New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 5, 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, 34 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.

Captain O. H. Hempstead, has been appointed Postmaster of Iberville.

Our court reports state that United States District Attorney Morgan has resigned.

The last number of the Iberia *Banner* is printed on yellow paper. Like the sun, "it shines for all."

The Metropolitan Police, from the highest officer to the lowest patrolman, compliment Sergeant Wynne, of the first precinct.

It is feared that a portion of the Eastern mails now overdue, were burned at the time of the last accident on the Mississippi Central railroad.

The mails due here Sunday noon failed beyond Canton, and so did the mails due here yesterday noon. There are now two New York mails due.

Otis Remick, lately reinstated in the Auditor's office in the Customhouse, has resigned, and been appointed chief clerk of the State Land Register.

Subscribers to the *Woman's Advocate*, who have not received the paper, are requested to send their names to Mary E. Walker, M. D.

We are indebted to one of the charming young ladies of the Fifth District (late City of Jefferson) for a splendid bouquet of roses from her own garden.

Alexander Hamilton, mail agent steamer Frank Pargoud, has our thanks for latest Natchez, St. Joseph, Baton Rouge, Donaldsonville and Iberville papers.

Governor Warmoth's office hours for the reception of visitors are as follows: For members of the General Assembly, from twelve to one o'clock; for general visitors, from one to two o'clock.

R. M. & B. J. Montgomery, will sell at auction to-day, at eleven o'clock, at old Auction Mart, No. 87 Camp street, one hundred and seventy Brussels, velvet and three-ply carpets, without limit or reserve.

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.

On information filed by Special Assistant Assessor, Charles Joubert, the contents of the illicit cigar manufactory of Jose Garcia, No. 311 Old Levee street, a lot of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco, have been seized by Collector Stockdale.

Dr. Mary E. Walker will address the Women's Franchise Association at the Senate Chamber to-morrow evening, at eight o'clock, and it is expected that a prominent gentlemen of this city will maintain the position that ladies ought not to vote.

SALE CONTINUED.—The sale by the Sheriff, of the goods, merchandise, and furniture, etc., of store No. 43, old Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, will be continued to-day, at half-past ten o'clock A. M., on the premises. The fixtures, etc., will be offered at twelve o'clock M. precisely.

Sixteen demijohns of rum and five boxes of cigars were seized Sunday night, on board steamship Maria, from Havana, by Night Inspector Hutchins. One demijohn of rum and two packages of cigarettes were previously seized by Night Inspector John Mulcahey, as they were being conveyed ashore by certain parties, who assailed the officer, but the latter struck back with vigor, and came off victorious.

UNDERTAKING.—Messrs. Johnson & Shields, Nos. 205 and 207 Magazine streets, are prepared to undertake interments in a manner which must give satisfaction to the public. Their carriages are all elegant, and their stock of coffins and metalic burial cases equal to any in the South. Besides all this, the gentlemen themselves are polite, attentive and liberal. We bespeak for them a full share of the patronage of the public.

THE LATEST STYLES OF SPRING CLOTHING.—Such of our readers as would like to fit themselves out for the spring with the best and most fashionable clothing, should give Mr. H. B. Stevens, a call. His new stock is now open, and it is one of the most elegant ever brought to this city, and cheap too. A gentleman can find, at this splendid establishment, corner of St. Charles and Common streets, everything he could desire to rig himself out with, even if he as fastidious as a Parisian *petit maitre*. Full suits of fine chiviot tweeds, Scotch tweeds, English meltons or French cloths and cassimeres, cravats, shirts, underclothing, etc. Go and look at them after reading the advertisement published in another column.

Mr. Joseph S. Pagand, No. 53 Gravier street, has accepted the agency in this city of the Seacombe Forge, Rivet and Bolt Company, of Berkenhead, England, and will furnish the various articles turned out by that great establishment.

Their enameled iron tablets are elegant and useful articles, and are adapted for the names of streets, offices, railway stations, signs, advertising placards and numerous other purposes. Their tablets are made of wrought iron, covered with a very hard silicious glaze or enamel of any color, very bright polish, reflecting light upon the inscriptions so that they may be read with the greatest ease at night. They are very durable, being unaffected by rain; indeed, the enamel coating may be said to be indestructible. They are very cheap, and can be made to any size to which a sheet of iron can be rolled. They are very easily cleaned, only need be washed as a china plate. Most beautiful specimens, signs, door plates, etc., can be seen at No. 53 Gravier street, where all should call and examine them.

