

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. NEW ORLEANS, MAY 8, 1870.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY 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. G. Haley, 19 Commercial Place. James Ennis, Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, Third District, also at depot foot of Lafayette street, First District. John Schaefer, corner Ninth and Constance streets. J. W. Long, corner of Love and English streets, Third District. W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street.

The speech of Hon. Frank Morey appears on the sixth page of this paper.

Now is the season of our discontent because the weather is getting hot.

France votes to-day on the plebiscite, and we may hear of serious troubles there.

The new City Attorney, Mr. George S. Lacey, has entered upon the duties of his office.

The Republicans of St. Charles parish celebrate the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to-day.

Mr. Patrick Frizzell and Henry A. Peeler, desire us to call attention to their communication on the fifth page of the REPUBLICAN.

Messrs. Louis Stern & Brothers will sell to-morrow, at ten o'clock, at afternoon, No. 16 Chartres street, 500 cases boots, shoes and brogans.

Governor Warmoth has appointed R. J. Looney Public Administrator, Caddo parish; and Henry Schorten Chief Constable, East Baton Rouge parish.

See advertisement stating the cure performed by Dr. Wilson, who will remain in the city till noon of the fourteenth instant, for the treatment of catarrh and all chronic diseases.

The Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Savings Trust and Pledge Bank will meet at their banking house, corner of St. Charles and North streets, next Friday evening at six o'clock.

Our advertisement of Mr. Delassize, Administrator of the Department of Waterworks and Public Buildings, inviting proposals for whitewashing the Insane Asylum building, and for supplying the inmates with clothing.

Boots, shoes and brogans.—Messrs. Louis Stern & Brothers sell another large stock of the above named goods at auction to-morrow, at ten o'clock, at their rooms, No. 16 Chartres street. Merchants should not fail to be present.

Thirteen hundred cigars and forty-seven rolls of cigarettes were found by Custom-house inspectors, concealed in different parts of the steamship Margaret, from Havana, while she was lying at the New Orleans grain elevator.

By special request, Dr. Robert T. Creamer will deliver an address before the John Brown Pioneer Memorial Club, to-morrow evening, at the Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, Johnson street, between Perdido and Gravier. We advise Republicans to go there and listen to the address, which will be replete with sound sentiments.

PASS CHRISTIAN RESIDENCES.—By referring to our auction column our readers will see that Messrs. R. M. & B. J. Montgomery, auctioneers, will sell on Saturday, May 21, a delightful summer residence at Pass Christian. The terms are easy. For full particulars we refer them to the advertisement in another column.

Levois & Jamison, No. 125 Canal street, between St. Charles and Carondelet, advertise great reductions in prices, and a large and well-selected assortment of white goods. Purchases made there are always of just the quality represented, and there is no substitution of inferior goods after the selection is agreed upon. An honest dry goods firm is worthy of commendation and confidence.

We gave a parting good-bye yesterday to that pleasant gentleman and graceful writer, Mr. Napier Bartlett, of the New Orleans Times, who left last evening for Columbus, Georgia, to seek the restoration of his health. Mr. Bartlett is a good journalist, an honest man, a true friend; and we wish him a pleasant trip and safe return via Louisville, Kentucky, with much improved health.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE GOODS.—A splendid assortment of these goods can be found at No. 207 Canal street. We do not believe that this stock can be excelled in the South for the rare goods it contains, or the very low prices they are sold at. As the proprietor is about leaving the city to visit the watering places, he will sell cheaper than ever during the next week. Give the establishment a call.

CARRIED EVERYTHING BEFORE HIM.—As will be seen upon reference to our advertising columns, Mr. Louis Grunewald, the well-known and popular music dealer, and agent for musical instruments, No. 129 Canal street, appears to have absolutely carried off all the prizes at the late State Fair. This is extraordinary success, but different awards could hardly have been arrived at by the committee, as the musical instruments exhibited by Mr. Grunewald were of such great merit.

VALUABLE IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sales at auction to be made to-morrow, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise: 1. Two lots of ground adjoining each other, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated on Canal street, First District of this city. 2. Two lots of ground adjoining each other, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated on Jersey street, between Delachaise street and Louisiana avenue, faubourg Plaisance, City and parish of Jefferson.

3. A lot of ground situated on Josephine street, between Benton, or Franklin, and White streets, Fourth District. For full particulars and terms, see advertisement.

LYNCH LAW AT LAST.

