New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 24, 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.

OUR ANNUAL STATEMENT.

We shall publish, on the first of September, a carefully prepared review of this market for the preceding year. Our statement will embrace a succinct history of commercial and financial affairs, the receipts and shipments of produce, and the prices of the leading commodities, as shown by the daily reports through the year just closing.

As the edition of the REPUBLICAN on the first proximo will be unusually large, advertisers will have an opportunity to give a wide publicity to their communications. Orders may be sent in at any time prior to Thursday, September 1.

Commodore Vanderbilt is not ill, as reported a few days ago. The report was a hoax.

On the coast of Massachusetts the headlands are dotted with the tents of people camping out.

Hon. S. S. Marshall has been re-nominated for Congress by the Eleventh District Democratic Convention of Illinois.

The Hibernian Bank of New Orleans will occupy its new building on Camp street about the fifth of September.

Strasburg is 312 miles from Paris; Metz, 244 miles; Nancy, 219 miles; Bar-le-Duc, 157 miles; Chalons, 109 miles; Rheims, 106 miles.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* advises anybody in want of fun to go to the German gardens about eleven o'clock at night and shout "*Vive la France.*"

Governor Halm, editor of the REPUBLICAN, left for New York on Monday evening by the Jackson railroad. He will be absent two or three weeks.

A Paris letter states that two correspondents of the American press have been shot by the French soldiers under the suspicion of being Prussian spies. No names are given.

Governor Warmoth has selected Miss Carrie E. Drew, of the parish of Orleans, to be educated gratuitously at the Minden Female College, at Minden, in the parish of Claiborne.

The Houston *Union* says, "a good Republican paper will be started in Waco in a few weeks, and another in Palestine. At least fifty should be started in different parts of the State."

The city pay-rolls of the public schools, for the month of August, was presented Monday to the Department of Public Accounts, amounting to $28,949 70. This includes all the six districts of the city.

On the second Tuesday after the commencement of the next regular session, the Legislature of Texas will proceed to elect a Senator in Congress for the term commencing March 4, 1871, to succeed Hon. M. C. Hamilton.

A few years ago, St. Louis declined to accept Captain U. S. Grant as her city engineer. A few days ago, that same U. S. Grant went there, in the most friendly spirit, as the President of the nation, and all St. Louis turned out to greet him.

Ruskin, in one of his recent lectures, says: "Though England is deafened with spinning wheels, her people have not clothes; though she is black with digging of fuel, they die of cold; and though she has sold her soul for gain, they die of hunger."

We understand that the *Bulletin* will, on the first of October, remove to the building on Gravier street, now occupied by the Louisiana Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company, by which time the latter institution will be established on Camp street.

Governor Warmoth has commuted the sentences of Henry Thomas, alias John Junius; John Jackson and James Williams, all of whom were convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung, to imprisonment, at hard labor for life, in the State Penitentiary.

The Houston *Union* is informed that the census of Houston will not foot up over 10,000 souls, and that of Galveston about 14,000. This is much below what every one anticipated; but figures do not lie, and the deputy marshals have been very careful in their work.

We are indebted to Major H. Clay Wood, assistant adjutant general, for a neatly printed roster of troops commanded by General Reynolds, or, as the regulations have it since the new Army bill passed, "Colonel Joseph J. Reynolds, Twenty-fifth United States infantry."

The French, evidently and disastrously, misunderstood General Lebœuf, their commissary general, when he told them that in the absence of rations they would have to tighten their waistbands, for they at once proceeded to loosen their suspenders in order to give their legs a better opportunity.

Napoleon, on the evening previous to the battle of Weissenburg, is said to have been filled with the most gloomy apprehensions, and confessed to one of his staff officers that since leaving Paris, a singular change had come over the spirit of his dream. The officer, with as much audacity as truth, replied, "Sire, this is no time or place for dreamers."

THE ENGLISH TELEGRAPH.

On the fifth of January last, the British government took possession of all the telegraphs in the country upon terms and conditions fixed by parliament. The objects sought to be accomplished were, first to use the telegraphs as an adjunct to the postal service; second, to reduce the cost of telegraphing, so that the humblest citizen within reach of a telegraph office might be able to avail himself of it; thirdly, to use the net earnings for the purpose of extending the telegraph system; in short, to make the telegraph coextensive with the post, so that finally by a proper combination of the telegraph and postal service, there would not be a nook of old England that could not be reached in an exceedingly short space of time.

