New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 24, 1870.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY REPUBLICAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

May be had of the following dealers:

George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice.

A. Simon, 94 Exchange Alley.

G. C. Haley, 19 Commercial place.

C. G. D. Holle, 61 Exchange Place.

James Ennis, Pontchartrain Railroad depot, Third District, also at depot foot of Lafayette street, First District.

John Schafer, corner Ninth and Constance streets.

J. W. Long, corner of Love and Enghein streets, Third District.

W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street.

We publish this morning the Educational Act.

The mails due yesterday noon arrived on time.

Sewing Machines are now sold on credit by M. S. Hedrick, the agent of Wilcox & Gibbs, at his two stores, Nos. 87 and 118 Canal street. Here is a chance for poor sewing women.

We are indebted to the editor, Mr James Kerr, Jr., for the Grand Era's *Torchlight*, of the twenty-sixth instant, the paper as well as the boat being a little ahead of time. The manifest of the Grand Era is also received.

A good housewife in Chelsea, Massachusetts, who wished to rid a cupboard of bugs, thoroughly covered the shelves with kerosene oil, and applied a match. It killed the bugs, and the fire department put out the fire.

Crystalized oil is the latest patented burning fluid, and the only oil patented as non-explosive. It gives three times the light of coal oil, burning with the brilliancy of gas. Manufactured and for sale at 176 Carondelet street, only.

Ladies, Mr. M. S. Hedrick, agent for Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine, Nos. 87 and 118 Canal street, is selling those splendid machines on credit, payable in small installments. Save your pin money and buy one.

There will be a meeting of the Irish Republican Club at the Senate Chamber, Mechanics' Institute, this evening. All Irish Republicans are expected to be present, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

We learn that several Customhouse removals will be made early next week. Those who are not recognized as Republicans will become outs, and their places will be filled by Republicans of intelligence, activity and acknowledged ability.

Three dimes per day, saved from the market money—which will never be missed—will pay for a first-class Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine. Mr. M. S. Hedrick, Nos. 87 and 118 Canal street, sells them on credit, payable in monthly installments.

A sale of warehouse and unclaimed goods will take place at Warehouse No. 1, Customhouse building, on the eighth of April, consisting of cotton, shot gun, and seeds, tar roofing, tin plate, books, tobacco, porcelain, cut glass, sugar cane, almonds, hemp sacks, cotton ties, wine, champagne, brandy, nuts, etc. The gold value of these goods is $2448 02.

Governor Warmoth has appointed Wynne Rogers, notary public, Orleans parish; Alexander Noguez, Coroner, Avoyelles parish; James C. Todd and W. H. Johnson, Commissioners of Deeds, Jefferson, Texas; W. H. Melick and Benjamin L. Johnson, Commissioners of Deeds, New York; Thomas Frost, Commissioner of Deeds, Charleston, South Carolina.

A six-story structure, known as the Gore Block, corner of Pitts and Green streets, Boston, was burned last Saturday night, completely destroying the three upper stories occupied by the American Suspender Company, the Eyelet Tool Company, a sewing machine company, Edwards, Fernald & Kershaw, safe manufacturers, and the Boston Milling and Machine Company.

Governor Warmoth has appointed Henry C. Dibble Judge of the new District Court for New Orleans created by the Legislature. This court has general jurisdiction in civil matters and exclusive jurisdiction over all contestations for office, and to issue writs of mandamus and injunction. Mr. Dibble was a private soldier in the Fourteenth Regiment New York Cavalry and lost a leg at Port Hudson. He is a native of Indiana.

THE REV. DOCTOR ANDERDON'S LECTURE.—The Rev. Dr. Anderdon delivered a lecture, last night, at Odd Fellow's Hall, before an immense audience, among whom we noticed many of our most prominent citizens. The subject of the discourse was "The Priest in the Confessional," and was handled in the most eloquent and able manner by the learned Doctor. The Young Men's Catholic Friends Association, of St Patrick's Church, attended the meeting in a body.

LADIES, ATTENTION.—The most particular attention of the ladies of New Orleans is called to the auction sale of fine French imported goods now going on at Madame Sophie's, on Canal strret, between Baronne and Carondelet streets, through the ministry of our young friend, Placide J. Spear, auctioneer. The sale opened yesterday, and the goods sold brought such low prices that the ladies themselves were amazed. Bear in mind that the sale commences this morning at eleven o'clock precisely, and fail not to be on hand early, in order to secure the best seats. Polite young misses are on hand to wait on the audience, and take great pleasure in giving all the information desired. Last, but not least, a bowl of fine punch and the finest confectioneries are served to the public for a lunch. Once more, ladies, do not neglect this opportunity of securing extra bargains.

