New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 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, 94 Exchange Alley.

J. C. Haley, 19 Commercial place.

G. 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.

Yesterday was the warmest day of the season.

The markets now close at ten o'clock in the morning.

The Berger Family Swiss Bell Ringers make their first appearance at the Academy Monday evening.

See advertisement of note for two hundred dollars, signed by Kathrine Fromherz; payment of which has been stopped.

The Wauanita leaves for the Ohio to-day. Captain J. B. Conway commands, and Messrs. Rees and Dunlery are the clerks.

Among the most distinguished visitors at the Governor's office yesterday was Mr. John C. Heenan, the champion of America.

The New York *World*, with malice aforethought, says "That Sypher should retire from public life is nothing to sigh for."

The mails are coming through now with almost perfect regularity. New York mails are brought by the Cincinnati and Louisville route.

The Golden Era, Captain Littrell, and Clerk Long, is receiving at the foot of Common street, to leave for Red River at five this afternoon.

Governor Warmoth has appointed B. P. Blanchard State Registrar of voters, and Charles W. Keating, Supervising Register, Caddo parish.

Notes falling due on Sunday can now be be paid on the succeeding Monday. So a new law of the General Assembly of Louisiana has provided.

Mr. Roberts, of the Attakapas *Register*, is in the city. So, likewise, is the Mayor of Brashear City. They sleep in the same bed and eat at the same table.

An eccentric printer made us speak of Mrs. Lingard yesterday as Mons. Lingard, whereas she is neither a Mr. nor a monster, but a pretty lady and excellent actress.

Captain E. P. Champlin has been appointed by Governor Warmoth Major and Aide-de-Camp on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and not Major and Aide-de-Camp of the First Division of the Louisiana State militia.

The injunction of Colonel Stockdale, Internal Revenue Collector, to pay up revenue taxes is heeded, and the desk of his cashier was crowded yesterday during business hours with people who took an early opportunity to call and settle.

The Red River, Lake Bistineau and Minden packet, Jennie Howell, in command of Captain Nat Puckett, the autocrat of the trade, and who, by the way, we are disposed to regard as nearly a "reconstructed cuss," clears at five this afternoon. Be aboard in season, all ye who have business with her.

Mr. John P. Casey, State Assessor for the Fourth District of New Orleans, yesterday left his office, and turned over the books and archives of his office to Hon. Henry Heidenhain, his legally appointed successor. Under the administration of Mr. Heidenhain, the Assessor's office of the Fourth District will be conducted with impartiality and accuracy. So able and eloquent a legislator as Mr. Heidenhain has proved himself to be can not but become an excellent Assessor.

Most pleasant slumber, and much more sound than downy pillows give, will be enjoyed by those who will purchase the spring beds of Mr. A. B. Chase, of Magazine, between Lafayette and Girod streets. They took the premium at the late State fair, and they take the premium with housekeepers and furniture dealers. There is a peculiar springiness and firmness combined in the slats, and the springs are so strong and well coiled that there is perpetual elasticity, and they last a lifetime.

On the southwest corner of the ordnance foundry at the Washington Navy Yard can be seen a square slab of iron let into the brick wall of the building. On this appear this inscription:

Within this wall
Is deposited the leg of
Colonel Ulric Dahlgren, U. S. V.,
Wounded July 6, 1863,
While skirmishing in the
Streets of Hagerstown
With the rebels,
After the battle of Gettysburg.

The writer of this knew young Dahlgren than whom no braver man or truer friend never lived.

The *Times* of yesterday copies that part of Adjutant General Sheridan's speech on the occasion of the fifteenth amendment celebration, which relates to general amnesty, and compliments it by remarking that the speech treats of a now prominent topic in the proper spirit. The *Times* adds: "As illustrating the views of a prominent radical politician, it is worthy of general perusal." The doctrine of general amnesty meets with almost universal favor in the ranks of the Republican party, while it conciliates those who have hitherto been the bitter opponents of that party.

