New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.
NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 17, 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, 96 Exchange Alley.
E. C. Haley, 19 Commercial place.
G. W. P. Nolle, 61 Exchange Place.
James Ennis, Pontchartrain Railroad depot, Third District, also at depot foot of Lafayette street, First District.
John Schaffel, corner Ninth and Constance streets.
J. W. Long, corner of Love and Englehn streets, Third District.
W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street.

We had more rainy weather yesterday, with the usual accompaniment of thunder and lightning.

Louis Stern & Brothers will sell to-day at ten o'clock, at No. 16 Chartres street, eight hundred cases boots, shoes and brogans.

Sophie Worrell started on a burlesque tour in New England, and went to smash in Massachusetts, after losing $1200 on the trip.

An installment of ten per cent payable July 9, is called for from the stockholders of the Louisiana Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company.

We have received a copy of the constitution of the State of Illinois as adopted in Convention May 13, to be submitted to the people July 2.

A writer on physiology announces that if people would avoid quarrels, they should not sleep together under the same bedclothes.

The colored gentlemen of Virginia are making it warm for such of their race as allowed the Democracy to pull wool over their eyes in the recent elections.

To-morrow, that portion of the back pay rolls included between the seventeenth and thirty-first of March, will be paid at the office of the Administrator of Finance.

Mr. Morse arrived in town yesterday morning to look after the leaky roof of the Customhouse. Persons desiring to contract had better call on Mr. Morse, who can be found at the Collector's office.

William A. Parker, Light-house Inspector, invites proposals for furnishing and delivering rations, and fuel for tenders, light vessels and supply vessels, in the eighth light-house district. See advertisement.

The *Planters' Banner* claims that over twenty conservative presses, lately called Democratic, favor the new party movement, and does not know of more than five journals that adhere to the Democratic party.

One of the principal Crow chiefs, at a recent conference, made the strange request for ten colored women, which favor, the warrior asserted, would be reciprocated by the bestowal of all his land upon the government.

The new summer schedule on the Panhandle route reduces the time between Louisville and New York to thirty-one hours and forty-five minutes. The fastest time ever made heretofore between the two points was thirty-six hours.

The latest European visiting card has the upper left hand corner turned down flat upon the surface of the card; and upon the corner so turned down the vignette likeness of the individual is represented; thus enabling any person so disposed to present his name and phiz at one and the same time.

The Alexandria *Democrat* says the crops of Rapides parish, cane, sugar and corn, are in fine condition, and were never more promising. The recent rains have proved of ample benefit, and more cheering and encouraging prospects were never before known.

Those who desire to join the firemen's excursion to New York and Philadelphia, should apply to the committee as soon as possible for invitations and tickets. The excursionists will leave here on the twenty-third instant. Fare for the round trip only fifty-five dollars, and tickets good until the first of September.

The *Planters' Banner* publishes a letter addressed to a New Orleans house, suggesting the practicability of procuring an experienced person of good character and steady conduct, competent to undertake the duties of overseer for the general working of a cotton plantation on the Fejee Islands under the gentleman who is manager of the estate.

A Rouseville (Pennsylvania) correspondent of the Pittsburg *Commercial* says: "Johnny Steel," the farmer boy, oil prince millionaire, but now teamster, is one of the celebrities of the town. As a self-made man, he is as striking an example as can be found anywhere. Five or six brief years ago, it was estimated that he was worth between two and three millions of dollars, but to-day he is reduced to the necessity of earning an honest living by hauling coal along the streets of Rouseville.

Captain F. Spranley, president of the German Republican Veteran Club of Louisiana, calls his veterans again together on Monday evening, the twentieth instant. See advertisement in another column. This club, with its president, has gained for itself a good reputation and great influence in the Republican party, every member being also a member of regular ward clubs. It will wield a great power among our German citizens, and every German veteran, who is a Republican, ought to join it.

A 'LOCAL" DEFINES HIS POSITION.—Some one has been talking of flagellating the local editor of the Lawrence *Tribune*, and he, from the following frisky paragraph, does not appear in the least dismayed:

We will state for the benefit of all concerned, that all threats of personal violence shall signally fail in preventing us from putting facts into our paper. We are generally in our office, when not on the street hunting an item. We have at hand an iron poker, a lead paper weight, one hundred and eighty pounds of flesh, and a sable attendant who weighs a ton. We are prepared to reach and every one. We can stand a storm of words—to these we will merely give a smiling reply—but if any one means business, we advertise that we are on hand, and d——d be he that cries enough."

