

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 15, 1876. 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. C. G. Haley, 19 Commercial place. C. G. D. Hollis, 61 Exchange Place. James Smith, Foot-hoartrain 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.

Another shower yesterday afternoon rendered the atmosphere quite comfortable. Major General Hugh J. Campbell will lecture at Straight University this evening, on "Common Schools."

Captain Bosworth's company of Louisiana State Militia passed up Camp street at a late hour last night, and complimented the REPUBLICAN with hearty cheers.

An attempt was made last week to kidnap the child of Mrs. McFarland-Richardson, but it did not prove successful. McFarland instigated the effort.

Messrs. Louis Stern & Brothers, No. 16 Chartres street, will sell to-day at ten o'clock, one thousand cases boots, shoes and brogans, adapted to the city and country trade.

Benefit of Mr. George Kesler, machinist of the Academy of Music, this evening, when the Excelsior Serenaders and numerous professionals and amateurs will give a magnificent entertainment.

Captain Burdett, agent of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, dispatches the Shark and barges for St. Louis this evening. The Bee and barges will follow on Friday.

The semi-weekly Baton Rouge packet St. John is off at ten this morning. No opportunity should be missed of making a pleasure trip on the St. John. Captain Greenhouse and Mr. Comstock certainly know how to make them "pleasure trips."

We had the pleasure last evening of meeting and greeting Mr. A. B. Harris, Sheriff of Concordia parish, who came down on the Robert E. Lee. He reports the prospects of the cotton crop excellent, the dry weather having enabled planters to keep down the grass.

An item in our local column of yesterday, states that a lady keeps a bear in the upper part of the city. In view of the depression in Slaughterhouse, it is not an unreasonable conjecture that the animal has made an escape, and been prowling around Carondelet street for the last few days.

Charles Mellen and Charles H. Ward, late of the firm of Mellen, Ward & Co., were sentenced in Boston, Saturday afternoon, to two years imprisonment, and a fine of \$10,000 each. Their crime consists of embezzling a large sum of money from the Merchants and State National Banks, committed five years ago.

Governor Warmoth proposes to leave the city about the twentieth of the present month, for a Northern tour, and will probably visit the Pacific coast before his return to New Orleans. During the absence of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor Dunn will be the chief executive officer of the State. Mr. Remick, the private Secretary of the Governor, not being ambitious to again perform the duties of Governor ad interim.

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call attention to the sale at auction, to be made this day at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of a lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, on Fourth street, between St. Denis and Dryades streets. For particulars see advertisement.

One of our reporters, who is hard of hearing, don't see straight, and is fond of a glass, states that on the eve of Justice Bradley's departure the stockholders of the Slaughterhouse Company regaled his honor with a magnificent dinner, toasted him in many bumpers of champagne, escorted him to his domicile with a full band of music, and serenaded him to slumber.

Notwithstanding the plausibility of this statement of facts, we leave the responsibility of it to the reporter.

We hear it suggested in various quarters that Justice Bradley decided too much in the learned opinion which we published at length on Saturday; that the constitutionality of the State law should not have been pronounced upon, inasmuch as such decree is without legal consequence; that the rejection of complainant's demand on the ground that the federal courts had no authority to enjoin proceedings in a State court, and, moreover, that it would be an encroachment upon individual prerogatives were a sufficient assignment of reasons for judgment. But while we think it best as a general rule for courts to decide only what the pleadings in a cause require, we do not well see how the question of constitutionality could have been avoided when these individual prerogatives only exist in virtue of their recognition by the federal constitution. Besides, we remember no question of merely local interest that has engendered so much ill-blood in the community as the present one, and influential opinions that tend to its final adjustment are at least not without moral effect. With the clear exposition of Justice Bradley before them, the parties to this controversy will see probable conclusions under federal jurisdiction, which should serve to abridge contention and abate acrimony.

The Louisville Courier announces that the feet of Kentucky women are "as white and beautiful as snow flakes." Are they as cold as the hypercritical Boston Advertiser.

TRIAL BY JURY AS TO THE JUDGE.

