

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 21, 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. G. Hale, No. 19 Commercial Place. C. G. D. Hollé, No. 61 Exchange Place. James Ennis, Pontchartrain Railroad depot, Third District, also at depot foot of Lafayette street, First District. John Schaefer, corner of Ninth and Constance streets. J. W. Long, corner of Love and Englein streets, Third District. E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District. W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street.

Yesterday was a scorching day, and hot as the sun or shade.

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

The testimony elicited yesterday at the examination of the alleged abduction of the Digby child may be found on the sixth page of this morning's REPUBLICAN.

The Ward Board of School Directors for the Second Ward of the city effected an organization by electing J. Hawkins, Esq., president; C. F. Gladin, secretary, and H. Bousneigneur, treasurer.

If anything in this beautiful world of ours could convince us that Grant is not cutting loose from the Summer wig of the Republican party, it would be the assertion of the Baltimore American that he is.

The Hon. John Morrissey, having organized a splendid hall at Saratoga, Don Platt, who writes astonishing homilies about honesty from Washington, has been called in as the sponsor, and he baptizes it paradise.

A swimming match between John T. Clark and Lawrence B. Sweeney, for \$150 a side, will take place at six o'clock this evening at the foot of Jackson street. John T. Clark is the champion swimmer of the North.

The sugar and molasses seized by Special Treasury Agent Morehouse, on suspicion that it was smuggled to and from Weeks' Island, has been released by the revenue authorities, there being no proof to sustain the suspicion.

Guiltily consciences buy their own scourges. Democratic wickedness suspects that election in North Carolina will be set aside as a fraud. Innocence suspects no evil of its neighbor, but the unrighteous flee when no man pursueth.

A contemporary, in order to release itself from close application to business, ventured on an excursion to Grand Island, but got mixed up promiscuously, and was taken for a baggage. It is to be hoped no unhappy consequences will result from the mistake.

The famous and popular dry goods dealer, Mr. S. G. Kreeger, Nos. 385 and 387 Magazine street, advertises this morning specially for ladies in the country, to whom he offers unusual facilities for the purchase of dry goods by sample. Read his advertisement.

We publish this morning a full report of the trial of the alleged abductor of Digby's child, and also a sketch of the adventures of a volunteer detective, who went into Avoailles and Rapides parishes, and found a little white girl who did not quite answer the description.

The census returns show that the population of the city of Baton Rouge is 6352. The number of farms within the corporate limits of the city is twelve. There are eighteen manufacturing establishments in Baton Rouge. The number of deaths from June 30, 1869, to June 30, 1870, was eighty-eight.

Governor Warmoth has appointed C. B. Morin Justice of the Peace, Fourth Ward, Natchitoches parish; Dr. Moore and Thomas Watkins Town Trustees, Natchitoches; Charles E. Pritchard, Coroner Cadecho parish; W. F. Reh, Justice of the Peace, Third Ward, Lafourche parish.

An exchange thinks that German immigration, which has greatly declined in the past week or two, may be expected to revive in a few months at most. These people make the best of citizens, and their coming here in larger numbers than ever after the termination of the war will be welcome.

The Virginians are making a good business of gathering and drying sumac for drug houses. Petersburg received, in one day last week, 100,000 pounds will be sent off. Sumac grows wild hereabouts, and poor folk could make quite an addition to their income by gathering it. Along the Hudson river country it abounds.

The ancient of the Picayune has deliberately graduated the fight between Prussia and France into a Kilkenny shindy, in which both parties will hammer away until they are reduced to the necessity of signifying their pluck by wagging their tails. It is a good thing to have a mother in every bottle of vinegar, but we must confess that this is more of a mother than we bargained for.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Albany raised on Morrissey's gambling saloon at Saratoga, and demanded a surrender of his "tools." The Hon. John came down to their religious Carlin Scotts, and delivered over the objectionable ivory. The question now comes up in the debating society what shall be done with the goods? Will they be sold, or are we to hear that they have been subjected to an au tu ta te.

In another column of this paper is an advertisement relating to a lost boy. He is fully described, and is about twelve years old. His name is Collins Moore. The parents of the boy reside at No. 10 Prairie street, and as their son has been missing since last Sunday, though he is reported to have been seen last Thursday near the Dryades Market, they are much distressed and would be glad to receive any information about him.

LYMAN TRUMBULL. The statesman whose name heads this article, who has just declined an appointment of the highest diplomatic position in the gift of the nation, and whose chances for becoming Secretary of State seem to be increasing (according to special dispatches from New York), can not be subject to the charge which Democracy makes against the rest of the Cabinet, of obscurity, whatever criticism the enemies of the Republican party may make upon his character. Senator Trumbull has spent his life in the public service, and as a Senator of the United States for the last fifteen years he has been pre-eminent as one of the great patriots, advocates and guardians of Republican principles. His biography is written in the minds of the nation before he has passed from the stage. If he shall be made Secretary of State, he will be in fact and reality the head of that department. The President will be guided by him, not him by the President. And a fitter head could not be found; and being so fit, he will be most fit to be the real responsible agent of his department. His functions of a diplomatist will be so nearly allied to those he has filled as a statesman, that Mr. Trumbull will be at once fitted and ready for his work in the management of our foreign relations. The nation can well trust to the hands of such a man the questions of peace and war.

Senator Trumbull is a descendant of Jonathan Trumbull, who was Governor of Connecticut by annual election during the entire war of the Revolution, and whose wife was great granddaughter of the father of the pilgrims. The son of Governor Trumbull, John, whose portrait the Senator much resembles, was one of the first scholars and artists of the country, besides having served as adjutant to General Gates, and aid-de-camp to Washington in the war of the Revolution.

The Trumbulls of this country are a branch of the Trumbulls of Scotland, whose name originated thus: A king of Scotland, on a hunting party, was attacked by a bull, and his life being in imminent danger from the animal, a young, strong and dexterous peasant seized the bull by the horns, turned him aside, and saved the sovereign's life. The king commanded the hitherto obscure youth to assume the name of Trumbull, gave him an estate, still in the family, and a coat of arms—three bulls' heads, with the motto, Fortuna favet audaci—which, when heraldry was in fashion, remained the bearings of the American branch. Doubtless President Grant had this in his mind in selecting a Minister to Great Britain—he wanted a statesman who, in the settlement of the Alabama claims and other questions, would not be afraid to take the "Bull" by the horns.

Lyman Trumbull, besides being an erudite scholar, with great legal attainments, filled several of the leading offices of the State of Illinois before he was elected to the United States Senate fifteen years ago, to fill the place made vacant by the expiration of the term of General James Shields. That was about the time of the birth of the present Republican party. The nation, generally, is only acquainted with Mr. Trumbull's overwhelming parliamentary arguments of his Senatorial life, which are printed. But his last speeches, delivered in Illinois in the Fremont canvass in 1856, along with Abraham Lincoln, David K. Carter, John M. Palmer and others, are among the most effective he ever delivered. He was the master-spirit of the exciting time on the stump. He was elected to the Senate for six years from 1851 to 1857, 1861, and again for the same period from fourth of March, 1867, to March 1874. During all this time he has been a politician just so far as the duties of a pure and patriotic statesman go; and in all his domestic relations he has sustained through life an exemplary and spotless reputation—as a husband, father and citizen. If honest politicians are rare, Mr. Trumbull has a strong claim to rank in that class. Lack of space forbids a review of his course in the Senate; suffice it to say that the country regards him and ranks him as one of the prominent and leading statesmen of the age.

OUR GERMAN FELLOW-CITIZENS. We do not like class distinctions. The doctrine of magnetic lines that define sentiment and meet out boundaries according to sympathy, is what describes and circumscribes the German's home and country. It is partially expressed by a sweet lyric of "Fatherland" in better words:

"O name me, then, the land that all Of German race their own can call! Where'er men speak the German tongue, Whenever men sing a German song: That land—that land, wherever it be, Belongs, O Germanist! to thee!"

It is because the Germans are a people of sentiment that they will not do to tie to. They act their convictions and are rarely led away by influences foreign to these. Being universally thoughtful they are discreet, industrious, peaceful, honest; and without concerted measures they are apt to go one way on any question that may arise, social or political, local or national. They do not rush to sustain any question, or measure, or man with sudden and inconsiderate zeal, but earnestly and well-timed they go to the support of the true cause and become adherents that may be trusted alike in victory and defeat. While their action is more isolated or individual than that of some other classes, their unanimity is more sure, having intelligence for its source, and not the adhesiveness of a common ignorance, nor the clamorishness of a common aversion.

The German element in every community is conspicuous for moderation, discernment and diligence. It makes no terms with indolence or fraud, and never compromises its safety or integrity. When the late war arose it cast its strength firmly and without hesitation on the side of Union; and when by the madness of revolt everywhere in the unhappy South, the breach was widened and the emancipation question was brought into the measurement of the strife, the Germans almost as one man declared for free-

dom, took their places in the armies of the Republic, and may point with pride to a record emblazoned with heroic names, as well as exult in the consciousness of having supported with fidelity, and maintained with power, a cause second to none that has ever agitated the world or called people to arms.

In the schools of philosophy the Germans are leading thinkers; so have they, too, in the world of science and research added to the world's catalogue of memorable names many that will live while the earth bears a plant or the sea rolls its waves. There is no art or calling not illuminated with the lights of their mental progress and improvement; and in the steady contributions of industrial skill to the world's store of material productions, none have outworked the Germans. What people can invoke more illustrious stars, of brilliance more refulgent, or magnitude more vast, in the literary firmament, whether of poetry, history or romance, than they? American literature, although hardly yet nationalized into distinctness, has some of the German features prominent in its best genius and highest art, as well as many German names to adorn it. We can not pause to recall names in an article indispensably brief and limited.

What foreigner acquires our language with more facility, becomes Americanized to a higher utility, adheres with greater firmness to liberty and law, in which lie our safety and perpetuity? If patriotism be properly, as we think, the love of truth, of justice and of freedom, where will we go for surer or truer patriots, whether in German fatherland!

On Swabian soil, or Prussia's strand! Whether beside the sunny Rhine, Where clustering grapes yield golden wine! Or on the further Baltic's shore, Where swa-bles scream to ocean's roar!"

Or in the land of liberty and popular rights—our own? There are no cities or towns in this country not well-learned with Germans. South, West, North and East alike acknowledge their presence with gladness and their influence with pride, commending alike their social habits of peaceful industry and cleanly, frugal tastes, and profiting all by the example of their prudence and the results of their thrift. In our city there is a very large slice of German population, and in individual successes as well as in worthy class institutions, it is unexcelled. In the professions they rank with the foremost. Amid the changes of noted names at our bar, going back half a century to the time when there were jurists and orators, that ranked with the most distinguished of the country, adorning the New Orleans bar, who one of them all, following on through the transitions of years, has ever surpassed in reputation or power, influence or eloquence, goodness or learning the present foremost man, now venerable for his years as he is beloved for his virtues—Christian Roselius? It was not our intention to crowd these few remarks with names, but the sparkle of our city's foremost lawyer's—our own old preceptor's—caused us incontinently to let our purpose slip. We will offset it now by a brilliant memory in compliment to the rival profession of medicine. All remember Dr. Luzenberg, one of its chiefs, whose demise, a few years ago, in the prime of life, is yet universally mourned. Wherever suffering humanity called for succor, or skill and devotion could save a life, Luzenberg was at hand to do honor to his name, his calling and his adopted country. In the lecture and lecture room, the halls of surgery, and the hospitals of the indigent, he was equally at home, and noted for those elements of character that most adorned each. We will apply a few sentences to other names, as Dr. M. F. Bonzano, the eminent chemist, by all esteemed, by none envied, for his learning and skill admired, and for his kind and gentle nature, his goodness and benevolence, universally approved. Among monetary local institutions the Germania Bank is an example of thrifty management, approved integrity and established success; and so, too, is the Germania Insurance Company, organized three or four years ago, and already fairly established as a permanent institution of recognized stability and growing influence. We would not extend these examples of ability and thrift in favor of any other than one commending itself to our notice through the sympathy of professional fellowship. So we cite the Deutsche Zeitung and Jacob Hassinger, its able proprietor, as a journal and journalist to be read and commended at all times, a rival we are proud to try and keep up with in all the best characteristics of journalism, and whether we fail or not, our esteem for our neighbor, who does daily honor to the grand old vernacular, will not be lessened nor our praise abridged.

But however agreeable our subject, we are not to forget that a newspaper is not a spread, and that there is a reasonable limit to its space. Suffice it to say, that our citizens of German origin are among the foremost of our people in honor, industry, and devotion to Republican principles, notwithstanding the ungenerous slurs of papers in the interest of the bogus Democracy.

THE NOON DAY SUN. A scandalous and malicious communication appeared in the New York Sun, of a recent date, and was reprinted in New Orleans about the time of the assembling of the Republican State Convention. It was written for sale, and it was printed because the sensational public always buy what is intoxicating to the senses, whether it be bad whisky or deplorable scandal. The case did not demand immediate attention, and a refutation of its malignant libels was, therefore, deferred until a full and proper relation of the matters therein clouded over with vilification and misrepresentation could be laid before the public.

The response is now ready and is to be found printed in another portion of this day's REPUBLICAN. The reader who has waded through two columns of falsehood, will certainly not do the question and his own honesty such violence as to decline giving the defense, that patient investigation which is necessary to make up a

judgment when the Governor of the State of Louisiana is the party in controversy. Whatever we may believe as to the merits of political parties, and however much we may differ as to measures of policy, no honest man can lay his hand upon his heart and patriotically declare that he would prefer to believe the chief executive officer of his own State corrupt rather than to believe him honest. Let us, at least, admit to ourselves and to one another, that if the Governor can be exonerated from the charges that have been made against him, it would be a victory for him and a blessing to the State. In all honesty and charity we submit if this is not a reasonable proposition; for if we can content ourselves that the custodian of so much power is honest, it will at least satisfy us that though our ideas may be carried out in politics, our taxes are not paid into irresponsible keeping.

The charges that have been uttered and repeated with so much industry in Louisiana, and which have been reproduced in New York, after they had been exposed and defeated at home, are taken up and again disposed of in regular order and the letter written for the New York Sun, which we print this morning.

The facts are given, the documents produced, and the records referred to. There is not a link in the chain left out. Personal and official history is given with such particularity of detail that the unbeliever must be forced to deny the existence of documents which are within his reach, or he must admit that he fails to accept because he does not desire to be convinced of the truth.

We commend this answer to the attention of the New York Sun, and if it "shines for all," let its light be cast in such a way to clear up the scandal which it assisted to circulate so widely. Here is an instance of light equal to noon day, and it is due to the State that has been abused as much as the gentleman who has been maligned that it should be seen of all men.

HOW IS THIS? Now that the chairman of the Democratic Committee has announced that "so far as the action and authority of the committee is concerned," colored men will be admitted as members of the Democratic party, as delegates to the Democratic convention, and "to a participation in public affairs," there does not appear to be any reason why the hundreds of timid men should be any longer kept out of the Republican ranks by the threats and taunts of the Democratic party, because of the odium and disgrace they would bring upon themselves by belonging to or working with "a nigger party." Since the Democracy is to be "niggerized" what will the highly sensitive Democrats do about it?

On the other hand, Mr. Brown and his friends ought to feel highly complimented, when he is told that the "Democratic Committee avail themselves of the occasion to re-affirm their deep sense of the natural sympathy and identities of interest existing between the white and colored people of the State."

Perhaps Mr. Brown and some of his friends have a lively recollection of "the deep sense of the natural sympathy" existing between the leaders of the Democratic party in 1868, "and the colored people of the State."

AT OLD TRICKS AGAIN. The New York World is just now winning the same kind of fights for Bonaparte that it used to win for Jefferson Davis, and is as much averse to the German Confederation as it was in favor of the Southern Confederacy. If the fathom of its ability is no better in the present war than it was in the former, Bonaparte might just as well be hunting his way out.

What a contrast between the peaceful, quiet little republic of Switzerland, at the present time, and the stormy, war-ridden, bayonet-oppressed monarchies of France and Prussia, neighboring. In the latter, soldiers swarm everywhere, filling the streets of village and city; posted in every public square and at every corner of Paris and other cities "in a state of siege," where every man who is suspected, or feared, or disliked, is arrested and imprisoned at pleasure. In the fields, women, prematurely old with labor, wield the hoe and the mattock, and the younger and stronger of their sex swing the scythe. Many may be seen, says a writer on the spot, "trundling loaded wheelbarrows, and carrying panniers like asses, to earn the taxes which are exacted to support the men who stalk about in uniform." But in the little republic, you are free from the perpetual sight of military uniform, and can breathe freely. Nobody asks for your passports; nobody requires you to submit your baggage to search. Vive la République.

"The poor ye have always with you." It seems to be a consolation with our friends of the opposition, that the public school system is passing away, and that the justice of Republican institutions will be defeated by the substitution of privileged for universal education. "Pay or play," is the newest phase of the war for caste; and if the parent can not take the money out of his pocket to keep his son out of the street, let the lad stay there and grow like the weeds that breed malaria and death. The poor we have always with us, and it is likely they will be as ignorant as they are beggarly, if the new programme is successful.

A New York railroad corporation has issued an order that the New York Tribune shall not be sold on the line of its road. In this little maneuver, Jim Fisk is putting a very small foot in an exceedingly big trap, and he will find it about as troublesome, if Greely is not too old to be spunky, as a tin kettle attached to the canine narrative. The railroad happens to be a common carrier, and is expressly denied the right to use its power against any business which offers to pay its regular fare and freights. We

join with the Chicago Republican in hoping that the Tribune will make the Erie Railroad pay for its fun.

We are threatened with the celebrated Joe Williams, colored, of Tennessee, who comes here to tell us what democracy means, and to urge us to get a kind of Senter religion, which is now keeping the peace in Tennessee with "apostolic blows and knocks." It is made up of masks and hickory clubs for ordinary use, and muskets and shot guns for lively revivals.

ON CARONDELET STREET. Slaughterhouse declined. A lot of fifty shares was sold yesterday, bringing \$16, \$15 75 and \$15 50. What operates to cause these fluctuations? We can't discover; but it is so plain that he who runs may read that the price of Slaughterhouse does not go up. We no longer hear the sonorous voice of a rotund official supporter of the stock, bidding for huge lots way above the market rate, whenever an indication of a fall is apparent. The upholders of Slaughterhouse have become cautious, and they do not put themselves in the breach now whenever danger threatens their pet institutions; but a few months ago there was nothing too reckless in this line for the enthusiastic believers in the great monopoly.

Some of these champions have been forced to lay down their arms and stock together, and the street has no mercy upon them. Ingratitude shows itself, once in a while on Carondelet street, as it does elsewhere. While the parties referred to could keep up the price of the stock, they were almost worshipped. Now, there is no one so mindful of their past services to the street as to do them any reverence. They are thoroughly "played out," and under the circumstances it would be altogether too much to expect that they should be regarded with any consideration.

Ship Island seems to be gaining strength. Why, it would be as difficult to explain as to account for the subsidence of Slaughterhouse. Twenty-seven cents per share was offered yesterday for a round lot, anywhere from 1000 to 5000. Possibly, the bidder felt safe in supposing that no such amount could be raked up at short notice.

Two shares of Germania National Bank were sold at \$140. Thirty cents is offered for the stock of the Bank of Louisiana. Some business was done in State warrants; \$2000 (old) were disposed of 86; \$2000 at 88; \$1800 at 87, and \$1800 at 88; \$1000 new sold at 71, and another lot at 70; \$1000 Metropolitan warrants brought 96, and another parcel, same amount, sold for 96; \$1000 city ten per cent bonds were disposed of at 85.

The gold trade was dull. Our dealers bought at 115 1/2, and sold a quarter better. In New York prices were as follows: at ten, 115 1/2; at half-past ten, 115 1/2; at noon, 115 1/2; at three o'clock, 115 1/2.

The exchange of city bonds of three million issue for Floating Debt certificates goes on apace. Yesterday offers were accepted by the city of \$27,852, 25, in certificates, for \$33,701, 22 of bonds.

It is an error to suppose that small investments can not be made in these bonds. The denominations run as low as \$50 and \$100, and bonds of these sizes are specially reserved for small holders, such, for instance, as are upon bank pay rolls. The current and accepted price being 82 1/2, a bond of \$50 can be bought with a certificate of \$41 25, the only variation being that interest is added to this price at the rate of seven per cent from first June, to cover the elapsed part of the coupon interest, while the interest on the bank certificate is allowed from its issue. Where the certificate, for instance, bears date June 1, the two interests offset each other, and in other cases they do so far as they go. We have been thus explicit to answer innumerable inquiries, and facilitate small holders in making their calculations, and effecting negotiations. The fractional differences or odds under \$50 are payable to the city in cash. All exchanges and negotiations are made at the Bank of New Orleans.

Since the beginning of the school vacation six of the lady teachers have taken unto themselves husbands; one in each of the following schools: Magnolia, Madison, St. Philip, Laurel, Washington and Baracks. Several more are about to do likewise. By the usage of the schools, it is generally considered that marriage operates ipso facto a resignation from date.

We are indebted to Mr. Robert E. Warren for complimentary tickets to the Southern Base Ball Club Festival, which takes place to-day at the Fair Grounds.

Administrators Bonzano and Pierre have been spending a few days rustivating together in St. James, but will be at their posts again on Monday.

MARRIED. BENEDICT—WEST.—At Philadelphia, on Thursday, August 11, 1870, by the Rev. Stephen W. Burns, WILLIAM S. BENEDICT, of New Orleans, to JANE WEST, daughter of Charles W. Hornor, of Philadelphia.

A CARD. STEPHEN UNITED STATES AUGUST 20, 1870. We, the undersigned, take pleasure in recommending the tugboat Admiral, and more especially her pumps, as being the most efficient in the harbor. Having called on the Interoceanic tugboat Tyler on Friday morning, the nineteenth instant, for the purpose of pumping out the dock under the stern of the steamship United States, said boat pumped for ten hours, and having failed to complete the work, we were compelled to call on the tugboat Admiral, which, after three-quarters of an hour's work, pumped seven feet of water out of the dock, and accomplished the job.

DIXON & ROOKS, Carpenters and Dockers, Corner Crossman and Peters streets. The office of the tugboat Admiral is at J. M. Peters's coal office, 164 Gravier street, or the boat can be found opposite the Mint night and day. Orders left at either point for pumping or towing will be attended to at the shortest notice. The pump on the Admiral is one of Geunt & Co.'s, and a pump, purchased of C. S. Hunt & Co., agents, 127 Gravier street.

A CARD. NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 17, 1870. The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of half of combination ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery, bearing the Nos. 35, 45, 68, in class No. 103, drawn Tuesday, August 16, 1870, and ticket costing fifty cents and being entitled to the prize twelve hundred and fifty dollars, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the Company.

JOHN S. SMITH, No. 100 Baronne street.

TO LADIES IN THE COUNTRY

IN NEED OF DRY GOODS. I would suggest that my choice and varied stock of first class goods offers a rare opportunity to order their supplies of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS from. I will forward samples, with full particulars as to width, price, etc., and forward goods to any part of the country. C. O. D. Ladies ordering by samples can rely upon the strictest and most scrupulous adherence to their wants. And the large number who purchase from me entirely by letter, a great many of whom I have supplied with goods for a number of years, not even having had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, justifies the assertion that my manner of dealing gives satisfaction.

I invite my friends in the country to send me their orders for Dry Goods. S. G. KREEGER, 385 & 387—Magazine street—385 & 387 and 112 1/2

J. B. KNIGHT, 76.....Carondelet street.....70

Sells all kinds of MACHINERY. General Southern Agent for Watertown Steam Engine Company, Builders of Excelsior Patent Portable Engine, with Cylinder in Dome, Locomotive Boilers, Plantation and Farm Engines, Mounted on Wheels, with Spark 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 Jointer Turbine Water Wheel, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Car Wheels, Mill Work

All the above are built under the personal supervision of MR. G. BRADFORD, the Pioneer in Portable Steam Engine Building, Which enables them to produce MACHINERY UNRIVALLED 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.

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, 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.

V. H. SEAMAN, J. B. KNIGHT, 76 1/2 1/2p No. 76 Carondelet street.

MRS. WASHINGTON'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION, DRESSMAKING AND TRIMMINGS, No. 197 Canal street, New Orleans, (Up Stairs), BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND MARSHAL.

Dresses, Cloaks, Bangs, 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 prices.

Dresses, Bangs, Sacks and Waists Cut and made, and a perfect fit guaranteed. 1/3 1/2 2/3p

ZABLE & DALTON, No. 115 Poydras Street, MANUFACTURERS OF TIN AND JAPANED 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 Ware, Water Coolers, etc., which we are selling at lowest market prices.

ZABLE & DALTON, No. 115 Poydras street. 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. 1/3 1/2 2/3p

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

Banquettes, Carriage Ways, Pavements 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 the CONCRETE should be used in preference to all other materials for the purposes mentioned: 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 frost. 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 receptacle for filth or fermenting decompositions. 9. It is laid down quickly, and ready for use when finished. 10. It is easily taken up, easily relaid, and easily repaired when necessary.

Some of the places where this work has been done, and a few of the parties who have had it put down, may be known by the following references, and most of the persons named can and will cheerfully give all of the information desired. An examination of the work is solicited: William McCulloch, George Horter, Theodore Fortral, Lafayette Square, New Orleans; E. C. Palmer, New Orleans; Henry Besset, Penn's Cotton Press, E. W. Burbank, H. H. Seward, John W. Madden.

For the present, after the foundation is prepared and curbed set, Concrete, Pavement and Earthwork, 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., m30 2/3p 98 Camp street.

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 25, 1870.

WHEREAS, an act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1868, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of the act aforesaid, I issue this my proclamation, and declare the places 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 Montego Bay, on the island of Jamaica; Jarmel and Port-au-Prince on the island of St. Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadalupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belle, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxtepec, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Apollonia and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Lagayra, 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. BOYER, Secretary of State. 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. 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. a16 7/3 2/3p

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 be held on Monday in September next, and will continue five 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 GARDENS. 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 Walter 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, \$300; \$200 payable