire.

ADAMS, BLACKMER & LYON,
Publishing Company.
Chicago, Ill., October 12, 1871.

$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,
oc3 2p Secretary and Treasurer, New Orleans.

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

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.

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

JOHN W. MADDEN,
STATIONER,
LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
73.....Camp street.....73
Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

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

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. 198 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.
no23 3ptf M. S. HEDRICK, General Agent.

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 undersigned, General Agent, begs to state that outside of the States of Louisiana and Georgia the London and Lancashire have no agencies, and hence no risks, and are, therefore, fully prepared to take full lines in this city against fire on buildings, furniture and all kinds of merchandise and produce.
R. G. MUSGROVE, General Agent.
New Orleans, October 12, 1871. oc12 1w 2dp

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 8u TuTh 1m 2p

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.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is now almost universally used in the Kitchen, the Camp, the Galley. It is not only the best but the Cheapest Baking Powder, and is unequaled for the production of elegant and wholesome
ROLLS, BISCUITS, BREAD, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, Dumplings, Etc.
Composed of the purest and best materials, and put up in Tins which are, to all intents and purposes, impervious to the action of weather and time.
It Will Keep for Years in Any Climate.
To those who have never used it, we say give it a fair trial, and our word for it, you will thereafter use no other kind.
Put up in quarter pound, half pound, one pound and five pound cans, actual weight.
Sold Generally by Grocers, Ship Chandlers and Dealers.
DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors,
Wholesale Depot 69 New street, New York.
no20 2p

INSURANCE.

HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ORLEANS,
INCORPORATED IN 1837.
Office—No. 21 Camp Street.
This Company insures against
FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS,
At the current rates of Premium.
H. PEYCHAUD.....President.
JOHN I. ADAMS.....Vice President.
LOUIS BARNETT.....Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
JOHN I. ADAMS, M. L. NAVRA,
J. C. DENIS, W. ALEXANDER GORDON,
F. MALOCHEE, T. N. BLAKE,
FELIX A. DUCROS, F. E. BERNARD,
oc12 1m HENRY PEYCHAUD.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW ORLEANS.
Capital.....$300,000.
Office corner of St. Andrew and Magazine streets, up stairs; entrance on St. Andrew street.
INSURES AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICERS:
KASPAR AUCH, President; ROBERT JACKSON, Vice President.
Louis Mathis, Secretary; John Purcell, Inspector
DIRECTORS:
J. H. Keller, Philipp Drumm,
E. H. Burton, Henry Rice,
W. R. Fish, L. L. Levy,
O. F. Theisman, Florence Pfister,
Louis Faessel, J. F. Kranz,
Henry Ellermann, Dr. W. B. Wood,
Henry Bensel, Jr., Alfred Shaw,
Charles Kummel, R. D. Maclin,
Christian Mehle, John Henderson, Jr.,
B. H. Schene, J. M. G. Parker,
August Bernard. jel9 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

WALLACE & CHOPPIN.
ARADHNE L. CHOPPIN. WILLIAM WALLACE.
STAR COTTON GINNERY,
Peters street, between Thalia and Hevia, and Hunter street,
Between Tchoupitoulas and Peters.
Our machinery and gin stands are new, with all the latest improvements, with a capacity of turning out forty bales per day. No delays. A supply of bags always on hand.
We gin for the seed, and guarantee satisfaction.
Highest market price always paid for seed cotton.
REFERENCES:
S. B. Newman & Co., A. H. Peale & Co.,
Nalle & Cammack, Hugh Allison & Co.,
A. Miltenberger & Co., Barrett & LeSassier,
J. P. Higgins & Co., Garrard, Craig & Co.,
Warren Crawford & Co., John Chaffee & Brother,
Penn, Pace & Simmons, F. B. Ernest & Co.,
Witherspoon, Moss & Co., S. H. Aby & Co.,
Nelson, Lanphier & Co., J. Burnet & Co.,
Johnson & Goodrich, Oscar Chopin,
Robert Hare, Renshaw, Cammack & Co.,
Sam Stafford & Co., Dr. Sam Choppin.
Orders left at the ginnery, or at our office, No. 14 Union street, will meet with prompt attention.
se17 6m

CHARLES G. SCHULZE,
No. 66 Gravier Street, New Orleans.
Postoffice Box 1136.
Stereotype and Electrotyping.
Seal Press Engraving, Die Sinking, Stencil Cutting, Designing. Agency for the best Card and Cancelling Stamps, Red, Black and Blue Ink, Ribbons for Hand Stamps, Stencil Plates, etc. First premium for best Stereotype Plate at last Fair. ja14

FORSYTH UNITED STATES STANDARD SCALES.
The Strongest Scale Made.
Every scale warranted, in every respect; 250 varities, adapted to every branch of business.
For price list, or any information, address
FORSYTH, ELLISON & CO.,
No. 34 Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans.
se12 eod3m

GAS.....GAS.....GAS.
The best and cheapest gas in the city can be had by applying at No. 53 Camp street, to
W. B. BOWMAN,
Agent Fairbanks' Scale and Cotton Beams.
Fairbanks & Co. are the authorized agents for furnishing all the the customhouses, postoffices, and all public buildings connected with the United States, with scales, which is satisfactory evidence that they are the standard for the United States.
Southern Agency at No. 53 Camp street.
au26 3m W. B. BOWMAN, Agent.

