

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, JULY 17, 1870.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN. 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. 54 Exchange Alley. C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commerce Place.

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

Read the notice of election of directors of the New Orleans, Metairie and Lake Railroad Company, and the subsequent election of president and secretary.

Brigadier General Ekin, chief quartermaster department of Texas, invites proposals for furnishing wood at Fort McIntosh and Kingwood Barracks, Texas, and Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

We are indebted to Brother Isaiah, President of Pass Christian College, for polite invitations to attend the commencement exercises from the nineteenth to twenty-second instant inclusive.

Owners of dogs are notified by Mr. Pierce, Administrator of the Department of Police, that the Administrator of Finance is prepared to issue licenses for dogs, and furnish the tags required by law.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction, to-morrow, at 4 o'clock A. M., at No. 94 St. Peter street, Second District, household furniture, movable effects and wearing apparel.

J. G. Walker, at the office of O'Fallon & Hatch, No. 140 Gravier street, is desirous to enter into an engagement for railroad work for parties who can control from one to three thousand experienced railroad laborers.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL.—The first number of the Twenty-second Volume Louisiana Annual Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court has just been issued.

At the First Baptist Church, corner of Magazine and Second streets, divine service as usual to-day. Rev. J. C. Carpenter having returned to the city, will preach at eleven o'clock A. M., and in the evening, at a quarter to eight.

The new family sewing machine, known as the Keystone, will stand the severest test, and we advise our patrons to read the advertisement of the general agent for Louisiana and Mississippi, and go to 138 Canal street and buy a machine.

The specimen piece received from the lately arrived steamer Fire Fly, has been tried and found wanting—that is, its quality was so superior that on being served up, it rapidly disappeared in the faces of several individuals, who are competent of what good beef is.

Messrs. Packwood Brothers & Crippen, successors to W. H. Henning & Co., grocers, Nos. 95 and 97 Camp street, announce that they have constantly on hand the largest and finest stock of staple and fancy groceries, wines, liquors, ale and porter, to be found in the city.

TEXAS.—By a notice in another column, it will be seen that Judge M. A. Dooley will shortly make a business trip to his old State, Texas.

It is a good opportunity for those having important interests there to have them attended to by a gentleman so capable and reliable.

We had the pleasure of a visit, yesterday, from Lieutenant Commander B. H. McCulla, executive officer on board the United States sloop of war now in this port. The Saratoga will probably leave in the course of a week or ten days, and will terminate her long cruise by going in to refit. It is not supposed the coming unpleasantness among European powers will have any immediate effect upon the United States navy.

A delegation of citizens of Shreveport called upon Governor Warmoth yesterday, and had a long and pleasant interview with him. The chief object of the visit, we believe, was to talk about the organization of a legion of State militia at Shreveport. The gentlemen appeared to be pleased with the conversation of the Governor, and went away impressed with liberal ideas and the belief that the Republicans are very decent fellows after all.

Pino, the famous New Orleans restaurateur, has gone over to Bay St. Louis, and opened an establishment for the entertainment of the public. Besides keeping a first rate table, he has horses and carriages attached to his hotel, and some gentlemen of our acquaintance have just been spending a few days with him. They are quite delighted with the treatment they received. The statement that one of Pino's horses made a mile in one minute and three-quarters is obviously an error. But there is no doubt they are all fast enough for a man not in a tremendous hurry. Pino asks us to come over and give his table, his deliciously cool and refreshing baths and his sleeping rooms, his refreshing baths and his horses a trial for a day or two, and it is quite probable, that we shall shortly see about that horse of the wonderfully fast time.

THE NEW ORLEANS PARK. A recent act of the Legislature deprived us of our late inchoate City Park, and gives us promise of "The New Orleans Park." It requires the Governor to appoint five commissioners, to whose discretion the whole enterprise is entrusted. It requires the city government to impose a tax of one-eighth of one per cent for ten years, to defray the cost of establishing such park. We shall have something to say concerning this statute hereafter; what we have now to say is concerning the work.