CHANGES FOR THE BETTER.

There is much grumbling and discontent about the present wages of laborers and servants. The high prices demanded by this class of the people have been vigorously denounced, whereas it has been on their part unavoidable. Never before was there such irregularity in the prices of provisions and all the necessaries of life. These, notwithstanding the downward tendency of gold, have been kept up at the highest notch, and consequently, the laboring class, in order to exist, must demand sufficient remuneration for their work. Flour, it is true, has fallen, being but half the rates it was during the war, but beef and other meats are as high as when at the very highest. Sugar has fallen to one-third the war price. The prices of coffee and butter have diminished some, but not much; while cotton and linen goods, although ostensibly cheaper, upon examination are found to be, instead of pure quality, as advertised, a shoddy mixture of smooth surface, in reality not a whit cheaper.

Since the heavy fall of gold employers have been busily agitating the question of attempting to bring the rates of wages to what they were ten years ago. No wonder then that the laboring class are apprehensive, and this accounts for the various strikes that are occurring all over the country. They declare, and with justice, that no reduction should be made until there is a regular and established decrease in rents and market prices. With regard to rents particularly, complaints are loud and universal, for, with us, the rent of small houses are still kept up to the highest war rates, which are twice the amount they were previous to the rebellion.

It is recognized by all classes that the present inflated prices can not last forever, and we have no doubt that the working and industrial classes will be quite ready to accept the situation, whatever it may be. When production is cheaper, then labor will be, and if wages are to be lowered there must first be a reduction of the cost of living.

We trust all this may be managed without any serious derangement, and with regard to our own city, we have every reason to believe that when the newly appointed Administrators commence active operations, they will manage affairs so admirably and systematically as to correct much pecuniary irregularity, and hasten that halcyon period of our municipal affairs which all so devoutly desire.

And here we would take occasion to say, that too much praise can not be awarded to Governor H. C. Warmoth, for the wisdom he has manifested in his judicious selection of the gentlemen who are to regulate the affairs of our unfortunate city. Young as he is, he has exhibited in this respect, as in many others during his gubernatorial career, the wisdom of mature years and experience.

Especially do we commend in his choice of officers for the city government, his selection of a full proportion of what are termed "the old Union citizens," whose loyalty was demonstrated from the trying days of 1862, and who subsequently naturally adopted Republican principles. Many of these were men of high character, ability, and even of personal popularity, and all suffered great obloquy for their opinions, meeting a hostility from their fellow-citizens, from which those who arrived since the war were exempt. The Governor has set a good example, and prepared the way for the fraternal consolidation of the Republican party of the city and State, by combining its old and new representatives in the late appointments.

We will add that these appointments give general satisfaction, and if the gentlemen appointed do as well in the selection of their subordinate officers, our city will have good reason to rejoice. Their solemn duty in this respect must be to remember that the Governor has done his part, and the further responsibility as to official personnelle rests with them.

CUBA AND ST. DOMINGO.

Cuba and St. Domingo (or Hayti,) the two largest islands of the group known as the Great Antilles, are almost ripe fruit for the United States. Located between the Caribbean sea and the Atlantic ocean, their geographical positions render them very important to this country. Cuba has a superficial area of forty-three thousand five hundred square miles and St. Domingo an area of thirty thousand square miles, being equal in extent to Ireland, which possessed at one time a population of eight millions of souls. Cuba and St. Domingo are adjacent to each other—the first named, the key to the Gulf of Mexico and the latter the key from the Atlantic ocean to the Caribbean sea. St. Domingo, which lies between Cuba and Porto Rico, is a fine fertile island. Its productions are coffee, sugar cane, cotton, tobacco, mahogany, campeachy wood and lignum vitæ, honey, wax, and the various tropical fruits. It is similar in its productions to Cuba; and well governed, would become the home of millions of thrifty freemen. The same may be said of Cuba. And, as we have said, these islands are almost ripe fruit for this country. The people of St. Domingo have voted to annex themselves to the United States, and the people of Cuba have for the last eighteen months been fighting to free themselves from Spanish rule. The telegraph informs us that *La Discussion*, of Madrid, in its issue of March 24, thus speaks:

