

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 3, 1870. THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY 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. Hollé, No. 61 Exchange Place. James Ennis, Postchartrain Railroad depot, Third District, also at depot foot of Lafayette street, First District. John Schaefer, corner of Ninth and Constantine streets. J. W. Long, corner of Love and Eugène streets, Third District. E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District. W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street. The James Pick, Junius, of France—Pion-Pion. A shower yesterday afternoon deluged the streets and cooled the atmosphere. If you want a first-class funeral, light your fire and then stand over it and pour on coal oil. It's a sure shot. See advertisement of Dr. Butt's Dispensary, headed Book for the Million—Marriage Guide—in another column. It should be read by all. A meeting of subscribers to the proposed National Bank will be held this evening at the Louisiana National Bank. See advertisement.

The United States Marshall has a surplus of funds on hand at the present time, and is ready to pay all jurors of the United States courts. A WORD OF ADVICE.—Mothers know the importance attached to the care of teething children. Read the advertisement of Mrs. Whitecomb's Syrup in another column. FIFTH DISTRICT.—S. B. Packard and E. J. Brunet were elected delegates to represent the Republicans of the Fifth District in the State Convention. George Bancroft, Minister to Prussia, has given Phillips Academy, at Exeter, \$3000 for the foundation of a scholarship. Bancroft entered Phillips in 1811, at the age of eleven. The steamship Margaret has been seized by the United States Marshal for violation of revenue laws, or in other words, for having smuggled goods on board. Kettenschleppschiffahrtsgesellschaft in the title of the Chain-towing Navigation Company now operating on the Saxon Elbe from Bohemia to the Prussian borders. The Rocky Mountain News tells of an enthusiastic young Missourian, who, eulogizing the beauty of his "gal," said: "I'll be doggone if she ain't as pretty as a red wagon."

Judge Howe, of the Supreme Court, has arrived in this city from Monroe, where the Supreme Court has been in session. A quorum of the court will continue the session till Saturday. Captain W. W. Deane, of Maine, recently died in New York. He was attached to the Twelfth Infantry, and during the war was Adjutant of General Tilton's staff in Georgia and Tennessee. The steamer St. John, Captain W. R. Greathouse, and Clerk J. A. Comstock, is the regular semi-weekly Baton Rouge and coast packet, leaving every Wednesday morning and Saturday evening. The Opelousas packet Blackford leaves at her regular hour this evening for all landings on the coast, Atchafalaya and Comtatouan. Captain W. Burton commands and Mr. J. B. Schmit is clerk. The Vicksburg and Greenville packet Grand Era, Captain J. M. White, will be in this morning and ready to leave, as usual, to-morrow evening. Mr. T. J. Howard has resumed his place at her desk. Large bodies move slowly. Plon-Plon still lingers behind the gates of Paris. Perhaps he cannot get through for the same reason which prevented him from Humphrey Marshall's not getting through the gap-width of beam. The youngest man in the House of Representatives is Eugene Hale, of the fifth district of Maine, who is thirty-four years old. The Republicans have nominated him for re-election to Congress. He was elected in 1868 by a majority of 2600. The steamship St. Louis, which arrived yesterday morning, brought the following passengers: Samuel Ambler, John Donnelly, Mrs. Kate Hamilton, Captain Isaac Moffer, Dr. Terrell, U. S. A., and 100 soldiers of the United States army. The American Union Club is about to organize under the militia law of the State. An adjourned meeting of the signers to the militia rolls will be held to-morrow evening, at No. 126 Carondelet street. A PARSON ON HIS MUSCLE.—Robert Tombs, of Georgia, who aspired to the honor of being the prospective hero of Banker Hill, recently undertook to cowhide a Methodist preacher, and was choked until he turned black in the face. THIRD WARD.—In the Third Ward, Monday, the election for delegates to the Republican State Convention, resulted in the choice of Patrick Cregagh, who had 687 votes; Charles W. Lowell, 531 votes; Esau Carter, 529 votes, and O. J. Dunn, 490 votes. The whole number of votes polled was 1423. Dr. Augustus C. Hamlin, of Bangor, Maine, has been notified by the Surgeon General that in case of actual war in Europe, he will be appointed special commissioner to report upon the hospital and medical systems of the armies of France and Prussia. Dr. Hamlin is a nephew of Senator Hamlin.