The commissioners are to be appointed; the tax is imposed. The adequacy of the tax will depend on the increase of future assessments. At the end of ten years, under present assessments, one-eighth of one per cent will not have produced over \$400,000, as we guess. The commissioners must put away all designs based on any estimate of cost not involving millions. We have reasons for this as plenty as blackberries, and are in process of airing them. We do not want a cheap park; nor such a park as would have satisfied us at any former time. We do not want such a park as would have been provided for us by our City Fathers of 1848, an incident of which time we will briefly recall, with a view to enabling our commissioners to make a perfect contrast.

It was in 1848 that Melpomenia—then like its benefactor, lead and spare—owing to the crowded condition of Poydras Market, wanted a market of its own, and asked the Second Municipality to build one on property of the city—the present site of the lower half of Dryades Market. The corporation made a contract with our sagacious and enterprising fellow-citizen, Patrick Irwin, in which he agreed to expend not less than \$8000 of his own money in building, on his own plan, a marketplace, and to receive—modesty permitting—the nice little recompense of ten ensuing years' market revenues. We recall the statement, then popularly believed, that on the very night on which the ordinance passed the Council Mr. Irwin was offered, and would not accept \$100,000 for the contract. In two or three years, however, as we believe, he tired of his yearly profits as too slow and laborious, and sold out at his own price. The poor corporation, by its contract, did not even get the reversion of the building at the expiration of the time, but had to pay for it. On the other hand, all our old citizens are familiar with the rapid ensuing growth of that vicinity. Let the curious reader estimate the interest on \$8000, which the city saved by using its contractor's funds, and subtract it from the sum of market revenues during ten years, which the city lost as the equivalent of such interest, and the result will give the measure of stupidity that distinguished the Council of that period, and will illustrate an example of economy which our more sagacious commissioners will know how to use.

Every mind familiar with the natural laws governing the growth of cities, with the ordinary rule of investment and return, with the enormous accretions of wealth consequent on the flow of population and trade to any point, will see at a glance the imbecilities, for the first time in our history, that now invite the construction of a park on a scale at "once grand and costly. The Southern Texas Pacific road being about to be nationalized, our Southern roads all rapidly extending, improving, prospering beyond example, the labor problem promising a speedy solution in favor of the increasing demands of the South for cheap and reliable labor; in short, the magnificent future of New Orleans, opening at just this point of time; what more appropriate recognition of these facts could be conceived than the initiation of measures for bringing into tangible existence that splendid park which we all have in ideal perfection, and daily externalize over our heads in the smoke of our regalias, while awaiting, in pleasing meditation, fancy free, its externalization under our feet, between "Metairie road and the Lake."

If the enormous proper cost of this great work, supposing that when done it were well done, were likely to remain without commensurate return, there would be room for an adverse or cheap argument. But it would enrich the Treasury, augment and solidize the public credit. The increase in value of all that mass of eligible property extending from Claiborne street to the Lake, will set in with the adoption of a design full of magnificence and promise. The outlay from almost the start will not outstrip the increasing revenues. Then, too, private thrift and numberless individual fortunes will go hand in hand with these universal benefits, rewarding sagacity and securing its normal rewards to capital. It will hence offer a premium to enterprise, open and enlarge the avenues of industry, procure for all our people unexampled means of health and enjoyment, prepare our city for its coming metropolitan career of prosperity and influence, and confer general blessings manifold—without leaving vision or ghost of a single pretext for doing anything cheap. On the other hand, start and carry out the cheap plan of creating a park, and no such results will be realized. An occasional ride to the park in a street car with the children, as now to the Bayou St. John or the Ridge, which will remain rival attractions, will measure its benefits till a new start shall be made by more capable minds and more dexterous hands than ours.

