

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 25, 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. 13 Commercial Place. C. G. D. Holle, No. 61 Exchange Place. James Ennis, Bontchartrain 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 Enghin streets, Third District. E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District. W. R. Dixie, 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.

The Vicksburg and Greenville packet, Grand Era, Captain J. M. White, and Clerk T. J. Howard, leaves at five this evening.

Hon. Anthony Sambola was in Philadelphia last Thursday, on a visit to his friends Dr. George P. Oliver and Dr. R. Jennings. He is expected in this city daily.

The cars of the St. Charles street railroad line commenced running yesterday morning from Rampart and Carondelet streets, down Canal street, on the Claiborne street railroad track.

We had the pleasure of meeting on the street yesterday our friend and former comrade, Hon. W. Pope Noble, of the Louisiana House of Representatives, who has just returned from a visit to Chatava.

The stockholders of the People's Bank of New Orleans are notified that the fourth and last installment of twenty-five per cent on the capital stock will be due and payable on the tenth of September.

The corner-stone of the hall of the Home Missionary Association will be laid by Eureka Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons this afternoon at half-past four o'clock, on Franklin street, between Poydras and Lafayette.

Shotguns are again busy in Richland parish, and Mr. Morehead has been the victim. This is not a Republican outrage, but it is an outrage on republics that men are educated in a land of laws only to turn their knowledge to such bad account.

A correspondent of some Kentucky paper, asks if Crab Apple Orchard can't be made auxiliary to the trade of Louisville? The trade in crab apples is limited to sales of the Courier-Journal, in Louisville, if we have read the city ordinances correctly.

Mrs. Williams, late Mrs. Senator Douglas, has commenced another action in Chicago against the executors of the Douglas estate, alleging fraud in their management; she seeks, therefore, to recover about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars wrongfully withheld from her.

The grand ratification meeting of the second and first ward Republicans this evening, on Tivoli Circle, will be addressed by Colonel Charles Case, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn, General L. A. Sheldon, Captain J. H. Ingraham, General Charles Parish and Hon. A. C. Barbour.

The Democracy of North Carolina, having carried the election by cozening the colored voters, are now threatening that their first act will be to impeach the Governor and repeal the vote on the fifteenth amendment. These cozeners will get their Uncle Sam after them if they do not keep their hands off of their poor kin.

General Parsons, of Texas, will no doubt appreciate the logic of the Pteyngne, which disposes of his argument in favor of good government, by the commonplace repartee that he has landed in the slough of Republicanism, and is, therefore, not worthy of notice. It is a bad thing to have the breeches too tight to pick up truth by the wayside.

It will be seen by reference to resolutions adopted last evening, that Edmund Brown was, when he pretended to be a Republican, a member and treasurer of the Central Republican Club of the First Ward. Having joined the Democracy, the next step for Brown to take is to go the way of other colored Democrats—to the poor house or the penitentiary.

A gentleman of Stamford, Connecticut, is raising a crop of cotton with every prospect of success. It is not very extensive, but it illustrates perfectly the tropical nature of the present summer, even in the cool shades of bleak New England. The seed of this cotton was sown in a hotbed, in April, and the plants were set out in the middle of May. The flowers appeared long ago, and the bolls are already fully formed. More promising cotton can not now be seen in Georgia.

How tastes will differ, is observable in the Times when it records its pious judgment, that to possess a fine stud of race horses was to be considered a model type of a good old Southern planter. If such an obituary is of any worth to the Napier who is dead, it must be from contrast with the family history, which marks the pages of history with literary ability and naval achievements. If it's any credit to the Southern planter, the Bedouin Arab is certainly worthy of our admiration, for he is known to raise better horses, in more insubordinate pastures, than our noble planter does.

PROTECTION FROM OVERFLOW. Late as it is, we are glad to see that the Council have taken some steps to give us a protection levee on the lake shore. It is improbable that anything will be done this year, so we must content ourselves with the risk of another overflow, and the probable submersion of the rear part of the city once more. More than a year ago we pointed out that a levee on the lake shore was our only safety from an annual overflow. We at the same time urged that the Board of Public Works were as much bound to build the levee as they were any levee on the Mississippi or Red river; more especially as the city of New Orleans has for many years paid a very large portion of the taxes collected for levee purposes, while not one cent has ever been spent for her benefit.