The Knabe pianos, exhibited at the fair by Mr. L. Grunewald, 129 Canal street, won their distinction as the best in the United States, over very determined opposition, by the judgment of some of our best musicians and old and rival piano dealers, who were the judges. The Knabe and the Steinway pianos stand at the head of the list, and those who have heard them together can hardly decide which is best. Mr. Grunewald also took premiums for the Mason & Hamlin organ, and for guitars and musical instruments generally.

TRAPEZAL TRAGEDIES.

The "Queen of the Air," Mlle. Turnour, to wit, has closed her engagement as leading star in the Parisian constellation at Bidwell & Spalding's. We would not oppose enterprise in managers nor emulation in professionals, but we have had more than our share of trapezing, and relief is the more needed on account of the rapid increase of casualties, in respect to which we, as a people and a press, have our respective accountabilities. We want New Orleans henceforth spared the entertainment. Let it pass away like the arena of the gladiator and the ring of the bull fight, so that no further oblation will be offered to the gods of heathen sociology from the ropes and horizontal bars of our vicinity.

It happens that these sacrifices are usually young and innocent children or girls, forced by dint of sheer cruelty into marketing their agility and personal charms at these shambles. The story of Lilla and Zoe, recently exhibiting at one of our theatres, was lately told in a St. Louis paper. It is the story of the others, with rare exceptions. A brutal father, husband of Lilla, who is stepmother of little Zoe, whose cupidity has immolated at its altar all affection, constrains both wife and child to commit these shows, which both regard with horror and perform with fear and trembling. At last young Zoe, only twelve, has fallen from the dizzy height and whirl of a Philadelphia night-scene, making the latest appeal—not to the mercy of merciless parents, or other keepers, by whom such young lives are nightly swung in the ropes of these establishments—but to the *forbearance* of the public. The cry to desist from encouraging homicide in this particular shape comes from little Zoe this time, mutilated—it may be killed, for entertainment of Philadelphia people, we having escaped in our turn last January. Conditions on such occasions are peculiar, perhaps pleasing, and hence this killing is not called murder. Does that matter to Zoe? It has, however, become the subject of legislation in one of the Northern States, and is not there lawful homicide. Let trapezing everywhere cease by municipal or other law—summary and sanguinary—as it seems it will not by public sentiment. Let there be no cover for the guilty sponsors of the innocents, but consign them to a sheriff's tender embraces and the clasp of iron bracelets. Let New Orleans interpose its prohibition before there comes to be an offering to the oblative deity from any of the theatrical shrines at which our people do homage to only innocent and harmless pleasures. See to it, those who will or may, that in the hour of retribution our withers be unwrung.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Already very gratifying progress has been made in the work of organizing schools in the various parishes of the State. The friends of education seem to take hold of the work in good earnest. In New Orleans, especially, is this fact demonstrated.

We find the teachers united in their devotion to the new board, and to their work, and they are laboring with better zeal and cheerfulness than ever.

The rumor industriously circulated by some that teachers who profess Democratic principles would be removed from their positions, have no foundations to rest on. The new Board of Directors is composed of gentlemen who, unlike their predecessors, proscribe no one on account of political differences. They recognize the importance of allowing freedom of opinion on political and religious questions, and they will permit no distinctions founded on differences of political views, to operate for or against a teacher, or an applicant for a position as teacher. This is more than the old board did, for under their administration the doctrine that Republicans should be ostracised, villified and punished was vigorously enforced. The new board will ignore politics in the schools, and will favor no teachers who devote all their time to an agitation of political questions, and who strive to keep up the excitements and bitterness of the past.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Mr. F. A. Allen, long known as principal of the State Normal School of Pennsylvania, is on a visit to our city. His long experience in holding Teachers' Institutes in various Northern States has prompted Superintendents Conway and Carter to request him to hold one in this city while he is here, and, as he has consented, the schools of the city will be closed on Friday of this week, in order to give the teachers an opportunity of attending.

We hope as many of the friends of education as can attend will take the pains to be present.

The place of holding the Institute is at the High School, No. 39 Burgundy street.