But we trust the commissioners, whoever they are to be, will start with the New York scale, outdoors, however, after a time, its Central Park. It is the popular wish that this work be done grandly. No other measure thus done could make men so famous or popular, nor could any other measure of importance be half so practicable and easy if done on a scale heedless of cost and in a style exhaustive of ingenuity and art. In ordinary times a great outlay, if judiciously made, would involve no risk; but now, standing, as New Orleans does, on the threshold of an era when she is to strive with energy and power for championship as the queen city of the world, the magnitude of the scale

on which she is to operate in all important measures is vital to her. She must measure her future, not her present, and regulate her scale by it. Hestiation about cost from apprehensions of taxes argues timidity, argues ignorance of the laws of growth, argues incapacity unknown to Northern enterprise. Contemplate the grandeur of that expression of commercial pride, will and skill, the Central Park of New York, not to imitate, but to appreciate it, that it may lead us to feel the influx of like influences now approaching our great section and give them scope for unfolding into demonstrations even more glorious and sublime.

Let us, therefore, have our commissioners. Let us have the right sort of commissioners—of large prospecting powers—castle-builders even, for our great city is going to outdo all that business "of Spain;" dwarfing the imagination, throwing dreams into shadow. And as soon as we have these five large, fit men for commissioners, things will move at once. We shall require more area than the New York Central Park, as the distance between the Mississippi and Lake Pontchartrain is three or four times that between the East and Hudson rivers. If any mistakes are to be made, let them be in over not under-doing, as easier of correction; let them be large not little ones; buy or expropriate more land than the future will need, not less. And then at once put to work designers, architects, engineers, horticulturists, aqueous professors, and all sorts of outdoor connoisseurs. Time flies, and the moment that is lost is lost forever.

THE KING AND BENEDETTI. The embers of this war have been smouldering in France for many a day, and the Emperor, if he would, is powerless to arrest their progress as they now blaze forth throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is fire that will be quenched only by blood. The diplomat now retires from the scene, and the warrior takes his place. The functions of the latter always begin where those of the former cease. Benedetti's occupation for the time is gone, but we shall now hear no end of MacMahon. There was no opportunity for this French diplomat to achieve diplomatic distinction by drawing up conventions of peace. He was instructed to goad the irate king into war, and faithfully he obeyed instructions, bluntly and independently, as the sturdy old monarch was taking a glass of water, and doubtless as he pronounced the offensive words there was mourning in his heart for the present death of his diplomatic career. This interview must have been fraught with interest. The zealous diplomat did not wait until the medicinal water had passed down the royal throat, but proceeded with precipitate haste to deliver his master's message. It is fair to presume that that water stuck in his majesty's throat, or nearly strangled him. No doubt, with a spluttering voice and red face, the old king gave the Frenchman an ugly piece of his mind, which we shall never see in print, for reasons which the reader can easily fancy.

Benedetti might have waited until "the man for whom Prussia was created," had assuaged his royal thirst. It would have been more polite. At any rate the anticipated result was produced, and the sovereign grew angry to the fighting point. He will now have something else to do besides taking pacific draughts of pleasant waters. He is belligerent, as is well known, and of course, will put on his spiked helmet and fighting harness, and go forth to the field of battle, and be a grand central figure in the coming struggle.

As the Prussian king comes on, Benedetti goes off the stage, to reappear only when the bloody drama shall have finished, and then, with the olive branches in his hands. For the present, he retires to the shades of obscurity, where he will remain as unheard of as if he were behind the cloistered walls of a convent.

To a true diplomat, it is unpleasant duty to be charged with bringing on war, for any tyro can do that. The "high art," in his calling consists in preserving peace. It is to be hoped that the services of Benedetti may soon be called into requisition again to patch up a peace, after a sharp and decisive war, as this one is expected to be.

THE HEAT, CROPS, ETC. Friday brought us to the midway of summer, and before we reached the noon of the fifteenth of July, the sun shone with a heat and brilliancy that must have placed our oldest and most experienced citizens in a somewhat melting mood. But shortly after noon it became evident that "Old Sol" had done his best, and that his fervency would have to cool down. According to the rulings of nature, the intense heat produced by the sun had the effect to cause a thunder shower somewhere near us—and the effects of it were most refreshing to a people that can stand a good deal of heat without becoming oppressed, or murmuring at the mysterious ways of Providence. Having passed the meridian of summer it is more than likely we have experienced "the hottest weather of the season," and unless we are very much mistaken, Friday, until after twelve o'clock, and before the thunder storm came to relieve the heat of its fierceness, was "the hottest day of the season." We say this coolly and deliberately after having experienced the pleasant effects of the thunder storm that prevailed somewhere in our neighborhood.