We urged this question strongly last year, and supposed that the Board of Public Works, when their attention was called to the matter, would be sufficiently alive to their duty of protecting the people of the city of New Orleans from an overflow, to do something in that direction. As they seem oblivious of their duty, it is well that the Council has taken the matter in hand, and we hope they will not quit in their efforts until the Board of Public Works cause a good levee to be built on the lake shore that will effectually prevent any overflow of the lake.

When that is done the drainage of the city may be permanently improved, and hundreds of acres between the rear of the city and the lake that is now nothing but a pestilential swamp, occupied by bullfrogs and mosquitoes, will, in a short time, be valuable property, and will contribute more to the city treasury than the cost of the drainage.

It must be borne in mind that the protection of the city from overflow is one thing, and that the drainage is another quite separate and distinct; that the construction of the shore levee must precede any good system of drainage; that until the lake water is kept out, money spent in what is called drainage is wasted and squandered, and is as reasonable as if a man building a house should insist upon furnishing his rooms, and fitting them up with costly furniture, before he had his roof on.

Had the former Levee Commissioners kept out the lake water, the money the city has spent in drainage would, if properly applied, have given us a perfect system of drainage, and where we now have a swamp, might have been dotted over with neat cottages, surrounded with nice gardens, and the healthy and invigorating breezes of the lake would have fallen sweep over the city, and purify its atmosphere, instead of the miasmatic blasts which now reaches us.

By all means let the Board of Public Works make the levee, then the city can, and we have no doubt will, give us a proper drainage system, and the greater portion of the inhabitants in the rear of the city will not be, as they now of necessity are, webfooted.

THE GREAT WAR. The French are brave, over-bearing, imperious. The national tendency to rule the world or ruin the world is as unequivocal in the sphere of politics as in that of fashion. The Tuileries on the one hand, and the boulevards on the other, must be the grand centres of civilization or war comes in. 54:40 or fight was no more decidedly the ultimatum of Jonathan in the little game of brag he had with John at a famous reunion twenty-five years ago, than peace and point lace, a la Francaise, are of Jean Capouin in perpetuity, and concerning which "let no dog bark." Well, the Gallic genius was overtaken by an inspiration concerning its "peace," not unlike that which moved our late "Confederacy" in respect to its cotton. Each thought the world could never get along without it. Just as the rebellion was certain that cotton was king; so was Louis, that empire was peace. Just as it was thought that if the doors were declared closed against cotton the Confederacy would be allowed to have its own pleasant way, so was it thought if the doors were declared closed against "peace," the equally unselfish and humane rule of the Tuileries would be allowed to prevail. But with the proverbial slip of destiny, the cotton was destroyed without consequences agreeable to its owners; so the peace has been destroyed, with consequences strongly tending to perfect analogy in respect to the pleasantness of the venture to the Prussians are taking care of the "peace."

Surely if ever the angel Retribution trod closely on the heels of an untoward and stupendous wrong, Louis is sensible of such providence at this time. The complaining nations see it in the fiery tableaux that startle us in such rapid succession on the "French stage." The great mass of spectators are pleased. None will be found to deny that Prussian capacity comprehends the whole scale of historic and historic excellence. And while the high art and martial and chivalric gifts of the unmistakable French soldier, challenge like admiration, he has under the distribution of characters the villainous part to do, and no matter how well done the shadow of the "little villain" incarnating the imperial peace, will cover him with its pall and shroud to the bitter end.

HORSE FLESH AS AN ARTICLE OF FOOD. An item of European news justifies us in saying that the question whether horse flesh is fit for food will soon be settled. It has been ordered, by the French War Department that all the fat horses slain in battle shall be served out as rations to the soldiers. This will be a settler of the question. It will be admitted that the American palate is about as sensitive and select as that of any other people, for a general rule we have refused to eat frogs or shrimps like the French; iguanas, like the Central Americans; birds' nests or rats, like the Chinese; or grasshoppers, like the Indians. At the first introduction Ameri-

cans do not take to oysters or turtles even, and they sometimes go back to their untutored simplicity on vermicelli and macaroni. We never heard one accused of an inborn taste for tallow candles, as Suwarrow had; nor for seal fat, as the Laplander has. But we do eat the flesh of the beast that splits the hoof, and we do not cook that of the ass or the horse, whose hoof is thought to be a solid lump. It is true, however, that in culinary matters as in everything else, the American is highly susceptible of being refined and educated up to any standard; and if one was pitted against Lucullus, if that Roman warrior and glutton could be revived, as a matter of hospitality it is probable he would eat more birds' nests and blind fish than both Pompey and Cicero together. All of which brings us back to the consideration of the matter of horse flesh as a substitute for beef and mutton; and whether we, as Americans, can be induced to accept of it as a national dish after it has been tasted and approved by the polite and fastidious Parisians who instruct us in these matters as gents as they prompt us how to build our hats or cut the tails of our coats.