THE MEAT QUESTION.

The question of supply of fresh and wholesome meat is at this time of more than usual interest to the people of New Orleans. The city has, for a long time, been afflicted with a monopoly known as the Benevolent Butchers' Association. As a pretended remedy for this universally admitted evil, the Live Stock Landing and Slaughterhouse Company was chartered by the Legislature. On the organization of the latter company, a spirit of antagonism arose, which has involved the whole question of the supply of animal food for the people of New Orleans, and at this time through the technical machinery of the law, the action and counteraction of the courts of the State and the United States, our markets are without a fair or even a partial supply of fresh meat, so indispensable at this season of the year. The question very naturally arises in the mind of everybody, when is this controversy to end? Passing by the merits, if, indeed, they have any, of these rival monopolies, we propose to look beyond the range of both, and see if there is not a remedy within the reach of our people for the evils for which they are now and have been so severely afflicted, and for which they have in the past paid so dearly, and which, if continued, promise only additional burdens in the future.

It is quite natural that, under the condition of affairs thus briefly sketched, we should propose the remedy. In attempting this, we say, first of all, remove the slaughterhouses and slaughtering to the prairies of Texas, where the cattle grow and fatten; there have the slaughtering done and the meat prepared for use; then ship to this market and sell it out to the people in quantities suitable to the convenience of every family. By adopting this plan, good, wholesome, fresh beef can be had in this market at all times, in quantities equal to the demand, at the low rate of six cents a pound. The feasibility of this scheme has been thoroughly tested by the *West India Fresh Meat and Fruit Company*. To satisfy ourselves of the correctness of the reports about this company, we visited their establishment on New Levee street. We were conducted into their large refrigerating establishment, which contains about 30,000 pounds of fresh, excellent beef, with a large quantity of veal and fish. The meat was slaughtered in Texas twelve days ago, and, to all appearances, will keep pure and fresh for an indefinite period of time in mid-summer. This examination is enough to satisfy us that the scheme is perfectly feasible; besides, the plan has been thoroughly tested in New York, Philadelphia, and other large Atlantic cities.

In view of these facts our people should at once wake up to the importance of this subject, and organize a company with sufficient capital to supply all the demands of this market for fresh meat and fruit. We wish the company already embarked in this business every success. We do not believe that our people (now that they have discovered an exit from their long oppression and wrong) will delay in availing themselves of a remedy at once at their command. In all conscience we have suffered enough from these grinding and odious monopolies. Let us apply the remedy and be relieved.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

The announcement of the death of the well-known citizen whose name heads this paragraph, will be received with widespread regret. He was a liberal, whole-souled man, true to his friends in private life, and full of public spirit. He came to New Orleans at an early age, and by his diligence and enterprise acquired a handsome fortune. He was for many years engaged in the foundry business in this city, employing a large number of men, and exerting a very considerable influence. Though he never meddled much in politics, and was at no time an aspirant for political position, he entertained decided political views, and held the office of Quartermaster General of the State of Louisiana during the administration of Governor Wickliffe.

Among the public works in which he interested himself were the deepening of the channel at the mouth of the river and the establishment of the street railway upon Tchoupitoulas and Annunciation streets. Of late, he has been engaged as a partner of H. Bonzano, Esq., Administrator of Assessments, in planting.

For some years, Mr. Armstrong has been from time to time in poor health. His death was not unanticipated. His family have the sympathy of our whole community in their bereavement.

So far, nothing has been unearthed derogatory to any person connected with the San Domingo treaty. It is doubtful if we would do well to take the insular fragment of barbarity as a gift; and if we would, it is still doubtful if the terms agreed upon are the best we could get. The speeches made upon the subject were not given to the public, and the minority and majority reports should present both sides of the question.

A Washington dispatch to a Chicago paper says:

There has been missed from the treasury of the United States, and supposed to have been stolen, a bundle of 2000 new legal tender United States notes of the denomination of ten dollars of the new series of 1869, having the head of Daniel Webster, and numbered as follows: H 3,530,001,* to H 3,532,000,* both inclusive, amounting to $20,000.

