New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 17, 1870.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY REPUBLICAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

May be had of the following dealers:

George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice.

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

John Schafer, corner of Ninth and Constance streets.

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

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

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

The Chattanooga Railroad will be popular among picnic excurtionists.

There was no heavy rain yesterday for a wonder, a fact worthy of note since showers have become so frequent.

Connecticut has nine pin factories. One of these concerns can make 7,000,000 pins a day, or 2,191,000,000 per year.

It begins to look as though Napoleon had made a mistake in not sending Eugenie to the front instead of going himself.

The French report victories, which official information does not confirm, while the Prussians do not report a victory without the facts to back it up.

Daniel Pratt is drinking inspiration and soda water at Niagara Falls. Daniel's propensity for slopping over makes him sympathize with the great cataract.

The famous Boston *Post* report of the Ames-Butler wedding was written by "little Sarah Joy," the youngest and one of the smartest reporters on that paper.

General M. Jeff Thompson returned yesterday from an extended tour of inspection over the State levees. His report will be looked for with some interest.

A writer in one of our exchanges expresses the opinion that it was shameful for Napoleon to leave Eugenie and go to Nancy, seeking another engagement.

Mr. James Rice, a well-known citizen of Boston, for the last eleven years register of deeds there, and connected with that office for thirty-six years, died suddenly last week.

The Skiff and Gaylord Minstrels, embracing twenty-five artists and four end men, will open the amusement season next Sunday evening at the National Theatre. See advertisement.

The arrival of new cotton becomes more and more frequent, and soon hearts will be gladdened by the arrival of steamers bringing two or three thousand bales of the fleecy staple.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has transmitted to the Louisiana authorities certificates for the 210,000 acres of public lands due that State, under the Agricultural College act of 1862.

The Rampart and Carondelet street lines of the St. Charles Street Railroad are connecting their tracks with the Claiborne road, and will run to and from the iron building on the Claiborne track.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction, on this day at five o'clock P. M., on the premises, corner of Common and Broad streets, First District, household furniture, one colt, one cow and one wagon.

Soon the Orleans Street Railroad cars will run down Canal street from Burgundy, on the track of the Claiborne Street road, and swinging round the circle at the Clay statue, will go up the Claiborne track to Dauphine.

Anthony Sambola and J. M. G. Parker, of New Orleans, attended a picnic given at Willow Dale, Massachusetts, on the tenth instant, by two lodges of Knights of Pythias of the city of Lowell. The two New Orleans visitors were the recipients of much attention. Willow Dale is a beautiful resort, about three miles from Lowell.

Bids for seventeen thousand dollars in certificates of the bank of New Orleans were yesterday accepted by the city government, to be paid in bonds of the three million issue, at the rate of 82½. This will require the transfer of over twenty thousand of bonds, or $1 21 in bonds for $1 in certificates. The total of bonds negotiated thus far amounts to about $680,000.

North Carolina Republicans were defeated, but the Republicans of Louisiana will learn a lesson from that defeat which will result in the highest degree of success, and enable them to carry the General Assembly; to elect the State officers nominated by the Republican convention last week, and to send a delegation of Republican Congressmen to Washington. Let this be remembered.

The amount of the City Park tax received at the City Treasury up to two o'clock P. M., yesterday, was $111,344 18. As the taxpayers, so far, have uniformly paid up all the three taxes without exception or dispute, it may be inferred that there have been paid for the city tax $1,336,130 16, and for the Metropolitan Police tax $668,065 08, making a total of taxes paid thus far of $2,115,539 42.

The Tenth Ward Republican Club met last evening at the club room corner of St. Mary and Fulton streets, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the recent State Convention. After the regular business, and the passage of appropriate resolutions, General Sheldon was called on, and made a stirring and effective speech amidst a storm of appreciative applause.

The club then formed in line and, headed by the Customhouse band, marched to the office of the REPUBLICAN, when after a burst of music, Mr. Grindley called for a speech from the editorial staff. The editor-in-chief of the REPUBLICAN made appropriate response, and after "The Red, White and Blue" was splendidly given by the band, the club proceeded to the office of the German *Gazette*, to pay it the compliment that had been paid to the REPUBLICAN.

TOWARD THE END.

