

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 19, 1871.

A regular meeting of the Red River Bank Company will be held at the domicile of the company on the first Tuesday of December.

Mr. Jesse K. Bell has been elected president of the New Orleans National Bank, in place of Mr. A. Watson, who has resigned.

Messrs. Louis Stern & Brothers will sell to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock, at No. 14 Chartres street, six hundred cases boots, shoes and brogans.

Hon. John M. Peables will speak on spiritualism every Sunday during the months of December and January, at McNamee Hall, Giro street.

Rev. A. J. Ryan, of Mobile, will lecture this evening, at half past seven o'clock, at the church of St. Peter and St. Paul (Rev. C. Moynihan's), Third District.

Ladies would do well to inspect the new arrivals in dress goods at O'Donnell, Wemmett & Co's, 643 and 645 Magazine street, corner of Jackson, in Dr. Wade's new building.

Mr. E. E. Cary, the general ticket agent of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern and the Mississippi Central railroads, has returned to this city after several weeks' absence.

Hon. J. Madison Wells has gone to Rapides parish, and announces himself as a candidate for representative in Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late General McCleary.

The rent of unfurnished suites of rooms in the best apartment or family hotels in New York ranges from five to two thousand dollars a year, without gas, heat or water. It is the highest form of human rent.

Those who have small daguerotypes, ambrotypes or photographs of their relatives, and desire them enlarged and colored, are advised to call on Clark, at No. 101 Canal street, who takes pictures from card to life size.

The Minerva Social Club will give their second grand annual fancy dress and masquerade ball, at Union Hall, corner Third and Magazine streets, next Saturday evening. We thank the club for complimentary tickets.

Next Thursday will be the great day of the fair, and the insurance companies have taken the lead in vying unanimously to close their offices at twelve o'clock on that day. See advertisement from the Board of Underwriters.

We have received, with the compliments of the United States meteorological observer, a pamphlet circular on the practical use of meteorological reports and weather maps. It is exceedingly interesting, and possesses some value.

A Western Journal says: Mrs. Bennett, of Helena, Arkansas, was wooed by Mr. Fink, but she threw Fink to the dogs. So he impaled her son with brochet, and slaughtered his own spine with strychnine, and she is now without inebriation.

John F. Fink, who was tried and convicted before the First District Court of the parish of Orleans for clubbing one Martin Lang, and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Parish Prison, has been pardoned by Governor Warmoth.

Our friend Madden has presented us with a splendidly printed card from the job office of L. Graham & Co., No. 73 Camp street. It is one of the neatest and most artistic specimens of typography we have ever seen from any establishment in this city.

C. G. Halsey, of Commercial place and Foydres street, has the REPUBLICAN fresh from the press on his counter every morning. He has all the leading daily, weekly and monthly publications of the country at his news depot, and can supply demands for literature and news.

Great preparations have been made at the Academy for the "Field of the Cloth of Gold." Several extra attractions have been engaged for the tournament, and there are many new appointments and new decorations. The "Field of the Cloth of Gold" will be brought out with unusual magnificence.

Edwin Forrest, the great tragedian, as he looked twenty years ago, can be seen in a photograph taken from a daguerotype by Mr. J. H. Clarke in Philadelphia at that time, but now in New Orleans, at No. 101 Canal street, with a reputation as one of the best photographers in this city. It is a handsome picture.

A Simon's Cosmopolitan news depot, at No. 94 Exchange alley, abounds in the latest and most valuable publications of daily, weekly and monthly issues. Our down-town readers should patronize Simon. He can also be found Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays at his new stand on the corner of Dauphine and Canal streets, where all the latest papers and periodicals can be procured.

As soon as the result of the trial of Colonel William Vigers, one of the ablest subordinate officers connected with the street department, became known to the head of the Department of Improvements, he was reinstated in his former position. The acquittal was prompt, and the exculpation complete. We have always found Colonel Vigers to be honorable, upright and conscientious in the performance of his official duties.