Two fashionable young ladies of Leavenworth, says the Call, have laid up for repairs, from wearing high-heeled shoes, and the doctor thinks he has got a job that will last him a year, to straighten out their little toes. One of the girls was to have been married soon, but the ceremony will have to be performed sitting down, if at all, as she can't stand on her feet.

THE FIRST STEP IN THE CAMPAIGN. The primary elections held by the Republicans on Monday, may be regarded as the formal opening of the fall campaign. It was designed that delegates to the State Convention should be elected in every ward and parish in the State. We have not yet had time to hear from the country parishes, but so far as we can learn, the action of the party was general and harmonious. The convention will be held at Mechanics' Institute on Monday, the eighth instant.

The result of the elections in this city is generally satisfactory. The delegates are men of address and ability, and of undoubted standing in the party. In some of the wards the friends of the several opposing candidates made a lively and spirited contest, but the acquiescence in the decision of the people is none the less hearty on that account. The convention will, among other things, nominate candidates for State officers and appoint a State Central Committee. Nominations for Congressmen will be made by the delegates from the several congressional districts, except the fifth, where a district convention has been already held. The parish conventions will be held hereafter, under the call, probably, of the new Central Committee. The Republican party has a few months of earnest, energetic work before it. The State must be carried at the next election. We have the votes and the ability to bring them out at the polls. Already we observe signs of rallying and concentration. Our friends throughout the State are fully alive to the fact that they have a wily, experienced and thoroughly unprincipled foe to contend against. Money, promises, flattery, and all the engines the Democracy so well know how to use, will be employed to lure the people back to the support of the old politicians who sold them out so shamefully in 1861. Where the persuasive style fails to secure votes, intimidation, no doubt, be attempted; threats of personal violence, loss of business and employment and social ostracism will be freely employed, and every effort made to either capture Republican voters, or prevent them from voting at all. These are the tactics, and this the strategy the Republican party will be called upon to fight against. They are the entire stock in trade of the Democratic party, and all they are ever likely to have. As for principles, they never professed any in this State, and dare not avow any now, as it would be impossible to do so without raising antagonisms with their own party in the other States. Unless they are able to make their money, false pledges and system of intimidation available, they will signify fall again. And they are well aware of this. We already notice that some of the lesser lights are beginning to distort history, invent stories for political effect, and glorify their immediate chiefs. Let the Republicans be true to each other, and put their trust in those friends of human liberty that have, so far, safely and successfully led the party in the State, and victory will, as usual, perch on our banners on the seventh of November. Disorganization and dissension will be fatal alike to the party and individuals. Unity and the strict performance of duty will ensure success.

THE CENSUS OF 1870. We notice by our exchanges that the census returns are playing the mischief with the prophets. The Milwaukeeans, whose lowest pretensions were even 100,000 a month ago, now begin to suspect they can not reach that figure. The claim of their Chamber of Commerce that the city had 112,000, is now regarded by the Sentinel as "inexcusably wild." The Cincinnati Commercial finds indications in the census returns already made known, that the population of the old city limits will not exceed 175,000. St. Louis and Chicago still maintain their high pretensions, and will, no doubt, be prepared to dispute the correctness of the official figures. We fear that our own population has been slightly overestimated. It has been a regular habit with our political orators, newspaper writers and spread-eagle sort of people, generally, to speak of the population of New Orleans as at least a quarter of a million, and we have seen some gentleman put in a claim for 300,000. We regret to say that the returns, so far as received, render it quite doubtful whether we shall be able to show 200,000. There is a decrease of nearly a thousand in the parish of St. Bernard, which is a rather unexpected showing.

