

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

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. G. Haler, No. 19 Commercial Place. C. G. D. Hollé, No. 61 Exchange Place. James Ellis, Poydras and Canal 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 English streets, Third District. E. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District. W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street.

Peach pits contain a great deal of Prussic acid. So do ride pits, according to French belief.

A. F. Wild, master warden of the port of New Orleans, has been granted leave of absence for ninety days.

The prettiest style of photographic album invented lately has a good musical box inserted in the cover.

An Arosstock editor pays his respects to "the unhappy old rip who squats in the editorial chair of the Sunrises."

Jennie Worrell Barre is out in a card stating, with innocent abandon, that she was not aware Barre was a married man.

The Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings invites proposals for repairing Tremé Market. See advertisement.

Pierre Bertin, sentenced to two years Parish Prison for assault and battery, has been pardoned by the Governor, on the recommendation of the jury and prosecuting witness.

Rev. Dr. Newman made the closing argument in the discussion with Orson Pratt, at Salt Lake, Sunday, in the new tabernacle, before an audience estimated to number ten thousand persons.

A Newark widow recently found, in the coat pocket of her deceased husband, a book showing that he had placed in a savings bank of that city some \$500, of which she had no previous knowledge.

The Chinese make from quicksilver the most beautiful vermilion known in the arts. English and American vermilion, as found in the market, is far inferior in brilliancy and quality to that of the Chinese.

Governor Warmoth has appointed Julian Harris chief constable, St. John the Baptist parish; John P. Irvin chief constable, West Feliciana parish; Dr. George Colmar public administrator, Livingston parish.

An Englishman recently brought a suit against a newspaper for damages, because his advertisement had been printed incorrectly; but the case was decided against him, on account of the illegibility of his handwriting.

The first baby in the town of New Chicago, Meoche county, Kansas, was born on June 24, 1870. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Vosart. A deed for a corner lot was immediately executed and delivered to the youngster.

The Postoffice Department has nearly completed its arrangement for carrying mails in the district west of the Mississippi for four years to come. The contract made will effect a saving of about four hundred thousand dollars.

The Administrator of Commerce solicits proposals for leasing the Magazine Market, the Ninth Street Market and the Sorapuru Market, separately, from the first of September to the thirty-first of December, inclusive. See advertisement.

An old couple in Cambridge, Massachusetts, quarrelled, and the man took a watch he gave his wife as their marriage, and sold it in Boston. She then stole his false teeth while he slept, and kept them till he brought the watch back. Draw game!

The steamship Palmyra, from Liverpool, via Queenstown, brought to New York, among other passengers, President Royce, of the Republic of Liberia, and his private secretary. They applied for admission at several well known hotels, but were not permitted to enter on account of color.

Some bad boys at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, put a hornet's nest under the cushion of a sofa in a church pulpit last Sunday morning, and when the minister sat down after reading the hymn, he got right up without being told. He said he did not feel like preaching that morning, and the congregation went home in a hurry.

We have received the August number of the Hesperian, organ of the order of S. W. M. It is, as usual, replete with matter interesting to members of the order, as well as articles suited to the literary and readers in general. It contains a beautiful piece of poetry entitled, "To My Sleeping Wife," by A. J. Lewis, who edits the paper in the absence of Mr. Sambola. The latter was at last accounts in Lowell, Massachusetts, where he was about to institute a convalescence. He expects to return here by the twenty-fifth of August. The Ephor of Massachusetts, W. B. Haines, of Boston, now Supreme Provest, says he will have thirty convalesces in the State before two months.

Secretary Boutwell addressed several hundred business men at the Shoe and Leather Exchange, in Boston, Saturday. He favored the breaking down of the monopoly possessed by English iron vessels in the carrying trade of the world; and the continuation of the payment of the national debt at the rate of at least fifty millions per annum, until the bonds of the United States are at par in value, whether they bear interest at four or six per cent. This could, he thought, be done after one year, even upon a reduced system of taxation. The interest account, now about \$118,000,000 annually, should be reduced to \$100,000,000. The reduction of the principal will accomplish this result in time, but the relief is immediately of interest will be secured by re-funding a portion of the national debt at a lower rate of interest, and closed with a complimentary allusion to Boston.