It is undoubtedly true that the dream of destiny is about to close on the Emperor of the French. He has served the uses of the great progressive cause of which he has been from the beginning a fitful and unwilling agent—the cause of the human race, of the rights of man, of republican government. The marvelous episode of his rule in France, and his powerful influence throughout Europe will, when arbitrary governments shall have passed away, remain one of the most interesting and instructive studies of history. His needless precipitation of the present war is a remarkable example of the blindness with which men are, by some mysterious influence or control, made to subserve the universal good, in pursuing exclusively selfish ends. Little have the people of France foreseen that when Napoleon tyrannically overtrod the lines defining liberal government, which, in the name of republicanism he had marked out for himself two decades ago, he was unconsciously gravitating to a position in which to serve more signally, and on a vaster plain, the universal republican cause. Now the plot of the invisible powers, whatever these be, that rule the world is taking shape, and unity in the whole begins to appear. The burst of frenzy in 1793, denominated the French revolution, which was itself the child of the American revolution of 1776, has unfolded, gradually and symmetrically, into the present situation in Europe; and the vail is lifting that concealed from our comprehension the real plot of the vast drama. Throughout its long course the central figures have been French, and the chief of these the first and third Napoleons; each a child of revolution, both making the popular love of free government serve to lift them to arbitrary power, in the exercise of which both have exceded in despotic sway the ordinary tyranny of kings.

Napoleon in his own cause, which is not the cause of France; Napoleon single handed, desperate, distracted, without military genius, and unsupported by sympathy in any quarter, either of people or government, will be easily overcome by the great Prussian armies, heroically brave and skillfully led, and again consigned to the personal insignificance and obscurity from which he came for wise ends, now approaching a consummation devoutly to be wished. Another attempt at republican government is to follow in France, in which it is hoped the guillotine or scaffold will have no part. If she find statesmen on whom the great lessons contained in her history since her first attempt are not thrown away, it will not go down in blood as before, and not France only, but Europe will be enfranchised. The painful and ridiculous searches for silly royal scions to occupy temporary thrones, will have ended for all nations; and Europe, like America, will contain a free people, constituted of self-governed States, with all sovereignty and all power reposed forever in the individual citizen; and such is the only government having any "divine right," or likely to have any evermore. To speak it in French, *en avant*.

HITTING US TOO HARD.

The REPUBLICAN advocates the multiplication of salaried officers, and calls upon the City Council to bestow salaries upon the Commissioners of the City Park. We have only one piece of advice to give to the City Council in this instance, and that is: "Don't do it." The extravagance already displayed at the City Hall is quite enough. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."—*New Orleans Times.*

There is no "City Park," and hence there can be no such commissioners. There is an act of the Legislature providing for a "New Orleans Park," under which commissioners are to be appointed by the Governor, with powers corresponding to those of the City Administrators. We advocate such a park as the "New York Central Park," involving the expenditure of millions, and designed for the future metropolis of the coming South. We urge that scrupulous men, without means, can not accept the office, and that scrupulous men, with means, have no incentive for doing so, *maugre* that unreliable element denominated "public spirit." Therefore, it is open to unscrupulous men, who will pay themselves in a way of their own. Is this heinous in the eyes of our neighbor?

We do not call upon the City Council to "bestow salaries," for the City Coucil has nothing to do with the question; but upon the Legislature to amend the law establishing the office, so as to make it a salaried one. Our neighbor should be less sharp, or more informed; its wit is too much, or its knowledgr to little. It does us a little wrong, and, as we see it, itself a great deal. It states an unpopular fact with a view to our prejudice, and is silent as to its necessity, to deprive us of just praise. Our neighbor should have said more or said nothing.

STATE SECURITIES.

It is interesting to note that the Cincinnati *Inquirer* declares that the bonds about to be issued by the State of Georgia will soon be selling at half a dollar per barrel. This is of akin to the financial sagacity of the same tribe of political economists who discredited the warrants of the State Convention of 1868 in Louisiana, and the still later issues of warrants under the government erected by that Convention. As the people suffered a loss both directly in the ruinous discount on their warrants and in the increased expenses entailed on the State, and as none but the boldest and most unscrupulous order of brokers profitted by such unwholesome advice, it may occur to the disinterested public that probably the brokers and the croakers are in partnership in discrediting State securities in order to give them a better chance to operate in buying them up. If this suggestion benefits anybody, it will cost aid anything except a sense of gratitude that the REPUBLICAN gave the cue to pocket a positive benefit.