An affirmative answer is confidently predicted, for what we have done once we can do again, and Americans have already had their little experience in this matter, and some of them live to testify on this point.

When Walker was best and driven into the town of Rivas, in Central America, where he was subsequently besieged by the forces of the Central American States, he had with him a drove of beoves and a cavallado of horses and mules with which to subsist his army upon. After a time the cattle were well nigh consumed, and it became an interesting question if the garrison would eat horse flesh. In order to solve the problem by an actual test, the usual number of beoves were driven into the slaughter pen by the public entrance, while an equal number of horses were smuggled in by a private gate. The oxen were hid and the horses slaughtered, cut up into rations and issued to the troops. The meat was badly butchered, for the purpose of concealing the trick. No complaint was heard from the camp on the day when the experiment was tried, and it was repeated the next morning. For four days this deception was successful, and then the wide awake American garrison was quietly allowed to find out that it had been eating both horse and mule meat for four days, and that it might expect similar rations from that time forward. And there was no disturbance but the new dish was consumed with as much relish as if it had been beef. The meat was a shade darker, and the fibre was a thread stronger than that of beef; but it was quite as palatable, and the doctor said it was healthier and more sustaining. As Walker had in his army not only some of the most cultivated gentlemen, but some of the roughest as well as greenest specimens of the American race, and as they all agreed that horse meat would set on their stomachs and feed their love of fun and peril, it is a safe proposition to set forth that the same meat is good to be eaten in any place by any set of hungry men. And, in saying so, we do not intend to detract in the least from our Florida pompano, our Cape Cod vegetables, or the mackerel brigade as a change.

And this develops a new idea which science has, but recently, discovered with her constant and curious microscopic search after truth. The hoof of the horse, instead of being a semi-circular and solid pedestal, is split, the sub-division being discoverable at the upper rim of the hoof joint, where the hair quits and the cartilage hardens. A prong is manifest on either side of the hoof, and this discovery has not only routed our preconceived notions about the foot itself, but it has convulsed the savans with a big quarrel as to what the real species of the horse is. And here we draw out of the light, names that eat the meat while scientific quid nunes quarrel about the bone.

Whittling verbose assertion down to mere matter of fact sometimes brings out a conclusion not at all favorable to the orator. And this is just the service which the Chicago Republican has accomplished in the interest of truth by demonstrating that the expenses of General Grant's administration, as compared with those of James Buchanan's, are altogether in favor of the former, Democratic oratory to the contrary notwithstanding. Under Buchanan it cost each man, woman and child in the nation \$2 01 to pay the annual expenses of the government, while under Grant, making due allowance for the difference between gold and currency, it only costs \$1 64 per capita. As a matter of course, the interest on the national debt, the payment of pensions, the support of the hospitals, and the small increase in the army and navy, which are debts and responsibilities assumed and imposed upon the republic by the war of the rebellion, are not estimated in the regular annual budget in making this comparison. For Mr. Buchanan had no such expenses to pay. It might be just, but probably it would not be generous, to say that if we had such a man as Grant in Buchanan's place, these items about which the Democrats are so noisy might not have found a place on the national table.

If patriotism consists in honestly telling the truth to the country, and in manly efforts to retrieve misfortune, the Democratic Central Committee will certainly make a special paragraph of this fact in its address to the people.

Republican papers are supposed to be capable of keeping the truth as a standard for both argument and statement. The Boston Advertiser, however, has allowed repeated scandals to mislead it in a matter about which it might have been better informed if it had referred to the class of people who patronize it, both at home and in New Orleans. The Advertiser represents the commercial and shipping interests, and its friends are men who pay

more attention to facts than they do to that political scandal which circulates among disappointed politicians and blatant demagogues. If it had gone to these men for information it would never have published the ill-natured and unfounded paragraph that Governor Warmoth had fallen into bad odor in Louisiana, for the truth is that the Governor has cast off the bad odor with which not only he himself, but every other Republican, was invested in New Orleans, but has raised his own and the credit of the State and city, to about par. There was a time when, if the editor of the Advertiser had taken lodgings in Louisiana he would have fallen into bad odor if he had declared the same sentiments which he declares in Boston. But thanks to the Governor and his friends, that time has gone by, and except in a Democratic wigwag, the same truths may be told in this city that are told in Boston. If the Advertiser is dissatisfied with this condition of things, let it go on and assist to break down the man who has mainly assisted to bring it about.