For eighteen months we have sustained a very difficult and bloody struggle in Cuba. Forty thousand Spaniards have put their feet upon that burning soil, where many of them have found sepulture. Forty million dollars have gone out from our poor and miserable coffers. What have we accomplished? Nothing—absolutely nothing. It is painful thus to speak, but we can do nothing less. The insurrection is not conquered. It will continue to have more or less force, and it will hold out long enough to consume all our resources, which are very few, and to cause the death of many, very many Spaniards. And suppose, after all, we should obtain some results. In the end it would be hard, it would be painful, if we should meet with the same fate in Cuba as happened to us in San Domingo. To fight, to water that soil with our blood, and after so much heroism, so much self-abnegation, yes, then to leave the sepulchres of our soldiers to the hands of the enemy.

We agree that the insurgents are badly whipped; yes, we admit that our reported victories may be true ones, but who can conquer a people fighting for liberty. The insurrection, so far as it concerns the question of being subdued, may at any moment assume greater proportions. It is certain that the contest will be ceaselessly renewed.

La Discussion, of March 8, has another article upon the Cuban question. It is entitled, "We are near the end," and says, among other things: "We are partial to texts, because they always confirm the teachings of history; but we can not today omit referring to this one, 'Whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad.'"

With this acknowledgement from Spanish authority as to the true condition of the insurgents in Cuba, and the following accounts from that island, published in the New York *Tribune*, of the twenty-ninth of March, it may well be judged that Cuba, like St. Domingo, will soon be ready to unite its destinies with the great American Republic:

HAVANA, March 19.—According to the *Diario de la Marina*, a party of insurgents have entered Remedios and held the town for four days, a severe fight taking place meanwhile, in which fourteen Spaniards were killed. Letters received from Villa Clara confirm this intelligence.

The *Diario de la Marina*, of twenty-seventh of February last, says that the insurgents of Camaguey have under control "more than two thousand leagues square of territory, with great savannas, extensive woods, and some ranges of mountains." There are in the island only three thousand eight hundred and four maritime leagues square of territory, so that there remain in possession of the Spanish government alone one thousand eight hundred and four leagues, from which, if the country held by the rebels between the Villas and Eastern Department be deducted, the remainder would show that the Cubans held actually more than two-thirds of the whole territory.

There may be some difference of opinion among our statesmen as to the propriety of annexing these islands, as States, to the United States, at this or any future time, when they may be deemed as fruit sufficiently ripe to be gathered, but that difference of opinion must gradually give way to the spread of Republicanism, when the people have declared for it. By a vote recently taken in St. Domingo the people there are in favor of annexation, and it is believed that if the people of Cuba were free to vote upon the subject they would do the same thing.

And this done, it is safe to predict the people of this country would sustain President Grant in his efforts to secure St. Domingo; for in doing that they would certainly hasten the time when Cuba would also become a bright star in our constellation of States. If the Monroe doctrine is ever to be carried out we can not well refuse to receive into the Republican family the various peoples of this continent as they shall present themselves and ask admission into the American Union.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The recent rise in State warrants was not sustained yesterday. On Saturday sales was made at 95¼, and even as high as 95¾, but yesterday 94 seemed to be the ruling price. The probability is, that most of the warrants issued prior to the first of April, have passed into the hands of purchasers who are holding them against the funds to be provided under the recent act of the Legislature. The new warrants are not so eagerly sought for, although it is stated that the amount of funds to be realized will be ample for the whole floating debt of the State. It should be noted that "certificates of indebtedness" are included in this term by the law, and that they stand on exactly the same footing as warrants. The discrimination sometimes made against them is, therefore, entirely irrational. They should command exactly the same price as warrants.

Levee bonds have also slightly declined. This is owing, probably, to advices of a decline in Europe, the demand for all classes of Louisiana securities in the European markets having fallen off. There is no reason to suppose that confidence in them is in the slightest degree impaired, but only that attention has been momentarily withdrawn from them by a flood of railway securities which has lately inundated the financial centres of Europe. For a time the effect of this movement seems to be beneficial, for it maintains the depression in gold, and thus keeps us within sight of a specie basis. But it implies, likewise, that a large amount of capital is being locked up in permanent works, many of which will probably be unproductive, but for which the country has been plunged deeply in debt. The annual interest payable on this debt will constitute, in future, a heavy burden on the industry of the country.