England by her great charter secured to every Englishman trial by jury as the "grand bulwark of his liberties." This high sounding phrase meant more than it would mean in our age and country, because all crimes, saving petty ones, were capital and were punished by death; and, hence, by "his liberties" is chiefly denoted his life. This "bulwark" was interposed against the privileged classes, as to whom every English yeoman's home was a castle over whose threshold no unwelcome foot trod. But to the American these are figures of speech. With none to do wrong to the sovereign citizen, and with safeguards in forms of written law that ignore all immunity and exclusiveness, what call can arise for foreign "bulwarks" in the administration of justice or for any of the machinery of the English law originating centuries ago, when the individual rights of the poor man were always at hazard from the insolence and audacity that were the lawful heritage of the "better classes." In that lay the need of jury trial. The juror found in jury duty his protection from these, and it became his pride and compensation. His love of country had its roots in the great charter whence sprang his guarantees of life, liberty and honor, and every man accused of crime, found in him, perhaps a just, but always a merciful judge. It was not a duty, but a prerogative of Englishmen; an exercise of vigilance as the price of liberty; a deposit of his birthright in his own keeping. He became an actual party in the case, forfeiting home and business and bending all his energies to his task. What juror in our courts feels any appreciation of the value of the privilege accorded to the accused of being tried by twelve incompetent and useless judges? Such trial to him is simply an unspeakable bore, exciting neither sympathy nor interest in his mind. He sees the injury of being taken from his business to do that for which he has neither inclination nor capacity; he ridicules the absurdity of being called into a public court to do work which he has to be instructed how to do by the presiding judge, who is himself the only one ready, able, qualified and willing to do it. The sublime privilege of sitting on a jury thinking of one's own affairs, while, by a careless or unjust finding, giving away the life or fortune of another, is painfully withheld from the alien. Being permitted to do such work so unwisely, is the reward of citizenship; and hence naturalization must precede the ceremony, as a major-domo with his potent ax, removing the disability by hacking off the tree of his natural allegiance at its trunk. It is a remarkable fact that thousands of aliens are satisfied to sacrifice the duties of citizenship, such as fire, military and jury duty, and confine themselves to the unconditional enjoyment of its privileges alone. The precipitate Irishman always goes to the front, but show us the naturalization papers of the other bower of England—the Scotchman. Count those on the panels in any of our courts, and see how few figures will be required to express the total. Let jury duty be removed by legislative fiat, and a large and most intelligent class of aliens will at once accept naturalization.

A LITTLE SURPRISE FOR TEXAS.

A telegram of yesterday says that the majority of the sub-committee of the Senate on the Memphis and El Paso railroad, reported in favor of the validity of a land grant formerly made to this corporation, and subsequently annulled by the State of Texas, for alleged non-compliance with the conditions of the grant. If this report should be embodied in a law, the declared forfeiture by the State of Texas becomes void. The State has already issued patents on a portion of this land grant, and it becomes an interesting question as to what will be done with the land owners who thus hold their titles from the State.

Considering that the government has not one foot of land in Texas, this report, as it comes to us by telegraph, looks something like improper interference in the affairs of our neighbor, who, it seems to us, should be the proper party to construe the conditions of her own land contracts. There is a compulsion in this report which is unwise, and which can not fail to be offensive to the people of Texas.

END OF THE POW-WOW.

Red Cloud is under a cloud. Majestically draped in his blanket he has spoken his last speech, and refused our presents. The white man has broken faith with him, corrupted his squaws and stolen his lands and horses. Yet he has been the devoted friend of the white man. Who ever came to his cabin and he gave him not meat? Who is there to mourn for Red Cloud? Not one. (Style stereotyped for all time.) The sullen chief now retires, meditating vengeance, and with his departure we already see another cloud looming up in the western horizon—a war cloud. The black tracks the place of the red.

THE TIMES OF YESTERDAY.

The Times of yesterday had its editorial page covered with articles in favor of the Algiers Slaughterhouse Company and denunciations of Justice Bradley. It is somewhat strange that clear-headed, enterprising journalists should, occasionally, so far forget the public interests and tastes as to confine all their writings to one subject, in other words, that they should get one particular idea "on the brain," as the common saying goes.

AFTER ALL, THE REMARK OF A CARONDELET STREET MERCHANT MADE YESTERDAY IS TRUE—

"the only really live, enterprising and readable paper in New Orleans is the REPUBLICAN."

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The condition of Slaughterhouse stock, for a week or two past, reminds one of the protean toy known to the children as the "serpent." It starts upon its career, after receiving a proper application of fire, with a great whir and something of a sputter. Anon it rises into the air, gyrates through all manner of extraordinary figures, and in a moment it lies quietly on the ground like the most innocent of playthings. Before we know it, it is again

upon its eccentric course, upsetting the gravity of the most sedate individuals as it wanders promiscuously among feet and legs, and before we have recovered from its sudden advent about our understandings, it assails our ears or is buzzing over our heads. We don't know where to expect it or how to meet it when it is upon us. It rises and falls, meanders and shoots, at its own sweet will, and no one can predict its future.

