

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 9, 1870.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY REPUBLICAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

May be had of the following dealers: George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice. A. Simon, 94 Exchange Alley. J. C. Haley, 19 Commercial Place. C. G. D. Holla, 61 Exchange Place.

James E. 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 English streets, Third District.

W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street. There will be a special meeting of the Public School Board this evening, at eight o'clock.

The New York mail due at two o'clock yesterday morning, did not arrive, and all mails due here at noon yesterday, failed beyond Canton.

Do not forget the sale of four eligible building lots on Pitts street, Sixth District, by Nash & Hodgson, at St. Charles Auction Exchange, next Saturday.

Already Mr. J. A. Alston has made several sales of cheap building lots on long credits to frugal colored men, who are anxious to secure for themselves a home.

By a dispatch from Captain Bassett, we learn that the Red River packet Bradish Johnson will be in to-day and ready to leave on her schedule time to-morrow.

There was some experimenting yesterday on the endless rope enterprise, recently put up on the Carrollton railroad, in Carrollton. No positive opinion can yet be given as to the success of the experiment.

The Union Coffeehouse, near the Mechanics' Institute, presented a rather deplorable appearance yesterday after the fire of the night previous. It was converted to a cold water establishment.

With full faith in the efficiency of Surveyor Bell, we may safely announce that there will be no overflow this year, and it will be safe to invest in lots between Claiborne street and the lake at ruling prices.

Customhouse Inspectors Hutchinson and Stewart have seized, on board the American schooner Lucy Williston, from Havana, ten boxes cigars and fifty rolls of cigarettes, found concealed in the aft of the run.

The Michigan Central Railroad, Great Western, Michigan Southern and Lake Shore railroads have reduced their fair to twenty dollars between Chicago and New York, and twenty-one dollars and a quarter to Boston.

J. J. Alston, No. 32 Carondelet street, will sell to colored people one hundred and fifty lots of ground on Clay avenue, on easy terms and long credit—twenty dollars cash, and five dollars per month for thirty-six months.

The building occupied by Danziger as a dry goods house, on Canal street, near Dauphine, is in course of demolition, and on its ruins will rise an imposing structure. Canal street will in time be beautified by elegant dry goods palaces.

Mr. J. H. Wilson, the famous dry goods dealer, proposes to claim a suspension of his rent during the blockade of Canal street by building operations near him. He ought not to ask this, as his small profits still induce him to take sales, notwithstanding the blockade.

That reliable and favorite Louisville packet Indiana, Captain Kube Neal, is off to-day from foot of Gravier street. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Charles Miller is recovering from the severe attack of rheumatism with which he has been suffering, and during which time Mr. Elliott Miller has been officiating in the office of the Indiana.

In the United States District Court, at Philadelphia, Colonel Lewis I. Sherman and William T. Grover have been sentenced to two years hard labor in the Penitentiary, for counterfeiting bear stamps. Sherman was at one time chief of the secret service in Philadelphia. The sentence was reduced because both parties had been used as State witnesses.

The Chicago Evening Post of the twenty-eighth ultimo, contains a notice of a decree of divorce granted in the courts of that city, in the case of Mary A. Washington vs. E. K. Washington. Our readers will remember that a suit for divorce lagged in our State courts for several years, and was finally decided in January last against the plaintiff—the laws of Louisiana not admitting as ground for divorce the main plea of the lady.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure, yesterday, of meeting Mr. F. P. Stief, of the great piano manufacturing house of Charles M. Stief, Baltimore, Maryland, who visits our city on business. The pianos manufactured by Mr. Stief have a very high reputation all through the Middle States, and are fast gaining ground further South, to the climate of which section they are particularly adapted. Recommended by such authority as Stokrah, Mrs. Richings, General Robert E. Lee, etc., the instruments must be first-class, and we recommend our readers to examine them.

A SPECIMEN OF WHAT STERN'S FERTILIZER WILL DO.—Any visitor to the Jackson Square will find near St. Ann street gate a giant cotton plant, which is already in full bloom, although the cotton plant in our fields are not yet knee high. This plant bore a crop of good cotton last year, and after lying all winter, now bids fair to yield another crop at the return of each autumn; in fact, it appears to have changed its nature and to have become one of the permanent trees of the square. The question naturally arises as to the species of this specimen. But the gardener tells that it is the same as that grown all over the South. How, then, did it survive the frost of the winter? No one can tell, unless the Stern's Fertilizer, which has been freely used around it, has preserved it, and, indeed, the gardener positively asserts this to be the fact. This is a very important matter, and we advise our readers to look into it. What a change would this work in the cultivation of our great staple!

