New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS, JULY 16, 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. Haley, 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.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN will pay *One Hundred Dollars* to any person who will find and restore to its afflicted parents the infant daughter of Thomas Digby, recently abducted, and give such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the criminal.

We are indebted to J. A. Jaquet, French bookseller, 139 Royal street, for a copy of the illustrated Paris *Universel*.

Dr. S. S. Herrick was last evening elected by the Board of Health Sanitary Inspector of the Sixth District of New Orleans.

William Horace Lingard was at the Academy of Music last spring, but it was James W. Lingard who committed suicide at New York.

Colonel Noel, of Stock Landing notoriety, is about perfecting arrangements for the establishment of a daily Democratic organ at an early day.

No orders have been issued from the war department or elsewhere, assigning white recruits to the ninth or tenth regiments of cavalry, now composed of colored troops.

A prominent manufacturing house of New York, it is understood, has quietly made arrangements to employ 1000 Chinese hands. They are expected to begin work in the fall.

The steamer Fire-Fly arrived yesterday with a cargo of fresh grass-fed beef from Texas. From appearances it will not be long on hand. Supplies can be had at No. 58 Camp street.

Yesterday noon there was a consultation of the Mayor and city administrators on the subject of repairing the wharves, a work which is imperatively necessary.

The *Bulletin* reported that the city letter delivery box at the corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets was broken the other night. This, Colonel Lowell says, was a mistake.

The Rev. Dr. Hedge, at the Harvard commencement dinner, came out boldly for the admission of women to college as students, and was heartily cheered by the alumni, old and young.

The untransferred pay rolls were sent yesterday from the office of the Administrator of Accounts to the Administrator of the Floating Debt, and the transfers will be sent in as soon as they can be arranged—probably during next week.

Secretary Boutwell expresses entire satisfaction with the funding bill as passed. General Garfield says it will compel the national banks to surrender $20,000,000 of over-due five-twenties now held by them, and accept the new bonds in their stead.

The *Planters' Banner* states that a century plant, in bloom, may now be seen at the residence of James Parkenson, Esq., near Franklin, St. Mary parish, and another at Mr. Dow Vinson's, on Bayou Sale. They bloom when they are about thirty years old.

During the late fire in New Iberia a family has been rendered houseless and without a cent. The husband has served as a brave soldier during the war, and is the father of two children. Any money left for him at this office will be delivered to him.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says: "We have advocated for years past putting iron steamers and barges afloat on the river, but thus far without effect. Our steamboatmen will sooner or later learn, however, that such craft *must* be used to make any money at all.

Mr. George B. Phelps has been appointed manifest and notification clerk of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railway, under the new direction. The appointment is a good one, as all who know Mr. Phelps feel sure that the interests of the road will lose nothing in his hands.

Mr. Wallace, the highly efficient city gardener is, we are informed, about to submit for the approval of the Administrators, a plan for the improvement of Lafayette square. Such a desideratum must have been long looked forward to by those who reside in the vicinity. Jackson square does not occupy such a central position as Lafayette, and we trust that the plan, which is an excellent one, will be adopted, for the place presents a rather barren and bare appearance.

In our columns this morning we record with sorrow the death of Colonel Jacob F. Chur, of the United States army. Colonel Chur has been among us for a few months past, but on account of ill-health, has made fewer acquaintances than he otherwise would have done. For many days he neither left his room nor bed, and at length his life yielded to that insidious disease, consumption. Though his acquaintances were comparatively few, Colonel Chur was held in high esteem, and there will be sorrowing hearts at his funeral rites this morning at eleven o'clock.

General McClellan wrote to the Tammany pow-wow in New York, July 4, that the Democracy was a lovely crowd, and would triumph in all the States. George B. has taken quite a liking to the Democracy, considering that the Southern wing of it whipped him out of Virginia in 1862.—*Detroit Tribune.*

POLITICAL "SOREHEADS."