As a matter of course, the telegraph companies were much opposed to this change; they did not want to lose the large dividends they had been accustomed to draw so regularly, and upon which they had grown so rich. The operators were prejudiced against the change, so that for a while it was not easy to find sufficient operators to carry on the work properly. Even the newspapers, strange to say, for a time violently opposed the change, and published numbers of ridiculous and extravagant stories of the blunders, delays and short comings of the government officers.

One of the first things the government did was to reduce the tariff to a uniform rate throughout the kingdom, of twenty-five cents for twenty words, exclusive of the address.

The new system has been in operation since February, and the government has had time to properly instruct and drill its officers, and we can see, with something like accuracy, how it works. We have been watching and waiting for some time for any information on the subject that would enable us to judge how far the experiment was or was not successful. We have noticed for some time past the absence of opposition to the new arrangement. A few days ago we found in a London paper a statement, that in the week ending the fourth of June, the dispatches had increased from 127,000 to 191,442. In Ireland, under the reduced tariff, thirty-five per cent more money was received than the old companies received when they charged three and four shillings.

This glimpse that we get of the success of the experiment is very suggestive. That it would be a success we never doubted, and as we in this country, in all such important reforms, manage to be some years behind England, it would be well if we began to look about us and try if we can not change this state of things. True, we have made a start. The subject has already been introduced in Congress, but it is very doubtful if anything will be done in the matter before the next Presidential election. The whole force of the present monopolists will be brought to bear to defeat it the same as they did in England. The Democracy, which hates and denounces a strong government, will lose no opportunity to prevent the accomplishment of so great and valuable a reform. We hope before many years have rolled by to see the telegraph in the hands of the government and administered for the benefit of the whole people, and not for the purpose of making a few monopolists rich beyond measure, while the toiling millions are heavily taxed for their benefit.

The fact is, much as we pride ourselves upon our free government, it is a long way from being perfect. We must change our plan. Instead of giving millions upon millions of acres of public lands to railroad monopolists, it would be much wiser for the government to build the roads and run them. Their revenues would very soon produce enough to pay the public debt, principal and interest, and there would be no longer any need of taxation with the railroad, postoffice, and telegraph in the hands of the government. Some may think these views visionary, but we believe that many of the readers of this article will live to see them practically carried out.

BENEFICIARY CADETS.

We learn that there are six or seven vacancies in the list of beneficiary cadets to which the parish of Orleans is entitled in the Louisiana State University. The appointments are by the law vested in the Board of Directors of Public Schools of New Orleans. The qualifications are a knowedge of mathematics, geography and grammar. To become a beneficiary cadet it is necessary to show that the applicant is unable to pay for his tuition. Everything necessary is furnished free, except clothing, which is of a uniform pattern, and will be furnished at the University at cost, or about fifty dollars. One-half of this amount must be paid in advance, and time will be allowed for the remainder. It is estimated that each pupil will require about two dollars per month in pocket money.

These are the general terms, which can be complied with by almost any young man desirous of becoming a cadet. But there is in store for the applicant a rigid examination which many find it difficult to pass with credit. Others are unable to keep up with the classes, and after a few months spent in useless toil and vain effort, are sent home. That there may be no failures of the kind, Superintendent D. F. Boyd, recommends that the applicants be subjected to a competitive examination, and selections be made from those who can show the highret proficiency. There are already several applicants before the board, but not enough to discourage others from making an attempt, if so disposed. As the suggestions of Professer Boyd come from a gentleman thoroughly familiar with the system of tuition, and withal, one whose whole heart is in the work in which he is engaged, they will naturally have great weight with the board in making selections. Influence is not required, and will not be of any use. Any boy, however poor or friendless, provided he have the talent, may ask, and will be preferred. As a rule, the selections should be made from the classes in our public schools. The term begins on the first of September, and closes in June.

BROWN REDIVIVUS.

His friends have found him on Melpomene street, where he proposes to remain open for inspection, children half price. We never supposed for an instant that Brown would not turn up—its a very common name, and there are numbers of men unfortunate enough to be called Brown, colored men at that, who would run the hazard of their lives in a Democratic camp *before* election—for a consideration. And this reminds us how one of the Browns of the last campaign went through the canvass. When taxed with his perfidy he knowingly rejoined, "I eats their grub, chaws thar terbacker, and drinks their whisky, but I votes the Republican ticket." And to this we can only add that we can stand it if they can.