Ladies, make your husbands smoke two cigars less per diem for three months, and give you the money. With it you can buy a first-class Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine from Mr. M. S. Hedrick, at Nos. 87 and 118 Canal street. He sells them on credit. You will have ample time to pay.

The railroads in Maine have cost $500 per mile more than in any other State, except Pennsylvania.

SUBLIME IMPUDENCE.

Most persons have a taste for the sublime. A few in this community have a gushing sympathy for and exquisite appreciation of the sublime. We belong to these few. There is no egotism in this, as witness the following:

There is sublimity in the "pathless woods," and the "ocean's roar;" sublimity in the cataract roaring down the rocky declivities of the mountains that put their gray, bald heads together, as if leaning in social converse, like old ladies at a tea-party; there is sublimity in our planet and other planets "swinging around a circle," with the locomotive velocity of Andy Johnson, ere he retired, as Matt Peel used to do, with his "usual dignity," to partake of some "raspberry jam," in the sylvan shades of embowered Greenville.

But the sublime of all sublimity is reserved for the recently "enlarged" city of New Orleans. *Par parenthese*, the city of Jefferson having been annexed to it for the reason, it is gravely alleged, that it was prudent to wipe out the name of that annexing old "Yankee," Tom Jefferson, that the act might, as far as possible, cease to annoy the *old regime*, who would remember that the said Jefferson bought the territory of Louisiana from Napoleon the First, the Emperor throwing in the population for *lagniape;* and Algiers having been annexed, not so much because the Algerines ought to be Christianized, but because the sun was compelled to pass through their town every morning before it could get to the ancient city of Bienville. This was not to be tolerated longer.

Now, what was this sublime of all sublimity?

The *Mercer*-nary Electoral Jury!

They met, "not in a crowd," but in secret, solemn session, the enlarged city having stirred their ambition, like the clubs of Paris during the Danton-Robespierre days. The quick-eared heard, now and then, vague whisperings of this solemn conclave of patriots and statesmen. They met, and "wrapped in the solitude of their own originality," set their Solonic heads together. It was a curious mixture of pill-boxes, street railway nickels, handsaws, musty ledgers, pocket bank-books, chicken-cock whisky bottles, etc., indicative of the occupation and peculiarities of each Solon. Superadded to these suggestive "things," were emblems of confraternity, such as a piece of the Star Spangled Banner, a sprig of shamrock, a thistle, a small quantity of sour krout and a slice of Limburger cheese, a sample of gumbo, an infinitesimal portion of the ark used in the days of that distinguished cattle-dealer, good old father Abraham.

Fifty of these Solons resolved that save themselves, not a single person in all this great metropolis, should say a word as to who should govern the people under the new city charter.

These fifty wanted the name of no poor man, no humble mechanic, side by side with their own. The city was rapidly going to the devil, and they alone were the apostles of salvation. The rulers of the city were corrupt, inefficient, imbecile. They only were wise, efficient, honest.

The fifty Mercer-nary jurymen sitting in judgment upon their own merits, and the demerits of everybody else, solemnly acquitted themselves of all blame in municipal matters, and solemnly found everybody else guilty. A more delightful set of Pharisees never met since the Lord annointed, scourged the money-lenders from the Temple and consigned the Scribes and Pharisees to the "damnation of hell."

The Governor, all at once, become a great luminosity in the eyes of these very "fifty" who had denounced him with all the vigor of indignant men. He was the "star of the East, the horizon adorning." He must be appealed to by the now thoroughly disinterested fifty. The fifty must rule, and it was decided to follow the example of Charley Howard, and get up a lottery.

The fifty got up their lottery. They patriotically put in a half dozen names for Mayor and each of the seven commissionerships, taking care to "elect" some of their own members for important positions. The annointed names were all placed in the wheel of the lottery of the "electoral jury."

The jury effulged. There being no orators among them, a speech was written after the manner of the compositions of the bright little boys of the High School. This speech was regarded as the very spice of wisdom. There was no doubt the Governor would wilt before the carefully guarded language and the patent truths of this model address. They had put the names of the chosen in the lottery wheel, and this address was to tell the Governor how to turn the wheel while the "electorals" drew the prizes.