The War Department signal service weather map reports that the thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 37° at Augusta, 35° at Boston, 44° at Cairo, 43° at Charleston, 35° at Chicago, 35° at Cincinnati, 56° at Galveston, 71° at Key West, 36° at Louisville, 42° at Memphis, 50° at Mobile, 34° at Nashville, 60° at New Orleans, 34° at New York, 31° at Pittsburg, 39° at Savannah, 53° at Shreveport, 39° at St. Louis, and 55° at Vicksburg. Heavy rain at Shreveport. Frost at Washington.

The new store of O'Donnell, Wemmett & Co., in Dr. Wade's new building, No. 643 and 645 Magazine street, corner of Jackson, is fast gaining the popularity it so justly merits. The three gentlemen who compose this firm are tried business men, and who give their own personal attention to customers. Those who have not yet visited their beautiful store ought to do so by all means, and we will warrant they will not fail to return without purchasing. This enterprising firm offers a lot of colored silk at one dollar a yard. Think of that!

REFORMATION.
The general cry now is, "reform," and if we do not get from worse to better, we shall think it passing strange. The clamor about corruption and abuse of power, it is to be hoped, is not instigated by selfish and unworthy motives; by a desire only to oust one set of public officials to make room for another that might prove more calamitous to the public interest. The great reformers of the past were men who worked without a selfish ambition, or an unclean motive. They worked to correct evil they deemed dangerous to the people; for a reformation of practices they deemed wrong in principle; not for a change of rulers that might reward them with place from which would flow valuable emoluments.

There are many things that need reforming in the various departments of life. Reformation must not be confined to government—particularly in this country where the people have the power of reforming their governments at the ballot-box. Reformation is more needed among the people and those who control the public press. Immorality and dishonestness have taken a strong hold upon a portion of the people and the public press of our country; and unfortunately these qualities have been allowed to have political influence in society. The neglect or willful indifference of the better part of society to exercising a careful and honest performance of their duties as citizens, has undoubtedly had much to do with fixing upon the public whatever of wrong may exist. But we do not believe the evils are insurmountable, nor do we believe that the majority of our public officials are dishonest. Let reformation commence among the people, and be extended by them to public officials.

The custom of denouncing is too prevalent among political parties in this country. It has long been a common practice for the party out of power to accuse the party in power with corruptions. This great fault of partism may be said to have commenced with General Washington's administration of the government. It increased under John Adams' administration, which commenced with a bitter feud between the Federalists and Republicans, and became even more virulent during Mr. Jefferson's administration. After that, parties settled down into a more peaceful attitude toward each other, and the country enjoyed a term of rest from political commotion. The war with England, which took place while Mr. Madison was President, served to further unite the people, and there was comparatively no political excitement until John Quincy Adams' election to the Presidency in 1824. The contest between him and General Jackson became spirited, and ended in Mr. Adams' election by the House of Representatives. This election revived the spirit of partism under the banners of the Whig and Democratic parties, and in 1828 General Jackson was elected President. From this out the spirit of partism increased and became more and more bitter, until it finally resulted in civil war. And now, when the country is in need of peace to restore its prosperity, a bitter partisan spirit denies it that repose. The national administration is denounced as corrupt, and the President and Congress charged with all manner of crime. And every State administration in the States that have been reconstructed, and the men that have settled in them since the war, are denounced as vile carpet-bag governments and carpet-baggers not fit to be trusted. This wholesale denunciation of a party that has received the support of a very large majority of the people since 1860 does not comport with good citizenship. It shows not only a most determined opposition to the will of the majority, but it displays a conduct that calls loudly for reformation before the country can have perfect peace and prosperity. We are not the apostle of any wrongdoer, nor will we defend the public official—high or low, be he President, Governor, justice of the peace or constable—who has been fairly convicted of crime. But we abhor and detest the spirit of partism that can find no better means of raising itself to power than to brand with infamy those who have been entrusted by the people with the government of the country. Let that portion of our people who are guilty of such conduct, and are calling aloud for reform, commence it with themselves. A spirit of partism that leads to such infamous conduct must be first reformed, and when that is done the other needed reforms will follow. The people who are most interested in the peace and prosperity of the country have got to set their faces decidedly against men of this class—political agitators—who do nothing but sow the seeds of bitter enmity among the people. Let us reform this great vice, and it will be an easy matter, when united, to do whatever is necessary for the good of the country.