J. PINCKNEY SMITH.

Magical words—The People! It seems that the popular heart has but one sentiment, and the popular pulse but one voluminous throb. The people demand that J. Pinckney Smith shall be State Treasurer. If the advertisements are truthful, and if the people do not go back on what it is said they say, J. Pinckney is a winning card for Treasurer. But as it is reported that the Delphic oracle once fell into foul hands, and uttered unreliable testimony, Mr. Dubuclet may consider that it is an imposter who thus oracularly declares the demand of the people on Smith. November will settle the point, in our opinion, that an intruder has somehow or another crept into the temple and captured the mouthpiece.

SYMPATHY FOR PRUSSIA.

It is notable in the existing European war that the same democracy which keeps step to the music of Bonaparte's march is the same democracy which accepted the interference of Napoleon against the United States in the war of the rebellion. And it is further notable that the same Republican party which found sympathy and support in Germany for the triumph of American arms over American treason is now affording the full measure of its moral support to the cause of German unity and the triumph of German liberality. This world is full of compensations, and this not the least one of them.

THE WAR NEWS.

The dispatches are yet meagre, even if reliable, and little satisfaction and spare conclusions are to be had from them. There have been two fights—the first being the assault of the Prussians upon Napoleon while crossing the Moselle, which was repulsed, and the second the attack upon the French under the walls of Metz, at which the French were driven in, with the loss of 4000. To-day, doubtless, more definite information and minuter details will be received, and a clearer view attainable of the immediate and relative prospects before the respective armies.

A BOOMERANG.

It distresses a contemporary of the orthodox Democratic faith, that probably some money has been used by Republican candidates in times that are past to secure favorable consideration at the hands of Republican conventions. Let this little matter not settle too deeply on the lungs of our friend, or it may come to pass that he will have to use his vocal organs in denouncing certain leading friends of his own unhappy family, who first set the pernicious example. If Baton Rouge could speak, how she would reprehend this left handed compliment to the precept taught by her example.

GENERAL JAMES M'CLEERY.

The Fourth District has honored itself in nominating General James McCleery for Congress. He is one of the ablest men in northwestern Louisiana, and will be a tower of strength in the coming campaign. He is one of the first scholars of the country. He graduated with high honors in '57, and entered on the profession of the law. During the late war he served with distinction in the Federal army, losing an arm at Shiloh, and receiving a dangerous wound through the leg at Stone river. He is a sound Republican, and will be elected by a large majority.

A Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes, July 27, that "the Prussian officers have boasted of swallowing Alsace as soup, Lorraine as the joint, and Champagne as the dessert. To derange this bill of fare, the Emperor risks his life and crown—and the army will shed the last drop of its blood to prevent the banquet." Less than three weeks have elapsed since the correspondent wrote, and the Prussians are ready, and apparently quite capable of taking the champagne dessert, having eaten their soup, and quartered their army in the old and rich capital of Lorraine—Nancy. "Our Fritz" is marching toward Epernay, the headquarters of the Champagne district, and thinks, with Blucher, that

"The Frenchman's wine
Is best where grows the vine."

"Reginaldus" is the name under which some unbeliever wasted his time last Sunday in a wicked attempt to prove that the Prussian military system is inferior to that of France. If the cloud of Germans who have invaded France, and even now threaten Paris before Napoleon can bring up his forces, is not a sufficient answer to this Sunday literature, we do not know what argument would achieve its refutation.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The doings on the street yesterday were insignificant in amount and character, so far as reported. The brokers are as self-contained as oysters about many of their transactions, but they know their own business, and probably make money by their silence. We would not interfere with the preferences of the brokers toward secrecy, while we should be glad to add to the interest of this article by reporting all the transactions that take place in leading stocks.

It continues a matter of impossibility to say what is the market price of Slaughter-house. We heard of 100 shares sold yesterday at $17, and 50 at $17 50. Monday, we understand, in addition to what we have already detailed, 250 shares were disposed of at $17 75, and 100 at $17. All kinds of prices were offered for the stock yesterday, without inducing sales—say from $15 75 to $16 50; but we can safely say, without fear of treading upon any one's toes, or offending any one's tender sensibilities, that the stock was weak at the close of yesterday's business, somewhere near (and not over) $17.