Alas, for the mutability of all human hopes, the Governor did not quail before the august electoral jury. He did not seem to appreciate with a particle of rapture the elegant diction of the carefully conceived address, nor did he evince any taste for the turning of the crank of their lottery wheel, and permitting the prizes to be drawn by such disinterested patriots and statesmen.

It disposes one to laugh at the sublime audacity of the few wealthy men of every community, whose ambition to rule is only equalled by their incapacity to govern anything but the yellow denizens of a money chest. Intrepid mediocrity always insists upon venturing into places where the very Titans of intellect fear almost to tread. There is not a Dives in all this broad South who does not imagine that his wooden head is as rich in braia fertility as the men who create governments out of chaos.

Can the whole combined fifty electoral jurymen make, in six or seven months, a bankrupt corporation rich and flourishing? Is the condition of municipal affairs not in a great degree attributable to the rich taxpayers, who buy up warrants wherewith to pay taxes, and stand on the books indebted to the city a million of greenbacks?

Why, "prithee Poins!" what would any one of the aforesaid jury do with our poor city, utterly ignorant of the laws and ordinances, and the internal and external machinery which must be adjusted, oiled and set in motion under the new bureaucracy? It would take the wisest of them six months to learn how to do it, and it must be remembered that in the administration of public affairs, "how not to do it," is in many cases the wiser part. Six months of municipal tuition! Think of that! For it is no easy matter to get "the hang" of municipal matters, mixed as they are by almost incessant changes in administration.

There was wanting no better evidence of the verdancy and incompetency of the fifty elect to make a choice of city rulers than that they ask the Governor to throw overboard every man of the Republican party and put all Democrats on duty. Had they asked that the appointees be equally divided, or a sort of political *olla podrida* should be tried, there would have been some wisdom manifested. The utter nonsense of asking any appointing power to ignore wholly the men who have, politically, stood by him, is not the request of any man or set of men versed in public affairs.

But suppose that the Governor should appoint the ticket proposed by the jury? Will every appointee compel the property holders to pay their taxes in greenbacks, and throw in their salaries in aid of a bankrupt treasury? If they did, then we might look out for the millenium.

And right here it can be said, without the hazard of a copper, that on the first Monday of November next, the clamor would be as great to rid the City Hall of the favorites of the Electoral Jury as the Electoral Jury are now clamorous to obtain office, rule the people, and to "touch the dead corpse of the public credit," in the vain expectation that it will rise at their bidding during the few summer months ahead. *Viva humbugiana!*

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

We are informed that James F. Casey, the present Collector of this port, yesterday, threatened a Republican editor of one of the country parishes, with a withdrawal of the State printing from the editor's paper, unless the paper would cease its demand for his (Casey's) removal from office. Casey's impudence and ignorance has often surprised us, but this last illustration of his weaknesss and imbecility beats anything that has ever before come from him. The threat is an insult to the State Board of Public Printing, consisting of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House. It is an insult to the press of this State, and as such will, no doubt, be properly rebuked. It is an insult to the Republican party of the whole country, and fully justifies and demands the immediate removal from office of the guilty individual.

We hope the Republican press of this State will speak out on this subject with becoming independence, and sustain our Congressional delegation in ridding us of a Collector who disgraces the high office he now holds, to the exclusion of many deserving, competent and honest Republicans of this State.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

Gold remains steady in New York at 112¼, and the *Herald* suggests that at this price it is still subject to the manipulation of speculators. However this may be the "cliques" of Wall street seem to have pretty well abandoned the field, at least for the present, leaving gold entirely to the influence of general causes. We observe that the Chicago *Tribune* and other Western papers manifest an unfriendly disposition toward the funding bill, on the ground that the compulsory exchange, on the part of the banks, of 6 per cents for the new 4½ per cents will force many of those institutions, especially in the West, to wind up their affairs and go into liquidation. This, the *Tribune* argues, will unnaturally contract the currency, without bringing us any nearer to a specie basis.

It has been stated that the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the "legal tender case" does not apply to interest which has accrued, since the "legal tender" act, on obligations entered into before that act was passed. The following letter, addressed by Mr. J. W. Wallace to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, shows that this view is erroneous:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1870.