ABOUT PUBLIC EXPENSES.
One of the misfortunes of the Pionyeer and Bulletin is an awkward willingness (possibly the word "anxiety" would better describe the idea which is herein intended to be conveyed) to be considered the friends of everybody and everything. This is not an unworthy ambition, but it is terribly impracticable in these days when there are so many things which should be condemned by the citizen who pretends even half way to do his duty. And though these papers have manifested great ability in accommodating themselves to their disposition, perhaps their effort to be conciliatory has even left a pang occasionally in places where they sought to bestow comfort and consolation. We have a case in point just now that sustains our very suggestion as if it had been made for use in this identical argument. It is in this that the Pionyeer and Bulletin never let an occasion pass for administering suggestions to the city fathers about the necessity of this or that improvement, or the propriety of this or that expenditure, with both the interest that seeks for benefits from the city treasury, and the in-

formation that seeks to have the corporation spend all the money it can lay its hands upon. Contractors and negligent citizens always find something to soothe and encourage them in the Pionyeer and Bulletin in the matter of intimations that certain improvements should be made, or certain streets should be kept clean; both of which are suggestive of extravagance at the very time when our "awkwardly anxious" brethren are advising the administrators to reduce expenses and be more economical. This latter is, of course, usually a very general character, puts the Pionyeer and Bulletin in sympathy with the reform party, and gives them a right to be considered as the friends of a cheaper order of affairs. It is only the public officers who can tell the most about this inconsistency which has demanded expenditure in one breath, and set up a clamor about economy in the next.

We have no doubt that the administrators can show applications to-day from respectable and intelligent citizens for work to be done in specified localities that would consume three times the revenue of New Orleans to perform it. Our own experience is to this effect, that the people demand from the city what they ought to do themselves, and what they will find fault about when the cost of the work is added in the tax bill. For instance, the public asks of the street commissioner to cut down the weeds on the boulevards and in the ditches, when the true economy of the matter would be for each man to pay some laborer a dollar to clean out the gutters and cut down the grass that cumber his sidewalk. It is the duty of the property owner to keep his bouquette clean, and he can do it much cheaper by employing the laborer himself, than he can if he hires an administrator to hire a commissioner to hire a handy man to hire two laborers to do the same job.

The Pionyeer and Bulletin are the mouthpieces of these incipient appeals to the city authorities for little jobs here and there in the interest of this or that citizen who unreflectingly calls upon the corporation to do for himself and his neighbors what they should do for themselves. And then when the budget is made out and their thousands of items are charged up, the very parties who asked the city to spend their money for them are indignant at the cost of the work which they ordered to be done. It thus appears that the evil against which everybody is complaining is an evil that everybody is committing. The citizen with his thirty foot front in some out of the way street, in common with the aristocrat with his ninety feet front on St. Charles street, asks the city to do that for him which he ought to do for himself. He is to that extent an unjust and dishonest consumer of the taxes, and the smallness of his booty is probably the worst feature about his dishonesty.