In contrast with what we have noted above is a conspicuous advance in bank and insurance stocks of all descriptions. These have been gradually but surely rising within the last few weeks, which is a sign that our banks and insurance companies are, in public estimation, doing a safe and profitable business.

Fancy stocks were very dull yesterday. Ship Island has not been quoted for several days past; Slaughterhouse improved yesterday; Pneumatic sticks at about 100, and Petroleum is very little sought for.

The following were the transactions at the board last night:

	Asked.	Bid.	Sold.
New Orleans Gaslight Co.	—	152	—
Levee Steam Cotton Press	70	66	—
Crescent City Slaughterhouse	21¼	—	20
Ship Island Canal Company	172½	162½	—
Opelousas Railroad	6½	5½	—
Carrollton Railroad Company	110	102½	—
Pontchartrain Railroad	—	62	—
New Orleans City Railroad	—	167½	—
Crescent City Railroad	73½	72	—
St. Charles Street Railroad	—	62½	—
Canal and Claiborne Streets RR	—	65	—
Germania National Bank	—	104½	—
Merchants' Bank	66	63½	—
New Orleans Bank	41½	41	41
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	47	46	—
Union Bank	37	35½	—
Louisiana State Bank	17½	—	—
Canal Bank	46	45½	—
Southern Bank	—	77	—
Citizens' Bank	—	140¼	—
Gold	111¾	—	111½
Jackson first mortgage bonds	87	—	—
Jackson Railroad coupon bonds	81	72	—
Jefferson City warrants	87½	—	—
Levee sixes	—	72	—
State warrants	96½	96	—
Five per cent Waterworks bonds	57	56½	—
City favor railroads	73½	72	—
City sevens	78	77	—
City ten per cent bonds	—	99	—
City warrants	91	88	89
Metropolitans	94	93½	—
City notes	97½	97½	97½

We congratulate the Governor on the excellent selection he made in the appointment of Hon. Hugh J. Campbell, as State Land Register, and feel assured that Colonel Campbell will administer the affairs of the office correctly, and do what can be done to induce actual settlers to purchase State lands. We may also congratulate Colonel Campbell on his appointment of Mr. Otis Remick as chief clerk in the Land Register's office. Mr. Remick is one of the noblest works of God, an honest man.

Charlotte Thompson.

Miss Charlotte Thompson still continues to attract fine audiences at the Varieties, by her classic and finished impersonations. We plead to an innate gratification at this manifestation of taste and appreciation for the legitimate drama. We had feared, from the *ad captandum* spectacular displays and sensational pieces so irrepressibly in vogue of late, that the popular mind, in its proclivities for tinsel and glitter, had passively submitted to the burial of the higher embodiments of histrionic art, without an effort for its resurrection. We, therefore, hail with honest satisfaction all shows of support for the maintenance of the rights of the stage, and welcome with a glad acclaim those inspiring spirits who, by the force of true genius, have wrested the creations of master minds from the clutch of destroying hands. Surely, the images set up in the standard plays for the admiration, aye, worship, of the real disciples of the stage are too bright and beautiful to be sacrificed by mere iconoclasts. There is something sacred in the work, in "holding, as twere, the mirror up to nature," and when Miss Thompson comes before us, charged with this exalted mission and so faithfully executes it, we bow with profound respect and a grateful homage to her chaste accomplishments. We have already elaborated on Miss Charlotte Thompson's portrayal of *Nell Gwynne*, in Tom Taylor's spirited and sparkling picture of "Court and Stage," and in this characterization Miss Thompson seems to be what the Duchess de Chaulnes said of Nell—"*Femme d'esprit par la grace de Dieu.*"