Six shares of Carrollton Railroad were sold at $109. This price for so small a lot looks queer beside $113½ and $112 at Monday's auction for the same stock; but there must have been some magic about Mr. Palfrey yesterday, for while he was selling at the prices named, Carrollton was certainly not worth over $110, asking price, on the street.

For Lottery, $85 was bid and refused yesterday. This fact speaks volumes for the soundness of the management of the institution located at the corner of Union and St. Charles streets. We believe that there is none of this stock upon the market, and that it would be very difficult to find any one who has lost a picayune by an investment in it.

For Bank of New Orleans $37 was bid. 100 shares of Sugar Shed were sold at $25. Five hundred dollars Metropolitan warrants realized 94¾, and another lot of same amount brought 95.

Twenty-five shares of Jefferson City Gas Company, were disposed of at $51 50.

One dealer bought gold at from one-half to five-eighths of a point below New York rates and sold at a quarter below. The Wall street figures yesterday were as follows: At ten o'clock, 116¾; at half-past, 116⅝; at noon, 116⅞ and at three, 116⅞. Our gold business was not extensive.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

French Theatricals.

PARIS, July 30, 1870.

Grave as are the times, when fiction and romance ought to hide their diminished heads before the stern reality of war, nevertheless there are depressed hearts who find relief at the theatres. The outbreak of hostilities has forced the premature return of many *artistes* from their starring tours at the German watering places, and in a few days several of the Paris theatres will be compelled to reopen before the end of the summer season. For the moment the *pas* is to the *Marseillaise* and patriotic songs. We have a few anti-Prussian ballets, and some dramas in a similar vein are being rehearsed, where the *enfants de la grande armée* of 1870, will find a local habitation among battlefields and bivouacs. Victorien Sardou prepares, in haste, a patriotic piece—but the music will not be by Offenbach—as this author (German) will follow the example of other great powers, by a strict neutrality. The stage will soon be as much Prusso-phobish as the journals, and the *mitrailleuses* cut short the necessity for waking up the patriotic fire. The moment is sombre, let us commence with a piece in character.

The theatre of *Grenelle* is far from the heart of Paris, yet it represents the *Pauvre Idiot*, by Dupeuty and Sontau, first played in the capital in 1838, and since then adopted by the Provinces, where it ever draws, and brings down a house. The plot is not more remarkable that the incomparable acting of Laperriere, who plays the part of the Poor Idiot, and has done so since it was first put on the boards. Gaspard Hauser, the Idiot, is the victim of an atrocious vengeance; he is a love child, and the offspring of adultery, and carries, during his life, the consequences of the maternal fault and marital anger. On May 26, 1828—these facts are true—a citizen of Nurembourg, found at his threshold a poor country lad, with an air very foolish, and holding in his hand a letter. Being questioned, he replied he came from Ratisbon—then spoke no more, or rather could not. The letter was addressed to a civil officer, from the frontier of Bavaria, setting forth that the writer was a poor laborer—that the bearer, in 1812 was left at his house, abandoned; that since then the child never left him; that he had him brought up a Christian, and knew how to read and write. The lad never replied as to who was his father, but desired to become, like him, a "cavalier." Being asked his own name, he wrote Gaspard Hauser. He cried then; pity was taken on him, and a home provided. He was a sauvage almost. He never had seen wine or meat; never wore a shoe; had a cat-like instinct; was a sort of Peter the Wild Boy. Lord Stanhope took an interest in the foundling. But in December, 1833, a stranger invited the idiot to meet him at night, to hear good news from Lord Stanhope, and the history of his own origin. Gaspard was punctual, and his reward was to be stabbed to the heart. Laperriere represents the idiot. Sordid, in rags, hair wild and matted, in the depths of a hut, nibbling a piece of bread, or later, uttering inarticulate cries, sobs and groans; and he caresses a flower, nurses it, gives it a drink, and places it in the sunshine to revive its fading charms. For Gaspard is not an idiot as commonly understood, nor a *cretin* either, but an intelligence compressed, martyred, and enigmatical. How did the actor study his part? Long ago Dr. Ricord gave him a "pass" to visit the asylum at Charenton, and the Governor permitted him to visit as he liked. A *gardien* of the establishment pointed him out an inmate that had killed his mother, and that the law had hesitated to pronounce a murderer, and science a fool. The *gardien* and actor entered into a profound discussion about the soul and brain, and the visitor, surprised at his guide's intelligence, asked his name, and was astonished to learn the believed *gardien* was an "inmate"—the brother of Victor Hugo. The drama is truly a moving one, and deservedly applauded.