SUGAR AND IRON.

The tax on foreign sugar is reduced one-third, to the detriment of the sugar planting interests of this State, and the act transpires quietly in the national legislature with little or no opposition.

An attempt is made to do the same thing with iron, and commotion reigns in the national council, and the vibration is felt to the extremities of the country. Pennsylvania, Minerva-like, armed from head to foot, rushes to the rescue of her beloved iron. The whole delegation, with Cameron at their head, show their teeth and stand firm. Then Congress concludes it will not take the duty off iron, for the same reason that Teodles would not smoke.

Prick Pennsylvania with a pin and a scream of indignation is heard over all the land. Inflict a maiming stab on Louisiana and it is received passively.

Hon. J. S. Harris has sent us a copy of the report of the sub-committee of the Pacific Railroad Committee, to whom was referred for the purpose of investigation a bill "incorporating the Southern Trans-Continental Railway Company, and granting the right of lands in aid of its construction."

ON CARONDELET STREET.

Stocks generally were quite dull yesterday. Every one seemed waiting for something to turn up, and, while waiting, to be unwilling to assume new risks. Some tolerably heavy wagers have been laid upon the probability of the Governor signing the levee bill within the current month, and perhaps this is about as safe a mode to operate just now, as dabbling overmuch in the 'fancies." One of these days, when our new companies get fairly at work, and exhibit by actual operations the feasibility of the schemes they are incorporated to carry out, and the business capacity of their managers, there will be some chance for people having money to invest to make up their minds as to the value of their stock. Until then the certificates will be principally handled as they have been to date.

Slaughterhouse is weaker. At the board last evening 25 shares brought $32, and 50 were disposed of at $31 50. Before the meeting of the board, 100 shares were sold at $31 75; 125 at $31 50; 15 at $30, and 125 at $31 75.

Levee has also subsided gently. One lot of 150, and another of 50, went at $13 25; 100 at $13 50; 100 at $12 50 and 100 at $11 50 (to be delivered to-day). These sales were made upon the street. Nothing was done in this stock at the board.

Navigation holds its own pretty well—such as it has to hold. One hundred shares sold yesterday for $7 75; 100 and 50 at $8; 10 at $8 25; 15 at $8 50. Ship Island remains at the usual figure, a lot of 500 shares, and another of 300, having been taken up yesterday at $1 57½. A few shares of Petroleum were disposed of before the board met, as follows: 6 at $65, and 6 and 10 at $70.

The following table shows prices at the Brokers' Board last evening:

	Asked.	Bid.	Sold.
New Orleans Gaslight Co.	—	151	—
Levee Steam Cotton Press	72	—	—
Crescent City Slaughterhouse	32½	31	—
Ohio Inland Canal Company	155	150	—
Jackson Railroad	6	5¾	5¾
Carrollton Railroad Company	117½	113	—
New Orleans City Railroad	—	166½	—
St. Charles Street Railroad	—	64	—
Canal and Claiborne Streets RR	41½	42½	—
Orleans Railroad	—	65	—
Germania National Bank	—	109	—
Louisiana National Bank	—	103	—
Merchants' Bank	—	65	—
New Orleans Bank	43¼	43	—
Crescent City Bank	—	26½	—
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	48	46	—
Union Bank	36	35	—
Louisiana State Bank	16	16	16
Gold	114½	114¼	—
American Halves	109	107	—
Jackson Railroad debt bonds	—	69	—
Jefferson City bonds	84	—	—
State levee six per cent bonds	—	72	—
State warrants (old)	94¾	93½	—
State warrants (n-w)	89¼	88½	—
City seven per ct. fund'g bonds	78	77	—
City warrants	—	86	—
City notes	—	83	—
Metropolitan warrants	83	—	—
City warrants (registered)	90	—	—
Mississippi Valley Levee Co.	13	12	—
Sugar Shed Company	25½	23½	—
Germania Insurance	76½	75½	—

(Communicated.)

DRAINAGE.