To typify and illustrate the strange inconsistancies, or rather contrarieties that entered into the composition of this dashing beauty of the court of Charles II, is no easy task. To say the least, it requires a counterfeit of intense naturalness, and Miss Thompson, achieving this mimetic point, gives us the "pretty, witty, merry, openhearted *Nelly*" herself with a remarkable fidelity of transcription. And so in *Toinette de Sauterre*, in the clever drama of "Tilting," it is a treat, as well as a pleasure, to witness Charlotte Thompson's delineations. She enters with such zest and sympathy into her various *roles*, as to infuse into them a delightful geniality. Of course, we do not speak by the general card; we allude to her lighter renditions; we say, she comprehends the full sweep, compass and significance of the respective parts she assumes, intuitively grasps their occult or direct tendencies, and is thus enabled to present the author's conceptions in a perfectly vitalized form of action. We are anxious to see Miss Thompson's promised personations this week. We hear that her *Julia*, in Knowles' sterling "Hunchback," is inimitable. Last night she gave us *Letitia Hardy*, in Mrs. Cowley's standard comedy of the "Belle's Stratagem." Of this and her next cast, more anon.

Since writing the above, we have been informed of Mr. W. R. Floyd's withdrawal from the Varieties management, and receive the intelligence with sincere regret. We can not part with this true gentleman, finished actor, and untiring officer, in so brief an adieu. We have at least feeling enough in the matter for a more extended farewell.

Joseph S. Soude, recently relieved from official duties, was a holder of the fractional part of ticket No. 18,420, that drew the capital prize of fifty thousand dollars in the Louisiana State Lottery, and has got the money. So Mr. Soude states in a card, and as he is a truthful man there can be not a shadow of doubt that his statement is correct. Whether Mr. Soude has concluded to abandon politics or not we do not know, but we have always maintained that there is more money to be made by buying tickets in the Louisiana State Lottery than by dabbling and taking the chances in politics, for that is a business too sadly overdone for the welfare of the country and the people. If others would follow the example of Mr. Soude, retire from politics and judiciously invest in Louisiana State Lottery tickets, they would feel a great deal more independent than even Mr. Soude does. We do not know the views of Mr. Boutwell on the Louisiana Lottery nor on the question of Mr. Soude's re-appointment, but we do know that Mr. Boutwell would say, in the words of another Massachusetts Statesman: "Shoo fly, don't bodder me," to all clamorous office-seekers, and tell them it is better to try luck in a lottery than in the wild strife for office.

The Attakapas *Register* is zealous in defense of the rights of at least one woman to travel and to lecture, and says:

Dr. Mary Walker has visited St. Mary parish, and—she got away. Having an appointment to lecture in Franklin, she was warned that it would be unsafe for her to attempt to fill it. Coming to Brashear, she gave brief notice of her wish to speak here. She was allowed to do so, that is, she was not absolutely prevented, though the effort was made by prominent citizens to prevent her. She lectured in the Pretestant Church to a small audience amid much outside noise, and was greeted on her homeward route in company with several well-known citizens with the music of cow-bells, tin pans, etc. Shame on every one connected with such an outrageous act. And this is a free country! God help it!

OPENING OF SPRING GOODS.

THE LATEST STYLES OF SPRING CLOTHING AND SPRING FURNISHING GOODS AT H. B. STEVENS',

Corner St. Charles and Common Streets.

NOBBY BUSINESS SUITS, FULL DRESS SUITS, WALKING AND VISITING SUITS, SCOTCH CHEVIOTS, FRENCH BATTISTE AND ENGLISH TWEED BUSINESS SUITS.

And every description of Cassimere and Cloth Coat, Business or Dress Suit made promptly to order at the shortest notice. apl 3 9 2dp

COTTON DUCK—COTTON DUCK.

MOUNT VERNON MILLS, Baltimore.

WOODBERRY MILLS, Baltimore.

A large assortment of COTTON DUCK, from the above Mills, of all numbers and widths.

ALSO

RAVENS DUCK, light and heavy.

And extra Arbroath Hemp CANVAS

AS WELL AS

Awning Stripes and Twills of superior quality, all for sale in quantities to suit.

Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers, Awnings, Dray Covers, Tents, Steamboat Screens.

Furnished to order at prices to cover first cost of material and labor.

EDWARD PILSBURY.

Depot of Cotton Duck,

ap3 1m 51 Carondelet 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.

j ai 3 3m

CARD OF THANKS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4, 1870.