Bankers and brokers should make a note of this, as these bonds will, undoubtedly, be put in circulation. After the government has given due notice of their invalidity they can not be presented for redemption, nor the coupons attached to them.

DISINFECTION.—In many places throughout the city may be found gutters reeking with filth and stagnant water, and in other places, especially at the outsets of courts and alleys, are to be found heaps of decomposing vegetable matter, the stench arising from which is very offensive. The detriment to health, arising from these nuisances may, in a great measure, be obviated by individual effort directed toward the distribution of such fever breeding spots. The disinfecting properties of carbolic acid are great, the cost small, and the application easy. Any druggist ought to be able to supply a compound for a trifle, that would thoroughly disinfect all putrid matter, either on the street, in front of a dwelling or around a yard or cesspool. Again, there are preparations of carbolic acid put up with the view of meeting such cases, a pretty general use of which the present time, would, no doubt, be of incalculable benefit.

The New York *Tribune* says that "the bill to tax incomes was long ago fitly styled 'an act to create a nation of liars,'" and that "certainly it developed a large crop of liars."

Those of his readers who have hitherto been surprised that "the philosopher" should say "you lie, you villain," to any person who disagreed with him, will perceive hereafter that the appropriateness of his reply can not be doubted, nor can it henceforth create either surprise or criticism.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The most animated scene on the street yesterday was witnessed after dark. The usual pleasant knot of brokers had assembled upon the "Gold Room" banquette. The air was balmy. The usual discussion upon the day's prices and transactions was pursuing its even tenor. Fragrant odors from well selected Havanas pervaded the neighboring atmosphere. All at once there was a sensation. A very well known and gallant member of the fire department, who manages to do a good business daily in stocks, and is always ready, *semper paratus*, at any hour, to take charge of any number of hooks and ladders at a conflagration, started a very pretty shower from the street hydrant among his confreres, sufficient to display his skill at the hose and to induce a scatteration of financiers. Cold water was thrown on a variety of schemes hatching for to-morrow, and a most agreeable and exciting story came to a plump end, with which the camphor trade was not wholly disconnected.

The street showed little animation during the day. We gathered the following about Slaughterhouse transactions yesterday. Whether some of the sales mentioned were not altogether upon one side of the street among friends in the same interest, we don't pretend to say; we give the figures as they came to us. The market opened very weak. In the morning no one could say that the stock was really worth $15. A movement was made, however, that increased the altitude of the price. 28 shares were sold at $16 75; 100 at $17; 50 at $17 25; 100 at $17 50; 25 at $18; and late in the evening, 60 shares brought $17. We can not safely quote the stock as worth more at the close of the day than from $16 50 to $17. The market went up and subsided without much excitement. There can be no such thing as deciding upon an absolutely fair price for the stock until the law questions involved are decided with something like definiteness. The ultimate result of present complications can not be confidently predicted. Pluck, endurance and bank accounts must combine to ensure success, whatever may be the legal value of the various points at issue. Meanwhile the investing public is not disposed to buy the stock largely.

Valley Levee was weaker yesterday. We heard of a sale of 200 shares at $9. Other sales at a much higher rate were reported, but not verified. No sales of Ship Island were reported. The value of the stock did not seem to vary from yesterday's quotations. $839 and $5000 in new State Warrants sold at 87 cents. About 4000 in Metropolitans brought 97¾, and $2000 were sold at 98¼. Twenty-six shares of Bank of New Orleans were disposed of at $42.

We believe that the certificates of the city to cover that part of its floating debt not provided for by the city charter, will be printed here and speedily be ready for delivery in case of the adoption of the ordinance concerning this part of the municipal debt introduced by Administrator Shaw Tuesday evening last. The rate of interest upon the certificates will probably be fixed at 7 3-10 per cent, to date from the issuance of the certificates. Obligations covered by registered bills and not included in the provisions of the city charter, will probably be redeemed in this class of certificates, accrued interest being paid in cash on the issuance of the certificates.