There will be political "soreheads" in all parties that are in power, that have the dispensing of political patronage, the giving of offices or to speak in the language of the Democracy—the "dividing of the spoils." The "sorehead" is no new character in political life. He had an existence far anterior to the "roundhead" who wore short hair and claimed to be pure in all things, neither a mongrel in religion nor politics; but straightout and steadfast to his faith. In this, then, consists the difference between the "rounhead" and the "sorehead." The "sorehead" is more selfish and less pure; less to be depended upon in the great struggle for principle—not office. The "sorehead" is eminently a man for office; in fact, an office seeker. It makes no difference whether he is eminently qualified, so as he gets the office—that is, it makes no difference to him. With him that is not a matter to be considered. Office is the great *desideratum* with the "sorehead." If he fails to obtain it—or if he has obtained it and fails through lack of discretion and qualification to hold it, or to get a better office—his patriotism and devotion to principle soon play out, and with Janus-face and poisonous tongue he sets about the work of discord. In low and vulgar phrase he denounces men raised to high positions by the popular voice, simply because they can not gratify his morbid appetite for office. This is his principal work night and day, for he scorns honest labor, and would make dupes of the men who labor, with as little remorse of conscience for having deceived them, as for having made "most hellish meals of good men's names." But the "sorehead" is more at home in ward meetings than anywhere else.

This is not unfrequently his only home, especially when out of office. The club room where the ward meeting is held is the grand receptacle of his august presence day and night—the forum for his forensic displays. If he can succeed in augmenting the sorehead brigade to a few noisy adherents (for without them, be it remembered, he considers himself a brigade), men who like himself have been turned out of office, or who fancy their invaluable services to the party have been grossly slighted, he is in his glory, for then the work of noise and confusion commences in earnest. What the "sorehead" lacks in brains he expects to make up in this way, and if he succeeds in breaking up a meeting or in creating divisions and dissensions among the members of his party, his ambition is satisfied, for he thinks, poor devil, he has achieved a victory, when, in fact, he has only aimed an impotent blow at the very principles he has pretended to cherish—the sacred principles of self-government; of rational liberty. To this extent, then, the "sore head"—the bitter, malicious, vindictive, useless "sorehead" of the present day, bent on mischief only—must be watched and shown up. He must not be permitted to deceive those who are true to Republicanism—true to the great Republican party of the United States. The principles of that party are the principles that forced upon the country a civil war of gigantic magnitude. To resist these principles of freedom the enemies of equal rights to all did not hesitate to raise the standard of rebellion. The act of rebellion sealed the fate of slavery, for the people rallied so strong in defense of the Union that victory finally perched upon its banners, and determined principles of the gravest importance to the nation. These principles have since been solemnly ratified by peaceful action of the people, and made part of the constitution of the country. The slaves of the country have been made not only freemen, invested with all the rights and duties of citizenship, but they have been clothed also with certain responsibilities that make it incumbent upon them, if they would continue to enjoy these rights and privileges, to observe faithfully. They are not to be influenced by the "sore heads" who would seek to use them to promote their own selfish ends. The Republican party should have but one enemy to contend with, and that is the Democratic party. That party undisguisedly and frankly avows its opposition to all that has been done by the Republican party since it was placed in power by the people. If by any action of the Republicans the Democrats should be again vested by the people with power, there is no doubt but that party would attempt to carry out its views by changing our system of suffrage as at present established, and that that inestimable right would be restricted to the white people of the country. The Democratic party might go still further and require a property qualification from white folks, but it is barely possible that it would do this, though it is highly probable it would endeavor to change the United States constitution so that each State could again regulate the question of suffrage; and in that case what chance would there be for colored men to vote in the Southern States? Let the "soreheads,"—white and black—reflect on this, and if they are really Republicans they will cease their work of dissension and go to some better work.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

The death of Admiral John A. Dahlgren, of the United States Navy, was announced by telegraph Wednesday. Admiral Dahlgren was in his sixty-first year, having been born in Pennsylvania in 1810. At the age of sixteen he entered the navy. His first service was on the Brazilian station, and shortly after he went to the Mediterranean station. Meanwhile he prepared himself for his future career by close scientific study. He was afterward, about 1835, employed on the coast survey; and subsequently, in 1847, he was appointed to the ordnance department. His peculiar genius for gunnery had here full play, and he invented the gun which bears his name. In 1855 Commodore Dahlgren took command of the United States man-of-war Cumberland. In 1861 he was appointed to command the Washington Navy Yard, where he remained till 1863, when he was ordered to the command of the blockading fleet off Charleston. At the time of his death he was stationed at Washington, where he had been since the close of the war.