The Metropolitan Police, from the highest officer to the lowest patrolman, are under obligations to Thomas H. Wynne, Sergeant of the First Precinct, for many services rendered us in his official capacity. This gentleman is gifted with many fine qualities, both as an officer and a gentleman, fit and competent to fill any position, State or municipal. His integrity can not be doubted; he is honest, faithful and vigilant, for which we tender him, through the columns of the REPUBLICAN, our greatest regards and thanks. Should the Governor think proper to appoint this officer, so much esteemed by the Metropolitan Police and citizens, to the position of Police Commissioner, his Excellency would be doing the Metropolitan Police and citizens a great deal of valuable service, and conferring on us the highest obligations and favors.

(Signed) METROPOLITAN POLICE.

ap5 2t3dp*

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4, 1870.

I cify that I was the holder of a fractional part of ticket No. 18,420, in the Louisiana State Lottery, Class D, drawn on Saturday, April 2, 1870, and that said number drew the capital prize of $50,000. The money was paid on demand by C. T. Howard, Esq., with check on Pike, Brother & Co.

JOSEPH S. SOUDE,

my5 3t3dp 28 Columbus street.

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.

A CARD.

Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Heart.

DR. HUNTER desires to notify his patients and those who may desire to consult him, that his visit to New Orleans will terminate on the first of May next. Consultations in French, German and English. Office 155 Canal street. Hours from nine to four o'clock. mh31 6t2dp

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN BANQUETTES, CARRIAGE WAYS, BASEMENT AND WAREHOUSE FLOORS, CEMETERY AND GARDEN WALKS, SCHOOL YARDS, ETC.

BYRNES'

IMPROVED CONCRETE PAVEMENT

LAID DOWN 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 as 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 Gaslworks,
Henry Bessel,	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 2tp 98 Camp street.

NEW ORLEANS RICE DEPOT.

A. MAUREAU,

No. 18 Peters Street,

Between Customhouse and Bienville Street.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF RICE.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

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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 it 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. 23 Baronne street; Mrs. McJenkins, dressmaker; No. 216 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: T. K. Finlay's corner of Camp and Julia streets; J. Herber, No. 195 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

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 m tt 2dp

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GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

Established in 1859.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

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Last Cash Dividend Fifty Per Cen

Cash assets over	$2,000,000
Policies in force	25,000,000
Annual income	1,000,000
Losses paid since 1859	600,000

OFFICERS:

W. H. PECKHAM, President.

W. T. HOOKER, Vice-President.

L. MCADAM, Secretary and Actuary.

G. A. FREDRIKAR, Superintendent of Agencies

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John A. Dix, New York.
John J. Crane, President Bank of Republic.
William M. Vermilye, Banker, Wall street, (Vermilye & Co.)
Charles G. Rockwood, Cashier Newark Banking Company.
Hon. George Opdyke, ex-Mayor of New York
Minot C. Morgan, Banker.
Thomas Rigney, firm Thomas Rigney & Co.
Benjamin B. Sherman, Treasurer New York Steam Sugar Refining Company.
Aaron Arnold, firm Arnold, Constable & Co.
Richard M. Browne, of Weimore & Browne, lawyers
E. V. Haughwout, firm E. V. Haughwout & Co.
William Wilkens, firm W. Wilkens & Co.
Julius H. Pratt, Merchant.
William W. Wright, Merchant.
Charles J. Starr, Merchant.
William Allen, Merchant.
George W. Cuyler, Banker, Palmyra, New York.
George T. Hope, President Continental Fire Insurance Company.
John H. Sherwood, Park Place.
Walton H. Peckham, corner Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street, New York.
William T. Hooker, Wall street.
Edward H. Wright, Newark, New Jersey.
George W. Farlee, Lawyer.
W. L. Cogswell, Merchant.