The people of Winn parish have been annoyed, terrified and scourged by prowling bands of desperadoes until their patience is quite exhausted, and the papers are called upon to record a chapter of summary vengeance. Sagacious men have long foreseen and predicted that it must come to this complexion at last. Outrages, murders and robberies have been perpetrated from time to time in many of the upper parishes, especially in Winn, Union, Ouachita, Caldwell, St. Landry, Rapides and Franklin, and the perpetrators permitted to go unwhipped of justice. Few parishes in fact have escaped the infliction. In most instances the outlaws have succeeded in screening themselves behind a very thin pretense of political zeal. They have usually been able to have their outrages charged up to the account of the Democratic party, the "white man's party," or any other political denomination that was popularly supposed to be zealous opponents of Radical rule and negro equality. Anything done to sustain the supremacy of a certain class, or to annoy and put down another, was deemed legitimate, and the ruffians who were guilty of wrong doing in nearly every case were screened by what was thought to be public opinion, and hence not brought to account.

But the public interests demand law and justice, and these can not be denied. Men who as jurors on a public trial would bring in a verdict of not guilty, act very differently when serving in the court of Judge Lynch. Thus we find that in Winn parish, where the laws could not be enforced through the usual courts, the people have turned out in well organized bands, overtaken the outlaws who have long had things pretty much their own way, and wreaked upon their guilty heads a terrible, but well deserved vengeance. While this is the logical result of unenforced laws and interrupted justice, it is wrong, but as it is probably the best thing the citizens could do under the circumstances, they will very likely be held excusable in the eyes of the world, at least in such portions as have been similarly afflicted, as Ouachita, Caldwell, and some of the other parishes. The executioners of Os, Collins, John R. West, A. J. Ingraham, David Frame, Grow Thompson and George Frame should reflect that a timely display of vigor and firmness would have prevented the necessity for such a wholesale slaughter of desperadoes. No sympathy is due the latter. They had doubtless forfeited their lives numberless times, and should have been taken care of long ago. A judicious conviction in a legal manner, and a prompt execution, would have served as a hint that the laws of the land were made for all, without regard to color or previous condition. And besides, when men begin to take the law into their own hands, even though it be on the right side, they are in danger of running into extremes. For these reasons, we earnestly hope the people of every parish and township in Louisiana will take care that the officers of the law shall pursue the criminals, and afford every assistance, moral and physical, in the discharge of their duty. By such a course, and in no other way, can scenes similar to that which recently occurred in Winn be prevented. If the spirit of Lynch law once breaks out in the State, it will probably extend to an extent now hardly anticipated, and enlist as followers many of the class heretofore orderly and peaceable, even while suffering under great wrongs.

It will be seen from an extract which we publish from the Crockett (Texas) Journal, that the people of Houston county are also determined to rid themselves of obnoxious characters. The good people of the South generally are beginning to grow tired of these semi-political guerrillas, and will at no distant day be forced to wage a war of extermination against them, either by legal means or by violence.

THE FIRST DISTRICT COURT. A good deal of commentary was elicited yesterday by our article on the release of prisoners by the First District Court, on account of the enactment of Ray's Revised Statutes; our views being generally sustained by the bar. The very fact that they are termed Revised Statutes, would be enough, independent of the emancipatory clause, to show that provisions of criminal statutes repeated word for word, have never for a moment ceased to be the law since their first enactment. Even were it possible that this view be wrong, the proceeding for the release of persons accused of crime should not have come from the District Attorney. In any disputed point he should take the side of the State. The State certainly has a show of reason for its side of the case. We hereafter the District Attorney, as well as the Attorney General, will resist any further move in the direction which has been so unwisely taken. Certainly, such a proposition as a release of prisoners on the grounds assumed, could only be expected to be entertained on a proceeding by habeas corpus taken by defendant's counsel. The public have a right to expect that such a proceeding should not come by a *note prosequi* from the prosecuting officer.

THE NEW CITY ATTORNEY. The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. R. Beckwith, City Attorney, has been well filled by the appointment of the eminent and well-known counsellor, George S. Lacey, Esq. This selection has been received with many expressions of approval from our citizens, who have known and admired Mr. Lacey for many years. As a lawyer he stands in the very front rank of the bar of this city, and has no superior and scarcely an equal as a finished speaker. Beside his undoubted professional attainments, he is a gentleman highly esteemed in private life for his many good social qualities. Mr. Beckwith, the retiring attorney, has discharged the onerous duties devolving upon him with great ability and fidelity. He has had no sincere, and there are many people who deeply regretted his de-

FRENCH PROGRESS.