STAMPSHIP FOR THE GRAIN TRADE. The fact begins to become patent that we shall, in a very few years, depend entirely upon steam as a motive power for our principal sea-going vessels. But very little success has been met in the attempt to carry grain from here to Europe by rail, and considerable quantities of cotton are sent by steamers; doubtless, there would be much more were there more available tonnage offering. But we have already a good share of the cotton carrying business, which may possibly be retained without any immediate extra exertions. But the vast grain trade is yet in its infancy here, and can not be built up in opposition to the Northern competing lines, unless some energy is infused in the European carrying trade. All calculations based upon the commerce of the Mississippi, between here and the Balize, should be based upon the hypothesis that within the next two or three years most of our sea-going vessels will be propelled by steam, and will hence be independent of the extensions of towboat companies.

So well is this understood and appreciated in the Northwest, that the announcement that two screw steamers are being built at Liverpool, for the New Orleans trade, is hailed with delight by the sagacious men of that section. Among others, the St. Louis Democrat, a paper ever true and energetic in advocating everything for the public good, commends the proposed movement, and says it is the wisest thing New Orleans has done in a century.

The two boats, which have been already begun, are to be called the one the St. Louis, and the other the Crescent City. Following out this idea, the Democrat proposes the formation of a grand steamship line to be called "The Mississippi Valley Ocean Steamship Company," twenty or more vessels, named after the cities interested in the upholding of this great interest, such as New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, Cairo, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Quincy, St. Paul, Ottawa, etc. To such a scheme every merchant in the Mississippi Valley should become a subscriber, for if dividends on the stock were not immediately forthcoming, the money would come back in the enhanced energy imparted to their business. It is possible to build up a trade with grain as a basis of export, and hardware, queensware, railroad iron, steel, etc., for imports, which would place a larger business than has ever been done here in cotton in a secondary position in many respects.

The chief difficulty that has met those who have invested money in our grain elevator, and in the river barges, has been a want of sea-going tonnage to respond to the increased demand. Most of the ships that come here have orders to load with cotton. The grain interest has not yet attracted that attention which its importance deserves. And success will be possible only by adopting the necessary means to the end. This means that the ships employed must be propelled by steam, as with sails alone the opposition of the Northern cities, with their well organized lines, can not be overcome.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS. Now that the sessions of the United States Courts in New Orleans are drawing to a close, it is no more than just to notice the immense amount of labor that has been performed there, especially of late, by the eminent gentlemen who have occupied the bench of that tribunal. Few, if any, of the District Judges of the United States have had a more laborious position than Judge Durell, since the re-opening of the United States Courts in Louisiana. Until recently he has been the sole judge for what, under a different system of the division of the labor of the bench, would constitute six courts—the common law, admiralty and bankrupt courts in the District Court, and the equity, common law and criminal courts in the Circuit Court. The press of business has been enormous, and he has, with rare ability, judgment, zeal and learning, acquitted himself successfully in his difficult position—a position much more arduous and delicate than could be appreciated duly by one not accustomed to continual observation of the trying routine of the United States Courts for several years past.

On the arrival of Judge Woods, of the Circuit Bench, to take a position vacant from a date anterior to the war, he found a vast accumulation of cases awaiting his adjudication, involving matters of the utmost importance, with reference to the legal questions involved and the amounts of money at stake. These were appeals arising out of the legislation created with reference to the rebellion, were more or less novel. They have included confiscation, admiralty, bankruptcy, internal revenue, customs, chancery, what are known as "civil rights" matters, and cases arising from violations of the acts prescribing non-intercourse with districts in insurrection. So numerous were these cases, brought up from the lower court, that Judge Woods at once concluded to give the preference to them over the original suits, in order to clear the docket as far as possible of work that could only be performed by a circuit judge or justice of the Supreme Court. In this endeavor Judge Woods, by the most diligent attention to business on and off the bench, and by holding the bar with a firm hand to its work, has had a success that must be as gratifying to him as it has been satisfactory to the legal profession and suitors. His numerous decisions have covered many nice and difficult points of law, and in matters of practice he has taught some of our learned pundits a few lessons that will doubtless benefit their clients hereafter. Upon the bench he has been dignified, affable and acute, and has won the respect of those who had the pleasure to appear before him.