As it is said experience teaches that the rain which falls during a thunder storm is productive of the greatest fertility to the earth, we have not hope for a most bountiful crop season this year? The saline and sulphurous particles which fill the atmosphere during a storm are said to be collected and drawn down by the rain, and become an excellent source of nourishment to plants; to say nothing of the immense multitude of little worms, seeds and insects which are forced into the earth by the rain, and which, by the assistance of a microscope may be easily discovered in the big drops of water that come tumbling down from the clouds that have been

made to temporarily curtain the azure dome of heaven for a wise and beneficent purpose. From all the surrounding States the information reaches us that plentiful showers of rain have blessed the land with most promising prospects of good crops. If nothing intervenes between this and the time for harvesting, to blight present anticipations, the labors of our husbandmen will be crowned with just and bountiful rewards, and the South will have made another excellent step in the direction of general prosperity.

Considering, in connection with these things, the general good health that prevails throughout the country, the people have real cause for returning thanks to the Supreme Ruler who holds and shapes our destinies in a spirit of mercy and justice. If all men would properly reflect upon these things, much of crime that now stalks through the land would cease to be proud of its infamous work, and criminals would turn themselves to some occupation that would help to swell the general prosperity and happiness of the country.

THE CITY COUNCIL. The debates in the City Council are frequently of a most interesting character, from the fact that they treat of local matters, and display a degree of talent for many years unknown to that august body of burghomasters commonly denominated "Our City Fathers." Since the Aldermanic days of Peters, Roselius, Caldwell, Freret, and men of their stamp, it may be safely claimed the Council has not displayed as much talent and good working material as is to be found there at this time by the appointment of the Governor. However much we may admire the popular elections, it can not be disputed but that they had signally failed in this city, for many years past, to secure good city government, and that for this cause our city affairs had run into a most deplorable condition, almost verging on to bankruptcy and ruin. Since the inauguration of the present government under the new charter, city affairs have gradually improved, and the government is promptly meeting its current expenses, so that its employes and creditors have no longer to suffer the "shaves" that formerly had to be endured through bad administration. The wholesale system of bargain and corruption that brought the credit of the city to so low an ebb, finds no favor under the new order of things, if we are to judge from the close manner of scrutinizing claims which is done in open council, instead of being passed upon by committees in secret session.

THE FLOATING DEBT. The amount of the floating debt hitherto audited by Administrator Shaw, and approved by Mayor Flanders and Administrator Walton, is \$1,780,767 65. Of this aggregate amount \$170,920 20 are for pay rolls of salaries of city officers, teachers and laborers, for several unpaid months of 1869. They will in a few days receive certificates from the Bank of New Orleans, which is working with all the promptness and expedition possible. The number of entries is immense, the pay-rolls being composed of such small sums. The separation, classification and noting of transfers, so far as handed in, has been completed under the supervision of John G. Deveraux, Esq., late cashier of the Southern Bank, and was indeed a herculean task. The amounts due on the pay-rolls to transferees will be sent into bank as fast as proper proofs of the signatures to the satisfaction of the city officers is furnished, as the city must be guaranteed against risk of mistake by unvouched transfers.

All the unbonded debt will thus be soon disposed of by the new seven per cents and the seven-thirties. The whole debt will thus be in a compact and ascertained shape. The resources of the city are proved to be ample for current expenses and all interest. With city affairs reduced to this simplified condition, the Administrators can turn their attention to ways and means for a gradual sinking and ultimate extinguishment of the debt.

New York is a good place to go to. General McClellan and Dr. Cottman have both been appointed to office there; the first is chief engineer, department of docks, and the latter, who is by far the ableman of the two, is superintendent of the sanitary bureau, department of streets and landings.