Admiral Dahlgreen was an officer of great but unobtrusive usefulness in the profession to which he devoted his life. His name has never stood out prominently before the public as the hero of any specific exploits. But every duty assigned to him was executed with anxious faithfulness and more than average ability.

The invention of the gun known by his name, and the various improvements he made in military projectiles and means of offense, will be of importance probably as long as the necessities of war exist. It is nearly altogether due to the unobserved labors of men like Admiral Dahlgren, that the national arm, both on land and sea, remains in peace, the efficient nucleus around which, in time of war, such large means of offense and defense can be so rapidly accumulated.

A PALACE ON WHEELS.

A majority of the traveling community are hard to please, no matter what is done for their comfort and convenience, and when once dissatisfied, they are inclined to make use of ugly and tart expressions. This is a fact all over the world, and on the "crack" roads of the North, we have met travelers who complained even of the "Pullman sleeping car." The sleeping car arrangements of the South have been, until lately, in their infancy, owing to causes more national than local, and it has taken time for our Southern folks to branch out like our more fortunate brethren of the North; but the time has now arrived for something to be done, and none have known this fact better than Messrs. Pain, Wang, Sheldon, and the other gentlemen composing the sleeping car company, running between New Orleans and Louisville.

These gentlemen have just placed on the road another one of those palaces on wheels, called the "Louisiana," which was contracted for and built at Louisville, at the shops of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, and we have no hesitation in saying that for beauty and comfort, as well as design, it has no superior in America. Light and airy, with plenty of room, and excellently ventilated, a traveler need not care how long the time of transit is from point to point. The original sleeping cars were considered the models for future builders, but this being the eve of progress, new designs were devised and completed, and the builders continued improving, until at last, the "Louisiana" is presented to view, as the grandest yet shown to the public. This car leaves the Jackson railroad depot this evening, at a quarter past four o'clock, for Louisville.

MAXIMILIAN'S WIDOW.

By a special dispatch from Brussels we learn that the ex-empress Charlotte, widow of Maximilian, is in a dying condition, and the final hour is fast approaching. Whatever regret may be felt for the fate of this most estimable and most unhappy lady, none can regret her release from a life that could be only one long sorrow. For the latter part of her days has been but an illustration of the wise man's saying, that "all is vanity and vexation of spirit."

Her joyous youth was spent in the home of her father, King Leopold, of Belgium, where she grew up beautiful and good. The keen perception of the common people regarding the merits or faults of their superiors, is seldom at fault, and from these the Princess received the pet name of "pretty Charlotte." Scarce had sunny girlhood ripened into earliest womanhood, when she was married to the Archduke Maximilian, brother of the Emperor of Austria. Although sanctioned by considerations of state, it was as much a love match as that of Jeannette or Black-Eyed Susan. A few happy years of married life, then came Mexico and harrowing misery. Now, she is descending into the grave, knowing, if she yet retains the power of thought, that the grave is all that is left—the only refuge from sorrow.

"OUR COLORED FRIENDS."—This is the term now applied by the New Orleans *Times* to the colored Republicans of this city. Such language from a journal heretofore the most illogical, prejudiced, and bitter opponent of Republicans, white and colored, indicates an agreeable and refreshing improvement in the political sentiment of our city.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

Of course New Orleans has been affected by the attitude of France and Prussia toward each other. London, Paris, Frankfort, Hamburg and New York have been oscillating, quivering, palpitating, and getting generally excited over the war news; and why should not New Orleans show an equally becoming agitation? It is true that the condition of the principal fancies is not such as to compel any very cautious observation of other markets as a preliminary to ordinary operations, but we must be in the fashion, and yesterday we tried to get up a flurry in gold. The price went up from 114 to 115, and a fair business was done at those advanced rates, sales being regulated entirely by the tenor of telegrams from New York. There was more talk about the matter than the occasion warranted, and no one made or lost any large fortune by the day's doings.