The irreconcilables of France are driven to their wits' end to find a bone of contention. The present dynasty is giving the people freedom to an extent they have not enjoyed since the days of the republic, and yet these intractables are not satisfied. They clamored for a constitutional government; freedom of the press, and the right of public meeting, and these privileges and rights have been successfully accorded to them. What next do they want? Nothing less than a republic, and this the Emperor can not reasonably be expected to give them, and if he did, it would prove anything but a boon to men, who, so far, have shown themselves unworthy of the freedom already extended to them. Let them first show themselves capable of enjoying present privileges before they ask for more; let them show that they can live without committing excesses under the new and enlarged condition of political life opened up to them. When they shall have done this, it will be time enough to talk about having a republic.

The secret is that their vitality lies in their opposition to the established order of things, no matter what that may be. Opposition to government is popular. It is much easier to attack than to defend. In the Corps Legislatif the irreconcilables may throw mud at the Ministers of the government with impunity, but the latter are obliged to respond in terms befitting their position and the dignity of the government. Unbridled license characterizes the one, and official reserve and moderation the other. An irreconcilable may arraign a Minister as a scoundrel, but the latter may not call his accuser, in return, a knave; ministerial dignity forbids it. Thus, before the groundings the delegate of the people has the handsome role. Humanity in general, and in France in particular, sides with the individual as against the government, and whenever he succeeds in making a point against it, he may pretty safely count on the sympathetic admiration of his fellow-citizens.

But the Emperor has taken nearly all of the wind out of the sails of these irresponsible privateers, by giving all the privileges necessary at present to the welfare and happiness of the French people, and by appealing to them directly by proclamation and plebiscite, to learn if they sanction the changes that have already been inaugurated. It is anticipated that the nation will respond as with one voice, "yes."

The other day, Gambetta, one of the most irrepressible of the irreconcilables, openly argued in the Corps Legislatif, before the Ministers of the Crown, in favor of a republic, and he was allowed to complete his argument without interruption. What more liberty can any one ask for than this? It is doubtful if a member of Congress of the United States would be allowed to argue on the floor of the Chamber in favor of monarchy without being speedily interrupted by the tall of the Speaker's gavel, and yet we believe we enjoy more freedom than any other people in the world.

Our worthy State Superintendent, as has doubtless been noticed by our readers in his speech at the Normal Institute, on Friday, complains bitterly of misrepresentation in being called ill. The prejudices of teachers, or those who had misdescribed him to them, had caused him to be pictured to their imaginations as possessing an unbearable degree of senility. The Superintendent triumphantly vindicated himself to the assembled teachers, and even called their attention to his remarks to the visible fact that he was not yet old.

So far as the fact is concerned, the State Superintendent, we think, was perfectly right; and we are glad he restrained himself from exuberantly claiming youth with his golden pleasures, hopes and fancies as still his own. Mr. Conway is getting along in years. To use an expressive simile, he is no chicken, and although he is perfectly right in indignantly putting an end to the aspersions of those who would call him old, we fail to see the importance of the matter, whatever may have been said about it. Old age is honorable; in school matters it is even an advantage, and perhaps with the great difficulties which surrounds the school administration in these troublous times, its ripe experience would be rather an advantage than otherwise. May our worthy, popular and good looking State Superintendent live to see many advancing years, and take their steady and sure advance with philosophy and contentment.

The correspondent of a New York paper is hard upon the denizens of the upper and most improving part of St. Charles street, in the late cities of Jefferson, Burtheville and Greenville. He calls that popular thoroughfare "Parvenue avenue."

ON CARONDELET STREET. How it has come about is of no consequence, but the fact is, that the bears control the street. They have everything at their mercy. No one opposes their slightest wish. They bear their honors meekly, but no one dares say them nay. One by one stalwart opponents have quietly subsided, until the field is entirely clear, and naught remains but to count and enter the vanquished. No one seems greatly depressed by the present condition of affairs; but if some purses are not lighted by this week's operations, there can be no utility in modern financing. Fancy stocks are flat, and if there is an English word that could more clearly and decidedly express the horizontal attitude of these "securities," we would use it.