ON CARONDELET STREET. The business of Saturday was almost the counterpart of that of Friday. Among financial operators there was a deal more talk of the chances of the belligerents near the Rhine, than of the probabilities of the rise or fall of home securities. Questions of military science, are becoming as popular upon the street as legal problems were a few weeks ago, when the fate of Slaughterhouse trembled before the legal tribunals. The merits and demerits of the Chassepot rifle and needle-gun are discussed as learnedly by the body of brokers, as a little while ago, the same sages decanted upon writs of injunction and writs of error. It is a thousand pities that some of our street talent could not be transported to the cabinets of Paris and Berlin. Even Von Bismarck and Napoleon would not despise counsel from such sources. Of course, until we get accustomed to the thing somewhat, we must let all other business alone while setting European difficulties. Bets are up as to the result of the first battle, and perhaps that of a safe and profitable operation to go into as humdrum stock speculations.

Gold was again the leading matter of interest. Following New York, our market was following with the bulls, the rates for the day being from 115 1/2 to 116 1/2. A considerable business for this place was done in the auriferous coin. Slaughterhouse was perfectly quiet all day. No sales were reported. Bulls and bears differ widely in their estimates of the present value of the stock, but these opinions are nothing but guesses. With no some actual transactions, there is no

such thing as giving any figure to it. Holders are determined to wait for events, and if the bears have the disposition to disturb their pretensions, such disposition has not been manifested for several days. Valley Levee showed itself yesterday, and at the quotation last reported—\$4 50. It is generally conceded now that Governor Warmoth will not sign the act incorporating the company, but there is quite a number sanguine enough to believe he will finally permit the bill to become a law without his signature. If they are disappointed in that, they conceive that the next Legislature will pass it over any veto he may write.

There were a few sales of Ship Island at scattering rates—all low enough, however. The most important movement of the day, relative to this enterprise, was the interview at noon at the City Hall between Messrs. Browne, Baquie and Gagnot, a committee representing the Ship Island Canal Company, on the one hand, and the City Council on the other. We take much satisfaction in chronicling this event, believing that good may result therefrom, both to the stockholders and to the community. It is decidedly pleasant to record a symptom of life in the management of this hitherto unfortunate corporation. At the meeting of the Council, Mr. President Browne laid a concise and careful statement of the present purposes of the company before the Administrators, embodied in a memorial given in full in another column of the REPUBLICAN. Mr. Browne supported the petition with a lucid speech, in which he invited question and criticism. The several Administrators debated the matter thus laid before them at considerable length, but deferred action until after time for full reflection. Mr. Browne's proposition is, first: that the city recede from its appeal in the suit of the Ship Island Canal Company vs. Drainage Commission; and second that the city endorse upon the \$400,000 bonds of the company to be issued for the drainage of Jefferson City, a copy of the ordinance of that now defunct municipality, authorizing a contract with the company, by which contract Jefferson City agreed to pay \$16,000 semi-annually, the interest of said bonds, in consideration of such drainage. Mr. Brown stated that the company had made a contract with amply responsible parties in New York for doing the whole work contemplated by the charter and the various acts of the Legislature concerning the enterprise, but that the contractors would not proceed unless the city should withdraw from its present position of antagonism. He further declared that the contractors had made it a condition that the company should be placed in the hands of persons satisfactory to themselves, the city and the community, and that some changes had been made, and others would follow, in order to insure perfectly harmonious action in carrying out the great work for which the corporation was created.

The proposition thus made appears fair and practical. If the city authorities have a desire to foster the commercial interests of this community—and there can be no doubt that that head—the Ship Island Canal Company should be assisted by the withdrawal of a most damaging opposition to its success. A large number of the best engineers in the country call the scheme feasible, and if it is so, it ought to be fostered, and that promptly and earnestly, rather than crushed or retarded. Ship Island stockholders will be called together this week to consult upon measures to place the stock upon a different footing. Probably the plan of assessing the stock in kind, so as to secure a reduction of volume, will be adopted. The present condition of the stock is a great obstacle in the way of the credit of the company, but it is not a matter beyond remedy. The new managers will have a potent voice in the matter, as they now control a very large share of the stock.

The following list discloses yesterday's reported business:

200 Ship Island Canal Company at 75 1/2
500 Ship Island Canal Company at 39
200 Ship Island Canal Company at 39
200 Ship Island Canal Company at 39
100 Mississippi Valley Levee Company at \$4 50
\$600 St. Bernard scrip at 30
1000 Metropolitan warrants at 30

The veteran grocer, though, by no means aged gentleman, W. H. Henning, come before the public once more an applicant for favor. The announcement has but recently been made, that Mr. Henning had retired from the old firm, having sold out his interest to his partners, Messrs. Packwood & Crippen. He has now made such arrangements as will enable him to open a new grocery store on or about the first of October. The business will be conducted in his own name, at 75 Camp street, New Orleans is pretty well off for first class dealers in family groceries, but we know of none with whom our friend Henning can not safely challenge comparison.

Mr. S. G. Kreeger, Nos. 585 and 587 Magazine street, still continues to offer extraordinary bargains in every department of his line of dry goods. Linen lawns, English bareges, hosiery, corsets, nainsooks, and other goods are marked down. See advertisement.

PACKWOOD BROS. & CRIPPEN, (Successors to W. H. Henning & Co.) 95 and 97 Camp Street, Nos. 95 and 97 GROCERS, And Importers of WINES, LIQUORS, ALE AND PORTER. Have constantly on hand the largest and finest stock of STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, ALE AND PORTER. To be found in the city, at prices lower than any other house for the same quality of goods. Particular attention given to family orders. Call and examine the stock. Goods delivered free. Jy17 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. Particular attention given to family orders. Call and examine the stock. Goods delivered free. Jy17 2p

PREPARATORY TO TAKING MY ANNUAL INVENTORY OF STOCK, I WILL OFFER EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS In Every Department of my Line. 3000 yards very fine pure Linen Lawns, worth fifty cents, reduced to twenty-five cents. 2000 yards English Bareges, in stripes, figured and plaid, reduced to fifteen cents. Hosiery, Corsets, Nainsooks, In plain plaid, striped and checked. Swiss and Organdy, Handkerchiefs, Irish Linen Shirt Bosoms, Etc. ALL MARKED DOWN FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLOSING OUT, Preparatory to Taking Stock. S. G. KREEGER, CORNER ST. ANDREW. Jy17 1c 2dp

A CARD. NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1870. Sir—The firm of WILLIAM H. HENNING & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. H. HENNING retires from said firm. The remaining partners assume all liabilities of the late concern. W. H. HENNING, R. T. PACKWOOD, J. H. CRIPPEN.

CIRCULAR. NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1870. The undersigned, referring to the above dissolution of the old firm of William H. Henning & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. H. HENNING retires from said firm. The remaining partners assume all liabilities of the late concern. W. H. HENNING, R. T. PACKWOOD, J. H. CRIPPEN.

TEXAS AND TEXAS LANDS. The undersigned will, in a few days, make a business trip to Austin and other places in Texas, and will attend there to business entrusted to him. He will examine and perfect land titles, see to the payment of taxes, etc. Having resided and practiced his profession for twenty years in that State, he professes to be familiar with its laws and land titles, and can give assurance that business confided to him will be faithfully attended to. H. A. DOOLEY, Attorney at Law and Commissioner for TEXAS, Office No. 12, Exchange Place. Jy17 1c 2p

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 pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of the act aforesaid, I issue this my proclamation, and declare the places hereinafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews and passengers, and cargoes, arriving from such 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 Minto-guay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jaenel and Fort-an-Frango, on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadalupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado Tampeco, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Lagayra, 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. BOYER, 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 crack or crumble, nor is it washed by the rain. 7. It is impervious 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, will 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, R. 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., 98 Camp street. ml20 2p

THE CHANGE, S. Carondelet Street. 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 10 1/2 A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. Proprietor Frank Landfried, hereby solicits the patronage of his numerous friends, and the public generally. Jy17 1m 2dp

J. B. KNIGHT, 76 Carondelet street. 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 Arrestor. STATIONARY ENGINES, Of all Sizes, With Fine, 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. B. BROOKS' Improved Joiner

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, 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.

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