POISONOUS HAIR DYES AND COSMETICS. Several cases of lead palsy having been traced to the use of a cosmetic called the "Bloom of Youth," the Board of Health of New York, directed Dr. C. F. Chandler, its chemist, to make an analysis of the various toilet preparations in general use. He gives an analysis of sixteen different hair dyes, all but one of which contain lead in varying proportions. The following statement from the official report shows the grains of lead contained in one fluid ounce of each. 1. Clark's Distilled Restorative for the Hair..... 0.11 2. Chevalier's Life for the Hair..... 1.03 3. Circassian Hair Rejuvenator..... 2.71 4. Ayer's Hair Vigor..... 2.89 5. Professor Wood's Hair Restorative..... 3.08 6. Dr. J. O'Brien's Hair Restorative of America..... 3.28 7. Gray's Celebrated Hair Restorative..... 3.39 8. Phalon's Vitalia..... 4.69 9. King's Vegetable Ambrosia..... 5.00 10. Mrs. L. A. Allen's World Hair Restorer..... 5.57 11. L. Kuttel's Indian Hair Tonic..... 6.29 12. Hall's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Restorer..... 7.13 13. Dr. Zebett's Physiological Hair Regenerator..... 7.44 14. Martha Washington Hair Restorative..... 9.80 15. Singer's Hair Restorative..... 16.39 Six lotions or washes for the complexion were analyzed, in none of which poisonous metals were found, excepting Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion, which contained both mercury and zinc. Seven enamels for the skin were examined, three of which contained carbonate of lead or white lead. These were "Eugenie's Favorite," "Snow White Enamel" and "Snow

White Oriental Cream." Seven white powders for the skin were examined, which were found to be as harmless as any other form of dirt. The report concludes as follows: "It appears from the foregoing. 1. The hair tonics, washes and restoratives contain lead in considerable quantities; that they owe their action to this metal, and that they are consequently highly dangerous to the health of the persons using them. 2. With the single exception of Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion, which contains corrosive sublimate, the lotions for the skin are free from lead and other injurious metals. 3. That the enamels are composed of either the carbonate of lime, oxide of zinc, or carbonate of lead suspended in water. The first two classes of enamels are comparatively harmless, as harmless as any other white dirt when plastered over the skin to close its pores and prevent its healthy action. On the other hand, the enamels composed of carbonate of lead are highly dangerous, and their use is very certain to produce disastrous results to those who patronize them. 4. The white powders for the skin are harmless, except in so far as their application may interfere with the healthy action of the skin. This report is so eloquent in facts that it is unnecessary to add any comments. If people will dye their hair and debauch their skins, it is well to know the nature of the materials they are using.

GOLD. At Monroe last week, the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Howe delivering the opinion, decided that, upon a bond executed in 1858, the plaintiff was entitled to recover a judgment in gold coin. The court remarked that in questions concerning construction and effect of an act of Congress (the legal tender act of 1862), it was bound to follow the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States; just as in questions of local jurisprudence the Federal Courts are bound to follow the decisions of the State Court; and decided that since the Supreme Court of the United States, in the recent case of Hepburn vs. Griswold, had decided that the legal tender act does not apply to obligations created prior to its passage, the plaintiff was entitled to the amount he claimed in specie. The judgment was rendered in the case of Fickling, trustee, vs. Marshall, executor, on appeal from Caddo parish. Land & Taylor for plaintiff, and Williamson for defendant.