The Courier-Journal is rightfully agitated, and seeks to agitate its friends with the same fright, because the Republican party has made such rapid strides since 1866. Suppose that all the balance of mankind had imitated the example of the Courier-Journal by buying a big anchor in 1866, and tying up to it, where would we have been just now? Such a question may not frighten the Bourbon Whisky Democracy of Kentucky, but it certainly does us.

The Democracy must stand firm upon their platform, says the Courier-Journal. We hope Hatch will take kindly to this advice, and not only keep his Louisiana Democracy on their own, but off our platform. They are too weak in the knees to get on to Republican ground, or to stand up after they get there.

ON CARONDELET STREET. The money market continues to be particularly tight. So exorbitant are the rates exacted in discounting commercial paper, that the stock trade is rendered much weaker than it would naturally be at this season. Capitalists who can get from one and a half to three per cent on investments in paper, are not dazzled by the chances of profit in buying Slaughterhouse or Jackson Railway shares. Stocks suffer, while money is in so great demand. The depreciation is almost universal, and seems likely to continue for some time.

Thirty shares of Slaughterhouse were allowed to go for \$15 50 yesterday. The bears surely will not require anything much worse than this, but a large lot crowded on the street might put the price a fraction lower. The general impression seems to be that he will be fortunate who invests in this stock at present rates—if he is able to hold on.

A very small lot of Jackson railway (three shares) sold at \$6. A good deal more could probably be sold at that figure. One hundred shares of Lottery were reported sold at ninety dollars, \$3600 in Levee warrants brought \$21, \$2000 new State warrants went at 80, Tuesday \$1500 Metropolitan warrants were disposed of at 90, and remold at 97. Yesterday, \$1200 in same were sold at the last mentioned price. \$250 city seven-thirties changed hands at 72, and \$600 at 73. Five hundred dollars city seven per cent certificates (fiscal agency) were disposed of at 82.

Cash gold continues scarce, although the market is better supplied than it was last week. There were heavy sales yesterday, purchasing figures keeping a quarter under the New York rates indicated by telegrams, and the selling price conforming to the Wall street quotations. Gold in New York went up steadily all day, under the influence of recent European news, or of the bull movement reported by "Crescent," the New York correspondent of the Times. The wisecracks can account for the fluctuations in the gold market as they choose. The only things perfectly clear to us in this connection are, that gold is rising, and that a very moderate supply will satisfy all present legitimate demands in New Orleans. Our gold market is an insignificant affair at all times, and is of the least importance these days. New York rates yesterday were: At ten, 116; at half-past, 117; at noon, 117; at three, 117.

By an advertisement, which appears in this morning's REPUBLICAN, the stockholders of the Peoples' Bank are called upon to pay, on or before the tenth of September, an assessment of twenty-five per cent upon their shares—the fourth and final installment.

Some talk has been occasioned in financial circles by the fact that the new city bonds are being issued with an unsigned certificate upon the back, while upon the bonds of the same series taken abroad by Mr. Cavaroc, which will find their way back here, the certificate is signed by the Mayor and Administrator of Finance.

At first sight one might think the difference of no moment, but it makes two classes of bonds where only one was intended, and the origin and occasion of the difference will have to be continually explained for the next twenty-five years, as the two classes pass from hand to hand. The certificate alluded to reads as follows: The within bond is hereby assigned to C. Cavaroc, President of the Floating Debt of the City of New Orleans, in conformity with section forty-one of the city charter, approved March 16, 1870.