All kinds of impossible rumors pervaded the street during the day. Had they been sufficiently plausible they might have done some execution upon the unwary, but as it was, they were treated as they deserved. A variety of witticisms, perpetrated by Colonel Sansoni, of the gold room, appeared upon his bulletin board from time to time during the day, and proved about as influential, as to the business of the street, as any of the thousand and one tales in circulation from more pretentious sources. Some parties tried very hard to believe that our little summer trade would be immensely interfered with by European complications, but of course, that was a ridiculous "putting on airs." Stocks were not changed to the extent of a picayune. More was done in Ship Island than in anything else, but there must be a very large amount of Ship Island stock moved to make anything like decent business. To prove that assertion, it is only necessary to figure up from our subjoined list of operations yesterday's performances in the stock referred to. Some seventy-seven hundred shares, counting sales and re-sales, were put upon the market yesterday, and they realized the enormous sum of $4949! However, the business kept a good many brokers quite industrious, but how they can make a living by commissions on such day's works is more than an ordinary mind can comprehend. Ship Island has "gone up" for the present. When a regularly organized company, having a great and very costly public work as its basis and object, and a huge amount of stock upon the market, sees its shares standing considerably more than ninety-nine per cent below par, it is time for its managers to busy themselves in resuscitating the concern or reconcile themselves to seeing the whole thing drop into oblivion. We have heard a good deal of what would be done by the new direction. It is full time to see something accomplished to the purpose; otherwise Ship Island will join Petroleum, and half a dozen other late enterprises, in the quiet of oblivion.

In Slaughterhouse, nothing was done yesterday, and Mississippi Valley Levee was also allowed to rest undisturbed.

A good deal of disappointment was freely expressed during the day, because the citizens' Bank did not pay the expected first installment upon the State's floating debt, out of the proceeds of the bonds recently negotiated to Messrs. Hunt & Macauley. Something like $360,000 was payable yesterday, according to the general understanding, and a considerable crowd gathered at the bank to receive it. Three o'clock came without bringing any relief to the patient waiters, and the consequence was the energetic expression of decided dissatisfaction. Such a *contretemps* does not help State credit.

The following list sets forth yesterday's business as far as reported:

200 Ship Island Canal Company at 77½
100 Ship Island Canal Company at 79
700 Ship Island Canal Company at 80
300 Ship Island Canal Company at 80
1600 Ship Island Canal Company at 80
500 Ship Island Canal Company at 80
1000 Ship Island Canal Company at 81
1000 Ship Island Canal Company at 82½
1000 Ship Island Canal Company (Thursday) at 80
800 Ship Island Canal Company (Thursday) at 75
$500 City notes at 82

DIED:

CHUR—July 15, 1870, Colonel JACOB F. CHUR, United States Army, aged thirty-seven years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral services This Morning, at eleven o'clock, at his residence, No. 23 Prytania street.

MILITIA COMPANIES, ATTENTION!

B. PIFFET,
127 ..... Canal street 127
JUST RECEIVED
A large stock of
Military Goods,
Pelican and United States Buttons,
United States Gold, Silver and
Regulation Braids and Cord.

FLAGS! FLAGS!! FLAGS!!!
EAGLES, SPEARS AND FLAG-STAFFS.
New Orleans, July 14, 1870. jy15 1w2p

NOTICE.

The Grand Drawing of the Single Number Tickets Louisiana State Lottery, will take place to-morrow, SATURDAY, July 16, 1870, at eleven o'clock A. M., over the rooms of the company.
CAPITAL PRIZE $50,000.
ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.
TICKETS ONLY $20.
The public are invited to witness the drawing.
jy15 2dp

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.

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. 23 Carondelet street.
Machines always on hand for sale. my23 eod 6m

