New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 8, 1870.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

HAS THE

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY

REPUBLICAN

PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

May be had of the following dealers:

George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice.

A. Simon, No. 94 Exchange Alley.

C. C. Haléy, No. 19 Commercial Place.

C. G. D. Holle, No. 61 Exchange Place.

James Ennis, Pontchartrain Railroad depot, Third District, also at depot foot of Lafayette street, First District.

John Schafer, corner of Ninth and Constance streets.

J. W. Long, corner of Love and Enghein streets, Third District.

E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District.

W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street.

Warm, warmer, warmest, yesterday.

Our readers will find a full page of city ordinances and resolutions on the seventh page of this morning's REPUBLICAN..

United States Marshal Packard, yesterday sold four hundred and twenty-six boxes of claret wine at $2 75, $3 and $3 15 per case.

The new semi-weekly Bayou Sara packet, Henry Tete, leaves at ten this morning. Captain Joe Dalferes and Mr. M. H. Landry, are on board.

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

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

We have received complimentary tickets to the second Fete Champetre, to be given by Charles Delasis, at the City Park, on Sunday and Monday next.

We publish this morning an article from a St. Joseph paper complimentary to our fellow-citizen, M. Jeff Thompson, who had a perfect ovation at the West.

The new track of the Orleans Street Railroad, on Burgundy street, is progressing rapidly, and in a short time the track on Basin street will be abandoned.

The New Orleans City Railroad Company directors have declared a dividend of four dollars a share, payable to the stockholders on and after the twenty-fifth instant.

General M. Jeff Thompson, chief engineer of the Board of Public Works, returned yesterday morning via Richmoad, Augusta and Mobile, after a visit to St. Louis, Chicago and Washington.

The new street letter-boxes, of a pattern far superior to any hitherto used in any city, have arrived here, or at least a portion of them. They are of different sizes, but all of the same general style.

The Mollie Able has laid over to leave for St. Louis at five P. M., to-day. Captain Dan Able commands, and Mr. J. M. Thompson is clerk. The Mollie Able is one of the quickest and most elegant in the trade.

Our European intelligence this morning is unusually interesting. The question of the transfer of a German prince to the Spanish throne has provoked considerable discussion in political circles.

Perhaps a solution of the question why no Western papers of Tuesday were received here yesterday, may be found in the fact that the printers did not work in St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati or Chicago on the Fourth of July.

The two spacious stores on Magazine street between Natchez and Gravier, for a long time unoccupied, are undergoing thorough repairs, and one of them will be occupied as a carriage material warehouse about the first of August, the other as a wholesale clothing house about the first of September.

In discussing the social and political standing of Chinese laborers, Chinese servants and Chinese shoemakers, it is interesting to inquire whether Chinese fans, when thermometers express their sentiments so warmly, have any civil rights that a white man is bound to respect.

There is a town in Georgia where they shave the heads of all who are found drunk in the street. If this plan were carried out in New Orleans what a lot of fellows there would be sailing under bare poles! In order to sail in this novel manner it would be necessary to be three sheets in the wind.

The First German Republican Club, Fourth District, meets this evening at the Temperance Hall, on Josephine street. See advertisement elsewhere.

The Germans of the "garden district" are taking the lead in forming clubs, and in preparing for the coming campaign, and, with Captain F. Spran'ey to lead them, they will be sure to carry their district for the Republican party. We say, success to them!

A lightning-rod man, in putting up one of his rods between Indianapolis and Cincinnati, connected it with a Western Union telegraph wire, "in order," he said, "to relieve the lightning-rod if it should become excessively charged with electricity." He succeeded in relieving the line of its dispatches, which ran into the ground, and caused a large and well selected amount of "cussing" at both ends of the line.

A visitor at Mr. Dickens' house writes to a Boston friend that Mr. Dickens, after he received the fatal paralytic stroke, never regained consciousness, but "for twenty-four hours he breathed heavier and heavier, louder and louder, until a quarter of an hour before he expired he began to sob. At last the tears rolled down his furrowed cheek, and with one last sob his spirit departed."

The Supreme Court of Florida has decided that Edmund C. Weeks is Lieutenant Governor of that State. The office of Lieutenant Governor having become vacant, Mr. Weeks was appointed to the vacancy by Governor Reed. The Controller of the State refused to pay the Lieutenant Governor's salary, and the case was thus brought to the Supreme Court with the result already stated.

"OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT."

The Chicago *Tribune* is blest with one of those unreliable articles known as "our own correspondent," who is supposed to be in Washington, and whose special mission seems to be to write elaborately on matters of which he is entirely ignorant. This is the charitable view of the matter, for we can hardly suppose he deliberately sits down and writes what he knows is not true.

Under the civil law, if one man writes and publishes anything calculated to destroy the good name of his neighbor, he is liable for damages. But when a moral cut-throat conceals himself by the wayside and tries to take away the character of a whole community, there is, unfortunately, no remedy, except that of exposing the falsehood of the allegations made under cover of a *non de plume*, "Our Own Correspondent."

We hardly think it possible for any one to get more fibs into the same space than does this virtuous correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*. He commences by saying:

The State of Louisiana, since the peace, has increased its debt $18,000,000. Its whole debt is about $27,000,000.

By the report of the State Treasurer, published about April last, the total debt of the State is only about *fourteen* million. How, then, has it been increased since the peace *eighteen* million? As to the twenty-seven million, that is simply an invention of "our own correspondent." That the State has increased her debt is well known, but only about six millions, instead of eighteen. "Its bonds are worth sixty-five cents." We presume this is stated in order to make it appear that it is in consequence of the large increase of the State debt that they are worth so little. Had "our own correspondent" known the truth, or felt like telling it if he did know it, he would have stated that up to the time of the constitution of 1868 going into operation, and when "Warmoth, Lee and McMillan" became part of our State government, the bonds of the State were not worth the half of sixty-five cents on the dollar; that large sums of interest were long past due; but that since the accession of this "gang," the bonds of the State have more than doubled in value, the back interest has been paid, and provision has been made for the payment of future interest as it falls due. Warrants on the State Treasurer, which before the advent of this horrible "ring," were only worth from seventeen to twenty cents on the dollar, are today worth from eighty-five to ninety-five cents on dollar. So much for facts versus fiction.

We do not propose to follow this anonymous scribbler into all the idle stories he tells of our leading men. Having shown the falsity of his figures, these other matters are not worth a moment's consideration. The idea that Hahn and Fish got up the riot of July, 1866, is a new one, and quite refreshing from its audacity. "Got up a riot as a political movement," and both came near losing their lives! A very likely story, more especially when we remember the testimony taken by the Congressional Committee as to who did get up that riot.

This same correspondent has a long story about the other Southern States, which if we judge of it by the correctness of what he says about Louisiana and her affairs (and it is only in that way that we can judge of the truth of his statesments), no one would believe him on oath.

We hesitated for some days whether we would take any notice or not of the extravagant yarns of "our own correspondent," and it was only when we remembered that many persons at a distance might suppose there was some truth in his statement, if uncontradicted, and the good name and fame of Louisiana might suffer thereby, that we concluded to notice his letter. With these few remarks we dismiss "our own correspondent," and wish the Chicago *Tribune* joy of him.

THE BIRD ORDINANCE.

Only the quaintness and tenderness of Charles Lamb could weave adequate pen offerings to the author of the happy device of enshrining our little urban songsters under the ægis of the commonwealth. Sing, birdie, sing! with all your melody and power, the gentle praises of Administrator Emley! who has not been afraid to carry his heart with him into the discharge of his public duties, nor ashamed of the little weakness of applying a "solemn expression of the public will" to the felicitation of the joyous dwellers of our groves—man's exquisite little companions that people his better moments with innocent joys, winged as his hopes are winged, and cleaving as his fancies do the azure over and around him. If we were some Robert Bloomfield, we would try and out-sing the frail beauties of the groves and gardens, making congratulatory odes in celebration of an act so manly and womanly, and a manifestation so lovely. Naughty boys! you will not be permitted longer to steal young birds, like the base kidnapper of the lost little Digby jewel, but are there none among you to whom the moral excellence of this act of public administration may be made of more worth than the whole nests of them, or than scores of bereaved mama birds, so many of whom you have already brought to grief? Measure in your mischievous minds the sweetness springing from this simple, good act of Mr. Emley, and go ye and do likewise. Boys of heart are the treasures of society, not smart boys. Believe us that nothing is less cherished in the domain of human love than a smart bad boy—unless, indeed, a worse boy that is not smart. And, lads! be good, which is the only bravery; gentle, which is the whole of handsome; just, which is the crown of humanity. The other day we enjoyed a post prandial Chinese fan at the cottage of a friend, casketed within walls of running vines and flowers, and overhanging trees—a friend full of goodness, like Mr. Administrator Emley, and of poetry like Robert Bloomfield, and whose fairest flowers are half-a-dozen individualized gems of purest ray serene; when one of these last, a bright faced urchin, of eight seasons, ran in, out of breath, exclaiming "O, pa! wait a minute (meaning till he got breath), I've run like a fireman; out here are some big boys stoning the little birds; give me some picayunes to buy them to go away"—and, nicels in hand, he disappeared to return soon in great delight, for he had paid the boys to leave the little birds alone, and to promise him they would never do so any more, which he accepted, poor innocent, as if it had come from the heart of purity itself, instead of those wicked boy hearts. And, O, the pretty birds, in the leafiness surrounding that happy home! happy, not for its splendor or abaundance, but because only kindness dwells there.

Therefore, you young kidnappers, change yourselves into good boys, for which, while so young, you need not go out of your skins; and it may be, that at some future day you will be grand men, and possibly become an Administrator, like Mr. Emley, in some great city like ours, full of thoughtless, good-for-nothing, bird nest hookers of boys, such as you are now. Look out, fellows! we mean for the ordinance.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

Some of our friends were a little reticent about prices yesterday, but transactions enough were reported to show a further decline in Slaughterhouse. Some one or two holders are evidently unloading under pressure, and until they are relieved the market must feel the influence of their sales. There is not much active capital on the street at this point of the hot season, and in the absence of a live bull interest the unloading process tells unfavorably upon the current value of the stock. At almost any other time of the year a depression could not be caused by a movement of so slight a character.

There is nothing new in the position of the company. It is making money, and has a very favorable chance to continue so to do for many months at least; but the friends of the stock are not fighting to maintain it at a high price, as they were not long ago, and a good many parties have suffered in consequence. Of the sales for yesterday, some were reported as made at as low a figure as $18 50, and some stock sold at $20. At the close of the day it stood at from $19 to $19 50.

In Ship Island nothing was reported, and opinions ranging widely, were given as to its present value. Something must be done of a decidedly favorable character, in order to excite an interest in this stock. The public expects something important from the new direction, and it will doubtless be forthcoming soon. The sooner the better for stockholders, if it is to offer any new hope of giving value to the certificates.

The New Orleans City Railroad dividend is just declared—$4 per share, payable on the twenty-fifth instant.

The sale of Jackson Railway mortgage bonds, given below, was made two or three days ago, but was first reported yesterday.

The following is a list of sales reported yesterday:

71 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company at	$18 50
100 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company at	18 50
85 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company at	18 50
100 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company at	18 75
100 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company at	18 75
100 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company at	18 75
100 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company at	18 75
100 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company at	19 00
100 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company at	19 00
100 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company at	19 00
100 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company at	19 00
15 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company at	19 00
25 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company at	19 00
100 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company at	19 50
25 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company at	19 50
50 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company at	19 50
100 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company at	20 00
100 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company at	20 00
100 Sugarshed Company at	30 00
$2000 State Warrants (new) at	94½
$5000 New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, first mortgage bonds	82½

Xariffa's Poems.

We have before us a neatly printed little volume from the press of J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, containing the exquisite poems of the well known Southern poetess Xariffa. The fair author is a resident of this city, and her contributions, as they have appeared from time to time, have been highly esteemed for their purity of diction, vividness of imagery, and originality of thought. As a laborer in the fields or gardens of poesy, Xariffa will rank with Mrs. Hemans, who has frequently been held up as the model of feminine poetical writers. Every poem forms a subject for a picture, which, however, would scarcely give a more forcible illustration of the conception of the writer than the perspicuous word painting of Xariffa does in all her works. Highly interesting, without the least tinge of the sensational; absorbing without being passionate, her poems will be read and admired by the intellectual for many years to come. For, we take it, it is the inherent worth of a book, not the extraneous seasoning, which commends it to the favor of the judicious reader, and prolongs its existence as the work of a "living author." The latter term may apply to one who has toiled to edify and instruct mankind long after the restless spirit that for a season took up its abode in frail clay here on earth has fled to that heavenly world, of which it seemed to be a part while here. For lessons of charity, love, religion, for graceful thoughts and pure diction, and all that ennobles the mind, we commend the poems of Xariffa. And especially should the children of the rising generation be made familiar with her works, they will be all the better for the knowledge. The book is for sale by Gresham, No 92 Camp street.

To aid in arriving at accuracy in ascertaining the amount of land in different fields under cultivation the following table is given by an agricultural contemporary: 5 yards wide by 968 yards long contains one acre; 10 yards wide by 484 yards long contains one acre; 20 yards wide 242 yards long contains one acre; 40 yards wide by 121 yards long contains one acre; 160 yards wide by 40½ yards long contains one acre; 220 feet wide by 168 feet long contains one acre; 110 feet wide by 396 feet long contains one acre; 60 feet wide by 726 feet long contains one acre.

MAGNOLIA.

The Fourth on the Jackson Railroad.

Our corps of reporters were distributed all around to enjoy the national holiday of the Fourth, as will have been seen by their reports of what was done all along shore. One went over the wilds upon the Jackson Railroad, across Manchac, up the Tangipahoa, into Mississippi, to Magnolia. Of his rural trip and communings with nature, along the rich lands of the magnolia and the mocking bird, he says:

To see nature in all her richness commend me to a trip of a hundred miles up the Jackson Railroad. From the very start, the noblest trees are seen; first some live oaks (quercus virens), covered with a frosted dressing of hanging moss (tillandsia usneoides), a parasitical plant which adds to the beauty of the adopted parent without shortening its life or injuring the tree, merely giving it the appearance of white beard and silvery locks of age. It weeps from every branch of almost every tree for fifty miles. The rare beauty of the first ten miles of country, however, consists in its rich land and fertile sugar and corn fields, albeit there are few of these staples in cultivation. At Kenner's are some large hedges of the Cherokee rose, vivid evergreens, with single white blossoms, and the foliage so thick that a snake could hardly get through it. Thence to Bayou de Sair the face of the earth is covered with "cat tails" and "mohawks" (typaa latifolia, and some sort of althea or mallows). On for many miles to Pontchatoula, the country, even in July, is full of interest for the eye of a botanist. Rare pines, jassamines (gelucinum sempervirens), fan palms, the nymphæa odoratus or white water lilly, which is one of the most showy flowers of America, being brother or cousin of the famous Victoria regia of South American origin. The Virginia creeper or American ivy (Ampelopsis), and the fragrant yellow gelucinum, are seen running among the bushes and up nearly to the top of trees in occasional swamps. Then there are andromedas, gordonias, and the yucca filimentosa now and then by the side of the track. At the next station a species of tick was found too troublesome for botanizing, hence, probably, the station is called Tickfaw. These ticks and red bugs are a great Southern torment, insidious in their approaches and unknown or unseen until tightly fastened into your skin. The only safety there was to stick to the cars, getting a glance among the tall timber of old acquaintances such as the *acer rubra*, the cedars, sweet and black gums, magnolias as large as elmr, not forgetting animated nature the while, for on this route are seen occasional alligators basking in the sun, the American white pelican, whose mates are mostly off breeding in the far countries of the north; or the snowy heron, the great white heron, or the graceful Louisiana heron, with countless specimens of the *buteo vulgaris*, or common buzzard, at which one need not look unless he choose, nor at the owls, of which there are short and long horned, barred and long-eared specimens in this timber.

Entering the "piney woods," Osyka is soon reached—so called, it is said, by one of its first proprietors, after an Indian beauty. From this village—for it is but a village, though the rail was opened thus far sixteen years ago—a club of base-ballers go to Magnolia to try the mettle of clubs from New Orleans, Algiers and Vicksburg. It is a Mississippi town, but nearly "on the divide." A very few miles further is Chatawa (Silver Springs), which the chatty inhabitants persist in accenting on the first instead of more euphoniously on the second, as the Indians did, and as the inhabitants at Tawawa Springs, of similar import, pronounce theirs. The next station, only a hundred miles from the Crescent City, is the pleasant town of Magnolia, named from the numerous large trees of the mag-grandiflora which fill the adjoining forest, and which received their name from Linnæus a century and a half ago, from Professor Magnol, a French botanist of celebrity. And at Magnolia is the "Central House" kept by that kind and courteous landlord, H. Gottig, who is not one of those masters of a hotel who consider it rather derogatory to show personal civility to their customers. Notwithstanding he accommodated three hundred and seventy-one guests at once during the holidays, when the house is calculated for one hundred less than this number, Gottig did all in human power to make all comfortable and give them an abundance to eat. The house is the handsomest on the road, with extensive piazzas, shaded by brave old oaks, and watered by never failing spring of clear, cold water. It juts right against the virgin forest, covered with all, and more than all, the trees, and shrubs, and flowers hitherto mentioned, for here is the wide-spreading beech, the kalmia latifolia or laurel; the vitis vulpina or muscadine grape, twining up the trees on the rich shores of the Tangipahoa, which flows in the rear of the hotel. It is where these magnolias shoot up their majestic trunks, crowned with evergreen leaves and decorated with a thousand beautiful flowers, that perfume the air around, where the forests and fields are adorned with blossoms of every hue, and where the Orpheus polyglottus (as Linnæus so well named the mocking-bird) fixes its abode, and pours forth its wondrous song, that the writer of this chose to pass a glorious fourth.

But having arrived at Magnolia, the reader is mistaken if he expects to find exactly everything that was said and done there—how twinkling-footed terpsichore waltzed and polkaed and galloped and pirouetted Saturday night and Monday night in the parlors and billiard rooms and temporized pavilions out in the moonlight on the island of the Central House. He can not know from this pen how the ladies were dressed; of their tarletans and tulls, their flounces and flowers, of thin gauze wings and ruby lips, their alabaster shoulders and lovely legs—he shall know nothing, though the writer's brain still vibrates with the magnetic influence and recollection of them. Nor can the reader know all of the speaking and playing, and of the grand fire works displayed on the days and nights named—of whether the Lone Stars, from this city, the Atlantics, from Algiers, or Vicksburg, or the Osykas, from Osyka, caught or batted the base ball the best; or whether the lengthy oration of Mumford, or the shorter one of Judge Landon was most eloquent and appropriate. Let it suffice for him to know that cotillons of an hour and half duration, or waltzes whose names would break this pen in its attempt to name them, could not tire the active and healthy dancers who participated at Magnolia. That the base ballers played in spite of Old Sol's injunction, and that the day was celebrated, notwithstanding the Governmental programme could not be carried out as intended, owing to the non-appearance of the leading characters whose names headed this programme

New Silver Mines--Discovery and Development.

The Santa Fe *Post* says that the excitement about the new silver mines remains as intense as ever. Parties are hauling lumber for building purposes a distance of seventy-five miles. All who have been there are of the opinion that they are as rich as any silver mines in the world. Ore from several of the lodes has been sent to San Francisco and Philadelphia, and assays from five hundred to eight thousand dollars per ton. Governor Safford, of Arizona, and several scientific men from California are at the mines now, and there seems to be no doubt of the erection of smelting works as soon as machinery can be brought from San Francisco.

In confirmation of the above we copy the following dispatch:

SANTA FE, July 2.—A letter to the *Daily Post* from Grant county, N. M., near Silver Mines, describes the location of the mines as 5000 feet above the level of the sea. There is a population at Ralston, the new village, of two hundred. It is about twenty-five miles to the nearest river. Two hundred and eighty-five ledges have been discovered, and over fifty miles of claims are located. Many of the claims, not being made in conformity with territorial laws, are being thrown out, but are relocated about as fast as open.

A municipal government has been formed and a recorder elected. There is no doubt of the immense wealth of a great many of the claims. A canal and railway company, with a capital of one million dollars, has been formed to take the ore to mills at the river, and to carry water in canals to the mines. The mines are in the heart of the Apache Indian country, and the settlement will be a great security to pioneer settlers and travelers. New and very rich silver mines have been discovered eight miles from Fort Bayard.

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.

D. MERCIER,

Corner of Dauphine and Bienville streets.

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

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS.

At Very Low Prices.

200 Double Barrel Guns at $9, $10, $15 and $20 each.
100 Rifles at $12 and $15 each.
100 Revolvers at $8 and $10 each. Also,
100 McClellan Saddles at $5 each.
100 Sets Wagon Harness at $3 50 a set.

Large stock Hardware and Cutlery at reduced prices, for sale by

S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO.,

81 Tchoupitoulas, between Poydras and Lafayette. jy6 1m

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. GUILLOTTE,

Agent for New Orleans, No. 28 Carondelet street.

Machines always on hand for sale. my23 eod 6m

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 Boilers,

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 Joinvan

Turbine Water Wheel,

Shafting,

Hangers,

Pullies,

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, Massachusetts.

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,

No. 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,

je16 1y2p No. 76 Carondelet street.

THE CHANGE,

S.....Carondelet Street.....S

Will open on TUESDAY, July 5, and keep constantly on hand the choicest WINES, LIQUORS and LAGER BEER, etc., with a SUMPTUOUS LUNCH daily, from 10½ A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

Proprietor Frank Landfried hereby solicits the patronage of his numerous friends, and the public generally. jy3 1m2dp

NEW ORLEANS RICE DEPOT.

A. MAUREAU,

43.....Peter Street.....43

Between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

ALWAYS ON HAND

A

LARGE STOCK OF RICE.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

fe19 2p 1y

NOTICE.....NOTICE

The PHŒNIX HOUSE, 96 St. Charles street, being CLOSED FOR REPAIRS.

The public will find the usual "Good Old Drinks" Lunch, etc.,

NEXT DOOR.

At the Phœnix Refreshment Saloon.

jy6 3t A. PARLE.

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 Mintego bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port-au-Prince on the Island of San Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Gaudaloupe; 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 Cayenne, in South America, and Nassau, New Providence.

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

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

GEORGE E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State. my25

A GREAT IMPROVENENT.

Banquettes, Carriage Ways, Basement and Warehouse Floors, Cemetery and Garden Walks, School Yards, Etc.

BYRNES'

IMPROVED CONCRETE PAVEMENT,

LAID BY

PAGE & CO.,

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.
2. Being in general use at the North, it necessarily must be proof against cold.
3. It is as durable as stone and much less expensive.
4. It is perfectly impervious to water, and consequently quickly becomes dry when wet.
5. It makes no dust in dry or mud in wet weather.
6. It does not creak or crumble, nor is it washed by the rain.
7. It is impenetrable to grass, weeds or water.
8. It prevents noxious vapors or gases arising from the ground beneath, and affords no reservoirs for filth or festering decompositions.
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 most of the persons named can and will cheerfully give all of the information desired. An examination of the work is solicited:

William McCulloch,	George Horter,
Theobald Forstall,	Lafayette Square,
E. C. Palmer,	New Orleans Gasworks,
Henry Bensel,	Penn's Cotton Press,
B. McKenna,	H. S. Seward,
E. W. Burbank,	John W. Madden.

For the present, after the foundation is prepared and curbing set, Cemetery, Park and Private Walks, will be laid for 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.

For all further information in relation to this business, or for the laying of this kind of work, apply to

PAGE & CO.,

mh20 2p 98 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, 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 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 Cadets—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, 39 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

ZABLE & DALTON,

No. 115 Poydras Street,

MANUFACTURERS OF TIN AND JAPANNED WARE.

DEALERS IN

Stoves, Grates, House Furnishing Goods, etc.

AGENTS FOR

The Times Cooking Stoves, Bramhall, Deane & Co.'s European Ranges and Boilers, Asbestos Roofing; Arbor, Bird and Animal Cages.

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

ZABLE & DALTON,

ap6 1y 3t2p No. 115 Poydras street.

THE DUNN COTTON TIE.

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN WILLIAMS & CO., ENGLAND.

For sale by Dealers generally.

STUART, NORTON & CO., Agents,

je14 1m 138 Common street, New Orleans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup	Cures Colic and Griping in the Bowels, and facilitates the process of Teething.	Price, 25 Cents.
Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup	Subdues Convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children.	Price, 25 Cents.
Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup.	Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages.	Price, 25 Cents.

It is the great Infant's and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or other cause.

Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Company, St. Louis, Missouri.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere. my13 1y

BUILDING PAPER.

This is a hard, compact paper, like an ordinary book cover, and is saturated with tar and used on the outside of frame buildings under the clapboards, also under shingles and floors, to keep out damp and cold. It is also used on the inside, not saturated, instead of Plastering, and makes a warm and cheap wall. It costs only from $8 to $30 (according to size) to cover houses on the outside. Samples and descriptive circulars sent free.

Address, Rock River Paper Company, Chicago, Or, E. C. PALMER & CO., 93, 95, 97 Camp street, New Orleans.

mh6 General Agents for the Southern States.

TO SAVE LABOR

AND

INSURE LARGE CROPS,

Use Stern's RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE and FINE GRGUND BONE, the great Fertilizers. LOUIS STERN & BROTHERS, manufacturers, office No. 6 Chartres street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Bone Black of all grades constantly on hand. no3 1y

500.....500.....500.....500

HOME WASHERS,

HOME WASHERS,

HOME WASHERS

SOLD WITHIN PAST TWO MONTHS UNDER A FULL GUARANTEE.

NOT ONE RETURNED—NOT ONE COMPLAINT.

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

In Operation Daily at the

Depot, No. 176 Canal Street.

PRICE $18.

New Orleans Home Manufacturing Company.

MEDICAL.

RUPTURE CURED.—WITH AN EXPERIENCE of more than twelve years' practice in the treatment and cure of RUPTURE and HERNIA, I will guarantee more perfect relief, comfort and security, and a more rapid improvement than can be obtained of any other person or appliance in the South, without regard to the age of the patient, or length of time afflicted. Also, instruments for the cure of every species of human deformity on hand or made to order.

Call or address, with stamps, for circular, Dr. T. ST. C. FERRIS, office No. 16 St. Charles street, up stairs. Hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. my31 1y

SWEET QUININE IS A RECENT IMPROVEMENT; replaces the use of the Bitter Sulphate Quinine, with which all are familiar. Dose for dose, it is warranted fully equal in every way to Bitter Quinine, and like it, is the one

GREAT, POSITIVE AND UNFAILING CURE

For all diseases of malarious origin.

FEVER AND AGUE,
INTERMITTENT FEVER,
CHILL FEVER,
REMMITTENT FEVER,
BILLIGUS FEVER,
DUMB AGUE,

And the long train of disorders following these when neglected.

SWEET QUININE

Is made solely from Peruvian Bark (so is Bitter Quinine), therefore is of vegetable origin, and not a mineral poison, but, on the contrary, is proved to be one of the elements found in the blood of all healthy persons.

SWEET QUININE

Acts as an antidote to, as well as a curer for malarial or miasmatic poison, the absorption of which by the lungs causes intermittent fevers, etc. The only advantage claimed for

SWEET QUININE

over the use of old Bitter Quinine is the entire absence of that intense, persistent bitterness which, in the latter, is an insurmountable obstacle to its use with most persons, and always with children.

SWEET QUININE

Is in two forms—in powder for the use of physicians and druggists, and fluid for use in the family, and for the general public.

STEARNS, FARR & CO.,

my15 Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A CARD.....A CARD.

Strangers visiting the city, and wishing medical or surgical aid, will call at the Southern Dispensary, No. 230 Carondelet street, near the corner of St. Joseph, where medicines are compounded to cure all chronic cases that may call, if within the reach of medicine or surgery. Consultations are given to males or females. The poor will be prescribed for gratis. Letters giving description of case, and containing five dollars, will meet with attention, and medicine sent by express.

P. S.—I will give free consultations at my drug store, No. 266 St. Charles street, corner of Delord street, from half-past ten to half-past eleven o'clock.

je22 1y J. K. LOCKWOOD, M. D.

VALDEMAR BILLE, M. D.,

A graduate of the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, Honorary M. D. of the University of Padua, Italy.

Office No. 13 St. Charles street, between Canal and Common.

Office hours from nine to ten o'clock A. M., and from twelve to three and from six to seven P. M.

Consultations in English, German, French, Spanish, Italian and Danish.

Having been physician in Danish men of war in the East and West Indies, he is thoroughly acquainted with the treatment of yellow fever and lung affections. Having passed several years as assistant physician of the Hospital of the celebrated Professor Ricord, in Paris, Dr. Bille offers to cure all kinds of women diseases, diseases of the liver and private diseases, after a new, sure and quick method ja23 1y

IMMEDIATE RELIEF,

AND A PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED.

THE