New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 24, 1871.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their paper regularly will confer a favor on us by sending a written notice to that effect.

The Terrebonne *Patriot* has closed the third volume.

The weather yesterday was a type of the Indian summer.

The Wyndham company have been playing "Caste" and "Home" in Cincinnati.

Virtue is always more persecuted by the wicked than believed by the righteous.

By to-morrow the branch railroad to Terrebonne station will be completed to Mr. Shaffer's lower line.

Hon. J. R. West and lady, of New Orleans, were at the Ebbitt House, Washington, a few days since.

Canal street glows with beauty and is gay with fashion during our pleasant autumnal days.

Colonel H. S. McComb, president of the Jackson and Mississippi Central railroads, is in New Orleans.

The number of revenue officers in the country has been reduced to 1200, against 5850 in December, 1865.

The highest point reached by the thermometer Sunday in this city was 83°; the highest point yesterday, 82°.

A Chinese washerman was murdered at Eureka, California, for refusing to give a white man his washing without being paid.

Why don't men wear corsets? Because Jonah, having surrounded himself with whale-bone for three days, found he could not stay.

Louisville boys have attained great skill with the sling. They can hit an average sized nose or ear at a distance of a hundred feet nine times out of ten.

The collections made in fifteen Catholic churches, in New York, Sunday, in aid of the Chicago sufferers, aggregated $20,000, with eleven churches to be heard from.

The Boston *Transcript* says in an alliterative strain: "The special needs of Chicago—the city of cinders, are five C's—coverlids, coffee, candles, coal and cash."

Carlotta, widow of Maximilian, the Austrian usurper of Mexico, has lost the beauty for which she was once so famous, and her appearance is said to be repulsive. Her physician announces that she can not live long.

The lease of the Camden and Amboy to the Pennsylvania Central has been decided constitutional and binding by Chancellor Zabriskie. Thus, says the New York *Herald*, New Jersey is dumped into Tom Scott's pocket.

At the Chicago relief meeting in Detroit, a ragged and dirty boy gave ten cents, which was all the money he had, amid the vehement cheers of the audience. Who has matched him in this giving of his all?

An Oshkosh hackman, the other evening drove a young lady to the wrong house. The mistake was not discovered until she had cordially kissed a young gentleman who had come down to the gate to meet the new arrival.

The Buffalo *Express*, in view of the fact that all of the insurance companies in that city have been swamped by the Chicago fire, takes the high moral ground that the stockholders should pay the insured to the full extent of their losses out of their private means.

In the little town of Webster, Massachusetts, there are eight women engaged in business for themselves, having on hand stocks of various kinds of goods for sale, managing their trade, hiring their stores and clerks, etc., as they see fit.

Among the cabin passengers by the Germania from Hamburg were Rudolf Theurer, wife and son, K. Becker, C. S. Bloch, F. W. Schnaedt and wife, E. H. Fischer, Thomas Wilson, wife and children, of New Orleans; J. Bromberg and wife, of Mobile; J. Franklin, of Galveston.

The steamship Germania at this port from Hamburg, Havre, Santander and Havana, took on at Santander two hundred and sixty Spaniards for Havana, and arrived at New Orleans with four hundred and forty German immigrants, of whom seventy-five are destined for Texas.

Hon. Felix Brunot had an interview with the Secretary of the Interior on the nineteenth, and gave a long and interesting account of his visit among the Indians of the Pacific slope. It has not definitely transpired whether he will accept the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but he will probably act temporarily until some one can be found who will accept the position.

On the organization of the National Police Convention, at St. Louis, George Baldy, a police commissioner of New Orleans, was one of the vice presidents. A. S. Badger, superintendent of police of this city, was one of the committee on the order of business. Colonel Badger was on the committees on social evil, on police telegraphing, and on photographs; and General Baldy on the committee on rewards.

