New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 27, 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.

Benefit of Miss Kitty Blanchard at the Academy of Music this evening.

It is said that many of the fire engines in San Francisco won't work. No wonder; they were made to play.

Dr. Livingstone has died so many times these last few years that people are beginning to call him Dr. Dyingstone.

Farewell benefit of Miss Alice Dunning and Mr. William Horace Lingard this evening at the St. Charles Theatre.

There is an enormous apple crop in the Northwestern States, and a very small one in the Northeastern States.

It is sweet to have friends you can trust, and convenient sometimes to have friends who are not afraid to trust you.

Mrs. Hodge, wife of the defaulting paymaster, is said to be lying at the point of death, from grief caused by her husband's conduct.

J. Y. Gilmore, Esq., of the New Iberia *Sugar-Bowl*, a journal with more than two thousand subscribers, is in the city, and will remain here a few weeks.

Governor Warmoth has granted leave of absence to Charles Leaumont, Judge of the Fifth District Court, for twelve days, commencing the twenty-fifth instant.

Carl Benson well says: "Throw women into the political arena and some of the fairest features of their moral superiority will be exposed to a rude and perilous test."

Madame Frost, a notorious woman of St. Louis, is to transfer her blighting presence to the Missouri penitentiary for two years and six months. She has been leading sewing girls astray.

Messrs. Louis Stern & Brothers will sell this morning, at ten o'clock, at No. 16 Chartres street, eight hundred cases boots, shoes and brogans, and fifty trunks sewed Congress boots.

Again we thank the ladies of the Louisiana avenue church for a generous lunch, sent from Lyceum Hall to the editorial rooms of the REPUBLICAN at a late hour last night.

The President declines attending the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland at Detroit, on the fifteenth and sixteenth of November, in consequence of the pressure of official duties.

Hon. William P. Kellogg, United States Senator, arrived in the city Wednesday, and favored us with a brief visit last evening. Mr. Kellogg will remain in New Orleans till about the time Congress meets.

"There are not fifteen women in Utah who take the trouble to vote." Of course not. The best way in the world to keep a woman from doing a thing is just to let her know the law allows it.

Hon. Frank Morey, one of the representatives of Louisiana in the national House of Representatives, is now in the city, having returned from the Shreveport convention, via Monroe.

Judge Hilton, of New York, has addressed a letter to Connolly, stating that the present park commissioners are expending one hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars less per year than the old board.

Wasn't that old deacon rather comprehensive when he sent round a messenger to tell the congregation that "there will be no Lord's day next Sabbath, as our pastor has gone to see his mother?"

Fond mother: "Come, here, my son, and hand me that strap. It hurts me very much to whip you." Young hopeful: "No, it don't hurt you half as much as it does me. If it did you wouldn't do it so often, too, now!"

A meeting of the planters of St. Charles parish has been called by the police jury, to be held on Friday, November 3, for the purpose of taking action on the Governor's circular in regard to building the levees in that parish.

A faro bank for females has been opened in San Francisco, with a capital of $100,000. They call it a "Ladies' Social Club Room," and the gentlemanly and courteous proprietor was knocked down and dragged out of it a few nights since.

The board of directors of the Peoples' Bank have recommended an increase of the capital stock from two hundred thousand dollars to three hundred thousand dollars. A meeting of the stockholders will be held on the twenty-eighth of November at eleven o'clock, to vote upon the proposed amendment.

There are about three million eight hundred thousand head of cattle in Texas, one-fourth being beeves, one-fourth cows, and the other half yearlings and two-year-olds. Seven hundred and fifty thousand calves are raised and branded every year. All are raised on the great Texas plains, which cover an area of 152,000,000 acres.

The London *Times* says: "If there be one temper more fatal than another to the real prosperity of the people it is that of looking to political change as the cure of all ills. There are any number of politicians now abroad who will undertake to remedy all poverty, crime, and disease at one stroke, if we will but accept their particular prescription." We may observe that these gentlemen are not confined to one side of the Atlantic.

