

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

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. 34 Exchange Alley. C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place. C. G. D. Hollé, No. 61 Exchange Place. James Ennis, Pontchartrain Railroad depot, Third District, also at depot foot of Lafayette street, First District. John Schaefer, corner of Ninth and Constance streets. J. W. Long, corner of Love and Engleheart streets, Third District. E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District. W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street.

The Lone Stars will arrive in town per Jackson Railroad on the morning train tomorrow.

Governor Warmoth has appointed Mr. John H. New acting Attorney General, in the absence of Mr. Holden.

We thank Mr. Alexander Hamilton, mail route agent, for late Natchez, Texas, Pointe Coupee and Baton Rouge papers.

The French officers are instructed to wear during the campaign no other badges of rank than a gold stripe on the sleeve.

Miss Edine Howard's idea of temperance is that men had better get drunk at once on "straight whisky" than waste all day in doing it on beer.

Sedillot, one of the most distinguished surgeons in the world, although seventy years old, has volunteered his services to the French army.

The war, says the Spectator, has no cause, no motive, no justification, save the fear of Napoleon Bonaparte that without it his glory's succession would not be clear.

Our local reports show that the number of imports last week was 142, or forty-eight more than the previous week. Twelve of the number died of consumption.

The expenditures of the United States during the last administration amounted to \$1,517,827,874, including \$1,023,044,465 for the army, receipts of customs last week \$3,637,794.

The new silver mines in New Mexico, pronounced the richest on the continent, are on the thirty-second parallel, and in the gap of the Sierra Madre mountains, through which the railroad must of necessity pass.

The very important news comes all the way from Mexico by telegraph, that public opinion throughout that doubtful republic is favorable to Prussia. Mexico certainly has no cause of affection for Napoleon.

Any one who has a comprehension of the nature of affairs in Europe can see that were it not for France, the "questions" on the continent could as well be decided by the brains as by the blowing out of the brains.

Eight girls are learning the art of farming in the Michigan Agricultural College, and it is announced, as a remarkable case of endurance, that they work in the field three hours a day, the same as the young male students.

Five bales of new cotton were brought to this port, on Sunday morning last, by steamer Governor Allen, Captain Smoker. A bale of new cotton was brought from Bayou Sara by the steamer W. S. Pike, Captain Brown.

The little ship Red, White and Blue soon starts from New York on a trip through the Erie Canal and the lakes to Milwaukee, thence by car to the Mississippi river, whence it will proceed around the Gulf and Atlantic seaboard to New York.

The Petersburg Index has an article on the decline of duelling in Virginia, which concludes as follows: "Upon the whole, in its old age it has become a nuisance and a bore. Let us take off our hats to the old thing for the last time, and bury him decently out of our sight."

A meeting of the Algiers Republican Club was held last evening, at which the attendance was very full. There was a unanimous feeling of harmony, and several resolutions were adopted expressing the determination of the Republicans of the Fifth District to stand "shoulder to shoulder."

From every portion of the country, says the Austin Journal, we hear reports favorable to a fair crop of both corn and cotton. In several localities the worm is reported to have made its appearance, but not in sufficient numbers to do any injury. An abundance of corn has been made to supply the wants of the people, and supply all the immigrants with as much as they may need.

The Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle and Sentinel is told the curious story that a planter near Midway, South Carolina, about seventy miles from Augusta, has cultivated his entire farm this year, so far, at least, as plowing is concerned, with an alligator. The animal is an unusually large one, weighing 350, and is perfectly docile and domesticated. He is said to work splendidly in plow harness.

An agency for the sale of fresh meat, such as has for some time past been so acceptable to the people of New Orleans, has been established in Mobile by the United States and West India Fresh Meat and Fruit Company. As soon as the arrangements are completed, the agent for Alabama, who is agent also for Florida, will receive a succession of cargoes. The enterprise bids fair to succeed, as its value is more and more appreciated.