The whole number of deaths in this city last week were one hundred and twenty-five, against one hundred and five the week previous, being an increase of twenty. Three died of apoplexy, fifteen of consumption, four of yellow fever, seventeen of other fevers, and twelve were stillborn. This is a low rate of deaths in a week for a city with a population of nearly two hundred thousand inhabitants.

The War Department weather map of yesterday shows that the thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 74° at Galveston, 70° at Mobile, 64° at Shreveport, 75° at Key West, 75° at Fernandina, 70° at Vicksburg, 63° at Memphis, 65° at Nashville, 61° at Louisville, 64° at Cincinnati, 60° at Pittsburg, 62° at Indianapolis, 62° at St. Louis, 45° at St. Paul, 60° at Buffalo, Portland and Boston, and 68° at New Orleans. It was fair at New Orleans, Galveston, Fernandina, Vicksburg, and St. Louis; clear at Savannah, Augusta, Omaha and St. Paul; rainy at Key West, Vicksburg, Louisville and Pittsburg.

SOMETHING TO BE FLUSTERED ABOUT.

All of our local doctors admit that New Orleans is suffering under a depression that retards her development as a great commercial centre; and each doctor has a theory of his own about this weakness, and is prepared with a remedy that will cure it. Some of these reasons and avoidances are simply stupid, as, for instance, the suggestion that Republicanism is the root of our trouble, and that the return of Democracy will restore us to a blazing noon of prosperity. Another is impracticable—that by varying the industry of the South we shall import nothing and export everything. Another is half and half—that all we need is shipping, river and ocean, joining the grain raisers of the West with the grain consumers of the East. And like this is another—that the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi only needs to be kept dredged to afford a channel of twenty feet to give us all the commerce we want.

The Chamber of Commerce, it is said, was thrown into a flutter on Saturday by the inquiry of Mr. Kennedy as to what we should do with our great grain consignments when we get them. It is to be hoped this flustration will not hurt anybody, as it is harmless, seeing that we are in a very poor way to get the grain. We say we are in a poor way, because either through cowardice, or selfishness, or ignorance, the main difficulty has never been touched. We want money and large minded men. With interest at twenty per cent, and with merchants too contracted to patronize an enterprise that differs with them in opinion, New Orleans is clearly incompetent to swing herself aloft by the force of her own muscular resources.

Let us see. Suppose a farmer in Illinois concluded to ship his grain to Liverpool, via New Orleans, and desired to escape the commissions of the interior merchants, he would put it on a barge and consign it to himself. Taking his bill of lading for ten thousand bushels of grain, worth twelve thousand dollars at Cairo, he would enter New Orleans to make arrangements for dispatching his crop to Europe. His first astonishment would be that this was not a wheat market, and that there were no merchants in New Orleans who dealt in that sort of produce. His next astonishment would be that his bills of lading would not be considered good collaterals for more than three or four thousand dollars. But his biggest sensation would arise when he met the bank president and was told that all the money in town had just been sent out into the country, and that advances could not be had. He would probably get mad enough to tear his shirt; however, when the banker politely informed him, in an offhand kind of way, that there was a man in town who had some money that he was willing to hazard at the rate of twenty per cent, and that if he, the wheat shipper, would call in the morning, this accommodating but floating capitalist might be on hand to fleece the applicant. Is it probable that the Illinois farmer would ever forget his experiment or renew it?

Good paper, unexceptionable bank paper, was shaved in New Orleans within the last two weeks at thirty per cent. Just think of that. And think, too, that our banks pretend to have relations with Europe, where capital is so abundant at four per cent that the French government rejected three hundred millions of dollars. Here is something real for the Chamber of Commerce to fall into a flustration about. This is an elephant which is already on our hands, and before we fly into spasms about Mr. Kennedy's imaginary cost, suppose we kick ourselves free of this present and actual evil. If the banks have wrought so as to command respect, let them use their good name to increase our local capital by borrowing the cheap money of Europe for our benefit.