As a play suited to *circonstances actuelles* can not be turned out while you say Jack Robinson, the *Theatre-Francais* had nothing ready in its quiver but to revive the *Lion Amoureux* of Ponsard. It would require all Count Molke's strategic talent to find in the piece where the Germans are "hit." The only point is where Hubert apostrophises the incredulous in the *salon* of Mme. Sallien. "Beat the Prussians and not the Jacobins." However, the house rose to cheer this two-edged phrase. By a curious coincidence, when the play was first brought out a few years ago, Prince Leopold Hohenzollern, who has contributed to set the world in a blaze, was present and did not relish the line as above. On the present occasion the house was next to deserted, save those few painted ladies and dyed gentlemen; spectators, whose three score years and ten rush to spectacles to find their evening composing draught. Yet Brestant, as *Humbert*, whether in fun or fury, was perfect; no acting could be more finished. Madeleine Brohan showed that a lion among ladies is not a most dreadful thing, although Bottom, the weaver, asserts the contrary. In her hands, whether as a pretty waitress or the star of the celebrated *salon*, she tames the noble animal, and the lion lies down with the lamb. Mlle. Pousin, as a *vivandiere*, is a dangerous camp follower. If the French were to send her with her little tub into the enemy's camp, she would prove as effective on the sons of Mars as a mitrailleuse.

The same theatre has produced Alfred de Mussets *il ne faut jurer de rien*, which many consider in point of freshness and vigor of imagination the author's *chef d'œvre*. He immolates all that is pedantic, pretensions in the successful, yet vulgar citizen. Delaunay acted the seducer, conquered by the audacious candor, by the effrontery of purity itself, of his intended victim. It is a case where innocence is saved by her nudity. But how could poor de Musset, who loved the gentle sex so truly, put such language—unfit for ears polite—into a wooer's mouth! The character of the country priest is well drawn and well given. He is an *abbe*, at once pious and free and easy, always remaining, however, the best Christian in the world. The carricature is lively without being malevolent.

ORLEANS.

DIED.

PIERCE.—In this city, at three o'clock yesterday morning, Hon. W. H. PIERCE, aged thirty-three years, of Livingston parish, a member of the Louisiana House of Representatives.

The members of the Legislature and their friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 21 Franklin street, between Gasquet and Canal, at nine o'clock this morning.

BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

BEST PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

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

AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM,

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Mounted on Wheels, with Spark Arrester.

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Of all Sizes,

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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 Jointan

Turbine Water Wheel,

Shafting,

Hangers,

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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,

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J. E. CARVER & CO.,

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These Gins have been in use for many years, and received the highest MEDAL awarded at the

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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, Belting, Saws,

Broom Corn Thrashers,

To run by hand or power.

Broom Corn Scrapers,

Wood Working Machinery, and all Varieties of

Mill and Plantation Machinery.

W. H. SEAMAN.

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LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY,

(NAME CHANGED FROM LOUISIANA STATE SEMINARY),

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA,*

Founded and Supported by the State of Louisiana.

NINTH SESSION,

Now in progress, will close last Wednesday in June, 1870. The next session will begin first Monday in September next, and will continue ten months.

ACADEMIC BOARD

Consists of a full corps of able instructors in all branches of Literature and Science usually taught in the best colleges and universities.

COURSE OF STUDY

Embraces a Preparatory and Academic Department, including a Literary, Scientific and Optional Course, a Special School of Civil Engineering, and a Commercial School.

LIBRARY, APPARATUS AND CABINETS,

Well selected and valuable. The Geological and Mineralogical Cabinets, etc., the largest and most complete in the South, embracing the extensive collections of the late Colonel Wailes, of Mississippi, and the Cabinets of the Topographical, Geological and Botanical Survey of Louisiana.

ADMISSION

Granted to Cadets not under fifteen years of age, who know Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography.

EXPENSES

Of every kind, except clothing, for ten months, $350; $200 payable in advance, balance February 1, or by accepted draft, at eight per cent. for ninety days. Payments may be made through the Canal or Citizens' Bank.

Cadets received at any time during the session, and charged from date of entrance.