NEW ORLEANS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
90.....Baronne Street.....90
This conservatory is conducted after the plan of the conservatories of Europe.
For particulars, circulars, and any desired information, apply to the New Orleans Conservatory of Music, glass box No. 1596, New Orleans, Louisiana, or personally at the Conservatory.
THEOPHILUS MASAC, President.
REFERENCES—Bishop J. C. Kenner; Rev. A. P. Dixon; Rev. E. J. Taylor; Rev. J. B. A. Ahrens; W. H. Foster, Esq., from Race, Foster & E. T. Merrick; C. T. Bemiss, Esq.; Dr. William H. Holcombe; A. Wheeless, Esq., President New Orleans National Bank; Joseph Ellison, Esq., President Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company; Lloyd R. Coleman, Esq., President Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company; W. M. Pinckard, Esq.; Jacob Hassinger, Esq.; R. M. Lusher, Esq.; F. Roeder, Esq., Superintendent; George Foerster, Esq., Editor German Gazette, etc.
BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.
Mr. Theophilus Masac, professor of history and philosophy of music; Mr. Charles Van Huffen, professor of vocal music; Miss Carolina Zeiss, professor of vocal music; Mr. Edward F. Groenevelt, professor of theory and the piano forte; Miss Melanie May, professor of the piano forte; Miss Eugenie Lemoine, professor of the piano forte; Mr. Alfonso Miari, professor of flute; Mr. Hermann Braun, professor of orchestral instruments. Besides an efficient number of assistant teachers.
au26 1y

TO FACTORS AND PLANTERS.
KLOPPENBURG'S COTTON GIN STANDS.
487.....Decatur Street.....487
Formerly Victory Street.
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
Having made thorough repairs for the new season, I respectfully inform the factors and planters that I am again prepared to fill all orders for sacks for the shipment of seed cotton, which will be furnished to responsible parties, as usual, free of charge.
Will GIN and BALE COTTON at the same rate as formerly, viz: For the seed only, and charge for bagging and ties at the market rate.
All ORDERS will be PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO if left in box at No. 200 Gravier street, corner of Baronne street. Also, lock box No. 401, Postoffice.
The celebrated E. CARVER & CO'S GIN used.
au22 2m

PELICAN FERTILIZER.
THE NEW ORLEANS SANITARY AND FERTILIZING COMPANY,
No. 19 Union Street, Up Stairs,
Have now ready for delivery their superior FERTILIZING COMPOUND, in quantities to suit purchasers. Certificates from well-known citizens characterize it as superior to Peruvian Guano while it is sold at less than half the price, and has no disagreeable odor. Send for Circular.
Price of our Pelican No. 1.....$50 per ton
Price of our Pelican No. 2.....$45 per ton
Terms—Cash, or approved city acceptance, payable December 1, 1871.
Also, EARTH CLOSETS and COMMODES for sale. Samples to be seen and orders taken at the office.
fe16 1y

DANIEL CUMMINGS & CO.,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1830.)
WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
WOODEN WARE.
jan6 Boston, Massachusetts

THE GAS OF THE AGE.
The New Orleans Hydro-Carbon Gaslight Company.
This company has just completed a series of scientific experiments in the production of Hydro-Carbon Gas by "Sloper's patents," and can strongly recommend these machines as the simplest, cheapest and most substantial gas machines ever offered to the public, producing a gas five times the illuminating power of city gas, and at a much less cost. For churches, halls, sugar-houses and country towns this machine can not be surpassed.
Orders for machines left at the company's office, No. 5 Carondelet street, New Orleans, or with Messrs. Jockush & Co., bankers, Galveston, Texas, will meet with prompt attention.
J. M. WAGNER, President.
HENRY STERN, Secretary and Treasurer.
au4 6m

MEDICAL.

DR. F. B. ALBERS,
RESIDENCE NO. 85 ERATO STREET.
Office, No. 219 Tchoupitoulas Street.
Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.; and 31 Canal street, from 1 to 3 o'clock.
de3 1y

DENTIST—DR. ALLEN, NO. 12 DELAUDE street, near Canal, will attend personally to all those who may require his services or advice. Dr. Allen would inform his patients that the Rubber plate hereafter made will be from a new compound, free from poisonous ingredients and twice as strong as the Vermilion Rubber. Old plate made new at twenty per cent less than the usual price. se25 1y

SWEET QUININE IS A RECENT IMPROVEMENT; replaces the use of the Bitter Sulphate Quinine, with which all are familiar. Dose for dose it is warranted fully equal in every way to Bitter Quinine, and like it, is the one
GREAT, POSITIVE AND UNFAILING CURE
For all diseases of malarious origin.
FEVER AND AGUE,
INTERMITTENT FEVER,
CHILL FEVER,
REMMITTENT FEVER,
BILLIOUS FEVER,
DUMB AGUE,
And the long train of disorders following when