The *Bee* thinks cheap freights will do the work. It is sure that we have all the capital necessary to own the grain crop of the West, and likens our bank account to that of Chicago. Was there ever greater verdancy rounded off in pretty English? Never. With money impossible to be had at any price, except upon irreproachable security, and that at extortionate rates, this fossil talks of capital. Without a wheat market worth reporting in its commercial columns, it proffers to deal with an interest that requires two hundred million dollars to operate it. This is the same sort of brag that swore one Southerner could whip ten Yankees. It is brass, and nothing more.

The *Bulletin* suggests that if the Essayons can be kept at work the fruitfulness of plenty must soon follow where a twenty foot channel can be had at the mouth of the Mississippi. Vagary, all. So long as the grain shipper can not raise money in New Orleans at the same rate that he can in New York and Boston, he will go where the sinews of commerce are strongest. Our cotton trade is departing, because the rate of shaving paper in New Orleans is ruinous to any business. It is true we need cheap freights and a good channel, but these are mere incidents. Before the war the bar was as troublesome as it is now, and yet we had a harbor full of vessels. Freights were high, and yet our commerce was grand. Then why the stagnation now? Simply that the difference in the price of money is in favor of the East, and cheap money is the great motive power that facilitates cheap freights and ready cargoes. Our own poverty is admitted. The war destroyed the resources of the South, and what capital she has is only sufficient to work her own internal traffic. But the banks of New Orleans ought to operate on their credit to obtain funds in Europe, and until they do this they will prove their own want of good management. At present they are merely the usurers of society instead of being a protection against usury.

Our thanks are due Hon. L. A. Sheldon, member of Congress, for the report of Captain A. A. Humphreys and H. L. Abbott, United States engineers, on the physics and hydraulics of the Mississippi river.

"CEASE THIS FOOLISH QUARREL."

What in the world has come over the editor of the Homer *Iliad?* We have always entertained a profound respect for the good sense and intelligence of friend Blackburn, and believed him a man that could not be easily "played upon;" yet something has disturbed the even tenor of his way, and caused him to believe a most terrific, deadly quarrel is actually progressing within the ranks of the Republican party of this State. Why friend Blackburn should have been deceived by the noisy bleatings of the Customhouse clique and the sound and fury of their brass band and journalistic efforts—all signifying nothing—we can not conceive. It is certainly not because he is a novice in the art of love or art of hate. He is too deep a philosopher, and too well versed in the passions that sway good and bad men, not to distinguish the malevolent arrows of the wicked from the attacks of the wise and good in defense of principle, public justice and integrity of the Republican party and the country. Why, then, has he been deceived, and in the agony of his soul made to exclaim: "Now, let us have peace, and cease this foolish quarrel among ourselves"? Is it because his faith is greater in the President than it is in the great national Republican party? And having this faith, he believes the President will sustain the Customhouse clique, and compel the Republicans of Louisiana to accept Casey, Herwig Carter and company as its leaders. Mr. Blackburn certainly knows, that without the patronage the Customhouse clique receives from the federal government in the way of office, they would be as destitute of influence as they are of principle. What little influence they possess he knows comes through official position; and they are attempting to use it to get possession of the State government. Surely, Mr. Blackburn is as well aware of this as we are. He knows, also, that in order to make themselves virtuous in the eyes of the President these men very indiscreetly and prematurely raised the Presidential question in this State, by proclaiming themselves Grant men, and starting characterless papers to create divisions in the Republican ranks; papers that are a disgrace to President Grant and the great party they pretend to serve. Mr. Blackburn knows this. And why he should be led by them to suppose there is a "foolish quarrel among ourselves" we can not see. These papers have heaped up a deal of foolish and even vile abuse against Governor Warmoth and his friends, who compose, with but a very small exception, the Republican party of this State; beyond this there is no quarrel. The true Republicans have no quarrel to make with Republicans. Their quarrel is with the Democrats, if there must be a quarrel. But with reasonable men a difference of opinion in politics need not make a quarrel. A fair, decent and intelligent discussion, that will tend to enlighten the public mind, is preferable to the senseless and filthy abuse that too often disgraces the public press of our free country. Weak and vulgar minds are too apt to believe gross and indecent language the strongest mode of expressing thoughts, and acting from this vitiated belief, they vie with each other in the use of billingsgate. It is evidently the free use of this billingsgate by the scurrilous sheets that oppose the State administration that has led friend Blackburn to think a terrible quarrel is progressing between the Customhouse clique and the Republicans of the State. But this is not so. There is no quarrel. There is simply a slight defection on the part of a few federal office holders and a few men connected with the State administration, who are loud mouthed in their professions for Grant as a means of keeping themselves in the President's favor, and at the same time are working sedulously to divide the Republican party.