To the Editor of the Money Article of the Ledger:

When the decision in what is called the legal tender case was made, the Supreme Court of the United States consisted of eight Judges, the number then fixed for it by law. And the decision that notes of the United States, when tendered in payment of a contract made previously to the passage of the legal tender act of February, 1862, was no lawful tender, was concurred in by *five* Judges, not by *three*, as assumed in the paragraph quoted. These five judges were the Chief Justice and the Justices Nelson, Grier, Clifford and Field. Judge Grier left the bench before the opinions were delivered, but he was on it when the case was argued in conference, and when the judgment of affirmance of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, which had decided the tender bad, was irrevocably and perfectly agreed on. And this in substance, is stated in the opinion of the court, as officially printed, though not in others that I have seen.

While on the subject, and since I have seen it stated that the decision does not apply to interest which has accrued since the legal tender acts, on obligations given before them, and that, under the decision, interest on such obligations may be paid in paper, I may take leave to add that the decision did apply to interest just as much as to principal. Part of the tender made in the case was exactly for interest; interest, I mean, which had accrued after the passage of the legal tender act. The Court of Appeals made no distinction between principal and interest, but held the tender bad *in toto*. And so the Supreme Court held it.

I may add that on no great constitutional question, where professional and public opinion has been largely divided, do I recall a case for many years where the judges were unanimous, or nearer to unanimity, than in the present one. That the case was not hastily adjudged, may be believed, not more from its importance than from the fact that the question involved in it was, in one case or in another, and with more or less fullness, argued at the bar not less than *six* different times, and was held very long under advisement.

I am your obedient servant,

J. W. WALLACE.

At the last session of the Council an ordinance was introduced, providing for the sale of the city stock in the Jackson Railroad Company. The minimum price is fixed at $150,000. Are we to infer from this that some secret arrangement has been made, by which the aspirants to the control of the Jackson road shall be enabled to get possession of the stock at one-twelfth of its cost? The city now pays an interest on its bonds, issued for the purchase of that stock, exceeding $150,000 per annum, and when the bonds fall due, it will have to pay the whole amount of $2,000,000. The stock is pledged to the bondholder, and can not be sold except subject to that lien. If it be sold, suppose the purchasers be required to make themselves responsible for the city debt, less the price which they pay. But to sell the stock for nothing, and continue to pay interest on the bonds, and the principal when the bonds fall due, would be rather absurd as a financial operation. We trust that the present Council will not permit such a measure to be hurried through without giving it serious consideration.

Ship Island stock was tolerably firm yesterday at 175@177½. Some timid holders have put large quantities of stock on the market within the last few days, and thus kept the price from rising. We presume that, by this time, these lots are pretty effectually disposed of, and that they have found their way to the hands of stronger and more courageous holders.

Slaughterhouse went up yesterday, and was sold as high as 22½. Lottery is improving daily, and is now held at 25.

The following were the transactions at the board last night:

	Asked.	Bid.	Sold.
New Orleans Gas Light Co.	—	120	—
Crescent City Slaughterhouse	23	22	—
Ship Island Canal Company—			
200 shares	—	—	175
500 shares	—	—	175
Jackson Railroad	—	4	—
Carrollton Railroad Company	102	100½	—
Petroleum Company	62½	46	—
Hope Insurance	—	90	—
Union Insurance Company	—	72½	—
Merchants' Bank	65	62½	—
Crescent City Bank	27½	26¾	—
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	46¼	—	—
Union Bank	37½	37	37½
Bank of America	—	136	—
Louisiana State Bank	18½	17	—
Citizens' Bank	152	149¾	—
Gold	112½	112¼	—
Jackson first mortgage bonds	89½	85	—
Opelousas first mortgage bonds	—	600	—
Jefferson city warrants	—	78	75
State old six per cent bonds	—	76	—
State six per cent bonds 1868	—	70	—
State levee six per cent bonds	—	76	—
Levee eights	—	88	—
North Louisiana and Tex. R. R.	—	84	—
State warrants	94½	91¾	—
State coupons	94	92¼	—
State notes	—	92½	—
City Consolidated Bonds	73	—	—
City Waterworks	56	53	—
City sevens	—	76½	76
Metropolitans	88½	88	—
City warrants	91	90	—
City notes	87½	87	—

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT COURT

H. C. Dibble Appointed Judge.

Governor Warmoth, yesterday, appointed Henry C. Dibble, Esq., to be Judge of the Eighth District Court for the parish Orleans. This court was created by the Legislature at the late session, and is given such general jurisdiction in civil matters, as is conferred upon the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh District Courts, and exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of contest for office, to issue writs of mandamus, injunction and *quo warranto*.