Friday evening, after the board adjourned, Slaughterhouse was sacrificed at \$30, in lots from 200 to 500 shares. Yesterday the usual supporters of this favorite stock did not put in an appearance when prices were talked of, and the absence of their genial, life-inspiring influence seemed severely felt. At the board \$29.50 was asked, and the highest bid was three points below that. Slaughterhouse is crystallized. It would be too

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

All things are ripe it will, doubtless, rise again. Just now, however, it decidedly languishes for want of customary protection. Several parcels of Levee were disposed of during the day, but Levee is also on the wane. Before the board met 50 shares were sold at \$12, 100 at \$11.50, 100 at \$11.25, and 100 at \$11. At the board \$12 was asked and \$10.50 bid. Holders are a bit anxious as to the Governor's intentions.

Ship Island shares in the general debility. At the board \$1.37 1/2 was asked and \$1.35 bid for Ship Island; but on the street, during the hours when there was more daylight, lots of 200, 400 and 200 shares went off readily enough at \$1.32 1/2. Navigation, Paumatic, Petroleum, & Oil come gone, lay quiet and supine all day. The street, like Misawber, is waiting for "something to turn up." The approaching Mace-Allen discussion absorbs the attention of a few who have been instrumental in starting about a considerable quantity of our fancy stock, and it may be that until that great and international affair comes off, our market will suffer the important loss of the weighty influence of some of our heaviest operators.

The following table shows the deliberate judgment of the Brokers' Board as to the value of stocks last evening:

Table with columns: Name, Asked, Sold. Includes New Orleans Gaslight Co., Crescent City Sugar Company, State Bank, etc.

Report of the Administrator of Improvements.

We publish on the sixth page of this morning's REPUBLICAN the first monthly report of General West, Administrator of Improvements, which will repay a careful reading. It is the first time in a number of years that the people have had anything of an insight into the actual condition of the streets of the city. The Administrator goes into the details with great clearness and in his characteristic business-like manner, and shows that he not only fully understands his department, but has it well in hand. In this connection we may state that the ordinances requiring the streets and sidewalks to be kept free of obstructions are strictly and rigidly enforced, much to the surprise of some of our citizens who have heretofore had little reason to remember their existence.

The *Picayune* has this obscure paragraph: Lieutenant Governor Dunn, and the rest of the Board of Metropolitan Police who were fined and sent to prison yesterday by Judge Cooley, of the 8th District Court, for contempt, were released upon writ of habeas corpus by Judge Dibble, of the 8th District Court, before the Sheriff had time to convey them to prison.

Can anybody tell how the Metropolitan Police Board could be sent to prison and released before the Sheriff had time to convey them to prison? Hon. J. S. Black, Attorney General in the case of the President Bachman, is in the city. Associate Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, who left Washington early in the week for New Orleans, has also arrived here.

WHITE GOODS.

J. LEVOIS & JAMISON, 125 Canal Street, Between St. Charles and Carondelet. We will offer from this date, at THE GREAT-EST REDUCTIONS IN PRICES, the largest and best selected assortment of WHITE GOODS ever brought to this city, consisting in part of: 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4 FRENCH SWISS, ORGANDY, MULL, NAINSOOK, JACONET, CAMERICS, ENGLISH FIGURES, NAINSOOK, JACONET, VICTORIAS, GABERICS, In Plain, Plaid or Stripes, BRILLIANTES, DIMITY, TWILLS and HAIR CORDS. All to be offered at the Greatest Reductions in Price, as we wish to close them out by FIRST OF JUNE.

RECEIVED AT THE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICS FAIR, 1870.

LOUIS GRUNEWALD, 129 Canal Street. From the Awarding Committee on Pianos, etc., Class 2, Department G. 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 & HAMILIN Church Organ, best in the United States—Diploma. MASON & HAMILIN Parlor Organ, best in the United States—Diploma. MARTIN Guitars, best in the United States—Silver Medal. THOMAS Guitars, best in Southern States—Gold Medal. KNABE Cottage Piano, best in Southern States—Gold Medal. DINKLEY of Pianos and Musical Instruments, best—Gold Medal.

A CARD.

Seeing in this morning's paper a card from William R. Wicker, cautioning the public not to give Emma Wicker credit on his name, I hereby state that he might have said that Emma, as the said William R. Wicker could not get credit anywhere until he became acquainted with me, and since we have separated, it is useless for me to caution the public about giving him credit, as he now has lost all he ever had.

EMMA R. WICKER.

New Orleans, May 7, 1870. m8 1242p

A CARD.

Judge Cooley, during recent proceedings in his court against the Board of Police Commissioners, stated that I was a free man when in my office, at Orleans, and I now state publicly that I am the same man in the street or anywhere, that I am in the office of the Board of Police Commissioners. This is my answer to his imputation calling me a man who was not a free man when in my office.