ON CARONDELET STREET. Nothing can be imagined duller than Carondelet street yesterday. All was stagnation, absolute and, apparently, irremediable. There was not a ripple of excitement, or even interest, anywhere. Gold was dull. Stocks were dull. Bonds were dull. Brokers were dull. Some paper was shaved with pretty sharp razors. Some stock was bought at prices which neither sellers nor buyers desired to have reported, they were so far below the usually accepted rates. It is useless to discuss now the reasons for this universal sluggishness. They are apparent to every careful observer, and have received heretofore full notice from us. The fact is sufficient. Carondelet street is, at the date of these presents, as dead as a door nail. Slaughterhouse maintains its advanced position—if it can be said to have any real position when there has been no reported trade in the stock for several days. Holders are getting continually stiffer in their demands, and find parties willing to follow the rise so far as to bid higher and higher figures for the certificates; but these "buyers" seem disposed at present to keep at a respectful distance from the asking price, while they cautiously follow the upward movement. There are no indications of any bear combination to put up the price of the stock, and it is only fair to conclude that the gradual rise results from the increasing prosperity of the company. \$19 75 was asked yesterday, and the stock may be quoted as worth from \$19 to \$20. A lot of sugar shed (75 shares) were sold at \$26 25. For Ship Island 60 cents were offered. Now that the Eighth District Court has decided that no appeal can be taken from its order compelling the city of New Orleans to furnish the indorsement contracted to be given by the defunct city of Jefferson, upon \$400,000 of the company's bonds, to be used for the drainage of the Sixth District, the stock may take a flight upward. We shall see. One thousand four hundred and sixty dollars in Metropolitan warrants brought 99 1/2. The Citizens' Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. A good deal of complaint finds vent upon the street as to the style in which holders of State warrants get or don't get their money at the State Treasurer's office. The rule is, first come first served, and the amounts paid in by Messrs. Hunt & Macaulay on account of the State loan are pretty much gobbled up on the first day of each month by patient waiters, who sleep outside the door the night before, and have their meals sent in from the restaurants, so as not to lose their places in the line of expectants. They hold on from day to day till the last penny is exhausted, and then retire with splendid pluck for the next month's attempt. Now and then a row among the more impatient creditors compels the appearance of the police, and then the monks are thinned so that the quiet ones get a better show. Sometimes a big pile is carried off, and the consequent envy of the less fortunate would be amusing, but for its earnestness. There are occasional fierce suggestions of favoritism, but perhaps they are to be expected under the circumstances. Gold, at ten o'clock, in New York, was worth 122. Here it stood at 121 to 121 1/2. At half-past ten the precious metal was quoted a quarter lower in the national metropolis, and our New Orleans brokers also dropped the same fraction. By noon the New York price rallied an eighth, standing at 121 1/2, but the New Orleans figure was no more than from 120 to 121. There was no marked change here up to the close of business, when the rate was perhaps an eighth better.

THE THOUSANDS of American tourists who are scattered along the Rhine may soon find themselves in that interesting predicament which occasioned Mr. Pickwick so much personal discomfort and consternation, when, upon the occasion of the review of the troops, he beheld himself hemmed in by the red coats, who were advanced upon him from opposite directions, with the apparent intention of putting an end to the career of that most amiable and inoffensive of men. BIG FIGURES.—The manager of the Buffalo Park Association evidently got in for big purses in their horse racing business. At the August meeting, premiums amounting in the aggregate to \$42,000, will be offered to be run for by fast nags. On the tenth, a purse of \$20,000 will be awarded the best horses—those who have never beaten 2:30. \$8000 goes to the first, \$4500 to the second, \$3900 to the third, \$2500 to the fourth, and \$3000 to the fifth. A correspondent of the New York Standard says the prettiest woman in Saitago is a mulatto girl, a servant of Mrs. John Hillburn, of New York. She exhibits the most delicately tinted olive, which is relieved and enhanced by the brightness of her complexion. One looks upon her as upon a picture—an animated statue of some modern Cleopatra, rather than as the humble offspring of an unfavored race. We learn this from the Natchitoches Times. One Saturday last the entire household of Mr. C. P. Blanchard, residing near town, narrowly escaped being poisoned by eating biscuits made with tartaric acid, used by mistake for cream of tartar. All were made quite sick, but, we are glad to state, no bad results have followed. Seventeen persons, including visitors and servants, partook of the poisoned bread, and consumed altogether about one hundred and thirty grains of tartaric acid. We copy this from the New York Standard. Jefferson Davis evidently can not rest. A dispatch from Richmond informs us that he yesterday arrived in that city en route for Europe. There is a strange fascination for some men in seeing others in trouble similar to their own. Mr. Davis, if he is of that class, will, perhaps, if he stays long enough in Europe, be able to welcome one more celebrity to the ranks of "monarchs retired from enclaves in a person either of Bismarck or the Emperor Napoleon. They are both kindred spirits. Either would be to him an acceptable companion. The Red River News says: Our jail boasts one of the most noisy inmates that was ever incarcerated in a prison. He is a colored man and hails from the parish of Grant. His crime is murder. Whether he endeavored to strangle a fellow-guilty conscience by his hideous noises, we know not, yet he yells, sings, curses, hollers as if he was infested with three seven devils. He should be silenced in some way, as he is emphatically a disturber of the peace and a nuisance to the surrounding residents. The New York Telegram is responsible for this statement: A funny case came before Justice Bixby yesterday. A Jewish made complaint against her husband for abandonment. He claimed that she was unfaithful to him and that he had ordered a divorce from her, granted by her guardian. This is rather a singular way of dissolving marriages, to say the least of it. But the most remarkable part of the story is this: The husband left the wife two years ago. She now has a child eleven months old, but denies that she has been unfaithful to her husband. If there is not an error in the statement as to how long ago he left her, or as to how old the child is, all we can say is that the case is a funny one. The Pointe Coupee Echo says: We are now having a little too much rain for the cotton crop, but just the thing for cane. A stock of cane, from the plantation of Mr. August Lecocq, was handed to us this morning. It has ten red joints and measures over four feet in length. The Hempstead (Texas) Reporter says: We learn that the veritable cotton worm has made its appearance in several plantations near this place. They are, as yet, in small force; but should the present showery weather continue many days longer we fear they may do great damage to the crop.