Mr. Dibble is a native of Carroll county, Indiana, from which State he enlisted as a volunteer at the age seventeen. He served for about two years, when he lost a leg in an attack on the rebel fortifications at Port Hudson. After an honorable discharge, he settled in this city and began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court, in the spring of 1865. He subsequently entered the law class in the Louisiana University, from whence he graduated as LL. B. in 1867. His career since as a practitioner has been successful, and he has established a lucrative practice, which he felt some hesitation in giving up for the flattering position offered him by the Governor.

This appointment will give general satisfaction to the public. The appointee is well versed in the rules of practice in this State, and will bring to the discharge of the important and responsible position a clear, logical, well balanced mind, and an ability and determination to render impartial justice between parties litigant.

Mr. Thomas Lynne will be the clerk.

NEW ORLEANS CUSTOMHOUSE.

Interesting Tonnage Statistics.

We are indebted to Special Deputy Collector P. F. Herwig for the following interesting statistics:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TONNAGE.

Month.	1867.	1868.	1869	1870.
AMERICAN VESSELS ENTERED COASTWISE.				
January	73,964	82,409	67,681	88,121
February	81,493	83,716	58,757	88,885
AMERICAN VESSELS CLEARED COASTWISE.				
January	69,535	69,636	109,432	105,442
February	75,308	71,836	86,034	108,016
AMERICAN VESSELS ENTERED FOREIGN.				
January	15,021	10,088	13,736	21,931
February	8,763	14,986	15,939	12,232
AMERICAN VESSELS CLEARED FOREIGN.				
January	15,999	32,029	15,264	23,509
February	21,316	15,863	14,961	22,949
FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED.				
January	24,625	24,341	37,525	48,570
February	18,314	25,309	17,263	38,663
FOREIGN VESSELS CLEARED.				
January	20,818	20,875	14,424	40,661
February	22,447	30,170	38,330	39,953
TOTAL VESSELS ENTERED.				
January	113,510	116,829	113,944	158,622
February	108,570	124,011	91,958	140,794
TOTAL VESSELS CLEARED.				
January	108,352	122,599	139,120	168,362
February	119,131	117,668	132,945	170,930

In the Senate the speech of Carl Schurz on the Georgia bill has been the subject of general remark among Senators. Even those who did not agree with its positions have been very frank in awarding high praise to the effort, as one well worthy of the United States Senate. No speaker has been listened to with more marked attention for a long time.

NEW ORLEANS RICE DEPOT.

A. MAUREAU,

No. 43 Peters Street,

Between Customhouse and Bienville Street.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF RICE.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

9 2dp 1y

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

We will attend to the payment of all CITY TAXES and LICENSES at a liberal discount.

MACMURDO & RAWLE,

mh20 1w2dp* 16 Carondelet street.

LADIES TAKE NOTICE.

Use Dooley's Chemical Yeast Baking Powder for making light, sweet and nutritious rolls, biscuit, pastry, cakes, pudding, etc. Put up in cans, actual weight of one, half and quarter pounds. For sale by grocers generally. mh20 9t 2dp

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17, 1870.

Joseph Ellison, Esq., President Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company:

DEAR SIR—Allow me to acknowledge the prompt settlement by your Company of the claim of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS insurance upon the life of the late THOMAS BLOIS, deceased February 28, 1870.

Very respectfully,

L. W. BAQUIE,

mh23 2t 27 Agent.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 187 CANAL STREET.

Incorporated March 15, 1855.

OFFICERS:

L. F. GENERES, President.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, First Vice-President.
THOS. ALLEN CLARKE, Second Vice President.
CHARLES J. LEEDS, Third Vice-President.
SAM JONES, Jr., Treasurer.

TRUSTEES:

Dr. W. Newton Mercer,
L. F. Generes, David Urquhart,
George Jonas, John G. Gaines,
Thomas A. Adams, Carl Kohn,
Thomas Allen Clarke, Christian Schneider,
Charles J. Leeds, Samuel Jameson.

mh23 2m 1t 2dp

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION COMPANY

OF THE SOUTH AND WEST.