We have received, through the courtesy of the Mississippi Pilot, a book of nearly two hundred pages, entitled "A Manual of the principal public acts of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, passed at the session of 1870." The work is arranged with side notes, which with the table of contents, greatly facilitates the finding of any particular act or section. The manual is well printed, and is a credit to the typographical attainments of our sister State. Published by Kimball, Raymond & Co., Jackson, Mississippi.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

It is reported, and circumstantially too, that the French have crossed the Moselle, which, notwithstanding, should not be credited without confirmation as strong as holy writ. To avoid a battle by a retreat so wondrous in the face of the enemy would overwhelm Napoleon, and be more fatal, immediately and remotely, to himself and family than the most crushing defeat at the hands of the Prussians. It is simply not credible. So many inventions for sinister purposes have been indulged in by cable news-mongers that it is not difficult to discredit so gross an improbability. Its first effect, if true, would be the universal uprising of the French people against the empire, and the substitution of a dictatorship, under which the war would be fought out, leaving Napoleon and his race exiled and forever proscribed. The Emperor might dare even so extraordinary a movement, if there were any motive for it personal to himself; but only impossibilities on the one hand, and ruin on the other, wait on such a step. Then, too, the most reliable accounts show that the French were ready at Metz; that they awaited the Prussian advance, which was actually moving under the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles, in separate columns. Besides, there have been no indications that utter lunacy has overtaken the French Emperor, although the gods are undoubtedly down on him in a body—whoever the gods may be.

It is not, then, probable that the Prussians are yet marching upon Paris, and we may hourly expect news of a crash of arms that shall beggar all description and all precedent; such a battle as has never yet been fought; on account of the numbers engaged, the fury of the combatants, the destructive character of both arms, the nature of the ground, the important prize at stake. In respect to the last, however, we mean as between Prussia and the French Emperor—not France. Poor France! never since.

"That day, most dark and drear, And that most memorable year," when the war passions that had so long flamed throughout Europe burst at Waterloo, and the frenzied armies of France were overwhelmed by the allied powers, has that warlike people had so much to fear from defeat or so little to hope from victory. On either hand, she has bloody trials after. If she conquer, the selfish and bloody hypocrite, whose rule she now detests, will seize the prize of victory for his personal advantage, and rivet securely the chains of absolute empire upon her. If she lose the great battle, she and, indeed, Europe may soon have the great Bismarck backed by all Germany as arbiter, ticketing them for future annals, for the way to Paris is an open road, and the invincible German pluck, with arms and persistence and resources to match, will enter the walled city, or we are not the prophets we now suppose.

Let us, however, possess our souls with patience, and believing that France will find a more acceptable, as certainly a more loyal and soldierly, enemy in old King William than in Napoleon, we may serve our own sentiments by indulging in earnest wishes for her best good.

LATER.—Since the above was written, dispatches containing later news have informed the public of the military situation. A victory before Metz is claimed for France in virtue of the following lily-white telegram from the immaculate Napoleon to the brave Eugenie.

LONGEVILLE, August 14, 10 A. M.—Our army commenced to cross the left bank of the Moselle this morning. Our advanced guard had no knowledge of the presence of any force of the enemy; when half our army had crossed over, the Prussians suddenly attacked in great force. After a fight of four hours they were repulsed with great loss to them. NAPOLEON.

It reads to us as from a man—not a great man—in a great scrape. Had Napoleon been anything but a knave, or his telegram anything but a lie, the following would not have been the order of its coming:

PARIS, August 15.—Last evening at eight o'clock, by order of the government, all telegraphing throughout the French Empire was suspended.

The above dispatch is the first indication of pothery we have seen in Louis. It is the production of a coward, as the design of crossing the Moselle, then in process of execution, was the act of one Hear.

Our advanced guard had no knowledge of the presence of any force of the enemy. The mysterious, impalpable and implacable gods, who propose destroying Louis, have really, according to the recipe, decimated him. We almost hesitate to think it so soon. Indeed, if we were not prepared to accept anything, however shabby, as coming from Louis, we would rate this, without hesitation, as a weak invention, not of the enemy, but of the cable manipulator in the gold agency line. What an Emperor to be thus caught running away!

What a general to try and make it appear not so by so mean a pretence as that he did not know the Prussians were about! What a pitiful skulk to be afraid to encounter the Prussians like a man with his whole army, when being caught running and kicked in the rear, he turned, and "after a fight of four hours with great loss to them," repulsed them with half his army. Vive l'Empereur!