It is not to our credit that we shipped never a single bushel of wheat to any foreign port during the month of July, This great city, which ought to be the half way house to Europe, allows the drift wood from the upper Mississippi river to float past her down, and lodge upon the shores of Sweden, without learning the lesson that this is the true and natural outlet of the grain that grows on the Miami bottom to the harbors of the East. Or if we ever learned it, that we never improved it. Content to quarrel with the development of liberal thought and progressive liberty, we have allowed the people we have denounced to capture from our markets the commerce which nature hollowed out an inland sea that we might profit by. Are we never to bury Prejudice that the resurrection of Reason may come to pass?

The New Orleans *Democrat* is what might be styled a termagant in general, but it sometimes strikes a vein of good sense, which is like an oasis in the desert of its defamation. In alluding to the attempt to prejudice the colored members of the Republican Convention against the Governor for his failure to sign what is known as the Isabelle bill, the *Democrat* gives the Governor the credit of having withheld his signature to that law because its provisions are manifestly unconstitutional. A few more such explanations and the people of all classes will appreciate the fact that Governor Warmoth is willing to resist even his own friends in order to protect the constitution which he swore to uphold and defend. The *Democrat* says:

The object of the preamble and resolution, offered by Larrieu, was to force Governor Warmoth, under the pressure of party necessity, to sign the Isabelle bill. This was done, well knowing that the enforcement of that bill, in case it became a law by the Governor's signature, would result in a serious disturbance of the peace, if not riot and bloodshed. In fact, it was as good as admitted, that such would be the effect of an attempt to enforce the provisions of that bill.

Fortunately for the good and peace of society, the drafter of the Isabelle bill inserted provisions in the law, which are clearly and unquestionably violative of the organic law. This being the case, the Governor made these unconstitutional provisions a reason for refusing to sign the bill. In doing so he showed a commendable discretion, well knowing that if he approved the bill, there were ill-disposed colored people who would attempt to avail themselves of the privileges it was intended to secure their race, even if they knew that by so doing they would involve the community in riot and bloodshed. We give the Governor credit for a very considerable degree of discretion.

The same authority might have added that the statute books and the constitution already embody laws which put it in the power of every citizen to maintain his political rights, and that the Governor gave this as an additional reason why he did not desire to cumulate laws on the same subject.

If the sea serpent has not astonished Nahant this year; if the fifty-nine year old rattlesnake has not been discovered in Tennessee, we can at least console ourselves that the annual bugaboo, which the Democracy has been in the habit of parading over the country for the last thirty years, has made its appearance just as usual. It is being paraded before the people with all the faces it used to wear, smiling an incidentally protective tariff on Massachusetts; grinning free trade in South Carolina and Indiana; making faces at the negroes in Connecticut, and kissing them in Louisiana; in fact, a genuine Proteus—all things to all men. It is just about as likely to be embraced as the sea-serpent or the rattlesnake, and ought to disappear just as the other monsters have. The world has seen and heard it long enough, and refuses to take any further stock in it.

What is said of a Democratic success in Virginia may be said with equal propriety of a similar result in this State—that it would be a victory over the nation. While we can not pretend to challenge the motives and thoughts of a large number of gentlemen who act with the Democratic party, we can not conceal from ourselves the lamentable fact that the majority of that political organization in this State are not thoroughly loyal to the constitution and the Union. The feeling is not so bitter now as it was four years ago, but the lost cause is not dead as a principle or a possibility.

It troubles the New York *World* to know how the Republicans intend to carry the elections in New York. By suppressing fraudulent naturalization and locking up the repeaters. It is singular that the *World*, which is so capable in some matters is so incapable in others. A little honesty is all that is necessary to discover the answer to these interrogations.

The ball the tranquil infant picked up on the battle field he has made a present of to one of his play fellows, the son of Baron Lambert, and lest history should lack material for chronicling the battle of Saarbruck, he has added to this gift a sketch of the battle field with pen and ink, and under, writ: "To my friend, Tristan Lambert, the first day I was ever in battle. Louis Napoleon."

The substance of the French news is: The Prussian are beaten, and are in full retreat *toward Paris.*

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The Louisana Savings Bank, an institution that is gradually winning for itself the place it deserves in the confidence of the community, will remove from Gravier street to the substantial new building in process of erection, at No. 51 Camp street, on or before the first of October. The accommodations which the bank has provided for itself seem to be almost enough to inspire absolute trust in the safety of deposits entrusted to its keeping. Mr. John S. Walton, the present Administrator of the city finances, and late assistant United States Treasurer is the cashier and manager of the bank. This gentleman's reputation is enough to insure the popularity of the institution while he retains his connection with it, and his undeviating fidelity and careful attention to business are the best guarantees for its success.

The new bank, the Hibernia, of which our old friend, Mr. Patrick Irwin, is the president, will be established at No. 47 Camp street, some time from the first to the fifth of next month. While the present president remains at its head, there will be no doubt as to the absolute safety of this bank. The history of Mr. Irwin, as a citizen of New Orleans, is well known to every one who has lived here long enough to know anything of the record of the city's growth. The financial ability that has raised him from small beginnings to his now influential monetary position, is precisely what the new bank will need, and that this ability will be exercised to the lasting advantage of the bank, is a matter of complete certainty. Depositors in the Hibernia need not fear that their money will be dissipated in wild speculation, or loaned to irresponsible parties.

There was quite a good demand for gold yesterday. The gold market of New York, always very sensitive, responds like a barometer to the transitions of popular feeling with reference to the European war. With a pervading belief in Prussian success, the rate for gold falls. When France has a show of good fortune, the mercury rises. So, yesterday, the cable telegrams having convinced Wall street that there was some chance for Napoleon, gold went up, and the market became tolerably lively. The New York rates were as follows: At ten, 116; at half-past, 115⅞; at noon, 116¼, and at three, 116⅜. Our dealers bought at from 116 to 116¼, and sold at from 116¼ to 116½.

Thirty-five hundred dollars in levee warrants sold at 82½. Eleven hundred dollars in Metropolitans brought 96¼. Three hundred shares of Navigation were disposed of at $1 25. One hundred dollars in City Waterworks bonds were realized on at the rate of 56 cents on the dollar. For Louisiana Lottery $90 was asked, though holders generally have higher pretensions. Many transactions, not reported, undoubtedly took place, but in the language of one of our brokers, "victims are slaughtered for individual profit in these days," and until the Brokers' Board resumes its meetings, we can not expect to get anything like a fair report of the street's doings.

The Digby case is still wearing along before the committing magistrate. The evidence is elaborated with care, and the defense and the prosecution fight it out with all the vigor demanded by the merits of the case. Up to yesterday nothing positive was elicited, but when the little son of Mr. Digby, George, testified positively that the woman, Louisa Murray, was the one that took his sister away; and when Mr. George Singler substantiated the same fact by his positive oath that the defendant, Louisa Murray, was seen by him to take the child away, the conviction of those who heard the testimony rather settled down to the belief that the officers of the law had got possession of the proper parties. As it is so difficult to establish a matter of personal identity, however, we are not justified as yet in saying what the final result will be. All we do hope in the matter is that the ends of justice may be accomplished.

A new and very bilious organ of the Democracy, which is circulated under the auspices of Hatch's Central Committee, says that the fifteenth amendment is not a matter of dispute in the present contest. The reason why, as it is innocently given, is that the issue about the fifteenth amendment can be settled at another time, but now the prime necessity is to grapple with the constitution of 1868. Until that document is modified the repeal of the amendment will not mend matters; but, with the State constitution modified, the fight can then be made in the courts against the validity of the votes that ratified the amendment. It is necessary for the opposition to make these little things public, in order to quiet the honest old fools in the Democracy who believe that an honest fight ought to be made in politics as an honest compliance ought to follow a contract. We shall see whether this new temptation will succeed.

A collision occurred about July 25, near the Amazon river, in Brazil, between two steamers. One of them sunk within half an hour after the collision, with two hundred passengers on board, and one hundred and sixty of them were lost. She had a cargo on board valued at $45,000, without insurance on either the vessel or cargo. The accident described occurred at the mouth of Madora river, which is one of the tributaries of the Amazon.

[Communicated.]

LETTER BOXES IN THE STREET CARS.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

This being the age of progress, allow me to suggest to you an idea which flashed through my mind as I stood gazing at the letter boxes which have recently been attached to the lamp-posts.

I think it would be greatly to the interest of the people of New Orleans if some of the letter boxes were fastened on the side or in the rear (next to the door) of our street railroad cars, so that if a person living at the Half-Way House, or on Louisiana avenue, or at the Barracks—all he would have to do if he desired to send a letter off would be to go up to the first street car and drop the letter in the box attached to it, and in the course of half an hour it would be at the Clay statue. The Postoffice Department could keep a man employed there to open these boxes, and dispatch the letters to the Postoffice. As all the cars centre on Canal street, it would be a very convenient arrangement, both for the public and for the Postoffice Department. I think that for a slight compensation the street railroad companies would be willing to have these boxes placed on their cars. This is my idea; you can take it for what it is worth. E. R.

au24 1t

NEW BOOKS.