RELIEF IN INFORMATION.

State warrants are offered in the market at a discount of fifty-five per cent, and are slow sale at that. This is a condition of affairs that ought not to be, and it is very desirable that a solution of this depreciation should be had in some way. It is beyond our power to suggest a certain remedy, but as a measure of relief it might be appropriate for the Auditor to give the public some information as to the exact condition of the tax rolls, and what amount of revenue there is due to the State treasury from all the different sources that are tributary to the financial department of the government. It is a well known fact that a large proportion of the taxes are never collected, owing to defects in the law and remissness in the collectors. Before the war and since, both in our municipal and our State governments, certain parties have avoided the payment of their just proportion of the public burdens by evasions that were legal, but which were unjust. Either the notices were defective and the State was cast in her suits, or the district attorneys were mild and failed to prosecute and force collections. Then the collectors have been delinquent, and thus the treasury has been defrauded. But aside from these losses, there still stands upon the Auditor's books a large sum of money charged against the taxpayers of the State which can and should be collected. If some statement of this amount was given to the public, with an explanation of its condition and the probabilities of its collection, we have no doubt the effect would be beneficial to the credit of the State.

SUPPORTING GENUINE ORGANS.

Ours is not the only Customhouse that taxes its employes to support political organs. Mr. Murphy, of New York, requires the officials in his employ to subscribe to two newspapers, and though the poor fellows are told that they are free to subscribe or not, they accept the little gilt edged note from Mr. Murphy as a command and pay up. The thing is done differently by Collector Casey. He requests his employes, as he calls them, to take stock in a "genuine Republican paper," and this he follows up with an insinuation that every Republican official ought to subscribe for and pay for this "genuine Republican organ." There is no compulsion about the transaction that can be proved, but several subscribers to this "genuine organ" look and whisper to the effect that if they had their way about it the "genuine organ" would be poorer by their lack of support.

It is worthy of mention here, that the "genuine Republican organ," to which the smiling invitation of Collector Casey has secured such a list of involuntary subscribers, is a direct imitation of the *Patriot* in saying nothing about Republicanism in general, but everything bad about the real head of the Republican party in Louisiana. All of which is singular, from a Republican standpoint.

EXTENDING THE PRINCIPLE.

Some Ku-Klux assassin might be found on Mulatto bayou, in Mississippi, if diligent search was made. A Captain Wilbanks owns a shell bank in that locality, and he has taken a contract to supply a large quantity of shells to certain parties in New Orleans. This business seems to be objectionable to some unknown people, who either want to steal Wilbanks' shell bank or to injure his contract. They hid themselves in the woods about Mulatto bayou, as Ku-Klux hide themselves in the night behind black masks, and when Wilbanks went for his shells they fired into his workmen and shot three of them, two being killed and the third getting a mortal hurt. This is kukluxism in spirit. When its prejudices are offended it paints up and shoots negroes. When its interests are interfered with it is not particular who it shoots. If Wilbanks is opposed to all sorts of Ku-Klux, we sympathize with him; if he is not, let him look to the law.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

In cotton the stiffer rate of sterling was unable to counteract advices from New York and Liverpool, which had an effect to damp down the rising hopes of factors. A marked decline of a quarter cent took place in the terms, and though sales were reported as made under this figure, still the average is a close fit below the quotations of Saturday. The spell of immense cotton purchases seems to be over for the present, and the number of bales disposed of do not mount much over 2000. Strict middling goes off at 19⅛c at the highest rate, middling being sold at 18¾c, and the other grades become the property of exporters on this basis. Our cotton market is sympathetic with Liverpool, and late experience exemplifies this fact.