No. 118 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$1,000,000
SHARES (each).....$100

The object of this Company is to build low-pressure steamboats, with water-tight compartments in the hull, and other valuable improvements, to navigate the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

Nearly three hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed by private individuals in cash, labor and material.

The contractors have subscribed $81,600.

The State of Louisiana has, by an act of the Legislature, become a cash subscriber to the amount of $100,000.

Over 100,000 acres of good land, amounting in value to nearly $3,00,000, have been subscribed, which land is increasing in value every day.

The cash subscriptions will be immediately called in, and the Company will place, without unnecessary delay, a line of superior boats on the river, combining great speed, entire safety, elegance and economy, the earnings of which, in the present absolute need of such boats, will be very large, and yield handsome dividends to stockholders.

The following lands have been subscribed, some of which are offered for sale. Plats and descriptions of the same are to be seen at the office:

2,000 acres, Polk county, Texas, $13 per acre	$26,000 00
4,500 acres, Jefferson county, Arkansas, $5	22,500 00
640 acres, Poinsett county, Arkansas, $5	3,200 00
730 acres, Poinsett county, Arkansas, $5	3,650 00
730 acres, St. Francis and Crittenden counties, Arkansas, $5	3,650 00
200 acres, Green and Monroe counties, Arkansas, $5	1,000 00
5,000 acres, Hopkins county, Texas $5	25,000 00
4,428 acres, Tyler county, Texas, $5	22,140 00
4,428 acres, Colorado county Texas, $5	22,140 00
4,372 acres, Brazoria county, Texas, $5	21,860 00
1,660 acres, Caldwell parish, Louisiana, $2 50	4,000 00
250 acres, Calhoun county, Arkansas, $2 50	600 00
80 acres, Calhoun county, Arkansas, $1 25	100 00
160 acres, Clark county, Arkansas, $—	1,000 00
400 acres, Washita county, Arkansas, $1 25	500 00
2,243 acres, Sunflower county, Mississippi, $2 50	5,607 50
5,000 acres, Franklin county, Tennessee, $5	25,000 00
1,100 acres, Marion county, Arkansas, $2	2,200 00
5,400 acres Mississippi, $3	16,200 00
10,000 acres, Napoleon and Desha counties, Arkansas, $3	30,000 00
8,000 acres, Crittenden county, Arkansas, $3	24,000 00
8,000 acres, Tennessee and Missouri, $5	40,000 00
16,000 acres, Arkansas, $3	48,000 00
2,422 acres, Morehouse parish, Louisiana, $15	36,330 00
630 acres, St. Landry parish, Louisiana, $6	3,782 00
960 acres, Caldwell parish, Louisiana, $2 50	2,400 00
940 acres, Concordia parish, Louisiana, $5	4,200 00
300 acres, Tyler county, Texas, $3	900 00
200 acres, Caldwell parish, Louisiana, $3 50	700 00
2,560 acres, Madina county, Texas, $5	12,800 00
481 acres, Madison county, Mississippi $10	4,810 00
3,940 acres, St. Martin's parish, Louisiana, $5	19,700 00
2,221 acres, Assumption parish, Louisiana, $7	15,547 00
99,505 acres	$449,016 50
2,0 acres, Pike county, Mississippi, $5	1,600 00
99,825 acres	$450,616 50

Subscriptions to the stock, either in good land, at reasonable prices, or in cash, will be received until the whole capital is taken up. Books are open at the office of the company, No. 118 Carondelet street, or with the following named agents:

THOMAS J. HORRELL, Agent at New Orleans.
W. R. SPEARS, Agent at Vicksburg, Mississippi.
A. D. WITHERSPOON, Agent at Memphis, Tennessee.
JOHN B. DAVIES, Agent at Louisville, Kentucky.
J. S. HORNER, Agent at Helena, Arkansas.
F. WILLIAM RAEBER, Agent at St. Louis, Missouri.

mh23 7t

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT

IN

BANQUETTES, CARRIAGE WAYS, BASEMENT AND WAREHOUSE FLOORS, CEMETERY AND GARDEN WALKS, SCHOOL YARDS, ETC.

BYRNES'

IMPROVED CONCRETE PAVEMENT

LAID BY

PAGE & CO.,

98 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

The following are a few of the reasons why this CONCRETE should be used in preference to all other materials:

1. It has been tested through one of the hottest of New Orleans summers, and found not to soften by the heat of the sun.

2. Being in general use at the North, it necessarily must be proof against cold.

3. It is as durable as stone and much less expensive.

4. It is perfectly impervious to water, and consequently quickly becomes dry when wet.

5. It makes no dust in dry or mud in wet weather.

6. It does not crack or crumble, nor is it washed by the rain.

7. It is impenetrable to grass, weeds or water.

8. It prevents noxious vapors or gases, arising from the ground beneath, and affords no reservoirs for filth or festering decompositions.

9. It is laid down quickly, and ready for use when finished.

10. It is easily taken up, easily relaid, and easily repaired when necessary.

Some of the places where this work has been done, and a few of the parties who have had it put down, may be known by the following references; and most of the persons named can and will cheerfully give all of the information desired. An examination of the work is solicited:

William McCulloch,	George Horter,
Theobald Forstall,	Lafayette Square,
E. C. Palmer,	New Orleans Gaswords,
Henry Bensel,	Penn's Cotton Press,
B. McKenna,	H. S. Seward,
E. W. Burbank,	John W. Madden.

For the present, after the foundation is prepared and curbing set, Cemetery, Park and Private Walks, will be laid for from $1 to $1 25 per square yard. Private Carriage Ways, Heavy Sidewalks, Depot and Warehouse Floors for from $1 25 to $1 50 per square yard.

For all further information in relation to this business, or for the laying of this kind of work, apply to

PAGE & CO.,

mh20 2dp 98 Camp street.

J. H. LYON,

AGENT,

(Successor to E. J. Watkinson,)

DEALER AND JOBBER IN

Guns, Pistols, Sporting Articles AND FISHING TACKLE.

Every description of Breech-Loading Shot-Guns always in stock. Arms repaired at short notice at the old stand,

55 St Charles Street, New Orleans.

ja12 3m

MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA,

Will hold its NEXT GRAND STATE FAIR in New Orleans, beginning on the TWENTY-THIRD OF APRIL, 1870, and to be continued for nine days.

Premium Catalogues for the Fair can be procured at the office of the Association, or through the Post office, as desired.

Stockholders holding in their own names ten shares of the Capital Stock of the Association are required to call at the office of the Secretary, Mechanic's Institute, to get their tickets of admission to the Fair Grounds for the year 1870, as an entire new class of tickets have been prepared. These tickets will admit the owners, with their families and carriages, on the Fair Ground at all times, even if said ground is rented or used for special purposes.

The Directors invite every good citizen to become a stockholder, and to purchase the stock thus required from the Secretary of the Association.

P. S.—Choice Plants, Shrubbery and Bouquets are for sale at the Fair Ground.

LUTHER HOMES,

fe27 Secretary and Treasurer.

DOOLEY'S

CHEMICAL-YEAST BAKING POWDER.

For Biscuit, Rolls, Pastry, Puddings, etc., and requiring only two teaspoonsful to a quart of flour, is put up in cans, full weight, of quarter, half, one pound and five pounds, and for sale by the following dealers in New Orleans:

Webster & Co.,	Charles Ballejo,
E. Charles,	W. H. Henning & Co.,
William Hart,	J. E. Solari,
John K. Reneaud & Co.,	McGrath & Wang,
A. W. Scardon & Co.,	J. W. Platt & Co.,
Swarbrick & Co.,	Toby & Co.,
Clark & Maeder,	A. G. Phelps,
G. Beck,	C. A. Wilson,
O. F. Thiessen,	Urban Theurer,
Mrs. Mary Doman,	J. Burckett & Son,
J. Franklin,	V. E. Sarrazin,
P. N. Ganton,	A. Lanata,
A. Foley,	Moran & Noble,

Kennett & Bell. mh20 2t 26p

M. FEHRENBACH,

IMPORTER OF

PLEYEL, ERARD AND BORD PIANOS,

58 Baronne Street,

Has received, by late arrivals, a fresh supply of the above Pianos; also, American Square Pianos, for sale at low prices.

Pianos taken in exchange. Repairing and Tuning done at the shortest notice.

M. FEHRENBACH,

mh15 2m 2dp 58 Baronne street.

FOR LADIES ONLY.

THE EUGENIE OR LADIES' COMPANION.

This article is recommended by eminent physicians in Europe, by the Medical Faculty of New York, and by many eminent physicians of this city, and is approved of and worn by the ladies generally in Europe, and in the Northern, Eastern and Western States of this country, and is exclusively for ladies' use. This article, for the use and comfort of ladies, is one of the most important ever discovered, and is only necessary to be tried to be universally adopted by every lady in the South, as well as in every other portion of the civilized world.