JOSEPH MAGNES,

Manager for Louisiana and Texas, No. 138 Common street, New Orleans. fe15 3y

TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

New Orleans, May 19, 1869.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company on the thirtieth day of April, 1868:

Fire premiums for the year	$231,956 01	
Marine premiums for the year	70,377 96	
River premiums for the year	377,154 51	$679,497 56
Total net earned premiums		$630,848
Fire losses paid and estimated	$49,322 41	
Marine losses paid and estimated	30,576 83	
River losses paid and estimated	175,581 19	
Paid taxes	35,634 71	
Reinsurance, discount in lieu of scrip, interest on scrip of 1868, reduction on bank and other stock, return premiums, general expenses, less discount, etc.	193,864 81	
Carried to contingent fund	32,539 81	508,818 57
Leaving net profits		$122,030 00

The Company have the following assets:

Bills receivable	$53,092 69	
Loans on bonds and mortgages	98,940 95	$152 149 59
Cash on hand	$455,982 19	
Loans on pledge of stocks, on call, equal to cash	133,790 00	335,373 19
Real estate		70,000 00
Scrip of other companies		42,010 00
Consolidated city bonds	30,000 00	
City bonds	96,859 00	
Bank and other stocks cost $397,100	192,437 17	379,017
Due for premiums in course of collection		33,898 4
		$1,012,447 80

The Company have also suspended notes, stock and bonds $285,581

Forfeited scrip, amount 8,926 53

Less interest on scrip 62,530 84

The above Statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.

HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this nineteenth day of May.

A. SHELLY, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees resolved to pay interest at six per cent, in cash, on all its outstanding certificates of scrip, and also to pay fifty per cent, in cash of the issue of 1869, to the legal holders thereof, on and after the second Monday in June next.

They have also declared a scrip dividend of fifty per cent on the earned premiums entitled to participate for the year ending April 30, 1869, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next, free of government tax.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.

C. T. BUDDECKE, Vice-President.

HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Thomas A. Adams, President:
C. T. Buddecke, Vice-President:

Samuel H. Kennedy,	Samuel B. Newman,
P. H. Foley,	J. J. Garrard
A. G. Ober,	A. Thomson
P. Simms,	John Phelps,
A. Eimer Bader,	E. H. Summer

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LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Corner St. Andrew and Magazine Streets

Entrance on St. Andrew street, Fourth District, Up Stairs.

INSURES AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE AT CURRENT RATES.

President KASPAR AUCH
Vice-President JOHN HENDERSON
Secretary LOUIS MATHIS
Inspector JOHN PUROELL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Kaspar Auch,	William H. Nester,
John H. Keller,	John B. Cotton,
Charles Kommel,	John Henderson,
Drury A. Harris,	Christian Mehle,
John F. Cobb,	Louis Faessel,
Michael Hahn,	James Hagan,
Florence Pfister,	John Purcell,
Robert D. Maclin,	Dr. Henry F. Wade,
Henry Renaud, Jr.,	John H. Gerding,
O. F. Thiemann,	Alfred Shaw,
H. P. Walter,	Kaspar Auch, Jr.,
Louis Mathis,	George W. Doll,
Jacob Hensinger.	

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HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY -OF- NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE NO. 21 CAMP STREET

INCORPORATED IN 1857.

Cash Capital paid in	$250,000 0
Available Assets	355,298 00
Reserve Fund	55,290 00

Cash dividend of TWENTY PER CENT declared May 3, 1869, and paid May 10, 1869, $50,000.

DIRECTORS:

John I. Adams,	J. C. Denis,
Henry Tete,	Wm. Alex. Gordon,
F. A. Ducros,	T. A. Blake,
Aug. Couturie,	P. Malochee,

H. Peychaud.

This Company insures against FIRE, MARINE and RIVER RISKS at the lowest rates of premium, and returns FIFTEEN PER CENT to parties insuring.

H. PEYCHAUD, President.

P. MALOCHEE, Vice President.

LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.

JOHNSON & DENIS, Attorneys.

jy1 1y Office, No. 1 Camp street.

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	82,780 66	
		$441,415 94
Unearned and Returned Premiums, Reinsurances and Rebate on Premiums		105,141 41
Net earned Premiums		$336,274 53
Fire Losses	$81,380 31	
Marine Losses	23,891 75	
River Losses	38,174 52	
	$143,356 98	
Taxes	20,258 81	
Expenses, Profit and Loss, etc.	67,811 00	
Interest on outstanding Scrip	31,744 38	
		$263,171 17
Net profits		$76,103 36

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

City and other Bonds	$46,950 00
Bank and other Stocks	81,018 00
Real Estate	39,050 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	57,305 00
Cash on hand and in Europe	158,417 00
Total	$610,000 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