Slaughterhouse has been, and is something like the fire-work referred to. Occasionally coruscating brilliantly, and now and then paling an ineffectual fire, it has kept Carondelet street on the qui vive for months. Just now, it may be fizzing away deep down in the grass, preparing for a fresh start, but when it does shoot off, who can tell where it will go? People are afraid to put a cent into it. Those who are anxious to sell, don't dare to. The Slaughterhouse market is completely demoralized.

It is anticipated that on Monday Judge Dibble will maintain his present injunction. When his decision is known, if favorable to the Slaughterhouse, as at present expected, the stock will pick itself up somewhat.

But the authority given under the new civil rights bill to the Commissioners of the United States "may give us pause" in the matter of the enforcement of the decree of the Eighth District Court. Meanwhile, people are timid and will be, regarding the value of the stock as an investment. Those who stand with capital behind them don't care to bet too much upon existing uncertainties, and thus it is that the stock is mournfully heavy. Every one was afraid of it yesterday. The only sales we know of were 100 shares at \$16; a like amount is said to have gone at \$16.50. The market closed at about \$16, but the transactions in the stock were hardly sufficient to establish prices.

Valley Levee continues to improve; 200 shares are reported as sold at \$10; 100 more sold at that price early in the day; at noon \$10.50 was refused for 500 shares, afterward 200 were sold at the last named figure; \$11 was bid, with no takers, at twelve o'clock, for 500 or 1000, and two hours later a bid at the same rate for 1000 found no one willing to sell. The stock was certainly strong at \$11 last evening.

Two thousand dollars of Metropolitan sold for \$7, and \$4000 at \$8. In Levee warrants \$6000 brought \$2. One hundred shares of Jefferson City Gas Company were parted with at \$7, the stock being worth \$100 per share.

There is a considerable desire manifested to get hold of Lottery stock, but we hear of none offered. It is rumored that the dividend on the first instant will be fully twenty per cent, unless some one has the fortune to strike the lottery for a prize very heavily before that date.

Administrator Shaw yesterday evening offered to the City Council an ordinance which should be adopted at the earliest possible moment by the municipal authorities. The draft of his ordinance appears in another column. It provides for a registration of and the issuance of certificates for proper claims against the city, matured prior to the fourth of April, last, under contracts then existing. He proposes that seven per cent interest shall be paid semi-annually on the amount of these certificates until the extinction or liquidation of the debts covered by them, or the repeal or modification of the ordinance offered.

This proposition is another proof of the vigilance, energy and sagacity with which Mr. Shaw has taken hold of his duties as Public Administrator. His motto, in advancing the city's credit, seems to be "pay as you go." The policy of first accurately ascertaining what the city owes, and then paying or securing its payment with interest, is that which he is trying to introduce into the management of our municipal finances. If carried into effect, the city's credit is sure to be placed upon a footing second to that of no corporation in the country. Our resources are ample, and, decently managed, they will afford us a full treasury and a splendid credit. The present city government is at work in the right direction financially, and is sure of general support, if it continues in the path it has thus far chosen.

THE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

Mr. Superintendent Carter again went forth yesterday on his lonely rounds of examination of the public schools. He was, however, accompanied by this reporter from first to last, but during the whole day not a single director was to be seen, and but few of the parents of the pupils were in attendance. The schools visited were those of the Fourth District, all of which were examined except the Magnolia Boys and Girls.

The Laurel Branch.

This school is located on St. Mary street near Rousseau, and consists of two rooms, one for boys, under the charge of Miss M. Stine, and the other for girls, taught by Miss Ellen Gray. The lower room, occupied by Miss Stine, is an old truck house, with old and dilapidated walls, and in every respect unfit for the purposes of a school-room. The entrance is by means of an old, dingy hall, through which the boys pass to the rear of the building and enter by the back door. The flooring of this hall is quite loose, and to our mind, unsafe for the many little feet that go pattering back and forth during the day. The upper room was once used as an assembly hall for a fire company, and is something of an improvement on the truck room below. Both these rooms are filled with A B C classes. The little ones were neatly dressed, looked intelligent and showed evidences that kindness and discipline go hand in hand at the Laurel Branch.

The Fulton School.