The War Department weather map reports the thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock as 74° at New Orleans, 71° at Galveston, 65° at Shreveport, 69° at Mobile, 67° at Vicksburg, 62° at Memphis, 59° at Cairo, 53° at St. Louis, 63° at Louisville, 64° at Cincinnati, 39° at St. Paul, 60° at Pittsburg, 54° at New York, 50° at Boston, 46° at Portland, and 59° at Buffalo. It was cloudy at Galveston, Vicksburg, Memphis, Cairo, St. Louis, Nashville, Indianapolis, Chicago, Augusta, Norfolk and New York; clear at Omaha and Leavenworth; fair at New Orleans, Mobile, Key West, Jacksonville, Savannah, Charleston, Pittsburg, Buffalo and Boston; rainy at Portland and Louisville.

WHAT ABOUT THE STATE DEBT?

An exaggerated statement of the debt of the Southern States has been published in the Northern Democratic papers, and is now being reproduced in the Democratic papers of the South as an electioneering dodge, which it is the interest of the public to denounce as a scandal for several reasons.

In the first place, it is wholly unreliable, and is therefore calculated to do the South great damage, as representing her in a worse condition than she is.

In the second place, it is charged that all this exaggerated indebtedness has been created by the Republican party, which is a wholesale falsehood, as we propose to show in our own instance.

The debt of Louisiana, which is falsely represented to be forty-five millions of dollars, is only about twenty-two millions five hundred and eighty-nine thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars, according to the statement of the Auditor. Of this amount the Democrats are directly responsible for the following amounts:

Bonds loaned to property banks	$4,339,933 33
Bonds loaned to Opelousas Railroad prior to 1861	650,000 00
Bonds loaned to Jackson Railroad prior to 1861	334,000 00
Bonds loaned to Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad prior to 1866	233,000 00
Bonds loaned to Baton Rouge, Gross Tete and Opelousas Railroad prior to 1868	160,000 00
Bonds issued to relieve the State treasury, 1853	130,000 00
Bonds issued to seminary fund, 1857	136,000 00
Bonds issued to free schools, 1857	529,000 00
Bonds issued to Charity Hospital, 1852	30,000 00
Bonds issued to Nashville and New Orleans Railroad, 1857	457,000 00
Bonds issued to Mexican Gulf Railroad, prior to 1840	46,000 00
Bonds issued to build levees, prior to 1866	1,000,000 00
Bonds issued to repair levees, 1867	1,000,000 00
Certificates of indebtedness issued in 1866	33,815 00
Amounts due for sundry matters occurring prior to 1866	805,213 61
Bonds issued to cover indebtedness prior to 1866	997,300 00
Total indebtedness prior to 1867	$12,555,163 91

Leaving a balance of $9,934,446 50 to be accounted for by the Republican administration since it went into power in 1867. Of this the account stands as follows:

For building and repairing levees	$7,134,000 00
Bonds issued to take up floating indebtedness of the State, part of which was of Democratic origin	3,000,000 00

This showing saddles upon the Democracy the responsibility for the greater portion of the debt, and it entirely relieves the Republican party from any blame for running the State in debt, except for such work as building the levees, which none are so unpatriotic as to complain against.

What can the Democrats show for the money they expended? Where is the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas railroad? Where is the Baton Rouge, Gross Tete and Opelousas railroad? Where were the free schools? Where is the Nashville and New Orleans railroad? Where is the Mexican Gulf railroad? What security has the State against the Opelousas railroad?

It is not a pleasant duty to show up this dismal array of delinquencies, but the Democracy has provoked it by uttering the scandal against the State that she was deeper in debt than she is, and that this indebtedness was created by the Republican party. We are laboring under troubles enough without having our embarrassments misrepresented to our disadvantage for a selfish purpose, and that, too, by the very parties who put them upon the people.

The Democracy is the last party that can refer to the financial condition of Louisiana with satisfaction. It squandered the resources of the State while in power, left the people without schools, and now only survives because of the ignorance which it left behind it.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST LAND TITLES IN LOUISIANA.