Later the bench of the Circuit Court has been honored by the presence of Mr. Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court. A ripe lawyer and scholar, he proves an

able jurist and accomplished Judge. His opinions are perspicuous, logical and learned, and while they are delivered with becoming dignity, are marked with no disagreeable dogmatism, and have attracted the most respectful attention from leading members of the bar. Indeed, since Justice Bradley's arrival the United States Circuit Court room has been every day crowded by the legal profession.

One thing especially noticeable in the decisions and rulings of our new United States Judge, is the care they have taken to enforce and protect the legitimate influence of the peculiar practice of Louisiana in the federal courts. This is highly pleasing to our bar, and will operate effectively to the preservation of the civil law practice in this State. Altogether, we have been very much favored in the selection of our new United States Judges.

GRAVE CHARGES. We yesterday published a protest, written and signed by Captain William George, one of the Police Commissioners, against the promotion of Sergeant James Gibney to the position of captain of the Metropolitan Police. The protest contains a number of very serious charges, as well against the Police Commissioners who voted for Gibney as against the new appointee himself. Some of the charges affect the members of the Police Board, and some attack the character and antecedents of Gibney. One of the charges against the latter—that he participated in the riot of July 30, 1866, and then "led on his squad of men to murder, in cold blood, those unarmed martyrs and defenders of equal rights"—we think, and the public think, demands an investigation. We do not know Gibney. We have never heard of him before his recent promotion to a captaincy of police, and therefore can have no feelings for or against him. But if he was on the Monroe police at the time of the massacre at Mechanics' Institute, and can not prove satisfactorily and conclusively that he exerted his utmost powers to prevent the murder of Dostie, Henderson, Loup and Horton, he should be immediately dismissed the police. The fact that the Piqueuse speaks of him as "one of the most capable, honest and efficient police officers of New Orleans," is a very suspicious circumstance, and is evidence against the man it is intended to benefit. We hope Captain Gibney is able to disprove this charge of Captain George. It certainly should not be passed by in silence. We want no murderers on the police, particularly such as were the tools of Monroe in the bloody riot of July, 1866.

ON CARONDELET STREET. The position of Slaughterhouse before the courts absorbed the entire attention of the street yesterday. Some sales were effected, but here and there it was evident that they were "between friends." The United States Courtroom was crowded. The butchers were out in force, and a considerable number of brokers were also in attendance. Bulls and bears, the patrons of both, the holders of Slaughterhouse stock and the great public of meat consumers waited with eagerness for the decision of the court. Throughout the whole city an intense interest was everywhere manifested, and it will continue to exist until the questions at issue are so settled that the markets can be regularly supplied. A decision yesterday was impossible, owing to the pressure of other business having precedence on the docket of the Circuit Court. Meantime the postponement, or something else not apparent to ordinary observers, sent the stock up from a point to a point and a half, so that the stock stood firm at past four o'clock at from \$24 to \$24 50, against \$23 Tuesday evening.

The butchers' attorneys as amici curiae, have moved, in the Eighth District Court, to have the late injunction, that has raised this dreadful potholer o'er our heads, quashed, annulled, set aside and declared to be naught. This matter will come up Friday; and, of course, Carondelet street will have to keep its express messengers well in hand for that day's denouement. Should the object of the movers be gained, but we will not dwell on that view of the subject. Should the Slaughterhouse Company succeed, the stock will waft upward as delightfully as any kite that ever flew. Meanwhile, on all sides, patience and perseverance, constancy and courage, will be commendable virtues worthy of practice on all sides, and he who has a first rate bank account will be able to practice them most comfortably.

We erred in our last Carondelet street article in reporting 50 shares of Slaughterhouse sold, deliverable yesterday, at \$23 50. The figure was \$23, and the stock was so delivered. Up to a late hour yesterday, little or nothing was done in Slaughterhouse. The following sales were reported as having taken place between two and three o'clock: 100 shares at \$23 50; 200 at \$24; 500 at \$23 50; 100 at \$23 75; 100 at \$24 25, and 100 at \$23 62 1/2. The foregoing are given in the order in which the sales are said to have occurred. At half-past three 100 shares were disposed of at \$24, and at about the same time 50 at the same price. At four o'clock 51 shares brought \$24 50.

