

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 8, 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, 24 Exchange Alley. J. C. Haley, 19 Commercial Place. C. G. D. Hollis, 61 Exchange Place. James Smith, 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 Esplanade streets, Third District. W. R. Dirks, No. 24 Annunciation street.

Visitors to the watering-places are numerous.

The dull season is upon us, and now is the summer of our discontent.

The Louisville packet Indiana will arrive to-day and clear again to-morrow.

The Right Way, Captain Osgood, leaves for Lafourche to-day at five.

The Fenians seem to possess more activity in Ireland just now than on the Canadian border.

The moon is increasing in size and light-giving powers, and evening promenades are delightful.

The drought is so great in Europe that the woods are burning up, and considerable loss of life is the consequence.

The Great Republic arrived yesterday morning with an immense trip. She clears again for St. Louis to-morrow.

The weather still continues warm, but the nights are not unseasonably hot, and New Orleans in mid-June is endurable.

Canal street was not lively at all last evening, except on the balconies of the ice-cream establishments, where a few people were enjoying themselves.

Administrator Emley, of the commercial department of the city government, presided over the City Council last night, as acting Mayor, with great skill and dignity.

A mass meeting will be held this evening at the Clay Statue to take into consideration the question of supplying the markets of this city with meat. See special advertisement.

It is said that within a circuit of one hundred and twenty-five miles around the White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia there is more iron ore than in the whole of Great Britain.

J. J. Alston, No. 32 Carondelet street, offers one hundred and fifty lots of ground on Clay avenue to colored people with twenty dollars cash payment, and five dollars a month for thirty-six months.

Nash & Hodgson will sell next Saturday, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, four eligible building lots in Pitts street, a few squares below Napoleon avenue, and the next street toward the levee from St. Charles avenue.

We are under obligations to Captain Sweet, of Algiers, for a basket of choice and delicious strawberries grown in his garden. They are of a large size, and compare favorably with any strawberries which ripen so late in the season.

One of the most eminent lawyers of this city, known as the Nestor of the New Orleans bar, has subscribed for two hundred shares of the Calcasieu Sulphur and Mining Company since the books of subscription have been opened.

The J. G. Blackford, Opelousas packet, is an example of regularity. She clears to-day every Wednesday at five o'clock P. M. Captain W. Burton and Mr. J. C. Schmitt are managing the affairs of the Blackford admirably, and to the perfect satisfaction of her patrons.

The Baton Rouge packet, St. John, leaves at ten o'clock this morning and every Wednesday. On Saturday she leaves at five P. M. Captain Greathouse, by his courtesy, tact and liberality, has succeeded in almost monopolizing the coast business, and he is ably seconded by Mr. Comstock.

At the office of Colonel J. T. Tucker, general Southern agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, there may be seen a number of fine stereoscopic views of the route over the Pacific Railway, including the palisades, snow sheds, driving the golden spike, San Francisco, etc., which he will take pleasure in showing to all parties interested.

Colonel John F. Deane, who has been for some months suffering from one of the worst afflictions that can befall a man—the gradual loss of his eye-sight—sailed yesterday in the ship Constantia for Bremen. He is accompanied by Hon. Henry Heidenhain, and will visit Berlin for treatment that will, it is hoped, fully restore his vision and bring him back again to all the joys of life.

We learn from the Iverly Pioneer that Hon. B. L. Lynch, formerly Attorney General of the State, proposes to settle in that town. The Pioneer says: He will supply a need that has long been felt, viz: the want of an able Republican lawyer. The Colonel enjoys an enviable reputation as a clever and successful lawyer, and is well known as a sincere and energetic Republican. We cordially wish him every success.

There should have been a meeting of the Public School Board last night, on very important business. The meeting of the City Council, however, held in an adjoining room, proved more attractive to the members, and consequently not a sufficient number of directors to form a quorum were present in the School Board room at any one time. Those present adjourned to next Friday evening at eight o'clock.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call attention to the sale at auction, to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of four valuable lots of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situate on Laurel street; one of said lots forms the corner of Laurel street, in faubourg of West Bonigny, late parish of Jefferson, in this State. For full particulars, see advertisement.

THE WORKING GIRLS OF NEW YORK.

We are all familiar with the great dramatic appreciation of the man who lays his hand upon a woman save in the way of kindness. But he who receives her work at low prices, and then by process of plain swindling, leaves her to starve for lack of her pay, has had his immortality prolonged by means of a New York statute, which invites any new Shakespeare, or other sort of bard, to propitiate him in such fashion as may make the immortality safe. If Boker is available we should like to submit the statute in phrase intelligible to him, so that when the dramatic opportunity occurs he may outwork an inspiration adapted to the coming Woman's era. Here is the law:

He who employs a woman, and her hire withhold, of which some court doth punish condemnation, shall be seized.—If it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in such execution, and have him safely conveyed to the jail or debtors' prison of the county of New York, and commanding the jailor of said jail to keep the said defendant in said jail until the said defendant shall pay the said judgment, or be discharged according to law. But such imprisonment shall in no case extend beyond the period of five days.

This statute writ is what in old times lawyers called *capias ad satisfaciendum*, short *ca. sa.* It has been abolished in all the States, here in 1840. The working-girl world of New York, moving as all things, tangible or other, are said to move, that is, in a circle, or differently expressed, repeating themselves, has advanced back to the old civilization. There seems to be no other community so far on in this backward progress—even in the Empire State—owing to the absence of that progressive ingredient in the population that swindles females. But New York is ever observant of one care, which is, as she passes other cities in the race of wealth and numbers, to discard habits that are obsolete and excel examples that are foreign, putting aside "sweet simplicity" with the grin of a burglar, and outwitting French social art with the skill of a prodigy. We remember New York in her unsophisticated days, when, to a modest population of two hundred thousand, she cried hourly "all is well," from the cupola of her old City Hall, which could not be truthfully cried in the metropolis she now is, of original morals, a model religion unexceptionably preached, murder as a fine art, and an audacity, domestic in its origin, perpetually exercising itself in the largest individual freedom, and limiting all restraint to the community it enslaves.

Well will it be for New York and her working girls, if, in her backward progress, she overtake the good old times—"all times when blood traveled abroad safely in the old country stage, and morals were untempted at home by the seductions of vice—and when nothing could have seemed so remote or impossible to the dream of the legislator as "an act for the protection of female employees in the city of New York."

THE INDIANS IN THE WHITE HOUSE. The amenities of the White House are being extended to the chiefs of the Indian delegation, and more especially to him of the blotted caudal extremity—Spotted Tail—and the more euphoniously named Red Cloud. At their reception by the President, these red men made their usual speeches. They had come a long way, like birds in the air; they were poor; game was scarce in consequence of the white man's encroachment; the pale-faces had made war on them, but they were all for peace; they would like to become rich—have plenty of guns, horses, and big wigwams; they loved their Great Father; they were struck with wonder at the number of the pale-faces, and the work of their hands, and they were afraid that their accounts of them would not be believed when they returned to their warriors.

This, in substance, is the speech which every President hears, preceded and followed by a general hand-shaking, interspersed here and there with "ngs" of satisfaction. We were once present when a similar delegation was received by the lamented Lincoln. The President was evidently taken by surprise. The Indians sat in a semi-circle in front, and a number of distinguished men stood behind him. The President looked around a moment, and ordered a globe, such as is used in the schools, to be wheeled up in front of the red men. He proceeded to talk in Indian style:

"We pale faces," said he, "believe that the world on which we live is like this." Whereupon one of the children of the forest ingeniously reached forth his hand to examine the globe, which the President observing, quickly added:

"Without the legs—we believe it is like this without the legs. This is land and this is water. We get into a big canoe, and starting, say from here, go around the world and come back to the starting point. The eyes of the Indians did not follow the descriptive finger of the President, but were riveted on the legs of the globe. He stopped, asking why their attention was

so much diverted by the legs. The answer came from the interpreter:

"They wondered what kept the world from falling."

The inquiry was a natural one, but a proper answer puzzled even as wise a man as Lincoln. The by-standers stood waiting with a twinkle in their eyes, to see the Chief Magistrate of the nation tripped up with this simple question. Seconds seemed minutes, and the general smile was widening. The President looked around him, and his eye fell on Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, who stood behind him an unconcerned spectator. The President put his hand on his shoulder, and gently pushed him forward in front of the Indians, saying as he did so:

"Here is one of our wise men, who will tell you all about it."

Here the twinkle appeared in the eyes of the President, but disappeared from those of the professor. The latter, at first disconcerted at this brusque maneuver, in a few moments recovered sufficiently to make some sort of an answer to the leading question.

At the close of the professor's remarks one sagacious chief called White Bear made a speech. He was very apprehensive that his accounts of the power and magnificence of the Great Father would not be received as authentic when he returned to his people. He suggested, therefore, that he should be sent back to his people laden down with presents—"shining all over like a looking-glass"—to prove his statements concerning the Great Father.

The president asked if he would like to have anything else. Oh yes, he would like to have horses, a carriage and a big wig-wam like this, observed he looking around the east room in which he found himself. "I will tell you how we get these things, and how you may also have them."

The red man was all attention, demanding eagerly how he was to possess the coveted treasures. "Buy an ox," said the President, "and we will furnish you with a plow. Turn up the soil and plant corn, harvest your crop, sell and plant more. Keep on at this for several years, and you will have horses, carriage and a fine wig-wam."

The Indian regarded this as a huge and ill-timed presidential joke, for it involved what he utterly detested—work. A few days after this reception White Bear departed for the happy hunting grounds. Civilization was too much for him in a Washington hotel. One morning an over indulgence in sausage did the business, and he was gathered to his fathers.

EQUAL AND UNIFORM TAXATION.

Necessary and praiseworthy as the observance of rigid economy most undoubtedly is, in the present condition of our municipal affairs, it nevertheless, may not be inconsequent to realize the fact that, when in pursuance of this laudable principle it is believed necessary to attach great importance to matters involving but trifling donations to charitable and philanthropic institutions, the real cause necessitating the enforcement of this illiberal policy arises not so much from the generosity exhibited in that beneficent particular by the city, extravagant or wanton as that generosity may have been, as in the failure of those heretofore charged with the protection of the city's interests, to properly perform the duties of the offices which they were chosen to fill. For instance, it may not be uninteresting to the Administrator of Assessments to know the fact, that in the so-called lists of assessments furnished the Department of Public Accounts, and upon which the tax bills of the present year are based, many gross and seemingly most wanton errors have been discovered. These assessment rolls show clearly enough that while the cottage of the industrious mechanic and the shanty of the struggling laborer are assessed to their full value, and in many instances to more than their value, the palatial residences of the millionaires and the rows upon rows of stately structures owned by the rich and prosperous are passed very cheaply over.

When the same rate of assessment is applied to the rich and poor alike, the city will not only be able to pay its legitimate debts, but can also afford to be liberal in its generousities, and with a view to the speedy and certain attainment of these desired ends we would urge upon the Board of Administrators the necessity of a thorough and complete change in the manner and policy of making assessments. The REPUBLICAN is the representative and organ of all the people of this city, and it insists that the rich shall be taxed equally with the poor. "Equal and uniform taxation," is the principle which underlies our system of taxation. This principle, we demand, shall be properly and impartially enforced.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The brokers could hardly do less business than they did yesterday, and have any excuse for paying licenses and spending their time upon the street. Some of them have evidently gone deeply into the study of the law of late, and are qualified for a tolerably searching examination on the necessary concomitants and effects of writs of injunction, error and supersedeas. They have also, within a day or two, devoted considerable painful study to the question of damages, and are generally gradually making up their minds as to what the courts must decide in the great Slaughterhouse cases. Without this acquaintance with a few legal principles and rules, and something like a fair guess at the legal probabilities in the suits referred to, it is pretty difficult to understand how the brokers can make up their minds upon the chances of investments in Slaughterhouse. When this vexed question is settled, it may be that some of our financial friends will desert the carbetone for the temples of Themis. If they do, they may learn, if they don't acquire the information during the present Slaughterhouse fever—it is a relaxing fever—the force of the old bar toast, a toast that was always given in the country parishes of Louisiana at *and bellum* bar dinners: "The

Glorious Uncertainties of the Law."

The legal fraternity have always appreciated the point of the sentiment, and some of our brokers will thoroughly understand its force before the Slaughterhouse matter is finally shelved. How the courts will ultimately decide the questions involved no man knoweth, and some parties, now down in the month and depleted in pocket, may yet rejoice at the prosperous condition of the Slaughterhouse company under favorable judicial decisions. At present, however, the stock is not in favor on the street, and very few transactions take place of which it forms the basis. The bears control the market thoroughly, and feel very confident, apparently, of their ability to continue so to do. All parties look forward with great anxiety to the decision of Mr. Justice Bradley upon the injunction matter before him to-day. Whatever the decision may be, it is certain to notably affect the price of the stock. The bears expect great things from the damage suits filed by the butchers against the Slaughterhouse company, the city, and the parties to the issuance and enforcement of the last injunction. *Nous verrons.*

THE MOVEMENT IN SLAUGHTERHOUSE YESTERDAY.

At the close of the professor's remarks one sagacious chief called White Bear made a speech. He was very apprehensive that his accounts of the power and magnificence of the Great Father would not be received as authentic when he returned to his people. He suggested, therefore, that he should be sent back to his people laden down with presents—"shining all over like a looking-glass"—to prove his statements concerning the Great Father.

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NOTICE.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OFFICE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS, NEW ORLEANS, LA., JUNE 7, 1870. The Annual Examination of the Public Schools of New Orleans will take place as follows:

- Monday, June 13. SIXTH DISTRICT. Fifth Ward School—Laurel, between Valmont and Leontine streets. Fourth Ward—Robert, between Apollo and Bonaparte streets. Third Ward—Jersey, between Valence and Bordeaux streets. Plaquemine (colored)—Coliseum, between Valence and Bordeaux streets. Valence (colored)—Valence, between Camp and Chestnut streets. Second Ward—Marengo, between Live Oak and Magazine streets. Marengo (colored)—Marengo, between Pitt and Prytania streets. Delachaise (colored)—Delachaise Brick Yard, near Louisiana avenue. First Ward—Magazine street, near Tolelano.

- Tuesday, June 14. Live Oak, boys—Corner Constance and Ninth streets. Live Oak, girls—Corner Constance and Ninth streets. Franklin, boys and girls (colored)—Corner Dryades and Washington streets. Magnolia, boys—Corner Laurel and Philip streets. McDonogh, girls—Laurel, between Philip and First streets. Union, boys and girls (colored)—Corner Tulon and Josephine streets. Laurel Branch, boys and girls—St. Mary street near Rousseau.

- Wednesday, June 15. Magnolia, boys—Carondelet, between Philip and Jackson streets. Magnolia, girls—Carondelet, between Philip and Jackson streets. Keller, boys and girls—Magnolia street, opposite Keller Market. St. Andrew, boys and girls (colored)—St. Andrew street, near Keller Market. Chestnut, boys and girls—Felicity, between Chestnut and Camp streets. Jefferson, boys—Dryades, between Erato and Franklin streets. Webster, girls—Corner Dryades and Erato streets. Ohio Primary—Ohio, between St. Charles and Fry tania streets. Erato, boys and girls (colored)—Erato, between St. Charles and Prytania streets.

- Thursday, June 16. Jackson, boys—Corner Magazine and Terpsichore streets. Jackson, girls—Corner Magazine and Terpsichore streets. Paulding, boys and girls—Corner Constance and Gasimie streets. Marshall, boys—Church street, between Girod and Julia. Franklin, girls—St. Charles, between Girod and Julia streets. Franklin Branch—Carondelet street, between Girod and Lafayette. Howard, boys and girls (colored)—Corner Howard and Cypress streets. W. J. N. GUTHRIE, President.

- Friday, June 17. Fish, boys—Corner Franklin and Perdido streets. Fish, branch—Bassin street, between Perdido and Poydras. Madison, girls—Corner Prieur and Palmyra streets. Madison, branch—Corner Gasquet and Liberty streets. Gravier, boys and girls (colored)—No. 300 Gravier street. Perdido, girls (colored)—Perdido street, between Bolivar and Bertrand streets. Directors, boys and girls (colored)—Johnson street, between Perdido and Poydras. Mason, boys and girls (colored)—Common street near Genois.

- Saturday, June 18. Bienville, boys—corner Bienville and Robertson streets. Robertson, girls—corner Bienville and Robertson streets. Customhouse, boys (colored)—corner Customhouse and Robertson streets. Claiborne, boys—corner Claiborne and St. Peter streets. St. Ann, girls—St. Ann street, between Marais and Villere. Rampart, girls—Rampart, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets. Rampart, girls (colored)—Rampart, between St. Philip and Ursuline streets. St. Philip, boys—St. Philip, between Bourbon and Royal streets. Barracks, girls—Barracks street, between Burgundy and Dauphine.

- Sunday, June 19. Beaugrand, girls—Esplanade street, near Rampart. Chartres, boys and girls (colored)—Corner Chartres and Esplanade streets. Chalmette, boys—Corner Port and Cascaho. Desoto, girls—Mandeville street, between Love and Goodchildren. Spain, boys and girls (colored)—Spain street, between Love and Goodchildren. Washington, girls—Corner Moreau and Louis streets. Martilly, boys—Pauline street, between Royal and Chartres streets. Hancock, boys and girls—Levee, between Tricot and Delery streets.

- Monday, June 20. Bayou Road, girls—Bayou Road between Derbigny and Roman streets. Bayou Bridge, boys and girls—St. Johns Road near Bayou. Filmore, boys—Bagatelle street, between Morales and Goodchildren. Villere, boys and girls (colored)—Villere street, between Bourbon and St. Anthony. Girard, boys and girls (colored)—Girard street, between Mandeville and Marigny. Le Breton, boys and girls—Corner of Tonti and Onzaga streets. La Harpe, boys and girls (colored)—La Harpe street, between Roman and Prieur. Gently, boys and girls—Gently station, Ponchartrain, boys and girls—Columbia street, Milneburg.

- Tuesday, June 21. First and Fourth Districts Girls' High School—Grand street, between Jackson and Philip. Second and Third Districts Girls' High School—Cascaho street, between Frenchmen and Elysian Fields. Sixth District Girls' High School—Napoleon avenue, near Magazine street. Central High School (boys)—No. 39 Burgundy street. Parents, guardians, and all interested in the cause of public education, are respectfully invited to attend as above. The public schools will be closed for the current school year on Friday, the twenty-fourth instant. J. B. CARTEK, Superintendent Public Schools of New Orleans. N. T. KENDALL, Secretary. Sixth Division. BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER. BEST PROTECTION FROM FIRE. WON A GREAT VICTORY AT THE LATE FIRE ON CANAL STREET. AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM. A BEAUTIFUL SILVER MEDAL. At the Texas State Fair over Two Competitors. DAVID E. BRADLEY, General Southern Agent, No. 26 Carondelet street, New Orleans. Send for Circulars and apply for agencies.

L. A. GUILLIOTTE, Agent for New Orleans, No. 26 Carondelet street. Machines always on hand for sale. my23m eod

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

All information relative to the connections from Cairo to all points East and West, and all information as to the PULLMAN PALACE AND DINING CARS to San Francisco, via Chicago, given on application to JAMES T. TUCKER, General Agent Illinois Central Railroad, my25 1m 26 Carondelet street.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.

(NAME CHANGED FROM LOUISIANA STATE SEMINARY.)

BATON ROUGE LOUISIANA.

Founded and Supported by the State of Louisiana.

NINTH SESSION.

Now in progress, will close last Wednesday in June, 1870. The next session will begin first Monday in September next, and will continue two months.

ACADEMIC BOARD.

Consists of a full corps of able instructors in all branches of Literature and Science usually taught in the best colleges and universities.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Embraces a Preparatory and an Academic Department, a Law School, a School of Agriculture, a School of Civil Engineering and a Commercial School.

LIBRARY, APPARATUS AND CABINETS.

Well selected and valuable. The Geological and Mineralogical Cabinets, etc., the largest and most complete in the South, embracing the extensive collections of the Geological Survey of Louisiana, and the Cabinets of the Topographical, Geological and Botanical Survey of Louisiana.

Granted to Cadets not under fifteen years of age, who know Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography.

EXPENSES.

Of every kind, except clothing, for ten months, \$300; \$200 payable in advance, balance February, to be accepted draft, at small per cent., for six months. Payments may be made through the Canal or Citizens Bank.

DISCIPLINE.

Military, with daily drill. A battery of four guns will be organized, and the students will be drilled in the use of arms, and to be had at the institution at a cost of twenty-five dollars per year.

Office of the University in New Orleans, at Swarth and O. A. 19 Dauphine street.

THE ECONOMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS.

138 GRAVIER STREET. PRESIDENT, J. B. GUTHRIE. SECRETARY, J. G. GAINES. TRUSTEES: J. G. GAINES, JULIUS WEIN, J. C. MORAN, W. H. HOLMES, J. G. WALTON, W. M. HOLMES, LOUIS SCHNEIDER, J. B. BLAFFER, W. J. N. GUTHRIE, DR. JULES POST, MEDICAL EXAMINER.

Entrance Fee, \$10, or \$15 and an assessment of \$1 per week, are strictly demanded. For particulars call at the office. my25 1m

CALCASIEU SULPHUR AND MINING COMPANY OF LOUISIANA.

Books of Subscription for the remainder of the Shares of the Capital Stock of this Company have been opened, in accordance with resolutions of the Board of Directors, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 15 Carondelet street.

The terms of subscription are five per centum, cash, at the time of subscribing; five per centum payable on the third day of May, 1870, and the balance in installments as called for by the Board of Directors, but not often than once in thirty days, and not more than ten dollars per share shall be called for at one time, in accordance with article fourth of the Charter.

ALEX. BONNEVAL, Treasurer.

QUARANTINE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1865, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall, upon his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declare any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of the act aforesaid, I, issue this proclamation, and declare the place hereafter named to be an infected place, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews and passengers, and cargoes, arriving from such place, or having touched or stopped at any of them, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health, to take effect from and after the FIFTH DAY OF JUNE, 1870. Any violation of the quarantine laws, as here proclaimed, will be severely punished.

The places which are hereby declared infected as aforesaid are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Minto bay, on the Island of Jamaica; San Juan, Pinar del Rio, on the Island of St. Domingo; the Island of Puerto Thomas, Martinique and Guadaloupe; Campechy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; San Blas, San Blas and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, Island of Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro, Para and Cayenne, in South America; and Nassau, New Providence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this thirty-third day of May, 1870, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana. GEO. E. BOYER, Secretary of State. my25

FOR LADIES ONLY.

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

For sale at No. 21 Baronne street; Mrs. McJannet, dressmaker; No. 25 Elysian Field street; corner of Magazine street, up stairs; a lady will be found in attendance at the above places. Also, for sale at the following stores, viz: K. Finlay's corner Canal and Julia streets; J. Harber, No. 163 Grand street; Ball, Lyon, and corner of Canal and Magazine streets; E. Brand, corner of Magazine and St. Andrew streets; Neuter, corner of Magazine and Josephine streets; and J. Matinge, corner of Magazine and Napoleon streets, Jefferson City.

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

Has received, by late arrivals, a fresh supply of the above Pianos, American and French, for sale at low prices. Pianos taken in exchange. Repairing and Tuning done at the shortest notice. my15 2m 2dp

McKENNA'S SODA SALOONS.

No. 68 Camp Street, Opposite Commercial Place, and No. 619 Magazine Street, near Jackson Street.

Mc. B. McKenna has the pleasure to inform his patrons of the Fourth District, that he has opened a Soda Saloon on Camp street, near Jackson street, for the sale of McKenna's Soda Water, and other refreshing beverages. The Soda Saloon on Camp street will be conducted as follows: In both establishments PASTRY of the choicest kind and finest material will always be supplied. Also, ICE CREAMS, American and French, of the best quality, and of the most delicious flavor, and of the most delicate and palatable. McKenna's Soda Water, is a refreshing beverage, and is well adapted for ladies' use. McKenna's Soda Water, is a refreshing beverage, and is well adapted for ladies' use. McKenna's Soda Water, is a refreshing beverage, and is well adapted for ladies' use.

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