Of course the *Times* objurgates wrathfully because the REPUBLICAN has exposed the flimsy and stupid wickedness of which that paper has been guilty in assailing the character of Messrs. Barnard and Hyatt, the register and receiver at the land office in New Orleans. The *Times* can not argue a question any more than it can state facts. Were our contemporary better informed upon the topics upon which it pretends to descant, its diatribes would lose all their flavor. There have been editors who believed some slight acquaintance with the subject matters of their articles a necessary preliminary to their concoction; but the *Times* gets on best when it knows nothing whatever concerning the affairs about which it tries to thunder. Given an object of attack, no matter what, it drives ahead, "regardless." The deeper and gloomier its ignorance of the matter under its inconsideration, the better the festive display of the *Times* brilliant pyrotechnics. A false statement systematically adhered to answers its purposes better than a simple verity, when a sensation is wished for. There is no use in denying the figment. Because the *Times* has told the story once, it is bound to iterate it forever. If assured that it is mistaken in its asseverations, it has "neither time nor inclination for such work" as ascertaining the truth or falsity of its deliberate assertions. For ignorant, reckless, unscrupulous, undignified and unpardonably silly abuse, the *Times* bears the palm. We were about to say that it had in the brute creation an assinine prototype; but though the abominable braying of the beast corresponds tolerably with that of our contemporary, we can not do such injury to the quadruped as to intimate a likeness.

The *Times* assumes that the persons whom, with customary politeness, it designates as "land grabbers," are acting contrary to law. The assumption may be worth something to the deluded few who believe in the weathercock protestations and averments of our contemporary. The *Times* makes the assertion "without citing the law." Of course it does. There is no law to bring forward in defense of its position. The *Times* acknowledges that before it is fitted to defend its foolish and criminal onslaught, a twelve months study "of the voluminous and eternal land laws of the United States" will be necessary. We believe that with ordinarily sensible men so long a time would not be absolutely requisite for the purpose, but we allow our *confreres* the privilege of measuring their own facility. We give knowledge in such matters as of the two great divisions of our people; and as Republicans we should feel ashamed degraded if the Democratic candidate for the Presidency was selected from among the followers of the Tammany ring of New York. We do not believe the Southern Democrats would ever consent to accept of Tweed's nominee as their candidate, and this is just what the suggestion to exclude them from the convention means. They are to be asked in advance to withdraw from the convention under an agreement to support the nominee, whoever he may be, and the contract being concluded, the Tammany ring then proposes to have things their own way by logrolling off the offices. It was attempted, before this proposition was suggested, to make friends for Governor Hoffman in the South, and several newspaper feelers were thrown out, one in Atlanta, Georgia, another in Montgomery, Alabama, and a third in Shreveport, Louisiana; but the response was not encouraging, and now we have this new proposal which promises to secure by stratagem, what was denied to an open bid. Tammany is determined to control the next nomination, and its greatest enemy is the South.

General Blair sees the danger, and at once opposes it—not because he is particularly in favor of the South, or of an honest government, but because he knows that Tammany is opposed to him. His own selfish purposes do not affect the main idea, however, that the Democratic convention, to represent the South, must be composed in part of Southern delegates. This is plain. Any bargain by which the South is to decline any participation in the convention will simply be a transparent cheat that will impose upon no one. Southern Democrats can only withdraw after they have had an understanding with the Northern Democrats that they are to be consulted and coddled after the victory is won. Such a bargain will imply a thousand things that the people will apprehend. Charges of treachery to both the North and South will multiply, and a general distrust will prevail. Against this Blair protests, and very sensibly. He wants to beat Tammany out of the nominee, and every honest man in the country ought to sympathize with him in his desire.

The *Times* talks about the "homestead exemption law" of the United States. Consult your stray copies of the statutes, gentlemen, and "when found make a note on it." Such an enactment does not happen to exist.

An occasional correspondent of the New York *World* says President Grant got the "cold shoulder" on his recent trip to Boston. It will be safe to bet that correspondent is a Democrat.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

Levee stock stands still. It has been inert for so many days as to lead to the conclusion that a movement is not far off. The stock was quoted as low as $3, and also at $3 50, sales showing a vibration between these two points.

Nothing doing in other stocks.

The pressure in money has weakened. The banks drew on New York at ¼ dis. count.

A prevailing dullness steeps all efforts for transactions with incompetent movement.

Operations in stocks and paper are confined to chaffering.

Dealers' inquiries as to the price of securities are met only by counter questions, but no offers.

The street is waiting for something to turn up.

The course of sterling is unmarked with material variation.

Cotton shows a temperament averse to remaining much longer under the spell of the last decline. Yesterday rates were stiffer, though there was no actual let down. As high as ten thousand bales were sold in Liverpool, which news, and a photograph of the feeling in the market, produced here considerable commotion among factors. Buyers anticipate a rise to-day, which may or may not be realized. Offerings in this last view are scant. Receipts show well for this season of the year, and the late dry weather has stilled the complaints about short crops which rose in daily chorus for a long time, like the wailing of frogs in a swamp. The sales made yesterday were for the most part in small lots, so that it is quite difficult to read the future in such a dim horoscope.

State and City Assessments.

Hon. John Ray, of Ouachita parish, has lately been interviewing some of the Administrators of the city for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the practical workings of the assessing and collecting system under the laws now in force.

He contemplates, we are told, early at the next session of the Legislature, to present a new law, which aims at the simplification of the whole tax system, consolidates the State and city assessors' offices into one, and also confides the collection of the taxes to one officer.

From what we could gather, his object seems to be to oust the State tax collectors and also the assessors, because the system at present is too cumbersome and expensive, and all the work can be performed by one set of officers with, perhaps, the assistance of one or two extra clerks, at a nominal salary.

The same course is to be pursued as regards the collection of licenses on professions, callings, etc., giving the State no trouble except as far as may be necessary for the Auditor to tally and the Treasurer to count, so that no mistakes may be made for or against the State treasury.

The system proposed, we suspect, has not many friends among the State officers, whose comfortable offices would be suddenly declared vacant should Mr. Ray's project assume the shape of law. In a few days we may be favored with a prospectus, and then we may have more to say.

Several of the heaviest merchants of Chicago have been in New York to confer with the New York wholesalers, whom they are to formally meet this week, to form a basis of settlement. The New Yorkers readily give them the best possible terms.

According to the New York *Mail*, this is the most unlucky month in the year. The man or woman born in October will be poor and unfaithful. Persons contemplating being born will please take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

DIRECT TRADE WITH EUROPE.

The information in regard to an immediate prospect of a large direct trade with Europe, imparted to the meeting held at the Cotton Exchange on Monday evening last, is certainly calculated to strengthen the claims of New Orleans to become the great shipping port for the products of the Mississippi valley and the great West. It was stated at that meeting that twenty-five large steamships were already built and in course of construction by different companies, to run between this city and Europe in the grain trade. We know that regular lines of steamships are already established between this port and Europe, embracing a number of first class steamers. These have been running successfully for some time. And now we are told that twenty-five more are to be placed specially in the grain trade. Bread is necessary to feed the toiling millions of Europe, and the deficit there has to be made up from the vast surplus of this country. The great West is becoming the granary of the world, and the foreign buyers of grain were bound to find the most direct and cheapest route where it can be purchased and shipped to Europe. This they have done and have determined to make New Orleans their shipping port. Men of large commercial experience and enlightened views do not fail to see the immense advantages that the Mississippi and its tributaries confer upon New Orleans in the way of trade. These men have, no doubt, figured out the cost of bringing grain from the West to this city by the way of the river, and compared it with the cost of taking it to New York by rail, by the way of Chicago, and found this can be made to be much the cheapest route. It is but reasonable to suppose this is why they have concluded to run a large number of steamships in the grain trade between this city and ports of Europe. What is a matter of economy and business with them becomes a matter of business and commercial prosperity to New Orleans; and it behooves our people to assist in establishing permanently this direct trade with Europe. The project of establishing lines of iron barges to give cheap and safe transportation to the immense grain trade that may be centered here, should be followed up vigorously and completed with the least possible delay. This will encourage the direct trade between this city and Europe that foreigners have in view, and in which they have already invested much capital in building steamships. Foreign capital will do this much toward the work of establishing a direct trade between this city and Europe, and surely the property holders and business men here will not fail to give the small aid asked for to make this trade permanent. With the grain trade of the West fully diverted this way, there would be constant arrivals and departures of European steamships at this port. The facilities of travel would also be augmented, and much of European immigration attracted here that now goes to New York and other Northern cities, to make its way West and South by a much more expensive route.

All things conspire, just at this time, to favor the revival and extension of the business prospects of our city. We have it in our power to command the grain trade of the West by simply establishing for it a cheap means of transportation to our city, where it will be met by foreign buyers and foreign ships to convey it to Europe. By doing this and securing the grain trade, we also secure a direct trade with Europe that will be valuable to our city in many respects. The profits from immigration alone might be considered a source of much value.

A SECTIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

General Frank Blair is sound on one question at least, and that is the impropriety of excluding the South from any part in the next Democratic National Convention. It is no particular business of ours, we confess, what the Democrats do in their own behalf, or how they proceed to nominate their candidates; but as a matter of general interest all men are concerned in the character of the men who may be nominated next year for the Presidency. Every American citizen feels an interest in the character of the nominees that are to be selected to stand before the world as the representative men of the two great divisions of our people; and as Republicans we should feel ashamed degraded if the Democratic candidate for the Presidency was selected from among the followers of the Tammany ring of New York. We do not believe the Southern Democrats would ever consent to accept of Tweed's nominee as their candidate, and this is just what the suggestion to exclude them from the convention means. They are to be asked in advance to withdraw from the convention under an agreement to support the nominee, whoever he may be, and the contract being concluded, the Tammany ring then proposes to have things their own way by logrolling off the offices. It was attempted, before this proposition was suggested, to make friends for Governor Hoffman in the South, and several newspaper feelers were thrown out, one in Atlanta, Georgia, another in Montgomery, Alabama, and a third in Shreveport, Louisiana; but the response was not encouraging, and now we have this new proposal which promises to secure by stratagem, what was denied to an open bid. Tammany is determined to control the next nomination, and its greatest enemy is the South.

General Blair sees the danger, and at once opposes it—not because he is particularly in favor of the South, or of an honest government, but because he knows that Tammany is opposed to him. His own selfish purposes do not affect the main idea, however, that the Democratic convention, to represent the South, must be composed in part of Southern delegates. This is plain. Any bargain by which the South is to decline any participation in the convention will simply be a transparent cheat that will impose upon no one. Southern Democrats can only withdraw after they have had an understanding with the Northern Democrats that they are to be consulted and coddled after the victory is won. Such a bargain will imply a thousand things that the people will apprehend. Charges of treachery to both the North and South will multiply, and a general distrust will prevail. Against this Blair protests, and very sensibly. He wants to beat Tammany out of the nominee, and every honest man in the country ought to sympathize with him in his desire.

The *Times* talks about the "homestead exemption law" of the United States. Consult your stray copies of the statutes, gentlemen, and "when found make a note on it." Such an enactment does not happen to exist.

An occasional correspondent of the New York *World* says President Grant got the "cold shoulder" on his recent trip to Boston. It will be safe to bet that correspondent is a Democrat.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

Levee stock stands still. It has been inert for so many days as to lead to the conclusion that a movement is not far off. The stock was quoted as low as $3, and also at $3 50, sales showing a vibration between these two points.

Nothing doing in other stocks.

The pressure in money has weakened. The banks drew on New York at ¼ dis. count.

A prevailing dullness steeps all efforts for transactions with incompetent movement.

Operations in stocks and paper are confined to chaffering.

Dealers' inquiries as to the price of securities are met only by counter questions, but no offers.

The street is waiting for something to turn up.

The course of sterling is unmarked with material variation.