EMMA R. WICKER.

New Orleans, May 7, 1870. m8 1242p

A CARD.

Notice is hereby given to all license and tax payers of this District to call at my office and pay the amount due upon penalty on the 15th of May, or said tax will be instituted immediately.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Combining Wrought Iron and Hardened Steel and Iron Welded, with the Patent Franklinite or "SPEIGEL-EISEN," afford protection against burglary to an extent heretofore unknown. Dwelling House Safes, for Silver Plate, Jewelry, Silks, Laces, etc.

HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION BANKER'S SAFES.

THE MOST RELIABLE PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 53 Camp Street.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.

HERRING & CO., Chicago.

BABCOCK PATENT FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

Office No. 26 Carondelet Street.

MACHINES ON EXHIBITION.

INFORMATION FURNISHED, LIBERAL COMMISSIONS ALLOWED AGENTS.

DAVID E. BRADLEY, General Agent for Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

TO THE TAXPAYERS OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, City of New Orleans, May 7, 1870.

My attention has been called to the fact of Mr. George A. Sheridan, published in the *Picayune*, Times and REPUBLICAN of this date, in which he warns all parties indebted to the State for taxes and licenses not to pay the same to "F. C. Mahan, who is illegally attempting to receive the duties of the office" of tax collector of this district; and further states in his card that "the Eighth District Court has just decided that there is no doubt of his (Mahan's) right to do so."

It is somewhat surprising to me that such an assertion should be made in the papers of yesterday, as published in the papers of yesterday. The following quotation will, I am of the opinion, convince any sane person that the assertions made by him are in direct opposition to the views of the learned gentleman who officiated as Judge during the trial of the case in the Eighth District Court:

"George A. Sheridan vs. F. C. Mahan."—In this case, Judge Dibble being recused, A. O. Billings, Esq., was appointed Judge ad hoc, and has rendered the following decision:

"The plaintiff, Sheridan, alleging that he is the Collector of Taxes for the First District, brings the action to recover \$100 damages from the defendant (Mahan) for trespass upon his rights as such collector, and to enjoin him from further interfering with his office."

"The only matter now before me is the application for injunction. To this application the defendant (Mahan) answers that he is de facto and de jure the Tax Collector. I have no doubt that the defendant (Mahan) is entitled to the office which he claims, as well as to every manifest right of office, to establish and quiet him in its exercise, which the form of action and situation of parties authorized."

From the above, with the supposition that the plaintiff (Mahan) is entitled to the office, as well as those of other sections, it will be readily understood who is the plaintiff and who the defendant, or, in other words, "who is who and who is who."

"It is, perhaps, true, and from the tone of the gentleman's card natural to suppose, that the definition of the words 'plaintiff' and 'defendant' have been procured by him from some dictionary which, like other things, have been formed for certain purposes not in keeping with their just or common sense."

In another portion of the decision in the above case occurs the following:

"The plaintiff, being out of the office, can not solely revoke the same natural to suppose, that the duties of the office, for this would leave a vacuum in the machinery of government most detrimental to the public interests during the pendency of a suit which, at its conclusion, would still leave the installation of the plaintiff unaccomplished."

"The application for the injunction is refused."

Which I am led to believe does leave a doubt as to his right in and to said office.

With all due respect to the gentleman and his "warning," I will state that it is my intention to carry out to the letter, at once, my notice to all parties indebted to the State for taxes or licenses, the notices and warnings of Mr. Sheridan to the contrary notwithstanding.

"In a few days," the plaintiffs will find that I am not illegally acting as Collector, and am "well organized, thoroughly drilled" and fully equipped with bonds and property sufficient for the security of the State, and to insure a faithful performance of my duties, which I will fulfill to the letter of the law. The following receipt for A. Hero, Jr., notary public and commissioner of deeds, and the accompanying sworn statement on reverse of receipt will explain my financial condition and show that the State is secure: New Orleans, May 7, 1870.

Mr. F. C. Mahan to A. Hero, Jr., Dr. \$100.

April 20. To cashing and issuing mortgage on property on St. Charles street, between Calibou and Giro streets, and to receive all the notes paid in payment thereof by act of the Board of Police, February, 1869, from succession of Freedmen, \$400 Received payment. A. HERO, JR., STATE OF LOUISIANA, City of New Orleans.

I, F. C. Mahan, do solemnly swear that I have not alienated the within mentioned property; that I have not mortgaged or hypothecated the same since the expiration of the said mortgage, and that the same is now subject to the mortgage, and I acknowledge, that the general mortgage in favor of the State to secure my duties as State Tax Collector of First District.

New Orleans, May 7, 1870. F. C. MAHAN.

Sworn and subscribed before me to-day.

A. SHELLEY, Second Justice of the Peace.

Now for the other side of the picture: Mr. Sheridan claims to be said Collector states, "That the bonds given by said assessors and tax collectors in the parish of Orleans, and all over the State, are 'well' on all lands and real estate of said assessors and tax collectors, in favor of the State, for the amount of their several bonds, and shall be conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties as collectors."

The question now is, where is the property which will bond the new appointee to the State, and be conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, as provided?

With a firm conviction of my right to the office, which I was elected by the people, and confident of office to expire next November, my term of having, thus far, performed my duty, I respectfully beg leave to dismiss G. A. S. and his card, stating that no further explanation is needed to convince the people that his statements are not in keeping with the facts.

F. C. MAHAN, State Tax Collector, First District, City of New Orleans.

NOTICE.

TO TAX AND LICENSE PAYERS OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, First District, City of New Orleans.

Notice is hereby given to all license and tax payers of this District to call at my office and pay the amount due upon penalty on the 15th of May, or said tax will be instituted immediately.

EMMA R. WICKER, New Orleans, May 7, 1870.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE GOODS.

207 Canal Street. In consequence of closing out for the summer months, have to open in the different watering places the remainder of the splendid stock will be sold at reduced prices, in order to dispose of them in two weeks.

GRAND EXCURSION.

TICKETS FOR THE GREAT MACE AND ALLEN EXCURSION.

Can only be purchased at HAWKINS' SALOON, from SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at two o'clock, to MONDAY, ninth, at twelve o'clock P. M.

The Management have concluded arrangements which will make this the most orderly, cheerful, and best conducted affair of the season.

my 24p MACE AND ALLEN.

FOLGER & PITKIN, No. 71 Camp Street.

Have just received, and offer at prices very low, to suit the times the following: 500 Alpaca and Merino Frock and Sack COATS, ALSO Black Cashmere and Merino PANT, Silk and Bombazine VESTS, Lisle Thread, Cambric, Gauze, Merino and India UNDERSHIRTS, Linen and Cotton DRAWERS, Endless Variety of TIES and BOWS, Lined and Unlined Hosiery SHIRTS. Call opposite Times office. my 224p

NOTICE TO TRANSFEREES OF CITY TAX ROLL.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, New Orleans, May 7, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL TRANSFEREES of salaries and accounts upon payroll forming part of the Floating Debt of New Orleans, in order that the proper certificates may be given to and by the Administrator of the Floating Debt. Signatures to be identified.

ALFRED SHAW, my 3 24p Administrator of Public Accounts.

McKENNA'S SODA SALOONS.

No. 68 Camp Street, Opposite Commercial Place, and No. 649 Magazine Street, near Jackson St. etc.

Mr. B. McKenna has the pleasure to inform his patrons of the Fifth District that he has opened a Saloon on Magazine Street, near Jackson Street, for the sale of SODA, MACE and ICE CREAM. The Saloon on Camp street will be conducted as heretofore.

In both establishments PANTRY of the choicest kind and finest, and will be supplied. Also ICE CREAM, S. etc. Parties desirous of obtaining either at his private residence, can leave their orders at either of the establishments.

B. McKenna, Proprietor. my 30p

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

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

Address glass box 969, New Orleans Postoffice, ad 2023 3w

CANTON MATTINGS!

ELKIN & CO., 148 Canal Street. 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 30 24p lm At Low Prices.

FREE VACCINATION.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, No. 150 Canal Street, 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. J. A. MATHIEU, First District, at Reed's drug store, corner Poydras and Circular streets, every day from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

DR. F. A. ALBERT, Second District, at No. 43 St. Peter street (near Jackson Square), every day at 11 A. M.; at G. T. Foyard's drug store, corner of Claiborne and Dumaine streets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12 M.; at No. 219 Tchoupitoulas street, at No. 815 Ryan street, every day from 10 A. M. to 12 M.; at H. Von Gohren's drug store, corner of Louisiana and Dauphin streets, on Mondays and Thursdays at 12 M.; and at J. Frey's drug store, corner of Annotee and Claiborne streets, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 M.

DR. 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 O. Fritz's drug store, corner of Dryades and Tercibour streets, every day from 2 to 4 P. M.