This is not only simply lying, but the Imperial dispatch is in a very simple lie, or, in more expressive phrase, the lie of a simpleton. Did it stand alone, no one would see it in any other light than that we describe. But it has two refutations, each fatal, yet neither more so than itself; one, the over-riding fact that "gold has declined to sixteen and a half in consequence of the Prussian victory," and the other, the words of King William, little skilled in telegraphic craft, and not over apt to lie, to the Queen of Prussia:

"Victorious. A combat occurred near Metz to-day. The troops of the First and Seventh Corps participated. I hasten to the scene of the conflict. WILLIAM."

The short of it is, as we infer, an incidental or interjectory move of the sturdy Emperor to get out of harm's way, when the stern old King suddenly kicked him in his army stern and brought him up standing. *Nous verrons.*

DEATH OF ADMIRAL FARFAGUT.

The long expected intelligence of the death of our great naval hero has come at last. Admiral Farragut died on Sunday, at his residence in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, after a long and severe illness, which has afflicted him for nearly a year.

His death at Chicago, from the effects of a chill, was reported on the ninth of last October, and although the report was premature, the brave old Admiral has probably not seen a day of health since.

Of the famous men of the late war, Farragut stands, with our illustrious President, at the head. His fame is world wide, and can not die with him. The nation has lost much, it is to be feared, in his removal from us at this time. Our next war, if we are to have one in this generation, will be a naval one, and the fame and skill of Farragut in such an event would be a host of themselves.

With the history of New Orleans, the name of Farragut will ever be illustriously enshrined. To his skill and valor is due the taking of the city and its restoration to Federal power and control. To his moderation is due the fact that this was without loss of life or injury to the city itself. Loyal and devoted to his government, he had no malice or bitterness in his heart. The tribute of respect to his memory will be bestowed alike by friend and foe.

Admiral Farragut was a plain and unaffected man, and bore without haughtiness the applause of the world. He was a native of the South, born in Tennessee, and reared in Louisiana. He entered the United States navy at an early age. His history from that time is his history and its crowning glory. We shall not attempt to detail it, for the reflections of our readers will incline them more to their own recollections of him and a thought of the future and his loss to the nation, than to the details and dates of a minute biography.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

Barring Mr. Palfrey's auction sale of stocks belonging to the succession of Colonel Hanlon, there was very little business worth comment on Carondelet street yesterday—at least, there was very little reported. A good many sales are undoubtedly made every day that are kept quiet by all concerned, or it is impossible to conceive how the brokers manage to make a living.

At the auction referred to, 20 shares of Claiborne Street Railroad brought \$50—a fair sale. Twenty shares Carrollton Railroad sold at \$113.75, and a lot of thirteen shares was knocked down at \$112—both the rates being considerably above recent quotations. A small parcel (five shares) of Sanitary and Fertilizing (twenty dollars paid) brought \$13, which is considered a good price. Twenty shares Hibernal Bank (\$10 paid) were sold at \$16.25, a first-rate figure, which will, no doubt, prove highly encouraging to the stockholders of this new institution. A little lot of five shares Pneumatic (original) soared away above the anticipations of all the "posted," until it touched \$57.50! Ten shares Lafayette Fire Insurance Company (five dollars paid) brought \$14—another good sale. It is really enlivening to have to record this much evidence of active life among our dealers.

That same lot of nineteen shares of Slaughterhouse made its appearance yesterday, and found its way into the pocket of a purchaser at the rate of \$17. Subsequently a lot of 300 shares was offered at \$16.75, but no one was picked up with \$5025 to invest in Slaughterhouse even at the price named. Had the lot been pressed on the market it would have had a terrible effect on the quotation for this one favorite fancy. A fair quotation for Slaughterhouse Monday would be somewhere near \$17, but not over that, \$5000 and \$3000 old State Warrants sold at 90. City seven-thirties were better, say from 72 1/2 to 73.

Money keeps fully up to its recent high rates. There is enough of it to be had; lenders are cautious, and scrutinize paper and collaterals with a great deal of care. There is call enough, and from a good many directions, to warrant due heed before advancing money these days, and the profits from this branch of trade are not to be lightly estimated. Borrowers realize these profits thoroughly.

Gold sold here yesterday from a quarter under to up to the New York rates. Dealers bought from a half to quarter under the Wall street prices. At New York gold stood as follows: At ten o'clock 117 1/2; at half past 11 1/2; at noon 116 1/2; at three 117 1/2. The business in gold was not large.