Cotton shows a temperament averse to remaining much longer under the spell of the last decline. Yesterday rates were stiffer, though there was no actual let down. As high as ten thousand bales were sold in Liverpool, which news, and a photograph of the feeling in the market, produced here considerable commotion among factors. Buyers anticipate a rise to-day, which may or may not be realized. Offerings in this last view are scant. Receipts show well for this season of the year, and the late dry weather has stilled the complaints about short crops which rose in daily chorus for a long time, like the wailing of frogs in a swamp. The sales made yesterday were for the most part in small lots, so that it is quite difficult to read the future in such a dim horoscope.

State and City Assessments.

Hon. John Ray, of Ouachita parish, has lately been interviewing some of the Administrators of the city for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the practical workings of the assessing and collecting system under the laws now in force.

He contemplates, we are told, early at the next session of the Legislature, to present a new law, which aims at the simplification of the whole tax system, consolidates the State and city assessors' offices into one, and also confides the collection of the taxes to one officer.

From what we could gather, his object seems to be to oust the State tax collectors and also the assessors, because the system at present is too cumbersome and expensive, and all the work can be performed by one set of officers with, perhaps, the assistance of one or two extra clerks, at a nominal salary.

The same course is to be pursued as regards the collection of licenses on professions, callings, etc., giving the State no trouble except as far as may be necessary for the Auditor to tally and the Treasurer to count, so that no mistakes may be made for or against the State treasury.

The system proposed, we suspect, has not many friends among the State officers, whose comfortable offices would be suddenly declared vacant should Mr. Ray's project assume the shape of law. In a few days we may be favored with a prospectus, and then we may have more to say.

Several of the heaviest merchants of Chicago have been in New York to confer with the New York wholesalers, whom they are to formally meet this week, to form a basis of settlement. The New Yorkers readily give them the best possible terms.

According to the New York *Mail*, this is the most unlucky month in the year. The man or woman born in October will be poor and unfaithful. Persons contemplating being born will please take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

JACOB OTT,

BUILDER.

68.....Richard Street.....186

(Tivoli Circle.)

NEW ORLEANS.

Stores fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to. ja13 3m 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

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

$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.

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 2p No. 136 Perdido street

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

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

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

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.

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

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 3p tf M. S. HEDRICK, General Agent.

UNITED STATES

INDEMNITY CLAIMS.

For losses of property sustained during the late war, viz: 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 a 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. Earheart, Notary and Attorney, No. 68 Canal street, New Orleans.

Refers to:

Avendano Brothers, No. 135 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. oc30 2p

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICHS,

DENTAL SURGEON,

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

da7 2p 81y

INSURANCE.

HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW ORLEANS,

INCORPORATED 17 Feb. 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. SAVRA.
J. C. DENIS, W. ALEXANDER GORDON,
F. MALOCHEE, T. E. BLAKE,
FELIX A. DUCROS, F. E. BERNARD,
oc15 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,
R. 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.,
R. H. Schenck, J. M. G. Parker,
August Bernard. jal0 1y

MEDICAL.

DR. F. B. ALBERS,

RESIDENCE NO. 95 BRATO 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

DENTISTRY—DR. ALLEN, NO. 12 DELARAS 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 plates made new at twenty per cent less than the usual price. oc25 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,
BILIOUS FEVER,
DUMB AGUE

And the long train of disorders following these when neglected.

SWEET QUININE

is made solely from Peruvian Bark (so is Bitter Quinine), therefore is of vegetable origin, and not a mineral poison, but, on the contrary, is proved to be one of the elements found in the blood of all healthy persons.

SWEET QUININE

Acts as an antidote to, as well as a curer for malarial or miasmatic poison, the absorption of which by the lungs causes intermittent fevers, etc. The only advantage claimed for

SWEET QUININE

over the use of old Bitter Quinine is the entire absence of that intense, persistent bitterness which in the latter, is an insurmountable obstacle to its use with most persons, and always with children.

SWEET QUININE

is in two forms—in powder for the use of physicians and druggists, and fluid for use in the family, and for the general public.

STEARNS, FARR & CO.

ap15 Manufacturing Chemists, New York

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

Change of Schedule.