We can report no sales of Valley Levee, but the market for this stock is evidently drooping a good deal. Ship Island can not be quoted at above 75 cents, 250 shares having been sold at about four o'clock at that figure. Three shares of Mexican Gulf Canal stock were sold for \$150 per share. Metropolitan warrants (new) are still improving. Lots of \$3000, \$1500, \$3000, \$1000 and \$1500 changed hands at 96 1/2. The first two parcels named were purchased yesterday at 96 1/2. \$2000 in new State warrants brought 88 cents.

We were guilty of a lapsus penne the other day in referring to the Loan and Pledge Association as the Loan and Fund Association. We stated that stock in this corporation was held at \$34. The same lot is now offered at \$35 50. The deservedly high reputation and financial soundness of the able managers of this institution ought to carry the stock to a much higher figure. The parties exerting a controlling influence in its affairs are well

known on the street, and in the community. In the official report of the proceedings of the City Council, published in this morning's REPUBLICAN, will be found Administrator Shaw's report on the subject of city money. He recommends that the city government should give up the classification of the various issues, as expensive and of doubtful benefit, and that the city money which has been presented as a part of the floating debt be placed upon the statement of debt without discrimination as to issues. This is but fair to the public. The money has been received indiscriminately by the people. The honor of the city is staked on the redemption of the whole. Whatever legal technicalities may be involved, the city has had the benefit of the issues, our population took and used them as money, and refusal to pay any part would be as near repudiation as it is possible to come. Mr. Shaw's suggestion is absolutely correct, and deserves the hearty support of the other administrators.

A bill bewails the condition of the street as follows: BROWN'S CORNER, CARONDELET STREET, June 8, 1870. Dear Mr. Editor: It is well understood that bulls have the privilege of relieving their surplus bile by blowing their own horns whenever a public body, and in a therefore tempted, this morning to act in a manner that is a blot from this corner (where bulls and bears do congregate) on the subject of our grievances, and anything else in general and particular. First, I pour my complaints into your ear against the inhumanity of the way in which we have suffered indiscriminate slaughter in the last few days. We made a bully fight of it over Ship Island stock, but notwithstanding our earnest and pathetic exercises, the plagued stuff would go down. If that selectible myth known as the company, would allow their canals as rapidly as the stock goes down, the old Mississippi would have been flanked long ago, and our rear would have been ornamented with a forest of dead trees. Strange, how coolly the old fellow takes it. Notwithstanding our best efforts to bull Ship Island in the channel, and evidently believes, notwithstanding our numerous assertions to the contrary, that every robust crowbar, which punctures his banks, is a more dangerous excavator of new channels than the most powerful machinery for us, everything and everybody else seems to believe likewise.

Next comes the Slaughterhouse muddle, with its various conditions, manumissions and quo warrants, and all sorts of things, enough to turn the well poised heads of all the lawyers in Christendom, much less our poor bulls. First we see it and then we don't—some spirited limb of the law comes down whack with a new style of injunction or mandamus, which is bound to cover the case and sweep the bears out entirely. Our bulls go up, and forthwith we invest our money in the new style of injunction or mandamus, which is bound to cover the case and sweep the bears out entirely. Our bulls go up, and forthwith we invest our money in the new style of injunction or mandamus, which is bound to cover the case and sweep the bears out entirely.

Now, Mr. Editor, what shall we do this hot weather? It is decidedly fly time with us, and we even give a chance to the paw dirt and below our feet, and the style of our bovine kindred over the warring banks of Ship Island levees, that are to be, or to quietly assemble and ventilate our grievances, and our sorrow and our complaint, or otherwise we are bound to be triumphant. Yours truly, TAURUS.

Internal Revenue Re-Union. There was a pleasant gathering of Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue at the office of Assessor Joubert on Tuesday last, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. They were called together by the Hon. S. J. Conklin, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, for the purpose of comparing notes upon the annual assessment, which having been done, they were addressed by the Supervisor upon various topics of interest connected with the service in the First District, and, in closing, he gave it as his opinion that the per cent of increase in collections for the year of service of the present officers of internal revenue in this State, to wit: From May 1, 1869, to April 30, 1870, to be greater than that of any other State in the Union; he stated the increase from May 1, 1869, to April 30, 1870, over the corresponding months of 1868 and 1869 to be as follows: First District.—B. F. Joubert, Assessor, and S. A. Stockdale, Collector, on collections, sixty-eight per cent.