LIMITS TO THE WAR.

If it is true that Austria has declared her intention to remain neutral, and has disclaimed that she contemplated, or had contemplated the augmentation of her army; if it is true that Russia has signified by any act of refusal on her part to sign a secret treaty with Prussia, that she is indisposed to enter the field; if it is true that Denmark and Belgium have obtained such assurances of protection that they can afford to rest at ease, then the war between Prussia and France will be a trial of skill between united Germany and divided France. By this we mean, what is apparent to the most casual observer, that the sentiment of Germany is thoroughly welded into one common determination to support King William in his policy of erecting the Germanic race into a power capable of making itself almost potent in the affairs of Europe. France is so thoroughly distracted, that Bonaparte is as much in dread of the enemy behind as he is of that in front of him. Two parties dispute his right to govern France, and he is uncertain whether he will be succeeded by a republic or a Bourbon. This distrust of Paris was so great, that it manifestly impaired the clearness of his judgment in his premature invasion of Prussia. And he certainly feels to-day that his mistake in that respect has not helped him at home. His keen sense of the effect likely to result from disaster, and his lively appreciation of the perils which threaten around his dynasty, are only so many the more causes which may operate to produce their own crisis. No man can keep a level head when he is uncertain as to the status of his immediate guardians.

France is thoroughly distracted. She was not harmonious before the war, for the monster strikes throughout the empire declared the presence of a widespread disaffection. The spirit of republicanism gravitated from the highest minds to the lowest; and what the profoundest orators declared in the Legislature found an echo in the dullest plodder in the workshops. This is a kind of sentiment which enthusiasm only intensifies, as was evidenced when the Directory contended with the aristocrats at home and with Europe abroad, by repressing the one and repelling the other. In addition, the royalists are both the advocates of republicanism and royalty, because they intrigue for revolution in order to restore the Bourbons. Wherever a republican meeting is in uproar for aggressive measures, a shrewd detective might find a royalist.

Under such disadvantages it is easy to discover that the disparity which affects Prussia as to population, is more than made up by the divisions in France. Bonaparte can only rely on the regular army and his immediate friends. The reserves, which have been conscripted from the people, are not actuated by the same sentiment which moves the German forces as with a single will. And as it is probable, from the conclusions with which the issue has been invested by the new treaty of other powers, that the fight will now be confined to a conflict between united Germany and the Napoleonic dynasty, it is hardly doubtful that Prussia will triumph in France as she did in Austria, not in humbling an empire, but in crushing the house of Bonaparte as she did that of Hapsburg.

DISCUSSING DREAMS.

A. H. Stephens has just come out of a literary mill second best for having given the "credit" of a reported Confederate victory in Florida to Colquett, when Finegan should have had it. Of course, the affair took place so long ago, and was of so little consequence to either side at the time, that people who have any other employment have ceased to think much about it, or to care at all, but in the work of hero manufacture anything that can not be disproved is readily snatched up by the journeymen employed. If Colquett and Finegan are alive, and professing to be loyal citizens, they will not be likely to thank the idle book worms who have thus endeavored to blazon their evil deeds, committed when they were younger, and for which a generous nation has already forgiven them, or at least forgotten their offenses. So that it makes little difference to the men of the present day whether the one or the other was the leading genius in a conflict that never occupied a high rank, and which has ceased to occupy public attention.

But while the friends of the Florida ex-heroes are wrangling about which shall have the "credit" of humiliating the flag of their country at Olustee, an Arkansas editor puts in a claim as a discoverer, which, if allowed, must throw Stephens and his two volumes of history far into the background. This frontier unraveler of historical kinks "would not be at all surprised to know that one Mr. Pemberton" sold out his command and camp, tents, guns, horses, men and baggage for Federal gold. It may be useful to know how much it takes to astonish the editor of the Fort Smith Herald. He may be one of those imperturbable fellows who are never surprised at anything. But the most rational theory is that he is of a suspicious temperament, ever ready to assign sinister motives for the bravest acts, and consequently not at all surprised when his own suspicions ripen into convictions by virtue of his own incubations. We never entertained a very exalted opinion of Pemberton, or any other Northern man who attempted to serve the cause of the rebellion, but if he outwitted Jeff Davis in the manner darkly hinted at by his Arkansas friend, he had more ability than we gave him credit for.

There must be dull times when editors of newspapers open their columns to discussions of dreams.

DEMOCRATIC CONSISTENCY.

In the circus, it is an embarrassing situation to be engaged in witnessing the cautious poise of the trick man as he coolly attempts to keep three plates hoisted on as many pivots. We must confess to the same embarrassment in taking observations of the Louisville Courier-Journal, which, in one column, condemns the State government for its

disregard of the majesty of the law in not giving protection to the colored people, while, in the very next column, it very inconsistently remarks that the leading Republicans are more deserving of hemp than shot. It seems that the negroes can not be coaxed into a support of the Democracy, and they are therefore shot for being obstinate, which provokes the Courier to wax eloquent about the majesty of the law and the necessity for its vindication. It also seems that the same people prefer to support white Republicans, and it is these "degraded and vicious instigators" that the Courier considers outside of the "majesty of the law," and worthy of being strangled in place of being shot. Hemp is equally uncivilized as a political argument with lead, and the spinal column is just as averse to dislocation as the head is to a sudden raid of buckshot. The Courier will relieve us of a serious embarrassment, if it will quit this kind of political juggling and at once recommend peace or war. The majesty of the law is as it is the shield of white Republicans as it is of black ones, and neither hemp nor shot is a reasonable substitute therefor.

THE CROPS.

A perusal of "exchanges" published in this State and Texas, satisfies us the rains that have prevailed here for the last few weeks have extended over both States, giving the most gratifying assurances to the farmers and planters that their labors are not to go unrewarded. The crops are spoken of as most promising in appearance.

We have heard no complaint of the worm or other cause likely to prevent a good cotton crop being realized. From all that is known in regard to the present crop and its prospects, it may be justly inferred that the receipts of the same at this port the incoming year—counting from the first of September—will far exceed the receipts of last year as last year exceeded the receipts of the previous year. There is good reason for believing the receipts of cotton at New Orleans for the incoming cotton year may go as high as one million five hundred thousand bales.

The sugar cane in this State was backward for a time, but we have heard nothing that would justify the assertion that our crops of sugar and molasses do not bid fair to be at least as good as they were last year. The usual amount of rice will likely be made (although the river fell rather early this year), and from all we can learn, a much larger amount of corn and other articles that are required for plantation use.

Every year of peace in our country adds to the wealth and growth of the South, and as a consequence the national prosperity and credit are improved. Another good cotton crop will most likely help to place our national currency on a par with gold, and when that is effected and a system of economy in the administration of the government thoroughly established, as contemplated by the party in power, what is to prevent the rapid wiping out of the national debt? Nothing but a return to Democratic rule, and those principles that are calculated to again plunge the country into anarchy and civil war.