Administrator of Finance. Now, the bonds are made payable to "Alfred Shaw, or bearer," and their negotiable character in any man's hands being thus secured, the necessity of the assignment to Mr. Cavaroc is not apparent; and if there was any necessity for a reference to the forty-first section of the city charter, the section should have been recited somewhere, to save reference and inquiry. That, however, is a minor matter. All the certificates should have been signed, if they were considered

of use on any of the bonds; and then, to bring them back to the condition in which they would have been but for the assignment, they should be indorsed or assigned in blank by Mr. Cavaroc, President, etc. Of course it will be understood that we refer to this subject with the sole purpose of contributing to the enhancement of the city's credit, and because the matter is generally discussed upon the street. The proper time to remedy the error (if there has been an error of any importance committed) is the present. Uniformity can be secured, and we believe it should be. The present city government has been hitherto remarkably successful in its efforts to restore municipal finances to a healthy condition, and criticism dictated by friendly solicitude and supported by the concurring opinion of practical financiers, will doubtless be received by our City Fathers in the spirit in which it is conceived.

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

BYONES' IMPROVED CONCRETE PAVEMENT, LAID BY PAGE & CO., 98 Camp street, New Orleans.

The following are a few of the reasons why this CONCRETE should be used in preference to all other materials: 1. It has been tested through one of the best of New Orleans engineers, and found not to soften by the effect of the sea or of the weather. 2. Being in general use at the North, it necessarily must be proof against cold. 3. It is as durable as stone and much less expensive. 4. It is perfectly impervious to water, and consequently quickly becomes dry when wet. 5. It makes no dust in dry or mud in wet weather. 6. It does not crack or crumble, nor is it washed by the rain. 7. It is impervious to gas, 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, Lafayette Square, George Porter, New Orleans Gasworks, Henry Bessel, Penn's Cotton Press, B. McKenna, St. 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, for 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., 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, 1858, 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 vessel, the 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 hereinafter 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 Santiago, bay on the Island of Jamaica; Jago and Fort-au-Prince on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Guaymas, in Yucatan; Laguna, 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.

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 course of study will begin first Monday in September next, and will continue ten months.

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

COURSE OF STUDY. Embraces a Preparatory and Academic Department, including a Library, Scientific and Optional Course, a Special School of Civil Engineering, and a Commercial School.

LIBRARY, APPARATUS AND CABINETS. Well selected and valuable. The Geological and Mineralogical Cabinets, etc., the largest and most complete in the South, embracing the extensive collections of the late Colonel Ward, 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.

J. B. KNIGHT, 76.....Carondelet street.....76. Sells all kinds of MACHINERY. General Southern Agent for Watertown Steam Engine Company, Builders of Excelsior Patent Portable Engine, with Cylinder and Dome, Locomotive Boilers, Plantation and Farm Engines, Mounted on Wheels, with Spark Arrotor. STATIONARY ENGINES 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 Jolivan 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 UNSURPASSED BY ANY.

SOUTHERN COTTON GIN, Manufactured by J. E. CARVER & CO., Bridgewater, Massachusetts. These Gins have been in use for many years, and received the highest MEDAL awarded at the Paris Exposition.

And are built under the superintendence of Mr. J. E. Carver, The only person of the name who is engaged in the manufacture of COTTON GINS.

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

Also the following from the BEST MAKERS. Sugar Mills, Evaporators, Sugar Kettles, Portable Cotton Presses, Novelty Saws, Corn and Wheat Mills, Seed Carriers, Horse Powers, Belling, Saw, 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.

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

BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER. BEST PROTECTION FROM FIRE. WON A GREAT VICTORY AT THE LATE TRIAL Fire on Canal street.

AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM. A BEAUTIFUL SILVER MEDAL. At the Texas State Fair Over Two Competitors.

DAVID E. BRADLEY, General Southern Agent, No. 26 Carondelet street, New Orleans. Send for Circulars and apply for agencies.

L. A. GUILLOTTE, Agent for New Orleans, No. 23 Carondelet street. Machines always on hand for sale. my25 eod 6m

ZABLE & DALTON, No. 115 Poydras Street, MANUFACTURERS OF TIN AND JAPANNED 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. ap22 2p

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. 6-19 2p 1y

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

Dresses, Cloaks, Basques, Sacks, etc., Made in the most fashionable and superior style, on short notice.

Paper Patterns, Plain and Fancy, of every description for sale, at all times.

Dresses, Basques, Sacks and Waists Cut and made, and a perfect fit guaranteed. 1/31 2p 1m

INSURANCE. MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS. SIXTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Table with 2 columns: Description of insurance types and amounts. Includes items like 'On Fire risks', 'On Marine risks', 'Total Premiums', 'Losses Paid', 'Taxes', 'Deduct Interest', 'Profits'.

The company have the following assets: Real Estate, City Bonds, Bank and Railroad Stocks, Bonds secured by mortgages, Notes secured by pledge, Bills receivable, Premiums in course of collection, State Bonds, Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company, Stock of Levee Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Shipyard Company, Stock of Louisiana Lumber Co. Insurance Company, Mortgage Bonds Grand Lodge, Loan, Mortgage Bonds Turner's Association, Mortgage Bonds Old Fellows Hall, Mortgage Bonds Ice Manufacturing Company, Judgment on Mortgage Bonds, Cash on hand.

Total assets, \$1,555,154 54. Loss, \$1,014,963 98. Unpaid Interest and Interest payable July next on all outstanding scrips of the Company, \$103,200 50. Issues of Scrips for the years 1861 and 1862, payable in July, \$30,555 00. Unearned Premiums on the thirty-first day May, 1870, \$2,555 00.

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company. PAUL FOURTRY, President. G. W. WILSON, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans, sworn to and subscribed before me the third day of June, 1870. S. MAGNER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the third day of June, 1870, it was resolved to declare a Scrip Dividend of Fifty (50) per cent on the stock owned by the shareholders for the year ending thirty-first day May, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August next. Also, to be paid on and after the second day of July next, the whole issue of Scrips for the years 1861 and 1862, and the interest on all outstanding Scrips of the Company.

Directors: P. Fourchy, P. Maspero, Stock McCard, J. L. Greenerson, P. A. Willet, S. D. Chaffin, Joseph Hoy, S. E. Blair, Charles Laidite, J. J. Fernandez. Jc 1f

MISCELLANEOUS. ROOFING TILE. Christen's Patent Roofing Tile, manufactured at the corner of Levee and Upper Line streets, New Orleans, is offered to the trade, in the most complete and cheapest roofing, and can be put on by any person, and it requires no nails or cement. The public are invited to examine samples at office of Green & Elder, No. 21 Commercial place, and to visit the factory. ant 1m

S. GOITMAN & CO. MERCHANT TAILORS. 132.....St. James Street.....132. (Near the Orleans Hotel). MONTREAL, CANADA.

Suits or single garments made to order and sent to any part of the United States at very low prices. Send for fashion plates and price lists. ant 1y

DOVER STAMPING COMPANY. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in every description of Stamped Tin Goods, Tinners' Hardware, Furniture, and other articles, manufactured and warranted. Also, in Cream Freezers, Stove Shovels, Water, Four Wheel, Tinners' Tools and Machines, Coal Hods, Stove Polish, Black Lead, Stoves, Bars, etc.

NOTICE TO COAL DEALERS. The public is hereby notified that I have removed my COAL YARD from No. 29 Dauphine street to No. 58 Conti, between Bourbon and Bienville streets, where all orders will be taken as usual and property attended to, and also at office No. 168 Gravier street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel. J. M. PETERSON, ant 1m eod

TO SAVE LABOR AND INSURE LARGE CROPS. Use Stern's RAW BOSE SUPER-PHOSPHATE and FINE GROUND BONE, the great Fertilizers. LOUIS STERN & BROTHERS, manufacturers, office No. 8 Chartres street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Bone Black of all grades constantly on hand. no 1y

WILLIAM DAUPHIN, IMPORTER, JOBBER AND MANUFACTURER. Millinery, Fancy and Straw Goods, Articial Flowers, Wreaths, etc., No. 150 CANAL STREET.

NEW ARRIVALS WEEKLY. ARMSTRONG'S FOUNDRY AND BOILER MANUFACTORY, Corner of Erato and New Levee Streets, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. W. J. J. ARMSTRONG, Manager.

Manufacturer of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Gins, and other machinery, manufactured and warranted. Also, in Cream Freezers, Stove Shovels, Water, Four Wheel, Tinners' Tools and Machines, Coal Hods, Stove Polish, Black Lead, Stoves, Bars, etc. ap16 eod

DAVIS & JACKSON, WILLIAM DAVIS, N. O. J. JACKSON, N. Y. WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS, 102.....Gravier Street.....102. Factory 161 Chambers street, New York. RETAIL HOUSE AT OUR OLD STAND, 300.....Poydras Street.....300. A large assortment of MEN'S, YOUTH'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING. Constantly on hand; also, a large stock of FURNISHING GOODS. CELEBRATED GUACCO BITTERS.

THE WAKATA GUACCO BITTER IS A GOOD TONIC AND STOMACHIC, composed entirely of the