REAR ADMIRAL HENRY WALKER. Rear Admiral Henry Walker, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Admiral Dahlgren, it is stated obtained promotion for his gallant and important services at the battles of Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Island No. 10, and the passage of the batteries at Vicksburg. He was born in Virginia, on December 24, 1809, and was appointed as midshipman from Ohio on February 1, 1827. The London Times says that a continental war will cause a rise in all freights for neutral flags to the Mediterranean, Black Sea and Baltic, as well as homeward for grain. The number of French merchant ships is limited, and they chiefly trade with the Mediterranean, Black Sea, West Indies and river plate, but the German tonnage is very large, and its withdrawal is of great importance. Steamers will be in great demand, as merchants will prefer to limit the risk of capture and detention. Large supplies of coal will be required in the Mediterranean to supply the navies there. It is a little singular that Massachusetts, with its devotion to sumptuary laws, is the principal headquarters in the United States for rum. In fact, with two exceptions, all the rum made in the country is distilled in Boston and the immediate vicinity. The principal point is Medford. "Old Medford rum" is as familiar as a household word in every well regulated bar room. But rum, as a beverage, is going out of use. The greater part of the export is now sent to the African coast, along with tobacco and missionaries.

A CARD. PEEK, BROTHER & CO. BANKERS. New Orleans, La., August 1, 1870. C. T. Howard, Esq., President, New Orleans, Louisiana. DEAR SIR.—One of our correspondents at Shreveport transmits to us for collection one-half of ticket No. 5689, Class I, Louisiana State Lottery, which was drawn on the sixteenth ultimo, and entitles the holder to one-half of the Eight Thousand Dollar Prize. We hereby acknowledge the receipt from you of Four Thousand Dollars in payment of same. Yours truly, PIKE, BROTHER & CO. ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE NEW ORLEANS PRICE CURRENT. On THURSDAY, the first of September, we shall issue our ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCE OF NEW ORLEANS. In addition to an elaborate review of the past year's operations in our leading staples, REMARKS ON THE CROPS, &c., it will contain comparative tables of the receipts, exports, stocks, &c., of cotton, tobacco, sugar, molasses and the leading articles of Western produce for a series of years, and a great variety of other valuable information, all forming a commercial document of much interest to the mercantile, agricultural and general public, and for transmission to all parts of our own and foreign countries. We shall be prepared to furnish merchants and others with any number of our NEWSPAPER LETTER SHEET EDITIONS, which may require for their correspondence, with or without their cards or private circulars attached, and will thank our friends to favor us with their orders at their earliest convenience. Very respectfully, YOUNG, BRIGHT & CO. Price Current Office. Nos. 129 and 131 Gravier street, New Orleans, July 30, 1870.