If all good men will help the corporation, and desist from imposing upon their own business, then the administrators may be able to give a better account of their income and outgo. But while they are badgered to go into unnecessary expenses here and there, as they are, on occasions, by the Bulletin and Pionyeer, it is certainly unfair to berate them for so doing afterward.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.
The evident determination of Russia to test the power and strength of the "Sick man of the East" is apparent from the immense military and naval preparations now making to that end. The action of the Gastein conference, which was held in reference to this Eastern question shows that the growing power of Russia creates not a little uneasiness in Europe, and it is said that more was really said and done at that meeting of the eastern European powers about this matter than the public has yet been given to understand. The action of Russia relative to the treaty of 1856, and her utter indifference respecting the influence of the powers that caused her defeat in the Crimean war shows an intention on her part to renew the struggle at the earliest opportunity. To this end, also, there are strong indications of a private understanding between Germany and Russia that may pave the way for serious complications among the continental powers in connection with the renewal of this strife. The order to substitute the study of German for that of French in all the Russian schools, the warmth of the Russian diplomatic relations with Berlin, it is incessant military activity to which allusion has already been made, all imply propitiation of the great German power, and a readiness to avail of any opportunity to put in execution a long cherished scheme.

The humiliation of France, one of the Crimean allies, and the apparent disinclination of England to take part in any future struggle in which she can have no very great interest, and the propitiation of the only power that would be able to oppose Russia, make it a favorable time for the prosecution of Russia's ambitious designs on Constantinople and her supremacy in the Levant. Hostilities may be long deferred, but can not be permanently averted; and the geographical and political elements unite with ethnological ones to make the Russian movement toward the Golden Horn all but inevitable. In view of all these preparations and intentions on the part of Russia, Turkey has not been idle, and will not be unprepared to meet the onslaught. Though the former has large armies and a formidable navy, the latter is in a better condition than ever before to resist the attack which will assuredly ere long be made. All the branches of the Turkish army have been organized after the European model, under the supervision of French and German instructors. According to the statute now in force, which was sanctioned by the sultan in 1869, the term of military service in the line (rugas) has been reduced from five to four years, in the first reserve (datayal) to two years, in the second reserve (redif) to six years, and in the landsturm (higade) to eight years, making the total period of service twenty years.

Columbus, Ohio, is unusually elated. The officers engaged on the scientific survey in its neighborhood have discovered that that city is three miles nearer Boston than has hitherto been supposed.

THE FIFTH GRAND STATE FAIR OF LOUISIANA.
Is extended until Sunday Evening, December 3.

To conform to the wishes of the Exhibitors, as appears by the following petition and endorsements, in consequence of which entries will be received at the office of the Secretary, on the Fair Grounds, up to WEDNESDAY EVENING, twenty-second instant.

To the President and Board of Directors of the Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association: The undersigned exhibitors in the machinery department, would suggest to your board to continue the Fair one week beyond the nine days originally announced, and to have such named extension published at once. A large number of planters and other visitors have been prevented from coming to the city on account of the late and exaggerated reports which have been circulated all over the country in regard to the health of the city. The exhibitors in this department have been much delayed on account of the river being so low, and thus detaining their machinery. The extension of one week will no doubt prevent the success of your Exposition.