A great change came over city certificates yesterday. Brokers were looking them up at 76 cents where no one would give up more than 70 cents on Saturday. The cause of this sudden rise was attributed to a belief that these obligations would be received by the fifteenth of December for city taxes of all kinds. Besides, the certificates for July were paid in cash from the treasurer's counter yesterday, which fact, when told, had doubtless a good effect.

Levee stock stood still yesterday at $2 75 to $3, and the few hundred shares sold at these figures were not remarkable for any great peculiarity. Certain stockholders who, combined, could elect a management of the levee company, insist upon it that capitalists and capital will be forthcoming, the one to take charge, the other to build up the business of the incorporation should the present parties desire to leave it. These parties say that money, of which there is said to be a want, will be put up; that competent men will "take charge" of the concern, that its success and the "par" of the stock will be guaranteed; in case there is any dissatisfaction with the arrangement made on the part of the two magnates who "bought in" to this machine, "for stock," they say, "rapidly depreciates under the present inactivity and doubt. We paid an average of ten dollars a share for it, and we neither buy nor sell it. We own sufficient shares to make it an object, and if these gentlemen wish to cast off the levee company, we, the stockholders, will run it." Such repetitions are gathering strength every day, and do not help the price of the stock. Mr. McComb, it is understood, is in the city. Notwithstanding, both buyers and sellers were waiting developments, and each was afraid to "make a break."

There were no corner transactions yesterday worth the mention. All things of this kind were excessively and distressingly dull.

The Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, of Chicago, in an address at New York Saturday evening, expressed the belief that although the loss will be between two and three hundred millions, Chicago might be made to look like herself for fifty millions. Men like William Ogden and George Smith had pledged their millions for guarantee that Chicago will be immediately rebuilt. There were one hundred and ten thousand homeless, foodless people to be taken care of until May, which will cost at least five millions, and will require even all the immense sums that have been subscribed.

The relief committee in Chicago made their report one evening last week, showing the deplorable condition of affairs. The employment society reports that the demand for laborers is in excess of the supply. The health officers report the health fair, though there has been some increase of diarrhea and dysentery within the past few days.

Prince Pundjeeb, of Lahore, was recently starved to death in Paris, whither he went half a century ago, in consequence of a domestic difficulty, arising from his attempted elopement with one of his numerous step-mothers.

Speaking of an honest New York official, Horace Greeley says: "Democrat as he is, it is the duty of Republican journals, at such a business crisis as the present, to uphold him."

DIED:

O'REARDON—At her residence, on Monday, October 23, MARY O'REARDON, beloved wife of Henry Blake, aged thirty-one years, and a native of the city of Cork, Ireland.

Her funeral will take place This Day (Tuesday) October 24, at four o'clock P. M., from her late residence, corner of Race and Religious streets.

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. ja12 2dp 1y

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

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.

IRON BARGES.
A public meeting of all parties interested in establishing a line of barges for the transportation of cotton and other produce, will be held at the rooms of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets, on MONDAY, October 23, 1871, at seven o'clock P. M.
The report of the committee appointed at the adjourned meeting held in the Cotton Exchange rooms on the thirteenth of June last, will be submitted, and such action taken as may be necessary toward an immediate organization.
The committee deem the establishment of a barge line, under the auspices of New Orleans merchants, of such vital import to the interests of this city as to admit of no further delay, and call upon every capitalist, real estate owner, steamboatman, and all merchants, to attend the meeting on Monday night prepared to give their earnest and hearty support.
JOHN PHELPS
CYRUS BUSSEY,
JOHN P. LABOUISSE,
J. L. HARRIS,
E. H. SUMMERS,
oc20 2dp Committee.