George Francis Train has preceded Secretary Seward to Asia, and thus the most stupendous mental mistake on this continent goes to astonish the same world which one of the greatest of American statesmen visits to study and improve. This is epical. Before he left George Francis introduced Brigham Young into his secrets, and ended by giving the Mormon prophet some advice. Train is full talk, and he will lavish it on any object with patience enough to listen. Probably Brigham refused to listen, however, and he wrote and published what he had been forbidden to blarney the much-wedded political priest of Salt Lake with. The tenor of this first epistle of Train to the saints of Utah is that they need have no further apprehension about interference with their polygamous notions, as public sentiment in the United States has settled down into open toleration of the plurality system. They can now go on, capture both Jew and Gentile, until the glory of Solomon is repeated, and the barrens of Stamboul are eclipsed. Salt Lake must be made the great American watering place, with an immense hotel, attractive in every thing but dissipation, drunkenness and crime, a gigantic bank, with a gigantic capital, Train to negotiate the sale of its shiplasters. Emigration bonds, secured by a mortgage on all the lands, railroads, wives and piecanninies of the Saints, for the better prosecution of an industrious search for wives in Europe, might be issued, which Train will also negotiate after he has circumnavigated the globe. All this, and nothing more, says this raven of the Omaha town lot speculation. Train is nothing if not gorguous and garrulous.

Flake's Bulletin is a sound and readable paper, and generally manages to carry a cool and level head; but it has a hobby that does not compare with its antecedents. Flake is not partial to carpet-baggers, although there was a time when he looked for their coming with a very lively interest. He was willing that they should visit Galveston with knapsacks, to re-establish the Union; but he is not willing that they shall stay in order to assist in perfecting the work their bravery instituted. Some of them have stopped, however, and their success has not been the interest of the Bulletin. This makes Flake ungrateful, and in his vexation he lends a willing ear to scandal against them, and he is more than ready to help a bad story about them through the world. His last essay was to assist in circulating the scandal invented by hired disaffection in this city against the Governor of this State, as to a personal difficulty which occurred at a ward meeting, and was subsequently rushed into the courts for political purposes. If Mr. Clay himself could not avoid personal allusions in the heat of political debate, if the President of the United States could

not escape vituperation at the hands of indecent men in a ward meeting; it is certainly not to be adjudged that Governor Warmoth should be scandalized by sensible and seemingly friendly papers, because he renews a disorderly attempt to overawe a club, of which he happens to be a member.

While we had the Digby kidnapping case on hand, it was the work of our independent and dependent Democratic sheets to denounce the police, and propound intricate ways in which they could find the child if they were on the police. The police stood the fire, and ultimately made the search so close that the abductor was forced to surrender his prey. Now that Nathan has been murdered in the midst of New York, a safe robbed and securities abstracted, we suggest to the dependent and independent Democratic press that here is an opportunity for it to improve on the tactics of New York, which is run by a Democratic police force. Let us have Nathan's assassin foretold by the Bulletin, Bee and Pioneeer, and they may divide the \$40,000 between them. Put on your goggles, gentlemen, and go in.

Another sick man on our hands. The Baton Rouge Comet is fearfully disturbed about the "crisis," and threatens to exhaust itself unless the people will see the propriety of forgetting what is past, and joining in a general amnesty to the colored men, provided they vote the Democratic ticket. The quadrilateral instituted by the New York World, the Chicago Times, the Louisville Courier, and the New Orleans Bulletin has thus succeeded in capturing only a comet, which shows that its work is too ethereal for the Bourbon whisky Democracy. We are afraid the "red-hot" is too strong for the sweet oil brigade, and that before the moon has filled her horns, the "negro virus" will be rejected from the Democratic system under the red hot practice of the Memphis Avalanche.

Parties are ungrateful, as the Louisville Courier-Journal will fully learn to its sorrow. It is now trying to teach the Bourbon Whisky Democracy of Kentucky some sense, but the job has brought out such an inflammation in the subject that the schoolmaster is already in a high state of perspiration and is calling his friends by bad names. "Red-hot" is the last epithet and it applied to the case, and the "red-hot" threaten to come back with buckshot.

When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war and when a carpet-bagger, imported to do a little post-office business, brandishes his spare line against men who came to Louisiana in the pursuit of legitimate business, we expect to see him throw all his dirty shirts into the fight. Mr. Smallwood will understand the force of the above remark.