WILLIAM L. COCKING, Representing Twenty-three Exhibitors. Machinery Hall, November 18, 1871. Charles S. Burr, of Dunleith, Illinois. H. P. Strang, of Cincinnati, Ohio. J. M. Williams, Georgia. C. E. Burton, Georgia. Griffith & Wedge, Zanesville, Ohio. J. A. B. Griswold & Co., John G. Fleming, J. H. Hollister, of New York. McIntyre & Applegate, N. E. Hollingsworth, A. A. Fayerweather, N. E. Bailey, first vice president. James Jackson, second vice president. C. H. Slocumb, third vice president. W. W. Washburn, J. W. Harrison, G. M. Lewis & Co., C. R. Hunt & Co., representing thirteen exhibitors. J. E. Carver, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Fortney, Peterson & Francis, New York Belling and Gilding Company. A. E. Felt, S. F. Moody, per J. A. Olding, Louis Grosvenor, C. T. Tyler, J. R. Walker, J. H. Burt, of Boston, Smith & Co., Kurbrecht & Bierbaum, J. H. Marks, president, J. L. Gubernator, W. M. Magruder, Williamson Smith, E. A. Tyler, Secretary for Walter A. Wood, Mowing Machine Co., Samuel Smith, of firm of Lane & Bodley, of Cincinnati. David C. McCann, J. H. Wright, W. H. Leaven, Peck Brothers, Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, New York. William E. Cooper & Co., Singer Sewing Machine Co., J. H. Parsons & Co., P. Cross, E. L. Linn & Co., Rice Brothers & Co., Jackson Cagle, of Dubuque College. Louis Lillienfeld, of Louisiana. Woodrough & McParlin, of Cincinnati. George H. Butler & Brother, Buffalo, New York. H. H. True & Co., Wilson Sewing Machine Co., J. H. Gardner, Great Grover & Barker Sewing Machine Company, New Orleans Fertilizer Company, Wagner & McVey, Eugene Dupre, H. H. Yerkle, per James E. Lee, Felix Walker, George T. Bartley, Soule's Commercial College, Genoa, Massachusetts & Co.

Officers and Directors of the Fair Association. I. F. MARRS, President. N. E. BAILEY, First Vice President. JAMES JACKSON, Second Vice President. C. H. SLOCUMB, Third Vice President.

Directors. JOHN DAVIDSON, G. A. BRAEUX, WILLIAMSON SMITH, J. L. GUBERNATOR, GEORGE S. GARNER, C. A. MILTENBERGER, W. E. SCHMIDT, A. W. MERRIAM, W. A. SHROPSHIRE, G. W. DUNBAR, JOSEPH L. HARRIS, E. M. RUMBA, R. A. TYLER, AM. FORTIER, R. G. MUGROBE, FREDERICK WING, LAFAYETTE FOLGER, LUTHER HOMES, Secretary and Treasurer.

BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS. OFFICE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS, New Orleans, November 18, 1871. Secretary of the Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana, EXHIBITORS.

The Insurance Companies composing the Board of Underwriters voted unanimously to close their offices from twelve o'clock, noon, on the twenty-third instant. Respectfully yours, THOMAS A. ADAMS.

SILKS AND CLOAKS. F. G. & C. W. BARRIERE'S, No. 133 Canal Street.

We beg to call the attention of our customers and of strangers visiting our city to come and examine our large assortment of FINE BLACK SILKS.

OF the celebrated manufacture of BONNET & GILBERT, of Lyons. DRESS GOODS, SERGES, PLAID, FRENCH MERINOS, DELAINE, EXPRESS CLOTHS, SILK POPLINS, &c.

MORNING GOODS of all descriptions. COTTON, LINEN, THREAD, SILK and MERINO, FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN HOSIERY.

Merino and Lamb's Wool Undergarments, of CARTWRIGHT & WARNER manufacture, for Ladies, Gents and Children.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. TOWELS, MOSQUITO NETS, EXHIBIT COUNTER-PANES, HONEY COMB QUILTS, NOTTINGHAM LACE, FRENCH PERFUMERY of Coty, Rue de Cologne.

Extracts, POWDERS, SOAPS, COSMETICS, &c. S-4, 10-4, 12-4 and 14-4 Celebrated California Blankets.

Our Cloak Room is now open, and we are ready to show to our customers our large assortment of French Cassimere, Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, Jackets, Sacks, Mantles, Waterproofs and Chemises Russes of the latest style.

Also, a very fine assortment of Single and Double real French Cashmere Shawls, which we will offer at reduced prices. F. G. & C. W. BARRIERE.

SHIELDS' BAZAR. 625 Magazine Street. Between Jackson and Josephine.

THOMAS H. SHIELDS, Proprietor. RUBBER GOODS, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, BASE BALLS, BATS, VELOCIPEDS, WAGONS, GO-CARTS.