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 Tu Th 1m 2p

$20,000 IN PREMIUMS.
FIFTH GRAND STATE FAIR
OF THE
MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL
FAIR ASSOCIATION
OF LOUISIANA
Will be held
ON THE FAIR GROUNDS,
IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,
November 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1871.
Exhibitors are invited from every section of America. Railroads, steamships, and other transportation lines, as named in the Premium Catalogues (pages 10 and 11), will carry exhibitors to and from the Fair at one-half the usual rates.
The books are now open for the entry of Machinery, Wares, Merchandise, Stock, Agricultural Products, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., at the office of the Association, in the Mechanics' Institute.
For further information see Premium Catalogue, which will be sent to any address free of charge.
LUTHER HOMES,
oc 2p Secretary and Treasurer, New Orleans.

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.
de1 1y 2p No. 136 Poydras street

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
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73.....Camp street.....73
Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

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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. 165 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED.
H. H. TRUE & CO.,
de18 Sa Su & Tu 1y Agents.

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. oc13 1m 2p

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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 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. se29 1m 2p

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SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS.
The public have long desired the establishment of a Mart, where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Findings could be had; where they could see and compare the workings of one machine with another, and select from the different makes the machine best suited to the use to which they desired to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you at 159 Canal street. Agents wanted.
no22 2ptf M. S. HEDRICK, General Agent.

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LADIES' COSTUMES,
Walking, Dinner and Evening Dresses, Riding Habits, Cloaks, Etc.,
MADE TO ORDER.
Ladies visiting the city can, at any time, have their orders filled at a few hours' notice.
MRS. H. MOGRIDGE.
At Mrs. H. Doherty's Elegant Millinery Establishment. oc24 2t 2p

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DENTAL SURGEON,
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J. LEVOIS & JAMISON.
126.....Canal Street.....126
Desire to call the attention of their friends and the public to their stock of MOURNING GOODS, which they have made a specialty, selected in Europe with great care in regard to quality and prices. It comprises—
BLACK REPS,
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DRAP D'ALMA,
BATISTE (Black),
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BLACK POPLINS,
BLACK MUSLIN DE LAINE,
BLACK BERINO,
BLACK DIAGONALS,
CREPE LAINE and
CREPE CHAPE.
ALSO,
FRENCH FLANNELS FOR HALF MOURNING.
A large assortment of FANS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS and SETS, suitable for mourning.
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No. 126 Canal street, between Carondelet and St. Charles streets. oc22 3t 2p

UNITED STATES
INDEMNITY CLAIMS.
For losses of property sustained during the late war, via: Claims for value of cotton, or other property taken or seized, stores and supplies taken or furnished the United States forces, unconfirmed Spanish claims to lands in Louisiana, bounty land claims, etc.
The undersigned, properly accredited with the Government Departments, has full facilities to obtain prompt dispatch of business therein and before the Court of Claims and special committees sitting in Washington City. Claimants under Spanish claims to lands in Louisiana, titles and surveys entered but not yet confirmed, and bounty land and homestead claimants, will have their interests promptly attended to by applying to
MRS. C. EDMONSTON,
United States Claim Agent.
At the office of Fred. B. Earhart, Notary and Attorney, No. 69 Canal street, New Orleans.
Refers to:
Avendano Brothers, No. 155 Common street.
Judge Louis Dent, Washington City.
Hon. S. Belden, Attorney General, Louisiana.
Hon. H. C. Dibble, Eighth District Court, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Hon. B. F. Joubert, United States Assessor Internal Revenue, New Orleans. oc20 2p

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HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY
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INCORPORATED IN 1837.
Office—No. 21 Camp Street.
This Company insures against
FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS,
At the current rates of Premium.
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oc24 1m HENRY PEYCHAUD.

LAFAYETTE FIRE
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