Under the circumstances this paragraph, from an illustrated journal published in New York, called "*Wild Oats*," reads rather strange, especially as the general impression is that Captain Francis does not intend to return to his "plantations," his paper, or Houma. This is the paragraph:

TERREBONNE PATRIOT.—R. W. Francis, the genial, go-ahead, Specimen Brick of the Southern press, was lately in our gay and glorious old city, both taking notes and exchanging them with his old quill associates. Mr. Francis not only runs one or two plantations in Houma, Louisiana, but he also runs a first-class paper; makes money, and is happy. Long may he wave!

Miss Brittan estimates the number of females in the zenanas of the Province of Calcutta, India, at 300,000, and in those of the Province of Bengal at 5,300,000. About one in every seven of these is a widow; and the condition of this class is forlorn in the extreme. It is this peculiar field which now calls so strongly for female missionaries.

Accounts have been received at Omaha of a very heavy snow storm, June 5, throughout Montana. In the Gallatin valley it was terrific. All the streams in the Territory were overflowing. At Canyon City the water was within two feet of high water mark of 1866, and rising rapidly. Miners are jubilant over their prospects this year, and say there is no fear for water.

A Boston merchant, who received two invoices of the same Paris goods, one for six hundred and thirty-eight francs and the other for ten hundred and thirty-eight francs, took them straightway to the Customhouse, handed them to the Collector and paid the larger amount.

The Russian nobleman, Count Kucheleff, a man of enormous wealth, and a well known amateur of art, has just died suddenly at St. Petersburg, from the effect of an apoplectic attack. By his will his property passes to his nephew and his brother-in-law.

COWING'S IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—Mr. Henry Cowing, the inventor of the Steam Land Locomotive Traction Engine and series of agricultural machines attached thereto, an account of which appeared in yesterday's REPUBLICAN, is now making an appeal to the public, and particularly to those interested in planting and agricultural facilities, for such assistance as will enable him to put his inventions into successful operation. In this, Mr. Cowing has, heretofore, experienced his full share of the disheartening difficulties which would seem to be, invariably, the fate of those whom God has endowed with the inventive faculty. For, in the history of inventions, there is hardly a case extant of a man devoting life and abilities to the discovery and perfecting of something calculated to produce immeasurable good to mankind, but what mankind resisted and fought against it, as if it were a something fraught with evil instead of a benefit to the world.

There are but few instances to be found of men possessing the faculty to conceive and bring forth that which may form an era in any particular art or science, who also possess the pecuniary means to bring the fruit of their brains into full and successful practice. Hence the difficulties which, as a rule, beset the inventor. Hence the years of struggle, combatting prejudice, overcoming interested opposition, enduring apathetic indifference, experiencing the "hope deferred that maketh the heart sick." Such is the sad and sombre history of such men as Arkwright, Fulton, Morse, of the larger number whose successful efforts to benefit their kind never came to full fruition till they were gone, with their sorrows and disappointments, to the refuge of the grave.

Undeterred by difficulties of any kind Mr. Cowing is engaged in bringing his inventions, with proofs of their reliability to the view of those whose interests will be so greatly promoted by his success. He comes before the public with no meagre show; for the various testimonials and certificates in his possession prove that his agricultural locomotive and attaching machines have received the careful examination and full approval of many among those most competent to judge. Among others, Mr. Buckland, Professor of Agriculture in University College, Toronto, says: "I surely think that his apparatus is deserving the attention of agriculturists and mechanics. * * * If it should be found, after careful trial, to endure the practical test, its value to the community must be almost invaluable. It has the approval of the committee of the American Institute, in New York. It has also the sanction of a host of scientific mechanics and engineers," etc.

As an evidence of the favor with which Mr. Cowing's machinery is viewed by those who have looked into its merits, a number of resident citizens have already subscribed to shares, and he has met with encouragement generally which leads to the hope that the agricultural interests of the South will shortly receive the benefit arising from the successful operation of his invention.

The last number of the Alaska *Times* comes to us printed on yellow paper. But its columns are quite as full of interest as usual. It quotes greenbacks at eighty-five. There is not a soldier of either of the companies garrisoned at Sitka in the guard house. On the sixteenth of April there were sixteen hours of clear day light at Sitka, and not in beautiful Italy can there be a more enjoyable climate than in Alaska during the days of sunshine.

From what we have learned privately, about the escape of W. E. Brewer from the deputy sheriff of Tensas parish, it appears that the prisoner was neither ironed nor guarded, and that when the Natchez landed at Vidalia, a friend of Brewer shook hands with him, and they walked off the boat together, while the deputy sheriff was engaged elsewhere.

To-day, the seventeenth of June, is the anniversary of the memorable battle of Bunker Hill. It will not be extensively celebrated this year.

Catalogues for the sale of the late Alfred Heppen's library are now ready for delivery at the office of Messrs. Nash & Hodgson. The sale takes place next Monday.

June smiled through her tears yesterday. People smiled with satisfaction as the drenching shower came down, and sat by their windows and fanned themselves.

The Metropolitan Loan, Savings and Pledge Bank, at the corner of St. Charles and North streets, is doing a good business in receiving deposits and advancing moneys to policemen on their pay accounts, at low rates of interest.

A New York dispatch to the Memphis *Sun* gives us further details of the base ball game, in which the Red Stockings were beaten:

RED STOCKINGS BEAT.—*New York, June 14.*—The best contested game of base ball ever played, came off on the Capotoline grounds to day, between the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn. The weather was delightful. Fifteen thousand persons witnessed the game. At the eighth inning, the score stood five to five; the ninth inning resulted in a whitewash on both sides, and the game stood a tie, when it was agreed to play on. At the end of the tenth inning the score was still five to five. At the eleventh inning, the Red Stockings scored two, leaving the score seven to five in their favor, when the Atlantics went to the bat. The Atlantics now realized their situation, and nerving themselves, succeeded in making three runs, thereby winning the game by:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.
Atlantic	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	8
Red Stockings	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	7

Umpire, Charles Mills, of the Mutuals, New York. This is the first defeat the Red Stockings have met with.

DIED:

ARMSTRONG—On Thursday evening, June the sixteenth, at half-past seven o'clock, JOHN ARMSTRONG, a native of the city of Armagh, Ireland, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, and a resident of this city for thirty-five years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place this day (Friday) June the seventeenth, at four o'clock P. M., from his late residence, corner of Carondelet and Washington streets.

"VOLUNTEERS,"

Meet TO-NIGHT, at eight o'clock, at Hawkins'. All who favor the organization are requested to be present to hear important report of the committee.

All parties who have rolls of names are requested to bring them. jel7 1t2dp

NOTICE TO LICENSE AND TAX PAYERS.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, First District, City of New Orleans, La., June 17, 1870.

Notice is hereby given to all parties indebted to the State for License and Taxes that if the same are not paid prior to MONDAY, the twentieth instant, suit will be instituted for the same.

F. C. MAHAN, Collector.

jel7 3t

LAW BOOKS.

The Twenty-first Louisiana Annual Reports, Acts of 1870, including extra session, and a general assortment of standard Law Books as issued from the press, can be found at

S. F. SISKRON'S, No. 28 Commercial Place.

jel2 1w 2dp

THE FAIR.

LEIGHTON SUCCESSFUL AGAIN.

The TWO HIGHEST PREMIUMS were awarded to him for the best made SHIRTS, April 30, 1870.

One was made by Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and the other hand made.

Our Shirt Factory is at the corner of Canal and St. Charles streets, New Orleans. jel2 2t3dp

J. B. KNIGHT,

76.....Carondelet Street.....76

Sells all kinds of

MACHINERY,

General Southern Agent for

Watertown Steam Engine Company,

Builders of

Excelsior Patent Portable Engine, with Cylinder in Dome, Locomotive Boiler.

Plantation and Farm Engines,

Mounted on wheels, with Spark Arrester.

STATIONARY ENGINES

Of all Sizes,

With Flue, Tubular or Locomotive Boilers.

Improved Reversible Circular Saw Mills,

Can be set up either Right or Left Handed, without altering any part of Mill or Carriage.

J. D. BROOKS' Improved Jointan

Turbine Water Wheel,

Shafting,

Hangers,

Pulleys,

Car Wheels,

Mill Work.

All the above are built under the personal supervision of MR. G. BRADFORD, the Pioneer in Portable Steam Engine Building.

Which enables them to produce MACHINERY UNSURPASSED BY ANY.

SOUTHERN COTTON GIN.

Manufactured by

J. E. Carver & Co.,

Bridgewater, Mass.

These Gins have been in use for many years, and received the highest MEDAL awarded at the

Paris Exposition,

And are built under the superintendence of

Mr. J. E. Carver,

The only person of the name who is engaged in the manufacture of COTTON GINS.

J. B. KNIGHT, Agent, 76 Carondelet street.

Also the following from the BEST MAKERS:

Sugar Mills, Evaporators, Sugar Kettles, Portable Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Corn and Wheat Mills, Seed Carriers, Horse Powers, Belting, Saws,

Broom Corn Thrashers,

To run by hand or power.

Broom Corn Scrapers,

Wood Working Machinery, and all Varieties of

Mill and Plantation Machinery.

W. H. SEAMAN.

J. B. KNIGHT, No. 76 Carondelet street.

jel6 1y2dp

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. 18 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 oftener 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.

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BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

BEST PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

WON A GREAT VICTORY AT THE LATE trial 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. 28 Carondelet street.

Machines always on hand for sale. my29 3m sod

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 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 Wailes, of Mississippi, and the Cabinets of the Topographical, 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, $350; $200 payable in advance, balance February 1, or by accepted draft, at eight per cent., for ninety days. Payments may be made through the Canal or Citizens' Bank.

Cadets received at any time during the session, and charged from date of entrance.

DISCIPLINE,

Military, with daily drill. A battery of four guns will afford facilities for instruction in artillery. Uniform of Cadet—Cadet-grey cloth, to be had at the Institution at a cost of twenty-five dollars per suit.

For further information, address

D. F. BOYD, Superintendent, Baton 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 Institution is temporarily located at Baton Rouge, in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. Location very healthy, and accommodations ample for a large number of Cadets. Number this session, one hundred and seventy. my17 1y

NOTICE.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OFFICE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS, City of New Orleans. New Orleans, La., June 7, 1870.

The Annual Examination of the Public Schools of New Orleans will take place as follows:

Friday, June 17.

Fisk, boys—Corner Franklin and Perdido streets.

Fisk, branch—Basin 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.

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.

Rampart, girls—Rampart, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets.

Rampart, girls (colored)—Rampart, between St. Phillip and Ursulines streets.

St. Philip, boys—St. Philip, between Bourbon and Royal streets.

Barracks, girls—Barracks street, between Burgundy and Dauphine.

Tuesday, June 21.

Beauregard, girls—Esplanade street, near Rampart.

Chartres, boys and girls (colored)—Corner Chartres and Esplanade streets.

Chalmette, boys—Corner Port and Casacalvo.

DeSoto, girls—Mandeville street, between Love and Goodchildren.

Spain, boys and girls (colored)—Spain street, between Love and Goodchildren.

Washington, girls—Corner Moreau and Louisa streets.

McCarthy, boys—Pauline street, between Royal and Chartres.

Hancock, boys and girls—Leves, between Tricou 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.

Fillmore, boys—Bagatelle street, between Morales and Goodchildren.

Villere, boys and girls (colored)—Villere street, between Bourbon and St. Anthony.

Giraud, boys and girls (colored)—Giraud street, between Mandeville and Marigny.

Le Breton, boys and girls—Corner of Tonti and Ouzaga streets.

La Harpe, boys and girls (colored)—La Harpe street, between Roman and Prieur.

Gentilly, boys and girls—Gentilly station.

Pontchartrain, boys and girls—Columbia street, Milneburg.

Thursday, June 23.

First and Fourth Districts Girls' High School—Chestnut street, between Jackson and Phillip.

Second and Third Districts Girls' High School—Casacalvo 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. je1

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 Glass Box 889, New Orleans Postoffice. my14 2ptf

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department. New Orleans, May 23, 1870.

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 pestilent, 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, my 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, 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 Montego bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port-au-Prince on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadaloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoras and Tuspan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall 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. BOYEE, Secretary of State. my25

INDIAN TURNIP PECTORAL BALM,

OR

ARUM TRIPHYLLUM,

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 TURNIP PECTORAL BALM completely cures the most inveterate cases of Bronchitis, Catarrh, Incipient Consumption, Pulmonary Oppression, the Spasmodic Nervous Disorders which attend certain forms of Coughs, Sore Throat, and generally all cases of Inflammation of the respiratory organs. It has a soothing action upon the Cough, facilitates expectoration, checks the spitting of blood, and relieves fits of Asthma. In this last disease my INDIAN TURNIP PECTORAL BALM has been given with the greatest success. Its use in Hooping-Cough remarkably relieves this distressing affection.

Price One Dollar per bottle. Prepared and for sale by

B. LAPLACE, Druggist, Nos. 23 and 25 Elysian Fields street.

For sale at wholesale by E. J. Hart & Co., Ball, Lyons & Co. At retail by Frederickson & Harte, F. Monteuse, A. Schwab, Chartres street, and by all the principal Druggists in the city.

my15 1m 2dp Su W Sa

THE ECONOMY

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OF NEW ORLEANS,

183.....GRAVIER STREET.....183

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A GREAT IMPROVEMENT

BANQUETTES, CARRIAGE WAYS, BASEMENTS AND WAREHOUSE FLOORS, CEMETERY AND GARDEN WALKS, SCHOOL YARDS ETC.

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IMPROVED CONCRETE PAVEMENT

LAID BY

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98 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

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

1. It has been tested through one of the hottest of New Orleans summers, and found not to soften by the heat of the sun.

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9. It is laid down quickly, and ready for use when finished.

10. It is easily taken up, easily relaid, and easily repaired when necessary.

Some of the places where this work has been done, and a few of the parties who have had it put down, may be known by the following references; and more of the persons named can and will cheerfully give all of the information desired. An examination of the work is solicited:

William McCulloch,	George Hertz,
Theobald Foretall,	Lafayette Square,
E. G. Palmer,	New Orleans Gasworks,
Henry Bensel,	Penn's Cotton Press,
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For the present, after the foundation is prepared and curbing set, Cemetery, Park and Private Walks, will be laid for from $1 to $1 25 per square yard. Private Carriage Ways, Heavy Sidewalks, Depot and Warehouse Floors for from $1 25 to $1 50 per square yard.

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Simple, durable and effective. Can be used by either riding or walking.

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M. B. LINDSAY, my17 1m 2dp No. 105 Tchoupitoulas street.

THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING IN TOWN,

FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN,

Fifty Per Cent Less Than Any Other House.

Goods Manufactured Expressly for my Sales, and of the Very Best Quality.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

LATEST STYLES AT ALL PRICES.

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Corner of Dauphine and Bienville Streets.

Give me a call. Come quick while the goods are fresh and the sizes well assorted. ap22 2dp

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No. 115 Poydras Street,

MANUFACTURERS OF TIN AND JAPANNED WARE.

DEALERS IN

Stoves, Grates, House Furnishing Goods, etc.

AGENTS FOR

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We are now manufacturing all kinds of Bath Tubs, Toilet Ware, Water Coolers, etc., which we are selling at lowest market prices.

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LARGE STOCK OF RICE.

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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

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JOHN WILLIAMS, & CO., ENGLAND

For sale by Dealers generally.

STUART, NORTON & CO., Agents. je14 1m 188 Common street, New Orleans.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL

The undersigned has removed his STONE YARD from the old stand, on Customhouse street, to the

ARTIFICIAL FREAR STONE YARD,

on Poydras street, between Locust and Freret streets, and the office to No. 36 Natchez street.

In extending and consolidating his business with the Frear Artificial Stone Company, he would express his thanks to a generous public, the patrons and friends of a business of thirty-eight years standing in this city, and would solicit a continuance of the same to the Louisiana Frear Stone Manufacturing Company. NEWTON RICHARDS.

Referring to the above, the FREAR ARTIFICIAL STONE COMPANY will furnish their STONE, also, Granite and Marble for all purposes of building, fronts of stores and dwellings, steps, window sills, lintels, tombs, monuments, flagging for banquets, yards, garden walks, etc.

Particular attention of property holders, architects and builders is called to the Artificial Frear Stone, now offered as a beautiful and economical substitute for brick and plastered fronts of buildings, and suitable for cornices, window trimmings, wall copings, front fences, etc.

NEWTON RICHARDS, President.

JAMES CLARK, Secretary.

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