For sale at No. 21 Baronne street; Mrs. McJenkins, dressmaker; No. 218 Josephine street, corner of Magazine street, up stairs (a lady will be found in attendance at the above places). Also, for sale at the following drug stores, viz: F. K. Finlay's corner of Camp and Julia streets; J. Herber, No. 165 Canal street; Ball, Lyons & Co., corner of Camp and Gravier streets; Erich Brand, corner of Magazine and St. Andrew streets; E. Sauter, corner of Magazine and Josephine streets, and G. J. Matingly's, corner of Magazine and Napoleon avenue, Jefferson City. de4 6m 2dp

TO FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

Use Dooley's Yeast Powder for biscuit, cakes, pastry, puddings, etc. Two teaspoonsful only required for a quart of flour. Put up in cans of quarter, half, one pound and five pounds, actual weight. For sale by all grocers. mh20 9t 2dp

INSURANCE.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following statement:

Total premiums for the year ending the twenty-eight February, 1870.....$441,415 94

Viz: Fire Premiums	$188,429 55	
Marine Premiums	172,205 73	
River Premiums	80,780 66	
		$441,415 94
Unearned and Returned Premiums, Reinsurances and Rebate on Premiums	105,141 41	
Net earned Premiums	$339,274 53	
Fire Losses	$81,360 31	
Marine Losses	23,801 75	
River Losses	38,174 52	
	$143,356 98	
Taxes	20,253 61	
Expenses, Profit and Loss, etc	67,811 09	
Interest on outstanding Scrip	21,744 98	
		$253,171 17
Net profits		$76,103 36

The Company has the following Assets, estimated at the lowest cash market value:

City and other Bonds	$46,000 00
Bank and other Stocks	81,014 00
Real Estate	39,350 00
Scrips of Insurance Companies	84,125 00
Bills Receivable on Mortgages	89,622 00
Bills Receivable on Pledges, etc	54,167 00
Premiums in course of collection	57,366 00
Cash on hand and in Europe	158,417 00
Total	$610,060 00

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-second day of March, 1870.

P. CHARLES CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of scrip will be paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives on and after Monday, ninth May next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1861 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, ninth May next, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

A dividend of forty per cent is declared on the net earned premiums entitled to participation, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of June next.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

A. CARRIERE, Vice President.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Charles Briggs,	A. Lecourt,
Ant. Carriere,	Frank Williams,
George A. Fosdick,	Thomas Byrne,
R. Brugier,	John Thornhill,
Charles Lafitte,	John S. Wallis,
P. Anderson,	George Foster,
Alfred Kearny,	Andrew Stewart,
A. Fredricks,	L. R. Fottier,
George W. Dunbar,	R. Piaggio,
E. F. Stockmeyer,	Rudolph Sieg,
George W. Hynson,	H. F. Given,
Archibald Montgomery,	W. C. Black,
Henry J. Vose,	George G. Garner,
E. Marquezes,	Thomas H. Hunt,
Charles Weishaar,	Gus. Honold,
A. R. Montgomery,	O. Carriere,

R. S. Howard. mh24 1m

LOUISIANA STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE

Corner Carondelet and Common Street

FIRE. MARINE. RIVER.

RISKS TAKEN AT THE LOWES TARIFF RATES.

E. GANUCHEAU, President.
A. BALDWIN, Vice President.
L. W. BAQUIE, Secretary.

Trustees:

E. F. Mioton,	W. B. Conger,
O. Bercier,	A. Kimer Bader.
Charles J. Leeds,	A. D. Grieff,
D. Bouligny,	F. Laborde,
E. H. Harris,	S. Hermann,
J. Lapeno,	E. Bordelonse
L. H. Gardner,	D. P. Logan,
Thomas Biois,	J. Zoelly,
B. Hufft,	Samuel Locke,
J. A. Bonnafon,	A. Tertrou,
O. Hopkins,	I. Degas,
A. C. Pierpont,	G. P. Blanchard,
A. Baldwin,	Joseph Simon,
A. Palacio,	E. Ganucheau,
William Hepi,	C. H. Mouton,
Alexander Marks,	J. M. Wagner.

H. Bidwell.

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INSURANCE.

GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE