New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 19, 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.

A. Simon, No. 94 Exchange Alley.

C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place.

C. G. D. Holle, No. 61 Exchange Place.

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.

A high-school boy thinks this is not so much of a "heated term" as a heated vacation.

A United Germany seems to be as obnoxious to the Democratic press as a United America.

Mrs. Stevens is known in San Francisco as the "bewitching little curly-headed editor" of the *Pioneer*.

Louis Stern & Brothers will sell to-day at ten o'clock, at No. 16 Chartres street, 800 cases boots, shoes and brogans.

Hon. M. H. Carpenter, United States Senator of Wisconsin, has our thanks for a copy of his speech in the Senate on the increase of judicial salaries.

Hon. B. L. Lynch, ex-Attorney General of Louisiana, has just returned from a trip to the North. He looks finely, and his numerous friends and clients in Iberville will be glad to welcome him home.

Among the monitions from the United States Marshal this morning is one relating to the seizure of the brig Abby M. Young, libeled by Messrs. Fatjo, Marks & Co., for alleged violation of contract.

A correspondent of the *Independence Belge* states that the inhabitants of the little town of Osterode have offered a reward of ten thousand thalers to whoever shall take the Emperor of the French, dead or alive.

The *Picayune* says that the finances and credit of the city are improving every day; and yet the authors of this prosperity are called vampires by the Democratic Central Committee. Go for the committee, ancient Pistol!

Spain is about to make one more effort to suppress the rebellion in Cuba, by sending 12,000 additional troops to the island. Go in with your effort, old Mrs. Dombey of Nations, and when you fail Uncle Sam will stand ready to buy your little rebellion, as he knows what to do with such things.

The rice and molasses organ on Poydras street, is savagely anxious that the colored people and the whites shall stand together. Where at, for Heaven's sake? In the schools, in the saloons, in the churches, or simply at the polls? Define yourself, pork and beans, and quit this shuffling.

The *Bulletin* has violated the fifteenth amendment out of pure ignorance. It introduces the correspondence between Brown and Hatch, by explaining that Brown is a colored man. Why did it not preserve its consistency by saying that Hatch is a white man? We presume nothing in these times.

Contracts for building for revenue steamers have been awarded at Washington as follows: An iron propeller, of 350 tons, to Pusey, Jones & Co., of Wilmington, Delaware, at $75,000; two iron propellers, each 250 tons, to David Bell, of Buffalo, at $55,000 each; an iron side-wheel steamer, of 250 tons, to Dialorne & Ward, of Camden, New Jersey, for $60,000.

It is a great blessing to have something to do. The *Picayune* is as deeply absorbed just now in proving that the French were not whipped as the boy was in tying his cravat. And both divertissements may be classified as equally useful. Give your whole mind to it, neighbor, and by the time the war is ended the demonstration may be worked out on your blackboard. Come up, next little boy.

The German coast is being put into a thorough state of defense. At the mouth of the Oder an army of 108,000 has been stationed; at the mouth of the Elbe lies a corps of 58,000 men, and another corps of 50,000 men covers the mouth of the Ems. Besides these forces, a levy *en masse* for the defense of the coast has been made. It is believed that all these preparations will be adequate for the defense of the German coast.

The Baton Rouge *Comet* winds up an indignant sentence of three lines in small caps, with the assertion that the negroes are baboons! And yet the *Bulletin* and the Central Committee propose to introduce the man of the *Comet* and a baboon into the same convention. This is hard on the *Comet*, and it is to be presumed the alternative of accepting it will be swallowed before the organ of Baton Rouge Democracy will consent to subside into the big freeze outside.

A general order of the Navy Department provided that on the day of the funeral of Admiral Farragut the national flag be displayed at all the navy yards and stations, and on board of all ships of the United States now in commission; and that seventeen minute guns be fired at noon at each navy yard. The commandant of the navy yard at Portsmouth will furnish a proper funeral escort and pay the honors due the deceased. All officers of the navy and marine corps shall wear crape on the arm thirty days.

From nearly all the ward clubs in the parish we receive official announcements that the action of the Republican State Convention is cordially approved and ratified. A meeting of the Eleventh Ward club was held on Wednesday night, when resolutions to the above purport were unanimously adopted. The course of their delegate, Colonel William Roy, in voting for the nomination of General Sheldon, for Congress, and for the adoption of the platform, is especially approved. The policy of Governor Warmoth is highly approved by the Eleventh Ward Republicans.

THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

Hatch's Democratic Central Committee has been interviewed, and Mr. E. Brown was the interesting colored individual who entered the presence by implication. He was not closeted with the committee in *propria personæ*, but through the postoffice, it is presumed; for the interview was conducted by the use of pen, ink and paper, and consisted of certain questions and answers which are quizzically put and comically answered. Brown asks if colored Democrats will be admitted to the Democratic Convention. He then duplicates the question in another shape, something after the manner of a legal interrogatory, but rather leading in its nature; and then winds up with the consolatory suggestion that he and other colored men are anxiously desirous to act with Hatch, if Hatch will act with him and his impatient reserves.

The fine peculiarity about this epistolatory interlocution is that there should be such a thing as a colored Democrat. Since the days of Arnold, it has not been fashionable to desert to the enemy, and that Brown should have forgotten this instance is sadly to his discredit.

Hatch is equal to the occasion, for if there is anything a Democratic Central Committee is not equal to, that specialty does not consist in any want of promptness in making promiscuous promises. With a full heart and a consciousness of its capacity, the committee bows its venerable head in an affirmative response, in a letter, to the attentive Brown, on the outside of box No. 1866, Postoffice, New Orleans. Hatch, for the better information of the inquisitive applicant, recapitulates the interrogatories filed in his records, for the purpose perhaps of keeping the matter properly before the allegator and the respondent; for as it is highly probable that the questions were written by Hatch himself, it was of the utmost importance that the supposititious questioner should not shift his position and affirm that the answer did not conform to the pleadings. Hatch is too shrewd to be caught in any such fish-net as that.

And the respondent, for answer, says, that so far as the committee is concerned, judgment is confessed, and Brown has a legal right to be as good as any other man "in the eye of the law." This wringing in of the "eye of the law" is one of those significant addendas which are added in the use of all equivocal expressions, and Brown should have it fully understood that his postoffice respondent did not construe it now and intend to construe it hereafter as a slang term, thus, "in my eye, and Betty Martin."

However, the judgment which has thus been confessed, and which was forced out of the Democratic Central Committee, according to its own admission, by the constitution and laws, does not grant immunity to Brown, or any of his color, to use the rights therein conceded. The committee consents, but the convention may refuse. If this was original, it might serve to distinguish its author, but as it was picked up in the theatre, where Brown may have heard it from the colored gallery, we entreat his attention to the sequel. Richelieu was once in the same peril as Hatch, and he needed a faithful servitor. Huguet was at hand, but he was distrusted as much as Hatch discounts Brown. He was anxious to be admitted among the nobility, just as Brown is anxious to be admitted among the Democrats, and to accomplish the ascent he conceived the ambition to be a duke. Richelieu knew this, and when he placed the guardsman at his gate he carelessly remarked: "Huguet, you *may be* a duke some day!" Unfortunately Richelieu repeated the saying to a friend, and justified himself by adding: "The Cardinal will nominate, but the King will refuse." If Brown remembers this histrionic plot, he has the material for some serious reflection when he reads the guarded expression that, "so far as the committee is concerned" the proposition is agreeable. The probabilities are that the convention will not be overstocked with colored delegates. There may be one or two, but even these had better contract the habit of shooting at a mark or dodging an ebony stick, for if we remember rightly, the Democrary has an unpleasant way of shooting and braining colored members of conventions. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

All the interest we have in this matter is to prevent a fraud. If Brown can enter the Sanhedrim, alongside of Hatch, that is just what we have demanded for him. The friends whom Brown displays such alacrity to abandon have fought for this right through seas of blood and amidst the contumelies of mankind. And now, that *they* have bought his prerogatives with life and bitterness, let him use his honors as if his ancient friends were no longer useful. Go forth enfranchised Brown, and stand up as a man with those who have spurned you as an animal. That is what the Republican party fought to make you, and, while you may forget it, do not forget that it remembers you; and if at any time you stumble by the roadside, or if your new friends betray, there is a watchful party in the land that overlooks the humblest destiny in the State, and saves the men and the children of the unfortunate from the pitfalls of the snarer.

THE CONCERT SALOON ORDINANCE.

We believe in the largest individual freedom consistent with the safety and security of the peace, persons and property of a community. To undertake to interdict the indulgence of the passions and sensuous tendencies of men and women by means of laws, is always ineffectual and often ridiculous. Every interference with inherent individual rights, unless it be the interference of despotism, reacts upon a community to its final disadvantage. Let crimes and offenses be defined, and penalties provided and enforced, so that punishment be meted to individuals and not to classes. The surveillance of the police, rigid and exacting, for cases where classes of men assemble in objects of doubtful morality, is all the law-maker has a right to; for the government that does more than enforce law and order in a community transcends the power confided to it by the people, and is a usurpation. It is a mistake to assume that the American citizen confides any of his personal rights into the keeping of the government, whether municipal or other.

The ordinance, therefore, passed on Tuesday by the Council, and which will be found on our other side in the official report of proceedings, goes as far as it could or ought in respect to the prevailing concert saloons which some persons demand should be unconditionally closed. The only regulations, as we think, which the Council has a right to provide, beyond existing police regulations, are denoted by its title, "An ordinance *regulating the licenses*," etc., and in caring in such form for the vicinity by requiring the concurrence of adjacent owners, we are not sure but the municipal authority is overstretched; certainly so if it operates interdiction, because the Council can not cause by indirection any consequence it might not directly command. It can not, by such provision, relieve itself from the responsibility of keeping such order in these saloons as will secure the neighborhood from annoyance or just grounds of complaint. All classes of citizens, besides, should practice tolerance and kindness, because this too much government is a failing that has but one side to it, and that is vicious.

What we have said is in respect to rights. In respect to the policy of taking care of private morals by forced means, we are quite as radical. The ceremony with which you cover a vicious practice awakens attention to it, and where there is a will, the law will hardly explode the old proverb as to a way. Overdo the business of making indulgence, of whatever kind, penal, and the indulgence will be, as a consequence, much more extensively overdone. These effects belong naturally to social conditions and qualities of men, manners and mind. There is no more use in attempting to legislate people into morality without producing effects widely injurious to good morals, than of forcing the contact of India rubber with your floor without rebound. Such fact is not only proved by persistent trials in Puritan communities, but it proves itself. So that all such legislation is not only in vain, but mischievous, and we have certainly no use for it in New Orleans, where there is an over lack of good morals already.

It is another question still, whether withholding from the young these signs and indications of vice and sensuality, and covering from their view the road over which their natural physical tendencies, when not educated into restraint, may lead them, is wise and true policy. It leaves the hideousness of vice unseen, the natural penalties of indulgence unknown, and the whole a mystery to them till grown to adolescence, when, being their own masters, and self-control in matters concerning which they had learned no evil not likely to prevail with them, they walk into things without restraint, and are lost without warning. This seems to us the reasonable aspect of the question in a social sense, which, however, as it addresses itself exclusively to parents and educational institutions, does not properly belong to this argument.

THE STREET RAILROAD ORDINANCE.

No more judicious or necessary regulation, nor one in which the public is more universally concerned, is contained in the whole body of city laws, than that passed recently by the City Council, to secure safety and comfort in street car riding. It provides against infection from contagious diseases, against the obstruction of the track of any railroad, and, though last, not least, against the unmitigated, persistent, diabolical practice of ill regulated boys of riding upon the steps and hanging upon the sides of cars. The last, however, is not adjusted to our taste, inasmuch as it makes the offense penal against parents in place of consigning the little incorrigibles to the considerate management of some more governmental rule than that of home. Indeed, we hardly think the law in this respect makes the title of our generally wise and judicious Administrators to the always conceded appellation of "City Fathers" over clear. It is so universally known of the class of juveniles calling for this legislation, not only that parents have no terrors for them, but that, on the contrary, they are an unfailing terror to the hapless progenitors having the honor to claim them, that even cold and irreclaimable bachelors smile daily recognition of the fact, and will doubtless indulge themselves *seriatim* with an immoderate laugh, which they rarely do, over the unhappy "parients" who have now added to their natural and reasonable punishment for indulging in children in progressive times like these, the unnatural and unreasonable pains and penalties of the ordinance. It will not do to say that parents and guardians must keep their children in doors. It might answer anywhere else, or for any other boys than New Orleans boys; but as long as houses in our city have windows and doors, and yards only fences, locks and keys avail nothing with them, whatever they may with respect to burglars. The means by which these youngsters are to be managed is yet as completely undiscovered as perpetual motion; and any unmarried man not muddled by such perplexing responsibilities, who has by this time, probably, discovered that he has very little to do in the world, or that his life is of no other use to him, might lay it out advantageously in devices and searches for a plan for its accomplishment; calling it, if found, the philosopher's stone—a name long waiting for its proper use or application in metaphysics, whereupon the old fellow might become a Benedict at last, on account of his extreme fitness—and make his fortune.

But, funny remarks—as we take these, with the permission of our contemporaries, to be—apart, there are few of us who do not daily run upon the annoyances this ordinance is intended to provide against. The recent prevalence of small-pox was doubtless suggestive of its first provision. We have ourselves, at times, stepped furtively to a seat windward of some face yet ugly with unhealed scars got in the war with this old enemy, lately waged in our city. True valor is always discreet, and no one wants muchly a duel with this scarred old veteran, who holds the whole *materia medica* in contempt, and rarely gets out of the way of the doctor or alchemist. There is no question that street car travel, as a means of contagion, has its dangers, at least; and there are many diseases without the overt characteristics of infection, against which every available sanitary measure should be brought on guard.

The city government must not be unmindful, however, that whatever wisdom may be laid out in preparing and passing necessary laws, they amount only to those good intentions which shrewd old Sam Johnson considered were applied, as a sort of Nicolson pavement, in that mysterious and too little regarded precinct known by the learned as *hell;* and that the heavenly peculiarity of the whole matter lies in having them vigilantly and diligently enforced.

Dr. Dio Lewis has sprung a leak, and is oozing out advice said to be profitable to lean people. He prescribes early hours, say eight o'clock, for bed time; drink as much water as possible before hiding between the sheets; take much fresh air by daylight; ride till you are hungry; eat oatmeal porridge, cracked corn, graham mush, sweet apples baked, and plenty of sugar and cream; take a nap in the daytime; see all the jolly people in town, and laugh till your belt breaks; keep clean; let the sun shine where you nap it; be bright and cheery, and have everything of the same bright and cheery color about you; sleep ten hours if you can; and in six months your liver will say you are getting too full for comfort. The Germantown *Chronicle*, of Pennsylvania, thinks well of the Doctor's prescription, and so do we. But we should like for the Doctor or the *Chronicle* to inform us how the editor of a daily paper is to fulfill this role, and still keep his weather eye on the lugubrious visage of the Democratic Central Committee, as we have to do, not to speak of reading its melancholy romances about vampires. Will the Doctor further prescribe for this new scourge which has so suddenly been announced in the show bills?

Good company is a good thing. The *Picayune* is anxious to save the State, but will only consent to do it in unexceptionable society. In introducing Hatch's 'alf-and-'alf consent to admit colored people to the Democratic convention, it is very particular to specify that "intelligent, respectable, educated" negroes are the only ones capable of comprehending and accepting the benefits of this new act of amnesty. Possibly, in time its molasses may vinegar a shade more, and then it will take in the entire Republican party, but at present none but "educated, respectable and intelligent" colored men are wanted. Go to.

Vampires seem to be thickening as the election drags this way. Hatch has got out a new brood, and is now trying to keep out of their range by the use of Brown. If we can be of any service to protect the Central Committee from this pestiferous imputation of its own chairman, let no reasonable amount of modesty stand in the way of commanding our services. Naughty vampires, to bother the venerable Hatch and his sage committee.

We publish in another column the remarks of Mr. Louis L. Mayenno, clerk in the office of Secretary of State, before the Tenth Ward Club, on Tuesday night. The club had under consideration the question of ratifying the action of the Republican State Convention. The views of Mr. Mayenno, expressed in clear and vigorous language, reflect the sentiments of the great mass of our party, though all may not be so happy in giving them utterance.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

Any kind of a sensation would do Carondelet street good. The proposition is bruited that the brokers form themselves into a base ball club, and devote their attention and energy to that profitable amusement for the remainder of the summer. It is thought a vigorous practice in the national game will not add many to the present number of soreheads and lame ducks now ornamenting the flags. The stake for the champion nine is not quite made up, owing to the fact that it has been discovered that quite a number of the hardiest and most active men among the brokers, are devoting themselves enthusiastically to drill in the awkward squads of some of our new military companies. But the "base-ballists" seem to have the majority, and unless the project falls through, will soon enliven the neutral ground of Canal street with a game that will compel the "Lone Stars" to look to their laurels. The association will be a stock company, of course, and the shares will form a valuable addition to our long list of "fancies," and will rank favorably with many of them at the start. The shares of several dead or dying companies will be received in payment for base ball stock in proportions to be fixed by the champion nine. Several absentees have telegraphed home to have places and shares reserved for them, and have gone into training. The uniform is to be a white shirt with a map of the Ship Island Canal across the shoulders, with the seal of the Valley Levee Company upon the corners of the collar. The pantaloons will be ornamented by stripes illustrating the wells of the Petroleum Company. No caps will be worn, as it is considered that umbrellas will be more appropriate. Some leading operators in Slaughterhouse desire to have the emblems of their association conspicuously exhibited in some portion of the uniform, but until the stock strikes $15 it will not be entitled to such a display. As soon as the organization is perfected, further particulars will be given. The names of the "first nine" are anxiously awaited.

In addition to our report of Wednesday's transactions in Slaughterhouse, we have to add a sale of 500 shares at $16 75. The stock was offered at that figure yesterday, but no sales were reported. It is predicted confidently that it will go still lower, but on what these predictions are based we have no knowledge. Certainly the company has everything all its own way at present. A few forced sales, however, would depress the market value of the stock, and it may be that such sales are anticipated.

An offer of 100 shares of Lottery at $90 was taken up yesterday. Whether the bargain was consummated we did not learn, but the price named can be taken as the present market value. Holders of Lottery have made very handsomely during the last two months, and they seem generally indisposed to sell. The semi-annual dividend has steadily increased, and, after the last division of profits, a handsome balance remained to be carried over.

Bank of New Orleans is quoted at from $37@38; old State warrants from 87½@90; new do. at 70. Seven hundred dollars in the latter were sold yesterday at 70. No sales of Metropolitan warrants were yesterday reported, but they were said to be worth from 93½@94½ or 95, according to the size of parcels.

Dealers bought gold at a quarter below New York rates, and sold at the figures received by telegraph from Wall street. Those figures were as follows: At ten, 116¾; at half-past, 116⅞; at noon, 116¾; at three o'clock, 116⅞. The market was steady and dull.

A Street that Wants Fixing.

When the alarm of fire occurred in Algiers, on Monday night, owing to the incendiary attempt on the Slaughterhouse, the fire companies of Algiers, with their usual promptitude, started for the scene of the disaster. Fortunately the fire was at once subdued by such means as the Slaughterhouse people had at their command. And well that it was so, for the engines could not get to the Slaughterhouse on account of the impassable condition of a small portion of the street in front of the premises of Morgan's railroad.

Since the Slaughterhouse has been in full operation, the multitude of carts that throng through the Front street, day and night, have cut it up in some parts so as greatly to impede its use as a road. For it must be remembered that when this road was last "fixed," in the reign of the late police jury, there was no idea of such extensive travel as the Slaughterhouse occasions. Besides, the road was "fixed" not with the idea of any public benefit, but to line the pockets of a certain ring that constituted the majority in the police jury of the parish of Orleans, right bank. Hence the principal use of the road is, in dry weather to render a residence on it almost insupportable from dust, and in wet weather to make draft animals last only half their time.

It is not a nice thing to reflect on, that should a serious fire occur on the right bank, below the depot, the engines of Algiers would be hardly available, for should they even succeed in getting below the Magnolia Park at all, it would take so long that any fire which burned with reasonable diligence could consume all it had to consume and be gone out before the engines could reach the scene of operations.

A number of citizens have earnestly requested the REPUBLICAN to discuss this matter. In the present state of the city finances and the dullness of business in Algiers, they do not expect the road to be entirely renovated. It will have for some time yet to remain as police jury cupidity has left it. But the next to impassable, almost a quagmire, short portion in the neighborhood of the railroad depot, should be ameliorated as soon as possible.

A Little Too Much Law.

The Governor of the State, who, according to law, makes appointments to vacant offices, has lately been somewhat eclipsed, as far as the Fifth District is concerned, by the chief Justice of the Peace in Algiers. Mr. Bijou having resigned his office of constable, and no appointment having yet been made by the Governor, Mr. Eugene McCarthy, Fifth Justice of the Peace, undertook to supply the vacancy by an appointment on his own hook. Accordingly he commissioned Mr. T. Daly, who forthwith proceeded to Dogberryfy the town at large. He speedily came to grief, however, for yesterday William Carter made affidavit against him for assault, battery and false imprisonment, inasmuch as Daly having no more authority than "any other man," had "assumed a virtue when he had it not," and undertook to make an arrest without any legal power so to do. Sequel—Mr. Daly was arrested last evening about nine o'clock, and locked up at the stationhouse.

ANOTHER LUCKY MORTAL.—A card in another column shows that Mr. Michel Mose, residing at the corner of St. Philip and Rocheblave streets, has had the good luck to draw the comfortable prize of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, being the proceeds of a quarter ticket purchased by him in the Louisiana State Lottery. Mr. Mose is grateful to fortune for the windfall, and to the lottery company for the prompt payment of the prize on presentation of the ticket at their counter. This is only one of a number of instances of good luck in the Louisiana State Lottery, that have fallen to the lot of citizens of New Orleans, and is an encouragement to others to "go in and win."

A full set of portraits of all the men who ever filled the post of Secretary of State is being secured for the State Department at Washington. There have been, including Elihu Washburne, who held the position only a few days, twenty-six Secretaries, and the portraits of some four or five are lacking to complete a full set.

DIED.

OLDIS—Sunday, August 14, 1870, Peter Henry Oldis, aged 51 years, a native of Prussia, was born in Sleswick, on Island Fohr; a resident of this city for the last 22 years.

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, August 11, 1870.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of quarter of combination ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery, bearing the Nos. 38, 53, 75, in class No. 186, drawn Monday, August 8, 1870, said ticket being entitled to the sum of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the Company.

MICHEL MOSE,
Corner St. Philip and Rocheblave streets.
au19 1t

J. B. KNIGHT,

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General Southern Agent for

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Builders of

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

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Mounted on Wheels, with Spark Arrester.

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Of all Sizes,

With Flue, Tubular or Locomotive Boilers.

Improved Reversible Circular Saw Mills,

Can be set up either Right or Left Handed, without altering any part of Mill or Carriage.

J. D. BROOKS' Improved Joinvan

Turbine Water Wheel,

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

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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

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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.

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

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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 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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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. ap23 2p

NOTICE.

OFFICE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS, City of New Orleans, Sixth Division, New Orleans, August 13, 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,
Secretary.
au12 1w

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

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

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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 Bousel,	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 Crux, 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

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Agent for New Orleans, No. 28 Carondelet street.

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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. au16 Th Su2p