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.
e19 2p 1y

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN
PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM
BOOK AND JOB
Printing Establishment,
94 ..... Camp Street 94
We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN.
Also from T. H. Senoir, agent, a new
CAMPBELL BOOK PRESS,
with all the late improvements, which, in addition to our previous supply of Printing Machinery, will enable us to turn out work with dispatch, and in a style that can not be excelled in the South.
We have also in operation three first-class
GORDON PRESSES
of assorted sizes. These are considered in New York the Best Presses that are made, for the rapid and superior execution of work. We employ skillful workmen, who will at all times be properly informed as to the latest and best styles of work.
We would call the particular attention of the Mercantile and Business Community to this Department of our Establishment, as we have made to it extensive additions in the very
NEWEST STYLES
OF
POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE,
PRESSES, ETC.,
WHICH ENABLE US TO
EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
PRINTING.
SUCH AS
MAMMOTH POSTERS,
FANCY SHOW CARDS,
RAILROAD WORK,
LAWYERS' BRIEFS,
BOOK WORK,
STEAMBOAT WORK,
BUSINESS CARDS,
PROGRAMMES,
HANDBILLS.
And all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.
The facilities we have in the way of
STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES
ENABLE US TO EXECUTE WORK
RAPIDLY, NEATLY AND CHEAPLY.
RULING AND BOOK-BINDING
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.
STEAMBOAT PRINTING.
Steamboat Officers will find it to their
INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OFFCE
AND
LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.
We have made special provision for Steamboat Printing, and have
NEW FONTS OF BEATIFUL TYPE
FOR
COLORED BILLS,
AS WELL AS SOME OF THE
FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD.
POSTERS AND HANDBILLS
IN
BLACK AND COLORED INKS,
AND OF EVERY SIZE
Our Facilities for Printing
BLANK WORK,
Are unequaled by any establishment in this city
BILL HEADS
ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER,
Prices Accordingly.
INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS.
RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES,
In fact, all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch but on accommodating terms.

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 IMPROVEMENT.
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, 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

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

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.

INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW ORLEANS,
104 ..... Canal Street 104

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1870, including unearned premiums of the previous year—

On Fire risks		$773,279 60
On Marine risks		124,834 33
On River risks		272,043 62
Total Premiums		$1,175,007 55
Less unearned Premiums		232,555 00
Net earned Premiums, May 31, 1870		$942,452 55
Losses Paid—		
On Fire risks	$295,899 76	
On Marine risks	34,540 69	
On River risks	91,099 36	
	$421,540 31	
Taxes	47,963 89	
Reinsurances and return Premiums	34,914 39	
	$504,423 59	
Deduct interest, less expenses	33,966 10—	470,457 49
Profit		$471,995 09

The company have the following assets:

Real Estate	$125,060 93
City Bonds	132,940 00
Bank and Railroad Stocks	37,456 00
Notes secured by mortgages	629,555 45
Notes secured by pledge	67,404 49
Bills receivable	44,417 69
Premiums in course of collection	69,929 25
State Bonds	1,500 00
Scrips of other companies	7,000 25
Stock of Valette Dry Dock Company	19,300 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	2,300 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Shipyard Company	3,700 00
Stock of Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company	250 00
Mortgage Bonds Grand Lodge of Louisiana	5,000 00
Mortgage Bonds Turners' Association	2,000 00
Mortgage Bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	5,000 00
Mortgage Bonds Ice Manufacturing Company	6,250 00
Judgment on Mortgage Notes	12,000 00
Cash on hand	362,790 03
Total assets	$1,555,154 54
Less—	
Unclaimed Interest and Interest payable July next on all outstanding scrips of the Company	$103,390 58
Issues of Scrips for the years 1861 and 1862, payable in July	204,555 00
Unearned Premiums on the thirty-first May, 1870	232,555 00
	540,499 53
	$1,014,063 96

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
PAUL FOURCHY, President.
G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans,
City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me the third day of June, 1870.
S. MAGNER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the third day of June, 1870, it was resolved to declare a Scrip Dividend of Fifty (50) per cent on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending thirty-first May, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August next. Also, to pay on and after the second MONDAY in July next, the whole issues of Scrips for the years 1861 and 1862, and six per cent interest on all outstanding Scrip of the Company.

Directors:

P. Fourchy,	P. Maspero,
D. McCoard,	M. Puig,
L. F. Generes,	P. S. Wiltz,
S. Z. Relf,	Joseph Hoy,
D. A. Chaffraix,	Charles Lafitte.

J. J. Fernandez. je5 tf

E. Heath vs. J. B. Chandler—No. 9310.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Honorable the Second Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my office, corner St. Charles street and Commercial alley, on SATURDAY, July 23, 1870, at twelve o'clock M.—
ONE LOT OF FURNISHING GOODS, consisting of Window Shades, Carpets, Pictures, etc.
Seized in the above entitled suit.
Terms—Cash.
jy13 1t 23 J. W. QUINN, Constable.