On and after TUESDAY, October 10, 1871, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

11 A. M. Day Express, arriving at Mobile at 5 P. M., connecting with Through Trains on Mobile and Montgomery and Mobile and Ohio Railroads, for all Northern and Eastern cities. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on this train from New Orleans to Louisville, via Humboldt, without change; also from Tensas (near Mobile) to Lynchburg, via Blue Mountain route.

3 P. M. Mobile Evening Express, arriving at Mobile at 9:30 P. M. This train and the 11 A. M. Day Express will stop at all the watering places to receive and discharge passengers.

Passengers for Donaldsonville will take the cars at the Canal Street passenger depot at 7:30 A. M., or the steam ferry, foot of St. Joseph street, at 7:45 A. M., connecting with Passenger Train leaving the other side of the river, arriving at Donaldsonville at 12 M. Returning, leave Donaldsonville at 1 P. M., arriving at New Orleans at about 5 P. M.

Through Freight Trains daily between New Orleans and Mobile. Freight received at foot of Girod street before 6 P. M. delivered at Mobile early next day. Through bills of lading signed for all points North, East and West, at Freight Office foot of Girod street.

Ticket Office corner Camp and Common streets.

WILLIAM BR DELIA, Agent.
G. W. R. BAYLEY, General Superintendent.
G. G. SANBORN, General Ticket Agent.
W. J. PHELPS, General Freight Agent.

oc10 1y

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Until further notice, passengers to all points North, East and West will leave New Orleans from the depot, Calliope street.

Way, Mail and Passenger, leave Daily (Sundays excepted), at.....7:45 A. M.

Magnolia Accommodation, Daily (Sundays excepted) at.....4:00 P. M.

Night Express, leave Daily, at.....5:30 P. M.

Night Express, arrive Daily, at.....10:25 A. M.

Magnolia Accommodation, arrive Daily (Sundays excepted), at.....11:20 A. M.

Mail and Passenger, arrive Daily (Sundays excepted), at.....10:00 P. M.

Night Express will stop only at Hammond and Amite, south of Magnolia.

Five Hours and a Half Quicker than any Other Line.

Baggage checked from residence to destination, and berths secured in Pullman Palace Cars, as usual.

Tickets for sale at No. 22 Camp street, corner of Common street, and at depot foot of Lafayette street, on the levee.

S. B. CARRY, General Ticket Agent.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

D. B. MORRY, General Ticket Agent,

Mississippi Central Railroad.

S. W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

ap22

SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 11 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON,

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL,

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets Story Building, opposite City Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD,

General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad. no24

TO THE EAST.....TO THE EAST

Via Louisville and Ohio and Mississippi Railway.

The completion of the Louisville Division of this road, and the splendid equipment for passenger travel, makes this the

BEST ROUTE TO CINCINNATI,

AND

ALL POINTS EAST AND NORTHEAST.

THREE THROUGH TRAINS DAILY,

With direct connections from the south for Cincinnati

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Be sure and ask for tickets via Louisville and the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, for sale at all principal ticket offices in the South, and in Louisville at the General Office of the Company, corner Fourth and Main streets, also at Galt House and Louisville Inn and Willard Hotels.

N. B.—Tickets to Cincinnati and points East, via this line, are good on mail line steamers, and Mail line tickets are good on this road.

CHARLES E. FOLLETT,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis.

J. L. GREWOND,

General Superintendent, St. Louis.

THOMAS DOBWIN,

General Southern Agent, Louisville.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WALLACE & CHOPPIN.

(AMADEE L. CHOPPIN. WILLIAM WALLACE.)

STAR COTTON GINNERY,

Peters street, between Thalia and Hunter, 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:

P. B. Newman & Co., A. H. Peale & Co.,
Nalle & Cammack, Hugh Allison & Co.,
A. Miltenberger & Co., Barrett & LeSassier,
J. P. Higgins & Co., Garraud, Craig & Co.,
Warren Crawford & Co., John Chaffee & Brother,
Penn, Pope & Simmons, F. B. Brandt & 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 1132.

Stereotype and Electrotyping,

Seal Press Engraving, Die