IN AND OUTDOOR SPORTS, GAMES, NOVELTIES, CONJURING ARTICLES, KEHOE INDIAN CLUBS, DUMB BELLS, BOXING GLOVES.

Materials for Physical Culture, Beside innumerable other articles, all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices. Dealer in CATHOLIC BOOKS of every description.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION. In view of the many blessings which the past year has been crowned, and in accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States, I, H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby request and entreat as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, TRUESDAY, November 20, 1871, and I do hereby recommend to all the good people of our State that upon that day they set aside all ordinary secular pursuits, and repair to our customary places of divine worship, there to offer thanks to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the blessings and mercies He has vouchsafed to us, and to fervently supplicate for a continuance of the divine favor.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in New Orleans, November 18, 1871, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

By the Governor: H. C. WARMOTH, J. W. FAIRFAX, Assistant Secretary of State.

A CARD. Having noticed that the New Orleans Times contains matter under the head of "Robbery on Canal Street," which places the undersigned in an improper light before the public, therefore, the undersigned most respectfully begs leave that the public will withhold their opinions until a further and thorough investigation is had, as it will be shown that it is a maliciousness practiced toward you, respectfully. JOSEPH ALBO.

FOURTH DISTRICT CARPET HOUSE. Those who wish to visit or furnish their dwellings, and are in need of Brussels and Ingrain CARPETS, WHITE, CHECK and BEAUFORTS, OIL, CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, CURTAINS, SHADES, COVERS, &c., will please take notice that we have now in store, and are constantly receiving, ALL ARTICLES IN THE CARPET LINE.

Of the latest style and most approved patterns, which have been purchased at great advantage, and will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES. B. & W. CROKER, No. 81 Magazine street, corner St. Mary, No. 117 and 119 St. Mary street.

THE LATEST STYLES. GRAVATS, NECK TIES AND SCARFS, CELEBRATED DIAMOND YORK SHIRTS.

PIERCE & LINDOP'S. 118 Canal Street. Two doors from St. Charles street.

We are now opening a MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF UNDERGARMENTS, Consisting of Gentlemen's Linen and Linen Boom SHIRTS, Merino, Laufr's Wool, Silk and Saxony FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS.

Real JUVENILE GLOVES; Beaver and Dogskin GLOVES. Every kind of COLLAR. All the most fashionable CANES and UMBRELLAS, &c. Our Prices are Very Low.

Call and see our Goods before purchasing. PIERCE & LINDOP, No. 118 Canal street.

OP'DONNELL, WEMMETT & CO., IN DR. WADE'S NEW BUILDING. 643 Magazine street.

BETTER QUALITIES CORRESPONDINGLY CHEAP. REMOVED. THE LOUISIANA EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Has removed its office to the Corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets. Policies issued on all the approved forms. Rates as low as in any other company in the country.

VISITORS TO THE FAIR WILL DO WELL TO REMEMBER S. N. MOODY'S, Corner of Canal and Royal Streets.

And get a supply of THE RENOWNED CHAMPION SHIRTS. From 6 for \$8. Up to the finest that can be made.

WINTER UNDERWEAR, NECK DRESSINGS, Gloves, HANDKERCHIEFS, SHIRT COLLARS, And all kinds of Toilet Articles at a saving of at Least Twenty-five Per Cent. at S. N. MOODY'S, S. N. MOODY'S, No. 117 and 119 St. Mary street.

\$300,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS. SOLD AT COST AND UNDER COST. PEPIN & TURCOTTE'S, 158 Canal Street.

WHITE BUILDING, CORNER BARONNE. TURCOTTE & LAROSE'S, JACKSON STORE, Corner Chartres and St. Ann Streets.

On account of a change in the name of our firm, our whole stock of DRY GOODS MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY. Instead of selling at auction, we prefer to give to our friends, and the public in general, the benefit of the mercies we are disposed to make. Consequently, we invite our friends and the public to GIVE US A CALL and examine our immense stocks before purchasing elsewhere. No reasonable offer will be refused, even below the cost price. J. R. WALKER, D. D. S., Office at Napoleon avenue, Corner of Chartres street.