FORGIVEN AT LAST.—By Jeannette R. Hadermann. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Such is the modest title of a neat little volume, bound in green cloth, which has been laid on our table by Albert Eyrich, bookseller, 130 Canal street. The work is a novel, full of love, charity, goodness and all the virtues, and the story is told smoothly. There is not the least tinge of a bore in any page.

TEKEL; OR, CORA GLEXCOE.—By Braganza. Same publishers.

The author is a lady, the work a novel, and the argument an attempt, apparently, to "elevate" the softer sex by making men of them as nearly as may be. As a controversial work it is amusing, as a narrative entertaining, and as an attempt to reverse the laws of nature as successful as it is possible to be.

Eyrich, 130 Canal street, has a few copies for sale.

MARRIED.

SHIELDS—GEDDES—On the seventeenth instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, in this city, by the Rev. Mr. C. W. Hilton, Mr. J. S. SHIELDS to Miss E. A. GEDDES, of this city.

Petersburg Index and Baltimore papers please copy.

DIED.

SEAMAN—On the twentieth instant, at half-past 11 P. M., Mrs. SARAH E. SEAMAN, in her eighty-first year, born in Bangor, Maine, mother of Professor J. E. Seaman.

Boston and Bangor papers please copy.

IN MEMORIAM.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN UNION CLUB, New Orleans, Louisiana, August 20, 1870.

At a special meeting of this club called for this evening by the President, resolutions regarding our recently deceased comrades, viz: Admiral David G. Farragut, United States Navy (honorary member), Webster H. Herrick, Vice President American Union Club, and Major James Cromie, were submitted as follows and read to the club.

1. Submitted by Captain N. Burbank:

WHEREAS, On the fourteenth day of August, 1870, David Glascoe Farragut, Admiral of the United States navy, died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, at the age of sixty-nine years, after fifty-eight years spent in the service of his country; and

WHEREAS, By our choice, and his pleasure in accepting membership, he was a comrade of this club, and therefore it being our privilege to pay tribute of respect to his memory, and, with dearer friends, a navy, an army and a common country, honoring and honored by him, to mourn with those mourning his loss, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Admiral Farragut we recognize the decree of an all-wise Ruler, whose will must be our law, and bow in humble submission to the sad event, although our hearts, with those who knew the worth of this great man, must be filled with sorrow; that his record, from the child midshipman of eleven years, to the world-famous and honored admiral of ripe old age, was one of devotion to duty, unswerving integrity, unbounded patriotism in time of need, fearless in danger and of continued successes given to few, to which every American may point with pride; for he had learned the right, and dare maintain. Not many better men have died before; none nobler live to die.

Resolved, That to his family, to his son in our army, and to his comrades of the navy who have served with him, and, being nearer, learned to love and know him better than we can know, we tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of great sorrow.

"The knights are dust,
And their good swords are rust;
Their souls are with the saints we trust."

2. Submitted by Colonel Charles Case, President American Union Club:

WHEREAS, This Club has received intelligence of the decease of Webster H. Herrick, one of its pioneer members, and who was at the time of his demise one of the Vice-Presidents of this organization; and whereas we are desirous to do proper honor to the memory of one so dearly and so deservedly beloved, Be it

Resolved, That in the death of our late comrade and Vice-President, this Club is called to mourn the loss of a worthy member and faithful officer; at the same time society has parted with one whose purity of life, affable deportment, generous and charitable heart, cultivation and intelligence, made him the gem of every circle in which he moved, while his country finds none surviving more devoted than was he to the principles and institutions for which he fought as a soldier and labored as a citizen.

Resolved, That knowing his many good qualities of head and heart, we know how dearly he must have been prized by those related by ties of blood, and especially by his bereaved mother, and we tender to her, and to all his surviving relatives, our warmest sympathies in this their hour of sorrow.

Resolved, That while we can not fathom the darkness of that Providence which cuts down in early years one so well qualified to live to do good, and to enjoy the happiness of virtuous deeds well done, we yet bow submissively to the event, and recognize in his removal the tender hand of Him who doth not willingly afflict, but who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That both in public and in private life our lamented comrade was above reproach. He has gone to his early grave with no stain upon his fair fame, thus leaving us an example of purity that shall never perish, though we see his face no more.

3. Submitted by Captain William Wright:

WHEREAS, We have learned with profound sorrow of the death of our late comrade, Major James Cromie, late of the Twelfth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, United States Volunteers, in whose removal by the hand of Providence this organization has lost a true friend and tried companion; one ever faithful to his duties and the high responsibilities entrusted to his charge; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the divine will, which has suddenly deprived the wife of an affectionate husband, the family of a loving protector, and his comrades of a genial, social companion, whom to know was to love and respect, we all unite in tendering our deep sympathy to his family in their affliction, and trust that "He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" may raise up in their dark hour of trial, true friends, if only partially to soften the bitterness and anguish of the crushed heart.

The foregoing resolutions were on motion adopted unanimously, and it was further ordered that they be published in the New Orleans REPUBLICAN and Army and Navy Journal; that copies signed by the president and secretary of this club be forwarded to the respective families of our departed comrades; that our hall, and the president's gavel be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, and that the members of the club wear the usual badge of mourning for the same length of time.

C. CASE, President.

E. E. ADAMS, Secretary. au24 1t

COMMUNICATION.

TUG BOATS TYLER AND ADMIRAL.

An article on the relative merits of the above named boats appeared in the REPUBLICAN of the twenty-first of August, which was so utterly devoid of truth that, as part owner and commander of the Tyler, I feel constrained to reply to it, and to state the facts as they actually occurred.

The Tyler was employed by Mr. Dickson, carpenter and docker, to pump out the stern dock or coffer dam, which was to be placed under the stern of the steamship United States. On the morning of the nineteenth the dock was reported ready for pumping out, and at 9 A. M. the order was given to start the pump. Some delay occurred in placing the dock as is usual in such cases; at 9:30 everything being ready, the water went down in five minutes one foot, the pump working very slow. Mr. W. H. Brown, the well-known diver, directed the movement of the pump, and gave signals to the engineer to work slow and stop the pump at intervals, until the shores could be placed, which work consumed several hours. The pump was at no time allowed to run up to its full capacity. When the word was given that the dock was secured, and the suction changed to get the proper depth, fifteen feet of water was pumped out in forty-five minutes, notwithstanding the padding was partly misplaced between the keel of the ship and forward part of the dock, leaving a space for the water to rush in. These leaks were stopped and the dock pumped down to the timber, the pump was stopped and suction pipes disconnected.

Mr. Dickson expressed himself well satisfied, and made the remark that he would rather pay the Tyler double price for such work, as it caused him much less labor. In conclusion, it may be well to state that the suction pipes of the Tyler's pump is twelve inches in diameter, with a ten inch discharge, while that of the Admiral is only five inches, with three-inch discharge. Of course it requires no science to perceive that the pumping powers of the Tyler is more than five times that of the Admiral. The above facts are attested by the undersigned, gentlemen who witnessed the performance of the Tyler.

MARTIN DAVIS, Captain of steamer Tyler.
WILLIAM A. R. LATIMER, Chief Engineer.
ALONZO BLANCHARD, Master steamship United States.
G. SCHNEIDAN, Marine Surveyor.
WILLIAM A. CORNELL, Chief Engineer steamship United States.
H. ROOKS & DIXON, Carpenters and Dockers.
WILLIAM H. BROWN, Submarine Diver.

au24 1t

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J. B. KNIGHT,

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Dresses, Cloaks, Basques, Sacks, etc.,

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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.

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Fifty Per Cent Less Than Any Other House.

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Banquettes, Carriage Ways, Basements 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:

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9. It is laid down quickly, and ready for use when finished.

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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:

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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 the business, or for the laying of this kind of work, apply to

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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 provisions 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 now 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, in the Island of San Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Gaudaloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoras and Tuspan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, Island of Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro, Pa 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.

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 the 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 Walles, of Missouri, 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, in ten days. Payments may be made through the Bank or Citizens' Bank.

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

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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 Wolbrick & Co.'s, 59 Camp street.

* Until the rebuilding of the College edifice, 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 pupils. Number this session, one hundred and seventy. my17 1y

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O. M. REDON, PROPRIETOR,

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This long established Bakery continues to vindicate its right to the name. The FIRST PREMIUM FOR WHITE BREAD was awarded to Mr. Redon at the Fair of 1870, being the third mark of distinction of this kind received by him in four years.

His superior Steamboat Bread is famous wherever it has been used.

Especial attention given to making Cakes, Pastry, Crackers, etc., and furnishing orders on short notice. ap28

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Blacksmithing and Housework in general, Store Fronts, etc., made to order at the shortest notice.

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