For colored colored boys and girls is located at the corner of Jackson and Fulton streets. Miss S. M. Warner is the principal. She appears to us to be one of the most efficient and accomplished teachers in the city. The school building is an ancient plantation house, which is divided off into rooms, quite too narrow for the present purpose. The halls, however, are spacious, and admit of the assembling of nearly all the pupils together. As we entered, Miss Warner was instructing the first class of boys in catechisms, in which they have acquired wonderful pro-

iciency. No less surprising, however, was the examination in arithmetic, of which we saw enough to satisfy us that the teacher had done her duty well, and that the boys had responded. Miss M. K. Palmer, first assistant, teaching boys, and Miss E. C. Carpenter, same grade of girls, have classes of intelligent, well dressed and bright children, of whom our teacher may well be proud. The other teachers, Mrs. Dicks and Miss Mary Carolan, have under their charge children of smaller growth, who are coming on well, and seem to be imbued with the ambition and docility of the senior classes. The larger girls in this same school have looked well into their books, and are familiar with their contents. They were all dressed in the unexceptionable, neat style, peculiar to the cultivated of our race, and presented a very pleasing picture in fact. For thorough discipline, and attention to the slightest wish of the teachers, the Fulton School has no superior. The main hall was decorated with green, and the word "welcome" in large plain letters in the center. We would willingly have remained longer, but the time was specifying, and we yet had much to do. From the Fulton, we visited

The Laurel School.

The school to be examined to-day are the Magnolia Boys and Girls, Koller Boys and Girls, St. Andrew Boys and Girls, Webster Boys and Girls, Jefferson Boys, Chestnut (Colo) Primary, and Erato Boys and Girls (Colo Primary).

THE LAUREL SCHOOL.

Situated nearly in the middle of spacious grounds, is a cluster of old unpainted, half-timbered buildings, which has been for a number of years a school house. Most of the seats for the smaller boys are about as convenient and suitable for the purpose as the toy benches and chairs used by little girls for their dolls. The rooms are cramped, and have a dingy and disagreeable look.

The principal of this school, Mr. B. L. Brown, has been in the service several years of the Board of Education and Slaughterhouse Company and the Live Stock Dealers and Butchers' Association. I will inspect stock intended for slaughter only on the premises of the first mentioned company. No certificates will be issued by myself or deputies at any other place.

THE LAUREL SCHOOL.

But for an additional polishing and extra pains taken in the dress of the boys, we should not have supposed it was examining the class and were ready to be seen by a fond parent, waiting for his or her boy to be called upon to show what had been made of him; but as their classes, the teachers were left with their pupils. Miss M. K. Palmer, first assistant, has a class of boys who might be made something of if the surroundings were a little more cheerful. The other teachers are Miss C. C. Cochran, Miss M. K. Warner, Miss E. C. Carpenter, Miss E. Martin, Mrs. S. DeWitt, Miss J. Hannan, known to us some years ago as a most excellent teacher in the Magnolia School. Her name was then Miss Keltz, and she continued to teach until she was, no doubt, by this time, have achieved high position.

The Dryades School.

This is a most wretched old structure, situated on the corner of Dryades and Chartres streets. No description of ours could do justice to the subject matter. The committee on schoolhouses to go out and take a look at it and then try and relieve the city from the burden of paying \$100 a year for the rent of a building which would not bring \$25 if it were sold to-morrow. The building is divided into two long narrow rooms, the benches arranged so that the little boys are deceived into supposing that they are in public stocks. The seats are narrow and steep, and the one of the little steps which seniors use to climb up the sides of a tall ship. The principal, Mr. Schneider, who has had charge of the school for some time, is a hard-working, conscientious little gentleman, who tries to put as good a face as possible on the thing. At the rear of the building is a small room for the girls, under the tuition of Mrs. Miller; Miss Conner, Miss Lou Vogt, Miss V. Kuntz, Miss E. B. Morton and Mrs. K. K. Fernald, and the other teachers, who are all very superior ladies and whose very favorable circumstances, make their mark as teachers. They have most excellent classes, and that for the wretched quarters in which they are crowded, is a credit to the late school board, would have one of the best schools in New Orleans. The exercises at this school yesterday, consisted of some recitations, declamations and singing, which were creditable. The boys were a little colored children appear to be cheerful and happy, and very devoted to their teachers. But the old tumble-down school house, with its dingy and dingy walls, leaving this place, will please with the teachers and their pupils, we next proceeded to

The Live Oak Schools.

The buildings devoted to the use of boys here are but a trifle better than the Dryades school. The principal, Mr. Carter, is a hard-working, conscientious little gentleman, who tries to put as good a face as possible on the thing. At the rear of the building is a small room for the girls, under the tuition of Mrs. Miller; Miss Conner, Miss Lou Vogt, Miss V. Kuntz, Miss E. B. Morton and Mrs. K. K. Fernald, and the other teachers, who are all very superior ladies and whose very favorable circumstances, make their mark as teachers. They have most excellent classes, and that for the wretched quarters in which they are crowded, is a credit to the late school board, would have one of the best schools in New Orleans. The exercises at this school yesterday, consisted of some recitations, declamations and singing, which were creditable. The boys were a little colored children appear to be cheerful and happy, and very devoted to their teachers. But the old tumble-down school house, with its dingy and dingy walls, leaving this place, will please with the teachers and their pupils, we next proceeded to

THE LIVE OAK BOYS' SCHOOL.

The examination in the studies had been completed, and the boys had gone along to the girls' school, where we found them assembled in the same room, in the midst of historic exercises. This school is under the principal charge of Mrs. J. W. Egan, who is at once a good scholar and a devoted teacher. The girls were a little colored children appear to be cheerful and happy, and very devoted to their teachers. But the old tumble-down school house, with its dingy and dingy walls, leaving this place, will please with the teachers and their pupils, we next proceeded to

The McDonough School. where we arrived just as the bell was ringing for dismissal. The principal, Mrs. Page, had nothing but regrets to offer for our being so late. She reported that the examination was very successful and satisfactory, as no doubt it was. The McDonough school is one of the best in the city, in under the charge of capable teachers, and the pupils (girls) are noted for their intelligence and graceful deportment.

Thus ended the second day's examination. The teachers, the pupils, and the indefatigable Superintendent, Mr. Carter, all manifested the liveliest interest in the exercises. The parents, and the public in general, however, were too sympathetic. With the exception of the Live Oak Girls and the McDonough schools, there were but few visitors present during the day, and the examinations were witnessed chiefly by those who were active participants.

In regard to the matter of schoolhouses, we hope the new committee will not permit the approaching vacation to pass away without taking measures to secure better accommodations. It will be an easy enough matter to put money in the pockets of some friends of the building, and the word "welcome" in large plain letters in the center. We would willingly have remained longer, but the time was specifying, and we yet had much to do. From the Fulton, we visited

THE LAUREL SCHOOL.

Situated nearly in the middle of spacious grounds, is a cluster of old unpainted, half-timbered buildings, which has been for a number of years a school house. Most of the seats for the smaller boys are about as convenient and suitable for the purpose as the toy benches and chairs used by little girls for their dolls. The rooms are cramped, and have a dingy and disagreeable look.

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ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. OFFICE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS. City of New Orleans. New Orleans, La., June 7, 1876. The Annual Examination of the Public Schools of New Orleans will take place as follows: Wednesday, June 15. Magnolia, boys—Carondelet, between Philip and Jackson streets. Magnolia, girls—Carondelet, between Philip and Jackson streets. Koller, boys and girls—Magnolia street, opposite Koller Market. St. Andrew, boys and girls (colored)—St. Andrew street, near Koller Market. Chestnut, boys and girls—Felicity, between Chestnut and Camp streets. Jefferson, boys—Dryades, between Erato and Thalia streets. Webster, girls—Corner Dryades and Erato streets. Erato, boys—Erato, between St. Charles and Prytania streets. Erato, girls (colored)—Erato, between St. Charles and Prytania streets. Thursday, June 16. Jackson, boys—Corner Magazine and Terapichore streets. Jackson, girls—Corner Magazine and Terapichore streets. Paoli, boys and girls—Corner Constance and Gaienne streets. Marshall, boys—Church street, between Girod and Julia streets. Franklin, girls—St. Charles, between Girod and Julia streets. Franklin, boys—Carondelet street, between Girod and Lafayette. Howard, boys and girls (colored)—Corner Howard and Dryades 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 Poydras. Madison, girls—Corner Prieur 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 Poydras. Mason, boys and girls (colored)—Common street near Genois. 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. Rampart, girls (colored)—Rampart, between St. Philip and Ursuline streets. Barracks, girls—Barracks street, between Burigny and Dauphin. Tuesday, June 21. Beauregard, girls—Esplanade street, near Rampart. Chartres, boys and girls (colored)—Corner Chartres and Esplanade streets. Chalmette, boys—Corner Fort and Cascaho. Dryades, 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. McCarthy, boys—Pauline street, between Royal and Chartres. Hancock, boys and girls—Levee, between Trion and Delery streets. Wednesday, June 22. Bayou Road, girls—Bayou Road between Derbigny and Roman streets. Bayou Ridge, boys and girls—St. Johns Road near the Bayou. Filmore, boys—Barragatelle, between Morale 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. Erato, boys and girls—Corner of Tonti and Ozcaza streets. La Harpe, boys and girls (colored)—La Harpe street, between Roman and Prieur. Gentilly, boys and girls—Gentilly station. Poncechartrain, boys and girls—Columbia street, Metairie. Thursday, June 23. First and Fourth Districts Girls' High School—Chestnut 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. R. CARTER, Superintendent Public Schools of New Orleans, Sixth Division. N. T. KENDALL, Secretary. FURNISHED HOUSE ON PRYTANIA STREET. A handsomely furnished house, containing six rooms, kitchen, etc., situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the city, 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 Glass, Box 369, New Orleans Postoffice. my14 2p

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, May 25, 1876. WHEREAS, an act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish 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 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 places hereafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews and passengers, and cargoes, arriving from such places, 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, or the independent of and after the FIFTH DAY OF JUNE, 1876. 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 Mintoque bay, on the island of Jamaica; Jernel and Port-au-Prince on the island of St. Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadalupe (Guamptou); Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Atlix, Adu, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguna, 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, 1876, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth. H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana. GEO. E. BOYER, Secretary of State. my25

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. TUOKEY, General Agent Illinois Central Railroad, 25 1/2 Camp street, New Orleans. my25

THE DUNN COTTON TIE. MANUFACTURED BY JOHN WILLIAMS & CO. ENGLAND. For sale by Dealers generally. STUART, NORTON & CO., Agents. 14 1/2 Common street, New Orleans. INDIAN TURPIN PECTORAL BALM, OR ARUM TRIPHYLUM. FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma And the various Affections of the LUNGS AND THROAT. And for the Relief of CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS. THE INDIAN TURPIN PECTORAL BALM completely cures the most inveterate cases of Bronchitis, Catarrh, Inflammation, Pulmonary Consumption, and all the various affections which attend certain forms of Croup, Sore Throat, and generally all cases of inflammation of the respiratory organs. It has a soothing effect upon the Lungs, facilitates expectoration, checks the spitting of blood, and relieves the distressing cough, and all the other symptoms of this disease. My INDIAN TURPIN PECTORAL BALM has cured many cases of Croup, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and all the other affections of the Lungs and Throat. Prepared and for sale by B. LAPLAQUE, Druggist, No. 23 and 25 Elysian Fields street. For sale at wholesale by E. J. Hart & Co., Ball, Levee, at the corner of the Levee and Chartres streets, and by all the principal Druggists in the city. my15 2p

NOTICE. Pending the proceedings in the Eighth District Court of the parish of Orleans, relative to the Granting of a License to the Slaughterhouse Company and the Live Stock Dealers and Butchers' Association, I will inspect stock intended for slaughter only on the premises of the first mentioned company. No certificates will be issued by myself or deputies at any other place. S. W. CARTER, Inspector of Stock. 14 1/2 Camp street.

A CARD. A cotter of strangers from Puritan Land, located on Canal street, and styling itself, through some authority or other, the BOARD OF HEALTH, have seen fit to drag the name of the undersigned into such unwarranted publicity that he deems an explanation to his friends and the community obligatory. On the twenty-seventh of May I was called to see a sea-faring man of Northern birth, who had been taken sick in British Honduras of a peculiar fever, but which developed itself after arrival in this port by yellow fever, and soon died on the fifth day of treatment. The case being an imported one, and not likely to prove infectious, I did not deem it either proper or politic to give any notice publicly. Upon this point I appear to have been mistaken, and in consequence of my not having arranged my name before the public. Now, if this organization is really desirous of approximating a public duty, it will find a more appropriate and valuable use of its labor in visiting the homes and corners of the city, crowded with the newly enfranchised, and endeavoring to stop the spread of small-pox in our midst by a general vaccination. It thus might avert a real danger and be of benefit to the community, instead of endeavoring to manufacture a little cheap reputation by arraigning physicians for omissions, it evidently has neither the good sense nor experience to comprehend. J. B. RITCHIE, M. D., 120 St. Charles street. 14 1/2 Camp 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, 1876, and will resume its course on Monday, September next, and will continue ten months. ACADEMIC BOARD. Consists of a full corps of able instructors in all branches of the liberal and scientific studies 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 in the study of the Law, 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 collection of the United States Geological Survey, and the Cabinets of the Topographical, Geological and Botanical Survey. A