Particular attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth. Laboratory in charge of DR. HARRY STEINMETZ.

HAT AND SHOE STORE. No. 84 Magazine street, opposite the Magazine Street Market. A MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS. The very best made Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Shoes and Boots.

RETIRED BY FIVE. Being determined not to be outdone by any house in the city, an examination of my stock will satisfy everybody that such goods were never before offered at such prices. FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

Our buyer is now in New York selecting additions to our already large stock of Dress Goods, Hosiery, Alabama, Poplins, Dolmans, Empress Cloaks, Bouclans, Scotch Plaids, Cashmeres, Cloths, Hosiery, &c., &c. All of which we offer by the package, piece or yard at ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

Ladies will find at our store, as in years past, the choicest patterns and best quality, and a complete stock to select from. Country merchants and planters will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Careful attention given to all country orders, and satisfaction guaranteed. B. & W. CROKER, No. 81 Magazine, corner of St. Mary street, No. 117 and 119 St. Mary street.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS BANK, No. 137 Canal street. (Incorporated March 15, 1854.) OFFICERS: President, L. L. GIBBERN, Vice President, THOMAS ALLEN CLARKE, Second Vice President, HENRI L. LEBOUR, Third Vice President, SAM JOHNSON, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS: Dr. Wm. Horton Merwin, J. P. Gagnier, George James, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Carl Kohn, Charles C. H. HARRICK, General Agent.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. A NEW BRAND OF CIGARS. SOMETHING EXTRAORDINARY. THE LEGAL TENDER.

We have just received, per steamship Margaret, direct from Havana, a large lot of these deliciously flavored cigars, to which we direct the attention of our customers. Also, a full assortment of the following extra brands: LA COBONA, CARABAS, FANTAGAS, UPHAW, EXCEPTION, INTIMIDAD, FIGUARO.

A LARGE STOCK OF CIGARETTES. FERNANDEZ & VILLA, Corner Royal and Canalside streets. \$20,000 IN PREMIUMS.

FIFTH GRAND STATE FAIR OF THE MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA. Will be held ON THE FAIR GROUNDS, IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, November 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1871.

Exhibitors are invited from every section of America. Railroads, steamships, and other transportation lines, as named in the Premium Catalogue (pages 10 and 11), will carry exhibitors to and from the Fair at one-half the usual rates.

The books are now open for the entry of Machinery, Wares, Merchandise, Stock, Agricultural Products, Fruits, Vegetables, &c., 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, 602 1/2 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 any Northern manufacturer and CHEAPER THAN IN ANY HOUSE IN NEW ORLEANS. Quality and style equal to any. Full guarantee given in all cases. Every description of Knives, Razors, Millinery, Sewing Machines, &c., manufactured in the most artistic manner and at low prices. A. HIMMEL, Proprietor, 602 1/2 St. Mary street, No. 159 Poydras street.

THE WILSON VICTORIAN. At the Great State Fair. THE NEW IMPROVED WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

Unrivalled for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and BEAUTY. Perfect in every respect. On easy terms of payment, at TWENTY DOLLARS less than machines controlled by a screw. Warranted to do perfect work. Began at General Southern Agency, 63 Canal street, in New Orleans, and is now being sold by the corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED. H. H. TRUE & CO., 602 1/2 St. Mary street, No. 159 Poydras street.

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 sample of work. WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 Camp street, General Southern Agents.

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 work they have in view, and to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you to 159 Canal street. Agents wanted. 602 1/2 St. Mary street, H. H. TRUE & CO., General Agent.

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

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICH, DENTAL SURGEON, 155 St. Charles street, Corner Giro Street, opposite above City Hall. 607 1/2 St. Mary street.