DISCIPLINE,

Military, with daily drill. A battery of four guns will afford facilities for instruction in artillery. Uniform of Cadets—Cadet-grey cloth, to be had at the Institution at a cost of twenty-five dollars per suit.

For further information, address

D. F. BOYD, Superintendent,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

MAY 1, 1870.

Office of the University in New Orleans, at Swarbrick & Co.'s, 59 Camp street.

* Until the rebuilding of the College edifice, lately destroyed by fire, near Alexandria, the Institution is temporarily located at Baton Rouge, in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. Location very healthy, and accommodations ample for a large number of Cadets. Number this session, one hundred and seventy. my17 1y

ZABLE & DALTON,

No. 115 Poydras Street,

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

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THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING IN TOWN,

FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN.

Fifty Per Cent Less Than Any Other House.

Goods manufactured Expressly for my Sales, and of the Very Best Quality.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

LATEST STYLES AT ALL PRICES.

D. MERCIER,

Corner of Dauphine and Bienville streets.

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

NOTICE.

OFFICE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS,
City of New Orleans, Sixth Division,
New Orleans, August 12, 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, near Liberty.
Erato street, near St. Charles,
Rampart street, near Ursulines.
Esplanade street, corner of Rampart.
Casacalvo street, near Washington Square.
Elysian Fields 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.

Communication stating locality, terms, etc., to be addressed without delay to the Board of Directors, No. 39 Burgundy street.

N. T. KENDALL,
aul2 1w Secretary.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

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

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IMPROVED CONCRETE PAVEMENT,

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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 impenetrable to grass, weeds or water.
8. It prevents noxious vapors or gases arising from the ground beneath, and affords no reservoirs for filth or festering decompositions.
9. It is laid down quickly, and ready for use when finished.
10. It is easily taken up, easily relaid, and easily repaired when necessary.

Some of the places where this work has been done, and a few of the parties who have had it put down, may be known by the following references, and most of the persons named can and will cheerfully give all of the information desired. An examination of the work is solicited:

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

For the present, after the foundation is prepared and curbing set, Cemetery, Park and Private Walks, will be laid for from $1 to $1 25 per square yard, Private Carriage Ways, Heavy Sidewalks, Depot and Warehouse Floors for from $1 25 to $1 50 per square yard.

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

PAGE & CO.,

mh20 2p 98 Camp street.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, May 23, 1870.

WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilent, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of the act aforesaid, I issue this, my proclamation, and declare the places hereafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews and passengers, and cargoes, arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health, to take effect from and after the FIFTH DAY OF JUNE, 1870. Any violation of the quarantine laws, as here proclaimed, will be severely punished.

The places which are hereby declared infected as aforesaid are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Mintego bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port-au-Prince on the Island of San Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Gaudaloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoras and Tuspan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, Island of Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro, Para Cayenne, in South America, and Nassau, New Providence.

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

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

GEORGE E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State. my25

MRS. WASHINGTON'S

EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

DRESSMAKING AND TRIMMINGS,

No. 197 Canal street, New Orleans,

(Up Stairs),

BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART.

Dresses, Cloaks, Basques, Sacks, etc.,

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 basted, and a perfect fit guaranteed. jy31 2plm

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., 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 reopen at

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 tastes and wants of his friends, and a determination to please, he hopes to merit a continuance of patronage.

Particular attention will, as heretofore, be given to family orders, city and country, and in every case under a full guarantee.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM H. HENNING,
75 Camp street, New Orleans.

THEOPHILE NASH, in commendum. jy17 2dp 1m

NEW ORLEANS RICE DEPOT.

A. MAUREAU,

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

Between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

ALWAYS ON HAND

A

LARGE STOCK OF RICE.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

fe19 2p 1y

INSURANCE.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT OF

CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

For the Year Ending April 30, 1870.

Gross Premiums for the Year.....$594,899 [illegible]
Assets of Company, April 30, 1869..... 990,637 [illegible]

The Board of Trustees resolved to pay interest at six per cent in cash on all outstanding Certificates of Scrip, and also to pay in cash the issue of 1859 to the legal holders thereof on and after the second Monday in June next.