Since the late action of the Council in regard to the City Park question we hear the notes of the old war cry indicating a revival of the long and bitter fight which has raged among us, with varying fortunes on either side, during the past fifty years sounding faintly in the distance.

Both sides of this controversy have gained occasional advantages, while New Orleans has always lost and will continue to lose so long as the contest lasts. Outside of the mysterious influences which always promote the growth of cities fixed upon the banks of rivers up stream, our defective drainage will always give New Orleans that tendency until a more extended and intelligent system is adopted. This tendency our down town property owners have always resisted with a constancy and energy worthy of a less hopeless cause, and yet they have displayed only a miscuided perseverance in their resistance, destitute of that foresight and liberality which would be likely to prove successful in a trial of strength against so formidable an adversary.

We are no partisans against or for any particular side of this question, believing as we do, that growth in any direction increases our strength and advantages for becoming what we can not help being at some period in the more or less distant future, one of the largest and most flourishing cities on this or any other continent. If we could only be sufficiently impressed with the grandeur of our future destiny, we might adopt less narrow views of the best means of hastening its coming, but as long as the little capital we have is contented with twelve per cent discount upon mortgages on tumble down shanties, surrounded with mud, there is little hope for us, and we remain a prey to weak and temporary schemes organized in the interest of individuals for doing what is never done. We are always fighting shadows instead of grappling realities, and thus levy trifling taxes for drainage purposes, dig a few ditches on an almost level surface, and open our ignorant eyes because water won't transgress natural laws and run up hill. We propose the expenditure of great sums of money on city parks, to be located in the rear of the city, surrounded by marshes, mud and slush, and the other delightful accompaniments of stagnant water and filth, and talk big about rivaling the Central Park of New York.

Whenever old Boreas treats us to a stiff breeze from the direction of the lake, or we have a sharp shower from overhead, the whole of the rear of our city is one or two feet under water, and our famous park is surrounded by a lake composed of greatly mixed materials, in which filth and mud-inhabiting reptiles predominate. We turn over the remnants of the wasted drainage fund to the Ship Island Canal Company, which proposes, at some uncertain period in the "dim, distant future," to do wonderful things in the way of drainage, by digging a ditch fifty miles long, to reach the same tide level which we have already reached in Lake Pontchartrain in a distance of five miles. Prodigious and far reaching foresight, this! But it is only "history repeating itself," and, we suppose, will benefit the private ends of somebody, however much the general interest suffers. Our frequent and costly miscarriages, which no place without our extraordinary natural advantages could have survived teach us nothing. The old plantation ditches of a century ago were fully up to the highest standard of our modern engineering. Holland, without any of the improvements in machinery of which modern times are so proud of boasting, taught us half a century or more ago how to drain great inland seas, and plant smiling villages in their very bottom, with green pastures and lowing herds where the monsters of the deep once floated in undisturbed dominion; and yet we can not levee in a lake and river, and drain a marsh a foot deep. Able engineers recommend in vain the application of modern power to throw our surplus water into the river and lake, and we persist in improving parks in mud holes, and digging ditches which have no outlet. Periodical epidemics, which are traceable directly to faulty drainage, depopulate our city, capital and enterprise stand affrighted, and decline to link their fortunes with a people who have a climate and commercial advantages unsurpassed by any part of the known world, while we cling to our slush and talk about our great destiny content, and enjoying our companionship with mud turtles and crawfish. Viewed from a sanitary standpoint alone, and disconnected with all other considerations, this subject of drainage assumes such gigantic proportions as to be almost bewildering. New Orleans has, probably, lost more in material prosperity during the last fifty years by want of proper attention to the sanitary feature of drainage than it would cost to drain Lake Pontchartrain and keep it dry for that time.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1870.

During the past month we have had the variable weather incident to April in this latitude, but now spring is fairly upon us with its balmy breezes and clear sunshine. The Senate having disposed of the Georgia bill for the present, is now fairly at work on routine business. The House is getting tired of the long-winded discussion of the tariff bill, and has proceeded to other business, taking up the tariff bill at its night sessions.

There are an unusually large number of bills before Congress granting land to railroads to aid in their construction. We do not think a better disposition could be made of a large quantity of the public domain. Without railroad facilities, it is difficult for the poor man to emigrate to public land, and more difficult still for him to reach a market for his crops. Railroads bring immigration, capital and a cultivated, inteligent, class of people into a new country.

The election case from the Fifth Congressional District was reported from the committee on the twenty-seventh, and disposed of on the twenty-eighth instant.

The committee intended to make a report giving the seat to Mr. Morey, but the action of the House in the case of Sypher vs. St. Martin constrained them to report in favor of sending the election back, as the violence and intimidation extended over such a large portion of the district.

The Republican vote having been divided, was also an unfortunate feature, and should teach bolting Republicans the silliness and weakness of supporting such disorganizing movements. Twice has this movement been encouraged by a portion of the Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District, and it is time that they should cease, or no longer claim to be Republicans. In the Fourth and Fifth Districts the regular nominee received the whole Republican vote cast, and the intimidation and violence was not so wide spread as in the First and Third Districts. The committee have reported in these cases in favor of seating Newsham and Darrall, the Republican candidates. The cases will not be called for several days; that from the Third District for at least two weeks.

The South Pacific Railroad will probably be located on the thirty-second parallel of latitude, a decided victory for the interests of the South. The Southern Senators and Representatives are united in this movement, and deserve the thanks of their constituents. COMMUNIPAW.

THE COURTS.

Sixth District Court—Rule for a Contempt—Conflict of Jurisdiction.

S. N. Burbank vs. Board of Metropolitan Police.—In this case a motion was made, a few days ago, to transfer the papers to the Eighth District Court, and refused by Judge Cooley. Thereupon a suit was brought in the Eighth District Court, which was reported in the REPUBLICAN of yesterday morning.

Yesterday Judge Cooley, *ex propria motu*, entered the following rule for a contempt:

It appearing to the court that the Board of Metropolitan Police, consisting of the following persons, viz: Oscar J. Dunn, president, William George, Thomas Isabelle, G. A. Raynal and —— Robertson, have filed a petition in the Eighth District Court of this parish, through E. Filleul, their attorney, in a suit entitled "Board of Metropolitan Police vs. S. N. Burbank," in which demands are made of said defendant, Burbank, and orders asked and obtained from the judge of said court, which demands and orders are in conflict with and in contempt of the injunction issued by this court against the said Police Board, in the writ of "*S. N. Burbank vs. Board of Metropolitan Police.*" It is ordered that O. J. Dunn, William George, Thomas Isabelle, G. A. Raynal and —— Robertson, members of the Board of Metropolitan Police, and E. Fillenl, attorney at law, show cause on Friday, the sixth of May, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., why they should not be punished for a contempt, in having disobeyed the injunction issued from this court on the twenty-fifth of October 1869, in the case of S. N. Burbank vs. Board of Metropolitan Police.

Seventh District Court.

E. H. Levy vs. Pike, Lapeyre and Co.—In this case plaintiff brought suit for about $8000, the alleged value of the contents of a bank box deposited by him with defendants as bankers. The box was stolen from the counter of defendants. The case was tried yesterday before a jury of merchants, and they brought in a verdict for defendants. Hays & New, defendants' attorneys.

Eighth District Court.

Board of Directors of Public Schools vs. E. Bermudez et al.—Joseph Santini, one of the defendants in this case, has filed an answer, showing that he resigned his position as a director in the School Board six months before the institution of this suit. John McKee, of counsel.

Fifth District Court.

Judge Leaumont has ordered that three hundred jurors be summoned for the present jury term of this court.

Before United States Commissioner Urban.

In the case of the United States against W. O. Fraser, S. Duncan and J. L. Sprague, charged with killing a sailor named James Whiteley, on the twenty-fifth of December last, on board the ship Francis Marion, during her last voyage from New Orleans to Liverpool, the testimony was closed yesterday, and the Commissioner took the matter under advisement.

Eighth District Court.

In the case of the Metropolitan Police Board against S. N. Burbank, the Sheriff had sequestered a desk at last accounts, supposed to contain valuable books and papers, but as to Mr. Burbank in person, the Sheriff reports that he is not to be found.

The Chattanooga Railroad Case.

In the Eighth District Court, yesterday, was called up the intervention filed by the city, through Mr. Beckwith, in which an injunction had been prayed for on the part of the city against the Chattanooga Railroad, in the matter of laying down their track upon the levee.

Mr. Beckwith called the attention of the court to the fact that the bonds given by the company were considered insufficient, and ought to be tested. He wanted to find out whether the people were actual people or not, and whether they had any property in the State.

He thought the questions involved in the issue between the city and the company were of so momentous a character that the court ought not to refuse an injunction to protect the city until the issue could be decided upon its merits.

If something was not done, if the laws of the Legislature granting these enormous privileges for eternity to the company was to be declared constitutional, then it would not be long before every street and square in the city would belong to private parties.

He did not think, nor did the bar of New Orleans think that the corporation had a shadow of title to the grants claimed under the act. He thought the State courts ought to afford some relief to the city until the Supreme Court could pass upon the constitutionality of the act. That if the city could not protect itself it will fall to the lot of her private citizens to do it for her. The city, however, in a case like this, should bear the burden. The city in so acting might incur large responsibilities, but she was willing to incur them.

Judge Dibble said he would not issue an injunction, the effect of which would be to operate in direct conflict with a law not yet declared unconstitutional.

The court also added that it felt satisfied the city itself did not care to press for the injunction, but it would read the intervention and give a decision.

Mr. Beckwith stated, in reply, that the city did not wish the injunction, and nothing looking to the contrary had ever been breathed to him by the Administrators. His instructions were still the same as they had always been.

After some debate between Judge Dibble and Mr. Beckwith the case went over.

RECEIVED AT THE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICS' FAIR, 1870,

BY

LOUIS GRUNEWALD,

129 ..... Canal Street 129

From the Awarding Committee on Pianos, etc., Class 2, Department C.

KNABE Grand Piano, best in the United States—Diploma.
KNABE Square Piano, best in the United States—Diploma.
KNABE Upright Piano, best in the United States—Diploma.
MASON & HAMLIN Church Organ, best in the United States—Diploma.
MASON & HAMLIN Parlor Organ, best in the United States—Diploma.
MARTIN Guitar, best in the United States—Silver Medal.
THOMAS Guitar, best in Southern States—Gold Medal.
KNABE Cottage Piano, best in Southern States—Gold Medal.
DISPLAY of Pianos and Musical Instruments, best—Gold Medal. mp5 1t2dp

A VICTORY WORTHY OF RENOWN.

Great Success of the Grover & Baker Machine at the Fourth Grand Fair of Louisiana.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

1. Highest Premium for Best Family Sewing Machine.
2. Highest Premium for Best Tuckmacker for Machine.
3. Highest Premium for Best Machine-made Shirt, entered by Charles Leighton.
4. Highest Premium for Best Machine-made Lady's Skirt.
5. Highest Premium for Best Machine-made Lady's Undersleeves.
6. Highest Premium for Best Machine made Ornamental Work, entered by Mrs. Affron.
7. Highest Premium for Best Machine made Infant's Dress.
8. Highest Premium for Best Machine-made Silk.
9. Highest Premium for Best Machine-made Oil.

Better Than a Victory.

Several of the leading Machine Companies, fearing to come in competition with the Machine that received the highest award at the Paris Exposition, deemed it prudent not to exhibit at the Fourth Louisiana Fair. We consider the neutral posit on taken by them as a fair acknowledgment of the superiority of our Machine, which we offer, with continued confidence, as the

BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

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A Pleasant Country Residence CONVENIENT TO NEW YORK CITY, fully furnished—and more accessible for a business man than up town—for a like residence in New Orleans, valued, with furniture, at $10,000 or $12,000.

Address glass box 989, New Orleans Postoffice. ap22 eod 3w

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ELKIN & CO.,

168 ..... CANAL STREET 168

Are now receiving superior qualities of

WHITE, CHECK AND FANCY

CANTON MATTINGS,

Which they are offering, wholesale or retail, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

—A Large Stock of—

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS
And WINDOW SHADES,
At Low Prices.
ap30 2dp 1m

COTTON DUCK—COTTON DUCK.

MOUNT VERNON MILLS, Baltimore.
WOODBURY 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

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5, 1870.

John Davidson, Esq., President Mutual Aid and and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana:

DEAR SIR—Please accept my thanks for the sum of twenty-two hundred and sixty-six dollars, received this, the fifth day of April, from the MUTUAL AID AND BENEVOLENT LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA, it being the amount due upon policy on the life of my deceased husband, George H. Meek, who died February 19, 1870.

Very respectfully,
my1 2 MRS. GEORGE MEEK.

A CARD.

To All Visiting the Fair Grounds.

Don't fail to examine the display of Lamps, Premium Street Lanterns and Sugarhouse Lanterns, made by the Septoline Oil Company, No. 15 Dauphine street, near Canal, where an endless variety of their Premium Lamps, Lanterns and Chandeliers may be had at the lowest market prices. Remember, 15 Dauphine street. ap30 6t2dp

FREE VACCINATION.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 16, 1870.

The Sanitary Inspectors of this city will vaccinate free of charge, all who may apply at places named as follows:

DR. JULES A. MATHIEU, First District, at Reed's drug store, corner Poydras and Circus streets, every day from 1 to 2 P. M.

DR. F. B. ALBERS, Second District, at No. 45 St. Peter street (near Jackson Square), every day at 11 A. M.; at G. T. Fayendo's drug store, corner of Claiborne and Dumaine streets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 11:30 A. M., and at St. Cyr Foucade's drug store, corner of Bienville and Derbigny streets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12 M.; also, at No. 219 Tchoupitoulas street.

DR. JAMES T. JACKSON, Third District, at No. 67 Elysian Fields street, every day from 10 A. M. to 12 M., at L. H. Von Gohnn's drug store, corner of Louisa and Dauphine streets, on Mondays and Thursdays at 12 M., and at J. Frey's drug store, corner of Annetté and Claiborne streets, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 M.

DR. A. N. PERRY, Fourth District, at A. P. Capel's drug store, corner of Washington and St. Charles street, every day from 12 M. to 1 P. M. and at C. Fritz's drug store, corner of Dryades and Terpsichore streets, every day from 2 to 4 P. M.

DR. C. P. AMES, Fifth District, at Police Station, Algiers, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and at Police Station, Gretna, on Tuesdays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 M.; also, from 6 to 7 P. M. at No. 384 St. Charles street.

DR. HEBER SMITH, Sixth District, at his residence, corner of Prytania and Antoine streets; at the office of the Sanitary Inspector, late Jefferson City Hall, every day from 9 to 10 A. M., and at drug store No. 888 Magazine street, every day at 4 P. M.

C. B. WHITE, M. D.,
President Board of Health, State of Louisiana.
ap17 1m

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.

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NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 5, 1870.

John Davidson, Esq., President Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana:

DEAR SIR—Hereby I acknowledge to have received on the fifth of April, 1870, of the MUTUAL AID AND BENEVOLENT LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA, the sum of twenty-two Hundred and Forty-two Dollars, being the amount due upon Life Insurance Policy No. 1121 on the life of my deceased husband, Emile Bloch. Please accept for yourself and the members of your Association my thanks for your prompt payment.

Very respectfully,
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THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT D. POCHELU, secretary and Treasurer of the LOUISIANA ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, is duly authorized by a resolution of the Board of Directors, passed on March 14, 1876, to make contracts with all parties, on behalf of the Company, to supply them with ICE, said contracts to last for one year. WILLIAM T. REPP,
President Louisiana Ice Manufacturing Company.
my5 6t

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