MRS. WASHINGTON'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION. DRESSMAKING AND TRIMMING. No. 137 Canal street, New Orleans, (Up Stairs). BETWEEN BUREAU AND RAMPART. Dresses, Cloaks, Basques, Sacks, &c. Made in the most fashionable and superior style, on short notice. Paper Patterns. Plain and Fancy, of every description for sale, at all times. Dresses, Basques, Sacks and Waists Cut and made, and a perfect fit guaranteed. 15 1/2 2 1/2

CORRESPONDENCE. HALL OF ORLEANS DRAMATIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION. New Orleans, July 19, 1870. To Miss Alice Grey: In behalf of the Orleans Dramatic Relief Association we are authorized to tender you a COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT, to be given at any time and place designated by you. Trusting it will meet your approval, we have the honor to remain, yours, &c. E. M. STELLA, F. HOLLAND, L. B. CLARK, JULES SEVIGNES, V. TANNER. Committee of Arrangements of the Orleans Dramatic Relief Association. SHAKESPEARE CLUB. New Orleans, July 19, 1870. Appreciating your valuable assistance to us during our past series of representations, on behalf of the Shakespear Club, we beg to tender you in conjunction with the Orleans Dramatic Relief Association, a Complimentary Benefit, to be given at any time and place that you may suggest. Trusting this may meet with your favorable consideration, with many wishes for your success in your professional engagements, and regrets at your anticipated departure from New Orleans, we remain, yours, very respectfully, T. O'NEIL, E. E. COHEN, WYNNE ROGERS. Special Committee on behalf of Shakespear Club. CITY HOTEL, New Orleans, July 22, 1870. Messrs. E. M. Stella, F. Holland, L. B. Clark, Jules Sevigens, V. Tanner, Committee of Arrangements of the Orleans Dramatic Relief Association: Messrs. T. O'Neil, E. E. Cohen, Wynne Rogers, Special Committee on behalf of Shakespear Club. GENTLEMEN—From my heart I thank you for your polite notes, and am pleased to learn that my exertions have met their full reward—that of your approval. I gratefully accept your kind offer of a Complimentary Benefit, and would suggest the time and place, FRIDAY EVENING, August 5, at the VARIETIES THEATRE. Hoping that this may meet with your approval, I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, ALICE GREY. 374 31 and 33p

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. 26 Carondelet street. Machines always on hand for sale. my 25 ed 6m

NEW ORLEANS RICE DEPOT. ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF RICE. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. 36 1/2 1/2

A CARD. NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1870. THE FIRM OF WILLIAM H. HENNING & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. H. HENNING retires from said firm. The remaining portion of the business of the firm, under the name of WILLIAM H. HENNING & CO., is carried on by WILLIAM H. HENNING, J. H. CRIPPEN, J. H. CRIPPEN. CIRCULAR. NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1870. The undersigned, referring to the above dissolution of the firm of William H. Henning & Co., takes this method of advising his friends and patrons that he will recommence business on or before the first of October next, 1870, in his own name. He will respect-ly No. 75 Camp street, with a full and well-assorted stock of FRESH GROCERIES and the finest WINES and LIQUORS which can be had in the markets of Europe and America. With an experience of sixteen years in acquiring a knowledge of the business, the taste and wants of his friends, and a determination to please, he solicits the patronage of his friends. Particular attention will, as heretofore, be given to promptly order, city and country, and in every case under a full guarantee. Respectfully, WILLIAM H. HENNING, 75 Camp street, New Orleans. THEOPHILUS NASH, in commendam. jyl 24p 1m

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT. Banquettes, Carriage Ways, Basement and Warehouse Floors, Cement and Garden Walks, School Yards, &c. 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 least of the sun. 2. Being in general use at the North, it necessarily must be proved as good. 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 has 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 Callebaut, Lafayette Square, Theobald Forstall, Lafayette Hotel, E. C. Palmer, New Orleans Gasworks, Henry Beuché, Pen's Cotton Press, J. H. 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. mh 20 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 their crews and passengers, and cargoes, arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health, to take effect from and after the FIFTH DAY OF JUNE, 1870. Any violation of the quarantine laws, as here proclaimed, will be severely punished. The places which are hereby declared infected as aforesaid are the following, to-wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Montego Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Ismael and Puerto Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadalupe; Campeche, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Caracas, Araya and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Lagayrin, 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 in the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth. H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana. GEORGE E. BOYEE, Secretary of State. my 25

BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, ADMINISTRATOR OF THE FLOATING DEBT. NEW ORLEANS, July 23, 1870. The Bank of New Orleans will receive bids for the Bonds of the Three Million issue in accordance with the following ordinance of the Council of the City of New Orleans. MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, July 19, 1870. [No. 215—Administration Series.] An ordinance providing for the opening of bids from the Floating Debt holders for the Bonds of the Three Million issue, to-wit: That it be ordained by the Council of the City of New Orleans, That holders of the floating debt be invited to make bids for bonds of the Three Million issue payable in certificates of floating debt, the Council of the City reserving the right of accepting and certifying in payment, to the extent of the seventy-five per cent of more. Allowance to be made in favor of the city, for interest on bonds to date of exchange. Holders to retain their certificates for the unpaid balance. All bids to be addressed to the Mayor of New Orleans, Administrator of the Floating Debt. Adopted by the Council of the City of New Orleans, this 19th day of July, 1870, by a majority of seven yeas and no nays. BENEJ. FLANDERS, Mayor. A true copy. H. CONQUEST CLARKE, Secretary. jyl 24

THE CHANGE, 36 1/2 1/2 Carondelet Street. Will open on TUESDAY, JULY 5, and keep constantly on hand the choicest WINES, LIQUORS and LAGER BEER, &c., with a SUMPTUOUS LUNCH daily, from 10 1/2 A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. Proprietor Frank Landreth hereby solicits the patronage of his numerous friends, and the public generally. jyl 1m 20p

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS. At Very Low Prices. 200 Double Barrel Guns at \$9, \$10, \$15 and \$20 each. 100 Breeches at \$12 and \$15 each. 100 Revolvers at \$8 and \$10 each. Also, 100 McCall's Saddles at \$10 each. 100 Sets Wagon Harness at \$3.50 a set. Also, all kinds of Hardware and Cutlery at reduced prices, for sale by S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO., 176 1/2

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. mh 22 2p

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 Wednesday in June, 1870. The next session will begin first Monday of 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, &c., the largest and most complete in the South, embracing the extensive collections of the late Colonel Waller, 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 understand English Grammar and Geography. EXPENSES. Of every kind, except clothing, for ten months, \$300; \$200 payable in advance, the balance on Monday or by accepted draft, at eight per cent, for thirty days. Payments may be made through the Canal of 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—Cavalry dress; 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 Swarthick & Co.'s, 26 Camp Street. Until the rebuilding of the College edifice, lately destroyed by fire, the University will be temporarily located at Baton Rouge, in the best and most airy building, and the most commodious and healthy, and the most complete in the South, ever erected. Number this session, one hundred and seventy, my 17

ZABLE & DALTON, No. 115 Poydras Street, MANUFACTURERS OF THE AND JAPANESE WARE. DEALERS IN Stoves, Grates, House Furnishing Goods, &c. Agents for The Times Cooking Stoves, Britannia, &c. & Co.'s European Ranges and Boilers, Asbestos Roofing Arches, Brick and Animal Cages. We are now manufacturing all kinds of Bath Tubs, Toilet Ware, Water Coolers, &c., which we are selling at lowest market prices. ZABLE & DALTON, aply 31 2p No. 115 Poydras street.

J. B. KNIGHT, 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 Arresters. 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 Joistons. 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 this country. 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, Carrow Screws, Corn and Wheat Mills, Seed Cracks, Horse Powers, Belling, & 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, jcl 6 1/2 2p No. 76 Carondelet street.

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