They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of Eight Per Cent on the earned premiums entitled to participate for the year ending April 30, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next, free of government tax.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President;
C. T. BUDDECKE, Vice-President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Thomas A. Adams,	Samuel H. Kennedy,
C. T. Buddecke,	Samuel B. Newman,
P. H. Foley,	J. J. Garrard,
A. G. Ober,	A. Thompson,
P. Simms,	John Phelps,
A. Eimer Bader,	E. H. Summers.

my27 1y

GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

Established in 1859.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

CASH OR THIRD LOAN PREMIUMS.

NO NOTES REQUIRED.

Last Cash Dividend Fifty Per Cent.

Cash assets over..... $2,000,000
Policies in force..... 25,000,000
Annual income..... 1,000,000
Losses paid since 1859..... 600,000

OFFICERS:

W. H. PECKHAM, President.
W. T. HOOKER, Vice President.
L. McADAM, Secretary and Actuary.
G. A. FREDRIKAR, Superintendent of Agencies.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John A. Dix, New York.
John J. Crane, President Bank of Republic.
William M. Vermilye, Banker, Wall street, (Vermilye & Co.)
Charles G. Rockwood, Cashier Newark Banking Company.
Hon. George Opdyke, ex-Mayor of New York.
Minot C. Morgan, Banker.
Thomas Rigney, firm Thomas Rigney & Co.
Benjamin B. Sherman, Treasurer New York Steam Sugar Refining Company.
Aaron Arnold, firm Arnold, Constable & Co.
Richard H. Browne, of Wetmore & Browne, lawyers.
E. V. Haughwout, firm E. V. Haughwout & Co.
William Wilkens, firm W. Wilkens & Co.
Julius H. Pratt, Merchant.
William W. Wright, Merchant.
Charles J. Starr, Merchant.
William Allen, Merchant.
George W. Cuyler, Banker, Palmyra, New York.
George T. Hope, President Continental Fire Insurance Company.
John H. Sherwood, Park Place.
Walton H. Peckham, corner Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street, New York.
William T. Hooker, Wall street.
Edward H. Wright, Newark, New Jersey.
George W. Farlee, Lawyer.
W. L. Cogswell, Merchant.

JOSEPH MAGNER,
Manager for Louisiana and Texas, No. 158 Common street, New Orleans. fe18 2y

LOUISIANA STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE

Corner Carondelet and Common Streets.

FIRE. MARINE. RIVER.

RISKS TAKEN AT THE LOWEST TARIFF RATES.

E. GANUCHEAU, President.
A. BALDWIN, Vice President.
L. W. BAQUIE, Secretary.

Trustees:

E. F. Mioton,	W. B. Conger,
O. Bercier,	A. Eimer Bader,
Charles J. Leeds,	A. D. Grieff,
D. Bouligny,	F. Laborde,
E. H. Harris,	S. Hermann,
J. Lapene,	E. Bordeloise,
L. H. Gardner,	D. P. Logan,
Thomas Blois,	J. Zoelly,
B. Huth,	Samuel Locke,
J. A. Bonnafon,	A. Tertron,
O. Hopkins,	I. Dugas,
A. C. Pierpont,	G. P. Blanchard,
A. Baldwin,	Joseph Simon,
A. Palacio,	E. Ganucheau,
William Heyl,	C. H. Mouton,
Alexander Marks,	J. M. Wagner,
	H. Bidwell.

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SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,

Office, No. 61 Camp street,

Fire, Marine and River Insurance,

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 19, 1870.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Net earned premiums for 1869..... $282,954 [illegible]
Losses, taxes, general expenses, discount on premiums, reinsurances, interest on scrips, profit and loss..... $232,434 84
Less discount and interest account..... 52,569 59— 179,915 25
Net profit..... $113,019 22

The Company have the following assets, ESTIMATED AT THE LOWEST MARKET CASH VALUES, viz:

Consolidated railroad and city bonds, State bonds, bonds of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, Odd Fellows' Hall Association, New Orleans Turners' Association	$380,068 00
Bank and Gas stocks	162,799 00
Loans on pledges	115,663 45
Loans on mortgages	73,750 00
Bills receivable	7,614 20
Scrip of other insurance companies	8,697 37
Uncurrent funds	1,638 30
State and city coupons not collected	6,156 00
Premiums in course of collection	24,000 00
Cash on hand	94,438 34
Total	$874,825 26

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
THOMAS ANDERSON, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this nineteenth day of January, 1870.

A. SHELLEY,
Second Justice of the Peace, parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay