

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

may be had of the following dealers: George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice. A. Simon, 4 Exchange Alley. G. G. Haley, 19 Commercial Place. C. G. D. Hollie, 61 Exchange Place.

James Ennis, Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, Third District, also at depot foot of Calabrette 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.

One of the Boston Customhouse officers weighed more than a million pounds of sugar on an average each working day in April.

The police arrested one hundred and fifty female street walkers in Boston one night last week.

Billy Emerson's minstrel troupe commences an engagement at the Academy next Monday evening.

The cheapest luxuries New Orleans can now boast of are rides for five cents, and strawberries at fifteen cents a basket.

Mails are coming along now with almost perfect regularity, and we seldom have to report a failure beyond Canton or any other place.

The widow of the late Charles O. Rogers, proprietor of the Boston Journal, was married Sunday, and left on a wedding tour to Europe.

The St. Louis packet to-morrow is the Continental, Captain John McCloy and Clerk Lee A. Hall. Those going North or West should secure rooms early.

The clerks of the Department of Finance, and Department of Accounts, were paid off at the City Hall yesterday. This evening, at six o'clock, the laborers roll will be paid.

Colonel J. T. Tucker, General Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, has very fine engravings, which he is freely distributing among his friends. They show the luxury of modern railway travel.

To-morrow evening benefit of Sol Smith Russell and last night two of the Berger Family Swiss Bell Bingers, at the Academy of Music, and only Berger matinee Saturday at twelve o'clock.

We noticed yesterday, in the office of Colonel Tucker, General Southern Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, a new and costly railroad clock, that will time the operations on Carondelet street.

Gin and milk, the beverage of Rev. Mr. Smyth, is the favorite drink in New York, and it is coming into favor here. Those who have tried it like gin and milk, and Mr. Smyth says it is refreshing to the inner man.

The Sheriff sells at auction, this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, a frame building, situated on Camp street, between Thalia and Erato, First District. See advertisement.

Week before last seven vessels, laden with fruit—30,000 boxes of oranges, 600 half-boxes, and 900 boxes of lemons—arrived at Philadelphia, which city is rapidly taking the lead in the foreign fruit trade. From it vessels take petroleum to the Mediterranean ports, and receive return cargoes of fruit, and this is said to be a very profitable investment.

A few days ago a house was sold on Rampart street, below Canal, for \$15,500. The same property was offered last December for \$12,000. The advance is owing to the improvement made in relaying the banquettes, and paving that part of Rampart street between Canal and Esplanade with square block granite. We invite attention and consideration to this fact.

John Coleman & Co. are doing the work well in paving Rampart street with square block granite. It is now nearly all paved from Canal to Orleans street on both sides of Rampart. The banquettes on the river side, recently relaid, are two inches and a half above any overflow that ever was known, and the work thereon is faithfully executed, and the material superior.

We had the pleasure of a visit, yesterday, from Mr. Fowler, the agent of the Berger Family Swiss Bell Bingers. He informs us that the Berger Family will give an entertainment, next Monday evening, at the Pavilion, corner of Canal and Villere streets, and will play at Mobile on Wednesday and Thursday nights, after which they will go to Memphis and St. Louis.

The fourth anniversary of Iowa Conclave No. 11, S. W. M., will take place next Sunday, on which occasion a splendid banner will be presented to the conclave. A procession will start at half-past nine o'clock from their hall, No. 48 St. Louis street, and will be given the same evening at Deutsche Company Hall, Bienville street.

Our old friend, that energetic young gentleman who wrote his initials all over the Crescent newspaper, has written a book. It is a valuable little pamphlet about suburban homes for city business men. The work is published by the Erie Railway Company for gratuitous distribution, and contains a description of the country adjacent to the Eastern division and branches of the Erie Railway, and Northern Railroad of New Jersey, together with a statement of the inducements offered for the purchase of a suburban residence in the rich valleys of the Hackensack and Passaic, the beautiful mountain region of the Ramapo, or the fair fields of Orange county.

There is certainly one institution in our midst that does business on a basis irrespective of color or previous condition; on a basis founded upon justice and equal rights; on a basis that renders unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's; on a basis that gives a chance of wealth to all who improve the golden opportunity; on a basis that is sound and solid; and that institution is the Louisiana State Lottery. The next single number drawing of this institution takes place next Saturday, when four hundred and forty glittering prizes will be taken from the wheel of fortune. Buy your tickets and get a prize.

CITY AND STATE ASSESSMENT.

The great mass of the people who pay taxes which go to support our State and city government, have no very clear idea how the money is raised. The constitution of the State says that "taxation shall be equal and uniform."

In what way is this provision of the constitution complied with? By assessing a uniform percentage on the value of all property, real or personal.

But how is the value of property determined? The answer is by assessments. This brings us at once to the real question. If the assessment of the value of property is a just and equitable one, the conditions of the constitution are complied with, and the taxation is equal and uniform; but if the assessment is not just and equitable, then the provision of the constitution is violated, and taxation is not equal and uniform.

The duties of an assessor, when properly performed, are the most onerous of any perhaps in the State. It requires men of large experience in the value of property—men who are conscientious, and not easily induced to swerve from the strict line of duty by personal friendship or through fear or favor. Every good citizen is interested in seeing the law honestly and faithfully executed, so that every man in the community pays taxes in proportion to the amount of property over which society throws its protectingegis. Unfortunately this has not been heretofore.

The assessment of property, real and personal, in the city, at least, has been very unequal. In some cases property has been assessed for a great deal more than it could be bought for; while property either opposite or adjoining, and much more valuable, is not assessed for half of what it could be sold for. A great many instances of this unequal assessment can be found all over the city. As a rule, it may be stated, without fear of contradiction, that the properties owned by small tradesmen, mechanics and laboring men who have labored, and struggled and pinched themselves and families for years, so as to be able to have a small house and lot of their own, find their taxes, insurance and repairs amounts to nearly as much as a fair rental, and are upon an average proportionately half as high again as the property of those whose incomes are counted by the thousands of dollars.

The assessment of the small properties has been pretty regularly increased while the assessments on large and valuable property has in many cases been reduced, instead of increased. This is mainly in consequence of the owners of small properties not having time to lose to secure a reduction of the assessment; while, on the other hand, large property owners lose no opportunity to get their property assessed by favor or otherwise, at the lowest point; and after that they frequently appeal to the Board and succeed in getting a still further reduction.

All that we have said of the assessment of property by the city authorities is equally true of the State assessment. Although the State assessors have heretofore copied from the rolls of the city, and vice versa, each making changes here and there for their own purposes, or for the accommodation of their friends, some very curious cases of this kind can be found by looking for them—cases where the same piece of property is assessed on the State books for more than double what it is on the city books. A still more careful examination of the assessment records will show that there is a large amount of personal property, and some real estate, which is not on the rolls.

We have merely pointed out some of the defects and short comings of the old system of assessments, and in a day or two we propose to show, by figures, the truth of what we have noted. Our reason for drawing attention to the subject at this time is that, as we have a new set of Assessors, for both city and State, we expect they will correct the wrongs, abuses, and injustice of their predecessors.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISES.

Our very eccentric contemporary, the Pionneer, who last winter refused to aid us in urging the passage of the Chattanooga Railroad bill, has suddenly conceived an admiration for the people of Louisville, who have undertaken to build a road to Chattanooga. The project is yet in embryo, but it is quite possible it will succeed. Says the Pionneer:

What a contrast between the activity and enterprise of Louisville and the entire want of both here in New Orleans. To get to Chattanooga Louisville must spend \$6,000,000 or the greater part of it, overcome great natural obstacles, cut deep road beds through a rolling country, run ravines, or rivers subject to great floods with bridges and levees, tunnel through hard rock. New Orleans has the waterway a mighty country just beginning to be fairly worked, rapidly settling up with a hardy, energetic population, and whose agricultural products, beef, grain and minerals will ere long be sufficient to build up a first class city, and to enrich it by the demand for goods of every description for their domestic markets. More of profit than the connection so anxiously sought by Louisville. And yet she closes her fingers upon her purse strings and will not do out even the pitiful sum of \$2,000,000 to secure all this wealth and trade. To us, and to all reflecting men, this conduct seems not only humiliating, but positively disgraceful.

As a matter of fact, the State of Louisiana did pledge its credit, and engaged to pay three millions of dollars to a responsible company, on condition that a road should be built connecting this city with the "mighty country just beginning to be fairly worked" to the westward. The reasons for withholding the "pitiful sum of two millions, to secure all this trade and wealth," were pretty thoroughly discussed last winter. It then transpired that the money to secure this object could be had easily enough, but the people were unwilling to trust even so pitiful and paltry a sum as two millions to one man, especially as he had begun to construct an expensive wharf at Brashear. This looked to shrewd men like preparing to strengthen the steamship line at the expense of the railroad interest, and so they withheld both their confidence and their two millions from Charles Morgan and gave them to the Chattanooga Company, and a million

more. Not only New Orleans but the whole State joined in this act of enterprise, for it was done by the representatives of the people in the General Assembly. In consummating this great work, we regret to say that our neighbor, the Pionneer, had no part. It stood idly by without having a word to say in its favor. On the contrary it opposed by every means in its power the passage of the bill.

Had it shown at the proper time and in the proper place, this admiration for railroad enterprise newly awakened by the mere promise of certain parties in Louisville to undertake a big work, it might have been of some service to the State, and materially assisted us in urging the Chattanooga bill through the Legislature. Our railroad to Texas is fixed fact, and the cars will probably be running to Houston before the people of Louisville and Cincinnati settle their differences. We therefore fail to see that there is such a contrast in favor of Louisville over New Orleans. The people of the latter city, have really done what they of the former say they are going to do, and which we hope they will do. And if they hurry up their connection with Chattanooga they will be able to receive some of the benefits growing out of the "pitiful sum" of three millions of dollars which we have voted for a road to Texas, and which our neighbor, in its eagerness to help the Charles Morgan interest, seems to have entirely overlooked.

Some of the frontier counties of Texas through their leading citizens, lately held a convention and resolved to present a memorial to Governor Davis, asking him to recommend that an act be passed by the Legislature, calling out two regiments of mounted men, to serve two years unless sooner discharged; the field officers and captains of companies to be appointed and commissioned by the Governor, and to be men who have had experience in Indian warfare on our frontier; that the troops be stationed on the frontier, and be under the command of the Governor of the State. They adopted, among others, the following resolution:

That we rejoice that the State of Texas has been restored to the Union again as one of the United States; that we will cheerfully support Governor Davis and his administration in executing the laws and upholding peace and order in Texas.

A terrible fire has been raging along the river edge of Duchesne county, New York. Loss many millions. Large amount of timber and railroad ties and a number of houses and barns have been destroyed. One family had a very narrow escape from the fire to-day by running the gauntlet. A child was nearly burned to death.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners ought to be just about emerging from an imprisonment of five days, as our friends of the Associated Press reported throughout the country that they were sent there for that period. But then they didn't go.

Hon. Thomas Isabelle was elected President of the Parish Executive Committee of the Republican party last night, and Mr. R. N. Johnson was elected Secretary.

M. FEHRENBACH, IMPORTER OF PLEYEL, ERARD AND BORD PIANOS, 55 Baronne Street.

Has received, by late arrivals, a fresh supply of the above Pianos; also, American Square Pianos, for sale at the lowest prices. Repairing and Tuning done at the shortest notice.

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CHINESE AND JAPANESE GOODS. 207 Canal Street.

In consequence of closing out for the summer months, having to open in the different watering places, the remainder of this splendid stock is sold at reduced prices, in order to dispose of them in two weeks.

CANTON MATTINGS! CANTON MATTINGS! ELKIN & CO., 108 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 Low Prices.

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 is approved of and worn by the ladies generally in Europe, and in the Northern States of this country, and is exclusively for the use of ladies, and is especially adapted to the use of ladies, and is especially adapted to the use of ladies, and is especially adapted to the use of ladies.

ON CARONDELET STREET. Slaughterhouse could not be called strong yesterday. We were informed of the following sales: 155 shares at \$28; same lot sold at \$25 50, and 125 at \$29. At the board \$27 was the highest bid. These prices show a continued downward tendency upon the heels of important decisions by the Supreme Court in favor of the company.

We have had an explanation of the advertisement of General Westmore, copied in this column yesterday, relative to levee stock. It seems that the certificates issued to date of the advertisement bear no numbers and are not regularly registered at the company's office. The secretary pro tem, has the secretary's list, and it is only necessary that holders should register their certificates, and have them duly numbered, to be in a perfect state of readiness for the rise anticipated when the Governor signs "the bill." The impression created by the advertisement has not been favorable to the standing of Levee stock. It was feared by a good many that there was something wrong about the issue of the certificates now upon the market, but we are assured by the best authority, that there are no indications or suspicions of such a state of things. The company merely desires to improve its bookkeeping.

An offer of par was yesterday refused for stock in the Elevator Company. This stock ought to bear a formidable value, if we are to judge of it by the effect of the building of the elevator upon our eastern friends. The Legislature of New York has voted \$3,000,000 for elevators at Oswego and Buffalo, to be applied without charge to the transportation of grain, to cut off its passage to the Gulf via the Mississippi River. But this great outlay will not prove sufficient to divert the flow of the Northwestern crops from the only natural and cheap channel. The cost of handling the grain, to be saved by the appropriation referred to, will not by any means reduce the price of shipment by way of the lakes and the Erie Canal to anything like the rate via New Orleans. The grain trade must pass this way, no matter how liberal the New York Legislature may be in aid of the Erie Canal. The natural

STATEMENT.

Statement of the disposition made by the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, as Fiscal Agent, of the seven per cent bonds of the city of New Orleans, authorized by an act of the Legislature of Louisiana, approved twenty-seventh February, 1869, and received from the Southern Bank of New Orleans.

Table with columns: Asked, Paid, Sold. Lists various bond types and amounts.

Some of the frontier counties of Texas through their leading citizens, lately held a convention and resolved to present a memorial to Governor Davis, asking him to recommend that an act be passed by the Legislature, calling out two regiments of mounted men, to serve two years unless sooner discharged; the field officers and captains of companies to be appointed and commissioned by the Governor, and to be men who have had experience in Indian warfare on our frontier; that the troops be stationed on the frontier, and be under the command of the Governor of the State. They adopted, among others, the following resolution:

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A GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

BAQUETTES, CARRIAGE WAYS, BASEMENT AND WAREHOUSE FLOORS, GYMNASIUM AND GARDEN WALKS, SCHOOL YARDS, ETC.

BYRNES' IMPROVED CONCRETE PAVEMENT.

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

- 1. It has been tested through one of the hottest of New Orleans summers, and found not to suffer by the heat of the sun.
2. It is impervious to water, and does not absorb any moisture.
3. It is as durable as stone and much less expensive.
4. It is perfectly impervious to water, and consequently quickly becomes dry when wet.
5. It does not crack or crumble, nor is it washed by the rain.
6. It is impervious to grass, weeds or water.
7. It prevents noxious vapors or gases, arising from the ground beneath, and affords no reservoir for filth or fetid decompositions.
8. It is laid down quickly, and ready for use when finished.
9. 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 be found by their business cards (No. 7, approved March 26th, 1869).

William McCulloch, George Horter, Theobald Forsyth, Lafayette Square, E. O. Palmer, New Orleans Gasworks, Henry Benson, Pen's Cotton Press, H. McKenna, H. 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 \$1 to \$1.25 per square yard. Private Carriage Ways, Heavy Sidewalks, Depot and Warehouse Floors for \$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., 86 Camp Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ORDINANCE Changing the Route of the Orleans Railroad Company.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Council of the city of New Orleans, that the ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY be and they are hereby granted the right to construct a single track line of the route of Burgundy street, from Ursulines to Canal street, and a single track line of the route of St. Peter street from Burgundy to Basin street, and this modification of the original project of said company shall be subject to the same conditions as the original project, and shall be subject to the same conditions as the original project.

WHITE GOODS. J. LEVOIS & JAMISON, 126 Canal Street.

We will offer from this date, at THE GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES, the largest and best assortment of WHITE GOODS ever imported in this city, consisting in part of 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4 FRENCH SWISS, ORGANDY, MULL, NAINSOOK, JACONET, CAMBRIGES, PIQUES, MULL, ENGLISH, VICTORIAS, CAMBRIGES.

In Plain, Plaid or Stripes, BRILLIANTINE, DIMITY, TWILLS AND HAIR COMBS. All to be offered at the lowest Reductions in Price, as we wish to close them out by FIRST OF JUNE. J. LEVOIS & JAMISON, 126 Canal Street, between St. Charles and Carondelet.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE. A Pleasant Country Residence CONVENIENT TO NEW YORK CITY, fully furnished—and more accessible to a business man than any town—for a like residence in New Orleans, valued with furniture, at \$10,000 or \$12,000. Address glass box 98, New Orleans Postoffice, 422 1/2 1/2.

FREE VACCINATION. OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 18th, 1870.

The Sanitary Inspectors of this city will vaccinate free of charge, all who may apply at places named as follows: JULES A. MATHIEU, First District, at Reed's drug store, corner Poydras and Citron streets, every day from 10 to 12 P. M. DR. F. A. ALBERS, Second District, at No. 45 St. Peter street, corner Jackson Square, every day at 11 A. M. to 12 M. DR. G. T. FAYARD, Third District, at corner of Claiborne and Dumaine streets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 11:30 A. M. and at St. Cyr Foucaud's drug store, corner of Bienville and Derbigny streets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12 M. DR. JAMES T. JACKSON, Third District, at No. 62 Elysian Fields street, every day from 10 A. M. to 12 M. DR. L. H. VON GOLMANN'S drug store, corner of Louisiana and Derbigny streets, on Mondays and Tuesdays at 12 M. and at Frey's drug store, corner of Annette and Claiborne streets, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 M. DR. A. N. PERKINS, Fourth District, at P. O. Capot's drug store, corner of Washington and St. Charles street, every day from 12 M. to 1 P. M. and at C. F. RITZ'S drug store, corner of Dryades and Terpsichore streets, every day from 2 to 4 P. M. DR. C. F. JAMES, Fifth District, at Police Station, every day on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from 10 A. M. to 12 M. and at Police Station, Cretois, on Tuesdays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 M.; also, from 7 P. M. to 8 P. M. at No. 34 St. Charles street. DR. HUBERT SMITH, Sixth District, at his residence, corner of Prytanee and Antoine streets; at the office of the Sanitary Inspector, late Jefferson Hotel, every day from 9 to 10 A. M. and at drug store No. 82 Magazine street, every day at 10 A. M.

C. B. WHITE, M. D., President Board of Health, State of Louisiana, 427 1/2 1/2.

A VERY WORTHY OF RENOWN. Great Success of the Grover & Baker Machine at the Fourth Grand Fair of Louisiana.

LIST OF PREMIUMS. Highest Premium for Best Family Sewing Machine. Highest Premium for Best Tackmaker for Machines. Highest Premium for Best Machine-made Shirting. Highest Premium for Best Machine-made Lady's Skirt. Highest Premium for Best Machine-made Ladies' Undershirts. Highest Premium for Best Machine-made Ornamental Work, entered by Mrs. Affron. Highest Premium for Best Machine-made Infant's Dress. Highest Premium for Best Machine-made Silk. Highest Premium for Best Machine-made Oil.

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