As the Louisville Courier-Journal publishes the Memphis Avalanche for designating it by the term "it," perhaps it claims to have a plural head, and prefers to be referred to as "they." As, for instance, we might say: "The Courier-Journal is riding two horses, but they do it rather clumsily." How is that for grammar?

ON CARONDELLET STREET.

The advent upon the street of an adventurous speculator with a good bank account would throw our Carondelet financiers into a fever. It is a long time since they have had such a party to deal with and prey on. Their faculties are rusting for want of use. Their pockets require replenishing. They are tired of the cannibalism of feeding on each other. The fate of the Kilkenny cats is staring them in the face. It is weary work lying in wait upon the curbstone and at the street corners for chance customers, shifting position only to follow the shade or to indulge in bibulous comfort, without making a dollar, day in and day out. No wonder that, now and then, just for practice, and without the most remote idea of arranging for a really groundless quotation, bids are made that don't indicate any purpose to buy, and sales take place that mean nothing. Something must be done, if only for the fun of the thing; and if by any chance a joke should be taken in earnest, and prices be affected thereby, of course the jokers are not to blame for the results of their innocent plesantry.

Lottery stock continues to improve. A parcel of one hundred shares found a purchaser at the advanced rate of \$87 50, and before the close of the day holders demanded considerably more.

It is hardly worth while to follow the decline of Ship Island Canal stock, now that it has dwindled to absolute insignificance, but as a matter of curiosity we record its value at from 20 to 25 cents per share, the share representing on its face \$100. The New York supporters of the enterprise have now a first-class opportunity to buy out the concern. It is understood that the managers are trying very hard to start their machine, and they have our best wishes for their success. The stock will take position again as soon as actual work on the canal begins, and there is no reason to believe that it can improve before.

The value of Slaughterhouse continues to be represented by an unknown quantity. All kinds of prices were bid and asked for the stock yesterday, without a sale being effected. It was offered at all the way from \$15 75 (500 shares) to \$16 75, and \$16 and \$16 50 was bid for it. It was worth not over the last named rate at the day's close.

For Valley Navigation \$2 was bid, against \$2 25 asked. Par was offered for Louisiana National Bank. \$2000 in Metropolitan warrants brought 94 cents. Gold was dull, as usual. Our dealers sold a quarter under New York rates, and bought half a point below. The Wall street prices during the day were as follows: At ten, 117; at half-past, 117; at noon, 117; at three o'clock, 117. The amount of city seven-thirties issued yesterday was \$126,020 44. This form of city security is daily becoming

more popular, and the demand for them increases on account of their convenient form, certainty and regularity of income and probability of early payment. It is probable that all city creditors who are entitled to demand them will do so, as they are preferred to the certified bills and accounts formerly in vogue.

Last Saturday the proprietors of the Baltimore Evening Bulletin and Telegraph advertised that they would issue Sunday morning editions, whereupon the police authorities notified them not to do so, or the law would be enforced. Having completed arrangements, however, the paper was issued and sold over the counter, when some twenty-five newsboys were arrested and confined in the stationhouse for selling papers on the street. The proprietors signified their intention to test the law.

Dr. Lieberich, of Berlin, asserts that he has discovered a substitute for chloroform, the use of which is free from all the disagreeable sensations consequent upon the use of that drug. He calls it ethylen chloride. It is a colorless fluid, of an agreeable odor, and very volatile. Sleep suddenly overtakes the inhaler, and he awakens quickly and involuntarily, as from a natural slumber.

The Postmaster General is making every exertion to be in readiness for any turn which foreign complications may assume, bearing upon the prompt transmission of ocean mails. Mr. Cresswell has had a full understanding with Secretary Robeson in regard to the assistance the navy could furnish in transporting our mails in case of an emergency requiring it.

Warden Willard, of the Connecticut State Prison, at Withersfield, was stabbed by a convict named Wilson on the fourteenth instant, from which he died the same evening. Wilson was sentenced to State Prison for five years for burglary, and is an escaped convict from the Michigan State Prison, where, in his escape, he froze both his feet off.

The Monroe Intelligencer now publishes a daily paper. It is issued every evening except Sunday. The publishers say: "We shall devote it to the interest of our patrons, to the development of the town and State, and to the harmony, prosperity and general welfare of the country."

THE OBJECT OF PRUSSIA.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says: Our special views from the Prussian headquarters, Monday, that the engagement of Saturday were both far in our front. But few details received besides the official summary already sent. All letters and messages here are delayed. What has really happened is in reality a slaughter, and what I have fore-shadowed. More than once the design of the German authorities, as gathered from Prussian officers of high position, was, first, to prevent Germany's being made the theater of slaughter, and, secondly, to attack the French army in three places simultaneously. Now that Meunier and Frossard have both suffered a defeat, a new plan is in contemplation. During the whole of to-day the arrival of dispatches announcing that a great battle was in progress, or has ended, have been looked for with feverish impatience. It is evening, yet no tidings have come. Though the engagements at Weissenburg and Worth have been regarded as minor combats, yet they are in reality, of the highest importance. The earliest official dispatches underestimated the magnitude and extent of the victory. Instead of a few hundred prisoners having been captured, at Weissenburg, the number amounts to nearly two thousand. Both struggles were stubborn. The French soldiers stood their ground well, and their rifles proved terribly destructive. It was downright hand fighting which enabled the Germans to claim the honors of the day. Physically, the average German soldiers are heavier men than the French. It was supposed that the introduction of a new weapon would alter the mode of warfare, and render the old style of hand-to-hand combat obsolete. This engagement proved otherwise. The Zouaves did all they could to check the advance of the German regiments by pouring in a volley of fire from a concealed position. They had posted themselves in pits dug for the purpose, and not until the advancing regiment had suffered from the concealed fire did the German soldiers know their progress was to be contested. They saw no signs of troops in their front. Such an ordeal as this tested the stuff of which these men are made. They were met with extraordinary valor during the day and night. The wounded have been arriving here this afternoon. All the beds in the hospital are occupied. These hospitals will contain 1000 men. The field hospitals are also full and hundreds of wounded men are sent on to Frankfurt, where is accommodation for 2000. So great is the number of the arrangements proved insufficient. Wounded men had lain for twenty-four hours on the battlefield before being discovered. A private dispatch from a military surgeon confirms this.

This is from the Louisville Courier-Journal, of Monday: A singular death, reported by a correspondent of the Courier-Journal, occurred in Tishomingo county, Mississippi, a few days ago. Mr. Pennington, a stout, healthy farmer, living about four miles from Iuka, had a slight chill last Sunday. The day before he was in excellent health. Monday morning he awoke with a fever and a chill, and lay on the bed. After the fever had subsided he remarked to a member of his family that he had heard it said that spider-webs "were good for the chills," and that he believed he would try the remedy. Whereupon he rose from the bed, and gathering from the walls or ceiling of the room a web in which there were three "spider-balls," as they are called, swallowed them without more ado. Immediately there was heard within his chest a faint sound as if the balls had burst, and in ten minutes he was dead. Very soon his throat, lips, and the whole of his face were greatly swollen by the action of the poison. Who has not seen hundreds of young spiders, not as large as a pin-head, swarm from one of these balls when broken open? And who, but this ill-fated Mississippi man, would ever have thought of swallowing a spoonful of them as a remedy for the chills, or for anything else?

DIED.

HERRICK—At Rome, New Hampshire, August 8, at the residence of his uncle, D. W. Beck, Esq., Webster H. Herrick, of New Orleans, aged twenty-eight. Some knew him but to love him. D. H.

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.

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Send for Circulars and apply for agencies. L. A. GUILLOTTE, Agent for New Orleans, No. 26 Carondelet street.

Machines always on hand for sale. my35 6m 6m

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. aug16 Th SaSp

J. B. KNIGHT, 76.....Carondelet street.....70 Sells all kinds of MACHINERY.

General Southern Agent for Waterworks Steam Engine Company, Builders of

Excelsior Patent Portable Engine, with Cylinder in Dome, Locomotive Boilers,

Plantation and Farm Engines, Mounted on Wheels, with Spark Arrester.

STATIONARY ENGINES Of all Sizes, With Fine, Tubular or Locomotive Boilers.

Improved Reversible Circular Saw Mills, Can be set up either Right or Left Handed, without altering any part of Mill or Carriage.

J. D. BROOKS' Improved Joistvan Turbine Water Wheel, Hangers, Pulleys, Car Wheels, Mill Work

All the above are built under the personal supervision of MR. G. BRADFORD, the Pioneer in

Portable Steam Engine Building, Which enables them to produce MACHINERY UNSURPASSED BY ANY.

SOUTHERN COTTON GIN, Manufactured by

J. E. CARVER & CO., Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

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

Paris Exposition, And are built under the superintendence of

Mr. J. E. Carver, The only person of the name who is engaged in the manufacture of COTTON GINS.

J. B. KNIGHT, Agent, No. 76 Carondelet street.

Also the following from the BEST MAKERS. Sugar Mills, Evaporators, Sugar Kettles, Portable Cotton Presses, Sewer Screws, Corn and Wheat Mills, Seed Carriers, Horse Powers, Belting, Saws,

Broom Cotton Thrashers, To run by hand or power.

Broom Cotton Scrapers, Wood Working Machinery, and all Varieties of Mill and Plantation Machinery.

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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 Wales, 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, \$200; \$200 payable in advance, balance February 1, 1870. Cadets may be supplied with clothing for ninety days. Payments may be made through the Canal and 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.

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.

ZABLE & DALTON, No. 115 Poydras Street, MANUFACTURERS OF TIN AND JAPANESE WARE.

DEALERS IN Stoves, Grates, House Furnishing Goods, etc.

AGENTS FOR The Times Cooking Stoves, Bramhall, Deane & Co.'s European Ranges and Boilers, Asbestos Roofing, Arbor, Bird and Animal Cages.

We are now manufacturing all kinds of Bath Tubs, Toilet Wares, 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. M. MERCIER, Corner of Dauphine and Bienville streets.

Give me a call. Come quick while the goods are fresh and the price well assorted.

aug29 3p

NOTICE, Office Board of School Directors, City of New Orleans, Sixth Division, New Orleans, August 18, 1870.

The Committee on Schoolhouses will receive proposals from parties desiring to build school houses 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; Brato street, near St. Charles; Rampart street, corner of Calabritto; Esplanade street, corner of Rampart; Chalmette street, near Washington Square; Elysian Fields street, corner of Calabritto; Dryades street, corner of Fifth; Dumaine street, near Bayou St. John; Felicite street, near Camp; Howard street, near Common; Howard street, corner of Calabritto; Magazine street, between Delachaise Brick-yard and Louisiana avenue.

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

N. T. KENDALL, Secretary.

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

BYRNES' IMPROVED CONCRETE PAVEMENT, Laid by

PAGE & CO., 98 Camp street, New Orleans.

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

- 1. It has been tested through one of the hottest of New Orleans summers, and found not to soften by the heat of the sun.
2. Being in general use at the North, it necessarily must be proof against cold.
3. It is as durable as stone and much less expensive.
4. It is perfectly impervious to water, and consequently quickly becomes dry when wet.
5. It makes no dust in dry or mud in wet weather.
6. It does not crack or crumble, nor is it washed by the rain.
7. It is impervious to grass, weeds or water.
8. It prevents noxious vapors or gases arising from the ground beneath, and affords no reservoirs for filth or fostering 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 Bonnell, Penn's Cotton Press; E. McKenna, H. S. Seward; E. W. Burbank, John W. Madden. For