Increase of annual assessment of 1870 over that of 1869, forty-nine per cent. Second District.—A. Underwood, Assessor, and John S. Chapman, Collector, increase of collections eighty-six per cent.

Increase of annual assessment of 1870 over that of 1869, sixty-six per cent. He was unable to give the increase in the Third District, as complete returns had not been received at his office. The gratifying exhibit made is mainly due to the honest and diligent efforts of the revenue officers appointed by the present administration, and to none more so than Supervisor Conklin, who has been untiring in his efforts to stimulate the officers in his district to renewed efforts to increase the revenues, and has himself set an example of industry and entire devotedness to the interests of the revenue service that has won him the confidence and esteem, not only of his subordinates, but of all good citizens who have been cognizant of his labors.

In the evening of the same day there was also a gathering of the deputy collectors of the First District, headed by their chief, Collector Stockdale, at the office of the Supervisor, where, we are informed, a general discussion of revenue matters was had, and "good bys" exchanged with the Supervisor, who left for Washington yesterday, and does not expect to return until the middle or last of September.

The Great Republic clears to-day for St. Louis and away. Captain Donaldson, to whose fame little can be added, is in command of this little steamer, and in her office are those gentlemen, unsurpassed in their departments, Messrs. Atkinson, Hurd, Floyd and Adams. A great steamer should have a great crew, and in this case the "bill is filled."

To promote your health throw off the cares of business for a day or two and visit watering places. But if you have not time take a daily drive to the New Lake End over the shell road.

The report of the Jewish massacre at Roumania is not confirmed by official dispatches, and no tidings have been received concerning it by Wolff's Continental Telegraph Company.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. OFFICE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS, City of New Orleans, New Orleans, La., 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 Baronne streets. Third Ward—Jersey, between Valence and Bordeaux streets. Plaquemine (colored)—Ouilseum, between Valence and Bordeaux streets. Second Ward—Marengo, between Live Oak and Magazine streets. Marengo (colored)—Marengo, between Pitt and Prytanee streets. Delachaise (colored)—Delachaise Brick Yard, near Louisiana avenue. First Ward—Magazine street, near Toledano.

Tuesday, June 14. Live Oak, boys—Corner Constance and Ninth streets. Live Oak, girls—Corner Constance and Ninth streets. Dryades, boys and girls (colored)—Corner Dryades and Washington streets. Laurel, boys—Corner Laurel and Philip streets. McDonogh, girls—Laurel, between Philip and First streets. Fulton, boys and girls (colored)—Corner Fulton and Jesup 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 Tonia streets. New Orleans, boys—Erato and Erato streets. Ohio Primary—Ohio, between St. Charles and Prytanee streets. Erato, boys and girls (colored)—Erato, between St. Charles and Prytanee streets.

Thursday, June 16. Jackson, boys—Corner Magazine and Tersiophore streets. Jackson, girls—Corner Magazine and Tersiophore streets. Panding, boys and girls—Corner Constance and Galenee streets. Marshall, boys—Church street, between Girod and Julia streets. Franklin, girls—St. Charles, between Girod and Julia streets. Franklin Branch—Carondelet street, between Girod and Julia streets. Howard, boys and girls (colored)—Corner Howard and Cypress streets. Vallette, boys and girls (colored)—Vallette street, Fifth District.

Friday, June 17. Fisk, boys—Corner Franklin and Perdido streets. Fisk, girls—Basin street, between Perdido and Perdido streets. Madison, girls—Corner Priere and Palmira 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. Johnson, boys and girls (colored)—Johnson street, between Perdido and Fogarty streets. Mason, boys and girls (colored)—Common street, near Genesee.

Monday, June 20. 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 streets. Rampart, girls—Rampart, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets.

St. Philip, boys—St. Philip, between Bourbon and Royal streets. Barracks, girls—Barracks street, between Burgundy and Dauphine. Tuesday, June 21. Beuregard, girls—Esplanade street, near Rampart. Chartres, boys and girls (colored)—Corner Chartres and Bienville streets. Chalmette, boys—Corner Fort and Cascahe streets. Debotto, girls—Mandeville street, between Love and Goodchildren streets. Spain, boys and girls (colored)—Spain street, between Love and Goodchildren streets. Washington, girls—Corner Moreau and Orleans streets. McCarthy, boys—Palline street, between Royal and Chartres streets. Sirocco, boys and girls—Lavee, between Tricon and Delery streets.

Wednesday, June 22. Bayou Road, girls—Bayou Road between Derbigny and Roman streets. Bayou Bridge, boys and girls—St. Johns Road near the Bayou. Villere, boys—Bagatelle street, between Morales and Goodchildren streets. Villere, boys and girls (colored)—Villere street, between Bourbon and St. Anthony streets. Girard, boys and girls (colored)—Girard street, between Bourbon and Marigny streets. Le Breton, boys and girls—Corner of Tont and Onaga streets. La Harpe, boys and girls (colored)—La Harpe street, between Roman and Priere streets. Genly, boys and girls—Genly street. Ponchartrain, boys and girls—Columbia street, Milneburg.

Thursday, June 23. First and Fourth Districts Girls' High School—Chestnut street, between Jackson and Phillip streets. Second and Third Districts Girls' High School—Cassette 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. CARTER, Superintendent Public Schools of New Orleans, Sixth Division. N. T. KENDALL, Secretary. 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. 28 Carondelet street, New Orleans. Send for Circulars and apply for agencies. L. A. GULLIOTTE, Agent for New Orleans, No. 28 Carondelet street. Machines always on hand for sale. m29m eod

FURNISHED HOUSE ON PRYTANIA STREET. For Rent During the Summer. A handsomely furnished house, containing six rooms, kitchen, etc., situated in one of the best neighborhoods on Prytania street, in the First District, will be rented from the first of June to the first of October, at \$80 per month. Address Gleason, No. 99, New Orleans Postoffice. m14 20p

NOTICE. 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, m27 1m 28 Carondelet street.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, (NAME CHANGED FROM LOUISIANA STATE SEMINARY.) BAYOU ROUGE LOUISIANA. Founded and Supported by the State of Louisiana. NINTH SESSION. Now in progress, will close last Wednesday in June, the next session will begin first Monday in September next, and will continue ten 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, including a Literary, Scientific and Optional Course, a Special 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 late Colonel Walter, of Mississippi, and the Institute of a complete Geological, Geological and Botanical survey of Louisiana.

ADMISSION. 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; \$500 payable in advance, balance February 1st, by accepted draft, at eight per cent., for ninety days. Tuition free, and all other expenses, such as board and clothing, at any time during the session, and charged from date of entrance. DISCIPLINE. Military, with daily drill. A battery of four guns will be formed, for instruction in Artillery. Uniform of Cadet—Cadet—grey cloth, to be had at the Institute at a cost of twenty-five dollars per suit. For further information address D. E. BOYD, Superintendent, Bayou Rouge, Louisiana.

MAY 1, 1870. Office of the University in New Orleans, at Swarbrick & Co.'s, 59 Camp street. "Until the rebuilding of the College edifice, lately destroyed by fire, near Alexandria, the Institute will temporarily locate at the Hotel de la Paix, in the Dead and Dumb Asylum. Location very healthy, and accommodations ample for a large number of cadets. Number this session, one hundred and seventy. m17 1y

THE ECONOMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS. 133 GRAVIER STREET. LOUIS SCHNEIDER, PRESIDENT. J. B. GUTHRIE, SECRETARY. TRUSTEES: J. G. GAINES, J. L. WEAVER, J. C. MORRIS, W. G. ROBINSON, J. G. WALTON, W. H. HOLCOMBE, G. G. BLAYLOCK, W. VAN NORDEN, W. B. GUTHRIE.

Dr. JULES FONT, Medical Examiner. Entrance Fee \$10. An assessment of \$1 25 upon the death of a member. For particulars call at the office. m29 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. 13 Carondelet street. The terms of subscription are five per centum, cash, at the time of subscribing; five per centum payable on the thirtieth day of July, 1870, and thereafter 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. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, May 23, 1870. WHEREAS, an act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1858, entitled "An act to regulate quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places.

And whereas, in pursuance of the provision of the act aforesaid, I issue this, my proclamation, and declare the places hereinafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews and passengers, and cargoes, arriving from such place, or having touched or stopped at any of the same, 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, here proclaimed, will be severely punished.

The places which are hereby declared infected as aforesaid are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Caracas, St. Jago, all on the island of Cuba; Porto Rico, and Matanzas, in the island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port-au-Prince on the island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadalupe; Campeachy in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros, and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Lagayras, Islands of Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro, 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. m25

McKENNA'S SODA SALOONS. No. 68 Camp Street, Opposite Commercial Place, and No. 629 Magazine Street, near Jackson Street. Mr. B. McKenna has the pleasure to inform his patrons of the Fourth District that he has opened a Soda Water Saloon, near Jackson street, at the corner of Camp street, and that the Soda Saloon on Camp street will be conducted as before. In both establishments PANTRY of the choicest kind of delicacies will be supplied. Also ICE CREAMS, etc. Parties desiring to have their orders at either of the saloons, can leave their orders at either of the saloons. B. MCKENNA, Proprietor. m27 3m

A CARD. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, May 12, 1870. John Davidson, Esq., President Mutual Aid and Beneficial Life Insurance Association of Louisiana. DEAR SIR—Heretofore I acknowledge in behalf of Mrs. LENA SCHARFFER to have received on the twelfth day of May, 1870, the sum of Twenty-Four Hundred and Thirty-Five Dollars, being the amount due on Life Policy upon the life of my deceased husband, Lawrence Scharffer, who died in this city on the sixteenth day of March, 1870. Accept my thanks for prompt payment. Very respectfully, J. H. KELLER, Office—110 Gravier street. m25 11 22p

A CARD. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, May 12, 1870. John Davidson, Esq., President Mutual Aid and Beneficial Life Insurance Association of Louisiana. DEAR SIR—I hereby acknowledge to have received the sum of twenty-seven hundred and fifty-four dollars, being the amount due on Life Policy upon the life of my deceased husband, Jacob Klein, who died in this city on the thirteenth of March, 1870. The great benefits offered by your association certainly merit the attention of all who have not become members. Yours respectfully, CATHERINE KLEIN, 146 11 22p Corner Camp and Malpoune streets.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT. BANQUETTES, CARRIAGE WAYS, BASEMENT AND WAREHOUSE FLOORS, CEMENTERY AND GARDEN WALKS, SCHOOL YARDS, ETC. JAMES T. TUCKER, General Agent Illinois Central Railroad, m27 1m 28 Carondelet street.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, (NAME CHANGED FROM LOUISIANA STATE SEMINARY.) BAYOU ROUGE LOUISIANA. Founded and Supported by the State of Louisiana. NINTH SESSION. Now in progress, will close last Wednesday in June, the next session will begin first Monday in September next, and will continue ten 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, including a Literary, Scientific and Optional Course, a Special 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 late Colonel Walter, of Mississippi, and the Institute of a complete Geological, Geological and Botanical survey of Louisiana.

ADMISSION. 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; \$500 payable in advance, balance February 1st, by accepted draft, at eight per cent., for ninety days. Tuition free, and all other expenses, such as board and clothing, at any time during the session, and charged from date of entrance. DISCIPLINE. Military, with daily drill. A battery of four guns will be formed, for instruction in Artillery. Uniform of Cadet—Cadet—grey cloth, to be had at the Institute at a cost of twenty-five dollars per suit. For further information address D. E. BOYD, Superintendent, Bayou Rouge, Louisiana.

MAY 1, 1870. Office of the University in New Orleans, at Swarbrick & Co.'s, 59 Camp street. "Until the rebuilding of the College edifice, lately destroyed by fire, near Alexandria, the Institute will temporarily locate at the Hotel de la Paix, in the Dead and Dumb Asylum. Location very healthy, and accommodations ample for a large number of cadets. Number this session, one hundred and seventy. m17 1y

THE ECONOMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS. 133 GRAVIER STREET. LOUIS SCHNEIDER, PRESIDENT. J. B. GUTHRIE, SECRETARY. TRUSTEES: J. G. GAINES, J. L. WEAVER, J. C. MORRIS, W. G. ROBINSON, J. G. WALTON, W. H. HOLCOMBE, G. G. BLAYLOCK, W. VAN NORDEN, W. B. GUTHRIE.

Dr. JULES FONT, Medical Examiner. Entrance Fee \$10. An assessment of \$1 25 upon the death of a member. For particulars call at the office. m29 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. 13 Carondelet street. The terms of subscription are five per centum, cash, at the time of subscribing; five per centum payable on the thirtieth day of July, 1870, and thereafter 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. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, May 23, 1870. WHEREAS, an act of the Legislature,