OUR NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The telegraph informs us that the Controller of the currency has approved the application for the establishment of new national banks in this State. Among these is the Teutonia, which has just been organized. With the proper management of the increased currency allotted to this State under the late law, we shall not suffer from the periodical derangement arising from a scarcity of circulating notes, especially those of small denominations.

THE WAR AND THE GOLD MARKET.

Prussian victories cause a decline in gold; but the reason for this is nowhere better and more briefly explained than in the following paragraph, from the New York Herald:

At a casual glance this might appear a curious reason for the lower ruling of the precious metal, but reflection will show that it is very logical. Germany has been largely interested in American national securities. The bankers of Frankfurt and Berlin have constantly dealt in our five-twenties and ten-forties ever since the close of the war. The people of Germany have also largely invested in them.

The Germans and Americans have been intimately connected through private correspondence with each other. On the other hand, the French have had comparatively little to do with us financially or socially. Germany and England hold large amounts of our bonds. France has very few. It is very natural, therefore, that the general buoyancy of German finances following the success of the Prussian arms should extend to American securities. While a French victory would not help us, a Prussian reverse would depress our bonds, in consequence of the securities in the German market. Hence it is that in the immediate present of our local gold market the triumph of Prussia produces a decline in the premium, despite the fact of war.

THE PARTY RECORD.

In a speech delivered by Colonel Dewitt C. Brown, Adjutant General of the Second Division of Louisiana Militia, at Donaldsonville on the sixteenth of July, he epitomizes the leading acts of the Democracy during the past twenty-five or thirty years in a scorching manner. To one who is familiar with the series of wrongs inflicted upon the colored people as we are, his arraignment of their oppressors sounds with a telling and fearful emphasis. It is like truth speaking from the dusty graves of all the martyrs, black and white, who fell victims to the fanatical hate that plunged our fair land in strife. On the other hand, Colonel Brown exhibits the brighter record of what the Republicans have done for the colored people, without the aid of a single Democratic vote, either at the popular elections, or in Congress, or the State legislatures. This brave soldier of the Union, and present champion of the Republican party, thus relates a few truths, tremendous in their application to the relative merits of the two parties about to appeal to the colored people for their votes:

While we were fighting in the field, the Congress and the Northern people did not neglect us and our down-trodden race. March 13, 1862, Congress passed an act forbidding the return of fugitive slaves. April 18, 1862, Congress passed a law freeing the slaves in the District of Columbia. By this act three thousand slaves were at once set at liberty. On July 17, 1862, Congress passed an act prohibiting slavery in the Territories of the United States.

May 17, 1862, Congress passed an act repealing all distinctions on account of color, race or previous condition. July 17, 1862, Congress passed an act authorizing the organization of colored troops. January 18, 1863, President Lincoln issued a proclamation, declaring all slaves in the Southern States free forever!

June 11, 1864, Congress passed a law making the pay of colored troops the same as that of white.

The thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, the civil rights act, and the reconstruction acts were all adopted without the aid of a single Democratic vote.

The Question of Color.

The L'afourche Republican (edited by Hon. D. H. Reese), in discussing the second and thirteenth articles of our State constitution, says:

The above quotations comprise some of the leading features in our organic law, and are founded on principles of justice and right to every man alike, and would, if carried into effect, result in doing away entirely with this question of color. While this principle contemplates giving to the colored man equal rights with all other American citizens, it does not contemplate, as some of the ignorant leaders seem to think, judging from their actions and expressions, placing into their hands a superiority of power. Nor does the principle require any necessary dividing line between the races. It is true that the colored men, in an emergency, or without any emergency, may be acting such a state of things, providing the law can persuade all the white men to join them.

It is true that where the colored men are sufficiently strong, they may discard a man because he is white, and advance a man because he is black, but this is not the principle of the Republican party, and we have never advocated it, and never intend to do so. We object to the question of color, and hold that a man is not to be judged by the color of his skin. But when it is asserted that the colored people have a right to say that a colored man shall be elected to fill any position, thus debarring a white man the right of being elected, and date for such a position, we say it is not a Republican principle, but a plain distinction of race and color, and that any person who asserts a thing of that kind is not a Republican, and can not get our support.

GOVERNOR WARMOTH.—The Monroe (La.) Intelligencer, speaking of Governor Warmoth, very correctly observes:

Few men could have done as well amid the European revolutions as he has done. He passed his since the commencement of the present State government. Surrounded by jealous and envious aspirants for place and power, within the range of his own party, and approached with subtle flattery by unscrupulous demagogues and sly politicians of the Democratic party, who sought to seduce him from his line of duty, his position has been one "bed of roses."

PRESSA AND THE UNION.—In 1866, Bismarck said to an American: "In our relations with the United States, I never had a doubt. The Tory party in Prussia, to which I am supposed to belong, at the outbreak of your war, besought the King to recognize the South. I opposed it inflexibly. To me it was clear that the North only could be the true ally of Prussia with the South, and nothing in common. The government of Prussia never wavered in its friendship for you. It is a traditional policy with us. Frederick the Great, I think, was the first European sovereign to recognize your independence. I am heartily glad to know that America understands and reciprocates the friendly feeling we have steadily maintained."

MARRIED.

GLOVER-DYER.—On the fifth day of August, 1870, at one o'clock P. M., Mr. CALVIN GLOVER of New Orleans, Louisiana, to Miss JULIA DYER, of Washington City, District Columbia, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. Day, in Washington City papers please copy.

DIED.

MOLTON.—In New Orleans, August 15, at six o'clock, JOHN MOLTON, aged sixty-two years, a native of Somersetshire, England, and for the last forty years a resident of this city.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 27 St. Charles street, this afternoon at four o'clock. The friends of the family and of his son, James Molton, also of his brother-in-law, Emanuel Blesser, are invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

SHOULD J. PINCKNEY SMITH

Permit his name to be used as a candidate for STATE TREASURER, it will be presented to the voters as the choice of

THE PEOPLE.

August 16, 1870. a.m. 75 Sa2p.

BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

BEST PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

WON A GREAT VICTORY AT THE LATE TRIAL Fire on Canal street.

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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
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J. D. BROOKS Improved Joint
Turbine Water Wheel,
Shafting,
Hangers,
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Car Wheels,
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Portable Steam Engine Building,
Which enables them to produce
MACHINERY UNRIVALLED BY ANY.

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Manufactured by
J. E. CARVER & CO.,
Bridgeport, 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.
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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, Belling, Saws,
Broom Corn Thrashers,
Broom Corn Scrapers,
Wood Working Machinery, and all Varieties of
Mill and Plantation Machinery.

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(SAME CHANGED FROM LOUISIANA STATE
SEMINARY),
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA.

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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.

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COURSE OF STUDY
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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 Walker, 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; \$300 payable in advance, balance February 1, or by accepted draft, at eight per cent, for ninety days. Payments may be made through the Cashier or Citizens Bank.

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. P. BOUD, Superintendent,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Office of the University in New Orleans, at Swarth and 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.

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NEW SPRING GOODS,
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Give me a call. Come quick while the goods are fresh and the sizes well assorted. ap 23 2p

NOTICE.

OFFICE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS,
City of New Orleans, Sixth Division,
New Orleans, August 15, 1870.

The Committee on Schoolhouses will receive proposals from parties desiring to lease buildings for school purposes. The rooms in said buildings to be large, well ventilated, in good condition, and near the following localities:
Gravier street, corner Liberty,
Benoit street, near St. Charles,
Rampart street, near Franklin,
Barral street, corner of Rampart,
Cassaboite street, near Washington Square,
Fisken Street, corner of Claiborne,
Dryades street, corner of Fifth,
Dumaine street, near Bayou St. John,
Felicity street, near Camp,
Howard street, near Common,
Howard street, corner of Cypress,
Magazine street, between Delachaise Brick-yard and Louisiana avenue,
Commons street, between Delachaise and Bienville streets.

Proposals to be addressed to the Board of Directors, No. 39 Burgundy street,
N. T. KENDALL,
Secretary.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

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

BYRNES' IMPROVED CONCRETE PAVEMENT,
LAID BY
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98 Camp street, New Orleans.

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

- 1. It has been tested through one of the hottest of New Orleans summers, and found not to soften by the heat of the sun.
- 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 egress for filth or fermenting 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 Fort, "Anacker & Seay,
E. C. Palmer, New Orleans Gasworks,
Henry Benzel, Penn's Cotton Press,
H. S. McKenna, H. S. Seward,
E. W. Burbank, John W. Madden.

For the present, after the foundation is prepared and curbed, set, Cemented, Paved and Private Walks, will be laid for \$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.

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