New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 26, 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.

The French declare that they will not treat except beyond the Rhine. Sugar in ours.

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

Governor Warmoth has appointed Edward Dubisson Mayor and ex-officio Justice of the Peace for the town of Washington, St. Landry parish, and Thomas N. McCrory notary public for St. Landry parish.

Michael King, who resides only a few miles from the town of Opelousas, sent to the *Courier* office, a few days ago, a sugar-cane measuring five and a quarter feet in length, and having twelve colored joints.

Among the passengers for Brest and Havre, in the steamship St. Laurent, which sailed Saturday from New York, were Mr. F. M. Barton, Rev. C. Borsavelle and Mr. Nicholas Meilhaus, of New Orleans.

"Billy Jones," said a bullying urchin to another lad, "next time I catch you alone I'll flog you like anything." "Well," replied Bill;" "I ain't often much alone. I commonly have my legs and fists with me."

A young Italian by the name of Brado, who is a clerk at Indianapolis, has just fallen heir to $1,000,000, a rich Italian having left his fortune of $2,000,000 in gold to his two nephews, who proved to Brado and his brother.

The French war subscription is receiving some accessions. The performance at the Varieties Theatre, Monday night, netted $212; the French residents of Opelousas have contributed $272 50, and $396 50 has been received from Thibodaux.

"Stop and reflect," says Hatch's offspring to the colored people. That will never do, oh! venerable friend, for reflection is the death knell of Democracy. What your shibboleth should be is the same you address to other people: "Stop and drink." But no reflection!

If color has nothing to do with principles, venerable Hatch, then why is not the solemn Declaration of Independence, that all men "are, and of right ought to be, free and equal," just as applicable to the colored people as to you? Can you breathe more air, walk further, sing longer or dance wilder.

The *Picayune* has undertaken to write "what it knows about generals," and its effort reminds us of Mark Twain's essay on garden sass, wherein he set forth that the pumpkin made a handsome shrub for the front yard, and that the proper way to gather squashes was to shake the tree.

Hatch is a putative father according to the court journal, having adopted the *Democrat*. Spoon victuals have been ordered regularly at the Democratic Committee rooms, and the blessed infant is fondly told that it resembles its adopted sire. Rock the cradle, Lucy.

The Democratic Congressional Committee is issuing its campaign documents rapidly. Thus far fifteen have been printed, and quantities of each are mailed daily. The principal subjects treated of, are the tariff, railroads, land grants, expenditures of government, condition of the debt, naturalization laws, and Congressional investigations.

A Chicago paper wants to know if the policeman who pounds an hour every morning on the door of an adjoining rum mill, is hired to do so for the purpose of annoying the editor or waking up the rum seller? As Chicago is under Democratic rule, it is a safe bet to wager that the policeman wants whisky, and does not know that there is a printing office within twenty miles of him.

Wendell Phillips having been nominated as a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts by the temperance people, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* goes off the handle, and complains that Phillips is always trying to reform or interfere with somebody. If there ever was an occasion that justified the Bourbon whisky Democracy of Kentucky in getting mad, it was when Phillips proposed to make them drink water.

Another evil threatens Kentucky. Some modern reformer suggests that it is improper for preachers to attend horse races on Sunday. In a double-breasted waistcoat the *Courier-Journal* asks if the Puritans can not allow reforms to proceed moderately? As a matter of course they can, for if they had not been patient, they might have asked the chaplain of the Democratic organ in Louisville to join the temperance society. One thing at a time, my dear fellow.

LOOKING AROUND FOR A CREED.

The great concern of the Democracy at the present time is not so much what are to be the principles for which they are to contend as for those they are to oppose. Hence their sachems are watching the speeches and utterances of the leading minds in the Republican party, in order to ascertain as early as possible what they have to fight against. The entire Democracy of the country is absolutely depending upon the Republicans to give them their cue, and shape their platform in the next campaign. Some of their organs are terrified lest the rights of the poor laboring men are to be looked after, and the evils of dram-drinking corrected. Either of these issues would be enough to frighten the Democracy, for by oppressing the poor and encouraging them in wasting what little they earn for rum, they keep them in ignorance and retain them as followers. There is nothing, in short, which so completely terrifies the great army of do-nothings, commonly known as conservatives, like any hint of reform, or an attempt to interfere in their plans to maintain an oligarchy. Hence, when they turn their attention to the consideration of the possible policy of the Republicans in the future their fears at once suggest a disturbance of their own abuses, and cry out in advance that the terrible radicals are about to pull them down.

We suppose it will be no betrayal of party confidence to inform these inquirers for a political creed, that the Republicans will go on as heretofore in the interests of liberty, humanity, loyalty and equal rights. We shall work to reduce the debt forced upon the country by the mismanagement and treachery of the Democracy, and reduce the taxes as fast as a due regard for the public interest will permit. Secretary Boutwell has made a good beginning since he has had charge of the of the nations' finances. He has called in and cancelled about $150,000,000 of the public debt, and secured the passage of an amendment to the tax law, by which the burdens of the people will be materially lessened after the first of October. The political economists of the country, or at least several who believe themselves entitled to that designation, are very much astonished at the results achieved by the able Secretary of the Treasury, and find fault with him becauae they can not comprehend his practical common sense. Fine spun theories are advanced every day, intended to come to Mr. Boutwell's atttention, in which much shrewdness and financial learning are employed to prove that greater results would have been arrived at in some other way. One day they find fault because he sells gold and buys bonds, and the next they censure the government for not coming to the aid of the gold speculators.

But the real cause of the difficulty, we suspect, lies in the fact that their predictions that the public debt would be repudiated has been pretty conclusively refuted. A great hope of success was built upon this delusion. A general refusal on the part of the people to pay taxes would have crippled the government, and finally brought about a suspension of payment of coupons, and the orators and newspapers stood ready to cry "bankruptcy." Under such a pressure, the Republican party, it was expected, would go under, and the old set get in once more.

If our conservative friends were wise enough to profit by experience, they would turn their attention to the study of enlightened statesmanship, and try to invent a policy superior to that of the Republicans. The people will not exchange men of ideas for those who have none, nor prefer a party merely because it denounces the principles of its opponents, without offering anything either better or worse as a substitute. Pendleton's ill-fated, untimely, and crude notions of forcing bondholders to receive pay for their bonds in greenbacks, and issue an unlimited amount of the latter was not deemed respectable by the Northeastern wing of his own party, and poor Seymour was sacrificed. This was the first attempt made by a Democrat to put forth an affirmative policy since the annexation of Texas, and from the signal defeat that followed we are not hopeful of seeing another soon. So we shall expect the Conservatives to pursue their negative policy, and trust entirely to their powers as an opposition for future victories. Hence, it is a matter of vital importance to know what the Republicans intend to do, so that the Conservatives may learn at an early day what they are expected to oppose. To those who are thus anxiously looking around for articles of faith, we say read the Republican papers carefully, and prepare yourselves to deny everything these leaders of enlightened public opinion may advance. By this means you will secure for yourselves a reputtion of unquestionable orthodoxy.

AN OFFICER KILLED.

Deputy Sheriff Mayo, a conscientious and faithful gentleman, was killed in the parish of St. Landry on the seventeenth of August, by a man named Hayes, while in the peaceful discharge of his duties. A writ had been put in his hands for service, and he visited the house of the defendant to execute the process of the law. Hayes forbade him to enter the yard, but Mayo replied, that as an officer, it was his duty to serve the writ, and he must do his duty. Hayes raised his gun and shot the Sheriff, so that he died in a very few hours. Before he died he made his dying declaration, in accordance with the above statement, and added that he attempted no violence, and that though he had a pistol upon his person, he made no effort to use it. He subsequently made a death-bed request of his friends that they should make no personal quarrel with Hayes about the matter, but let the law take its course. A number of witnesses testified to the same facts that Mayo stated. Upon the whole it looks to us as if a murder had been committed.

We join with the departed officer in requesting that his friends shall make no private quarrel about this killing. It is a duty that St. Landry owes to herself and to the deceased, that she should resent this wicked and wanton murder. Accepting the dying declaration of Mayo, it can be considered in no other light than a premeditated, cruel and cowardly killing; and if there is a jury that can be found in that parish which will return any other verdict, a law of the Legislature should be passed forever incapacitating such jurors, by name, from ever sitting on another jury, or doing any other public service.

Having acknowledged the general force of law, it is time that the people of this State should come to an understanding that now is a fitting time to acknowledge the specific character of the penal code. We consent to pay large sums for legislation, and the brain and talent of the State is taxed to devise enactments that shall protect life, liberty and property. Having gone so far, let us see if we can not take the other step and execute what we have declared shall be our will in the matter of him who kills an unoffending man, or steals from an unwatchful neighbor. It is a double discredit to us at present that, having good laws we have not the courage to enforce them, nor the humanity to protect the weak and the unoffending.

It is the duty of the Sheriff of St. Landry to summon a fair and impartial jury, and if, after they have sworn to do justice as well to the State as to the living and the dead, they shall fail in that duty, then the Legislature should investigate the matter, and report at length that the jury system is a failure, if not a crime, with a recommendation that some other system be adopted to insure justice and the enforcement of the laws. It is an imperative necessity that the public should be better protected than they are at present.

"Never hallo until you are out of the woods" is a saying that just now confronts us with its violation. The sea serpent story is at hand, but it comes from Ohio this time, instead of from the region of Nahant. An enterprising earth worm, in excavating a trench of some sort, discovered a curious bone, and being of an inquiring turn of mind, he commenced a diligent search after the other bones. The revelation that followed his researches amounts to a serpent, supposed to have been forty feet long and six feet in girth. All this near Dayton, on the upper stratum of the silurian rock. The Dayton *Journal* does not tell us how this leviathan of the deep came to hunt for its grave in Ohio, but it does leave us to infer that the gentle reptile shuffled off its mortal coil in the utmost tranquillity, for it was laid out as straight and even as if the whole family attended and composed its tail and fins in regular order. One singular feature about the monster whose sad obituary is written at this late day is, that his stomach was filled with the bones of quite large birds, which leaves us in still greater perplexity how it ever got to Ohio, and whether it flew there, or did the ravens feed it? If science reveals these mysteries after four thousand years of research, we shall be deeply indebted to science if we bring ourselves to believe her story.

If a man can make in ten years, from raising cattle in Colorado, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars from an investment of six thousand dollars, what an immense fortune he might gather from the same sum by following the same business in the Attakapas region. We put this problem before the Chicago *Tribune*, which is responsible for the Colorado "cock and bull" story. It is admitted that the Piute Indians infest Colorado; and as Moss says it takes an average of one bull a week to each Indian, and as the *Tribune* admits that they steal their meat from Colorado, it looks as though the claims of Louisiana were about as much superior to Colorado for cattle raising as a greenback is to a Confederate note. The difficulty about cattle in the Rocky Mountains is, that before they can be got to market a man has to sell his shirt to pay his ferriage bills.

The New York *Herald* declares that the Democracy has changed its base, and will now concentrate its efforts to prevent a fair election under the laws against fraudulent naturalization and double voting. Bazaine might appreciate this joke, for it would remind him how he had changed his base by falling back on Metz four times, after as many efforts to get out.

The *Democrat* rejoiceth its righteous soul that the Republican party is rapidly disintegrating, and it affords us infinite satisfaction to confirm the statement. It is disintegrating the Democracy.

The Attorney General's office at Washington has received official information that the Enforcement Law was openly violated in many parts of Kentucky, at the last election. The United States officers there are in the daily receipt of formal complaints, and many warrants for arrests have already been issued. It is the intention of the authorities to cause all infraction of the law to be prosecuted with rigor.

The First German Republican Club of the Fourth District, so long and favorably known for its harmony and good conduct, and bold stand taken in the Republican ranks, presided over by that fearless and staunch Republican, Captain F. Spranley, will have another important meeting this evening at half-past seven o'clock, at the Temperance Hall, on Josephine street. See advertisement.

The Pension Office is receiving many inquiries from soldiers desiring to know if the time for making application for pensions was extended by Congress. A bill for such extension failed, but was passed extending the time for filing applications for additional bounty until next December. Under the law in case, all who served one year are entitled to fifty dollars, and those who served two years or longer to one hundred dollars.

The War Department has addressed a letter to all Governors of Southern States within the borders of which national cemeteries are situated, asking that the Legislature may be requested to cede to the United States jurisdiction over all grounds it may have purchased as burying places for soldiers.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

Some transactions in bank stocks and bonds took place yesterday, but, as usual, they were on "private terms." The condition of the money market has diminished the regular demand for these securities, and parties compelled to sell must accept prices that are considered too low to be reported. This squeamish reticence really hurts trade more than it helps it. Fair and full quotations are necessary to enable any one to know anything definite about the condition of the market; and now, under the secret system, the brokers themselves, and much more their patrons, are kept in the dark about fully half of the street's business. If this dark lantern system is really desirable, and a protection to those who are interested in stocks and bonds, surely the Brokers' Board never should be called together again. It is just as important to know what is going on now about prices, as it is when the business is larger. The uninitiated are at the mercy of the knowing ones while sales are not disclosed. The thing is too plain for any argument.

The following sales of city bonds took place yesterday: $1400 and $500 seven per cents (old) at 73, and $3000 do. (new) at the same rate. One would, by all reasonable rules, be led to look for a difference in the price of these two classes of city securities, if, for no other reason, from the fact that the coupons of the old bonds are payable so much sooner than the new. City ten per cent bonds are quoted at from 95 to 95¼. $670 new State warrants brought 71, and $7000 of the same were sold at 73¼ and resold at 73½, showing a decided irregularity in the market. $15 was offered for 200 shares of Slaughterhouse yesterday.

The stringency of money continues to prevail, to the serious annoyance of borrowers. On first-class business paper from 1½ to 2½ ⅌ cent per month is paid; with collaterals, the rate is from 1½ to 1½. Mortgage paper yields from ten to fifteen per cent. Capitalists have a fine chance while these figures are the rule, but lenders are particularly cautious just now.

The New York telegrams of yesterday gave us the following quotations for gold: At ten, 117⅞; at half-past, 117⅝; at noon, 116⅞; at three, 117. Here offerings of gold were more abundant than they have been of late, but the demand was not strong, and the market was decidedly dull. Our dealers sold at the prices given by the aforesaid telegrams, and bought at a quarter of a point under.

LAYING OF CORNER STONE.

Home Missionary Association.

Yesterday afternoon the corner stone of the new hall of the Home Missionary Association was laid by the Eureka Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons, with the usual appropriate and impressive ceremonies.

The hour appointed was half-past four, and at that hour a large number of people had collected. Some time after the Eureka Grand Lodge arrived on the ground, preceded by the Customhouse Band. The work of laying the corner stone was then performed by Grand Master Oscar J. Dunn, with the appropriate ritual, and the oblation of corn, wine and oil, after which the the orator of the day, Hon. Henry Birch, delivered an appropriate address of about half an hour's length, the purport of which was the duties and obligations of Masonry to succor the helpless. At the conclusion of the address, the usual collection being taken, the members of the Lodge formed into line of march, preceded by the band.

The new hall, of which the corner stone was laid, is being erected by the Home Missionary Association. This body was organized in the year 1851, under the auspices of the First Presbyterian Church of New Orleans. The present president of the association is Hon. R. H. Isabelle, J. Saunders, Esq., being vice-president.

The building about to be erected will be two-stories high, and will consist of two halls, one above and one below, each fifty feet long by twenty-one feet in width. The building, when finished according to the plan, will present a fine architectural appearance. It will have a gallery in front, and will be surmounted by a cupola. The timbers are unusually strong, and the work will be a credit to the builder, Mr. William Arms, who has erected so many fine buildings in different parts of the city. Mr. Raymond Massena does the brick work. The hall of the Home Missionary Association will be a credit to that portion of the city where it is situated.

The reward for finding the kidnappers of Nellie Burns, a little three-year old girl, who was stolen by a woman in Boston, and accidentally found after three weeks' search, is to be paid to James Doherty, who gave information that he thought he saw the little girl in the yard of a tenement house not ten squares away from the office of Chief of Police. Her father accompanied Doherty to the place, and the lost one was found. The child was the daughter of a merchant, and was kidnapped toward night, while at play on the street. The excitement was even greater there than that over the Digby child here. The punishment for kidnapping there is ten years' confinement in the State prison.

Notwithstanding the confidence professed to be felt in the French capital, that a siege of Paris is now improbable, our dispatches state that the committee of defense have ordered that the crops in the environs shall be destroyed on the approach of the enemy. An order has been given to evacuate Epernay, and trains going east from Paris will now run only to Chateau Thierry, instead of going to Epernay. A glance at the map will show that Chateau Thierry is only a little more than half way from Paris to Chalons.

Andy Parle, having nearly completed the repairs to the Phœnix, will be ready to reopen this great feature of St. Charles street about the first of September. Under his immediate supervision, the extensive rooms have been repainted, the pictures touched up, the alleys made as good as new, and the whole changed into a palatial looking saloon. St. Charles street will arouse from its summer nap with the opening of the Phœnix.

Another day remains for the purchase of single number tickets in the Louisiana State Lottery, with a chance of drawing the capital prize of fifty thousand dollars. Only twenty thousand numbers will be sold, and as tickets are but twenty dollars, it follows that he who invests that amount for one ticket, has one chance in twenty thousand to draw the capital prize to-morrow at eleven o'clock, and become independent of adverse circumstances. See advertisement.

CHINAMEN AND RAILROADS.

Arrival of Koopmanschap's Celestials.

We copy the following from the St. Louis *Republican* of Tuesday:

The influx of Chinamen engaged to work on Southern railroads still continues, and is growing in proportion. Yesterday five car loads came by the North Missouri railroad. There were 160 men in the party, and they were sent from San Francisco by Koopmanschap & Co., who had made a contract for furnishing them to the Selma and Gulf Railroad Company. They are to be employed as laborers in the construction of this railroad, and have contracted to work three years. Each laborer is to receive $16 in gold monthly, free board, lodging, water and fuel. The contract stipulates that the working hours shall be ten hours per day, six days in the week; that there shall be five cooks, that a sufficient quantity of rice, pork, fish, beef and vegetables shall be furnished, that when a man falls sick he shall receive no wages, but provisions, and guarantees free return to San Francisco after the term of service. There is one interpreter who has to receive seventy-five dollars a month, and there are four foremen who will be paid forty dollars per month.

The men were small in stature, but apparently robust and intelligent. There was one female, the wife of the interpreter, in the party. The whole were under the charge of Mr. F. Croen, agent of Koopmanschap & Co.* They left San Francisco on the night of the twelfth instant, and came overland by the Central and Union Pacific Railroad, the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad and the North Missouri Railroad, and arrived yesterday morning. They left at five o'clock by the Iron Mountain Railroad, for Selma, Alabama. Most of them have lived in California from five to fourteen years. The route by railroad is preferred more than that part of which is by river.

OPENING OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Our excellent friend and public spirited citizen, Dave Bidwell, arrived from New York yesterday, more rotund and robust than ever, and will open the Academy of Music on Monday, the fifth of September. The celebrated Billy Emerson Minstrel Troupe will be the first attraction, and a better selection for the occasion could not well have been made. The "boys," and the elders and ladies too, are always ready to welcome Emerson, and turn out to see him in his inimitable delineations and eccentricities. The early opening of the Academy admonishes us that the fall business is at hand.

A man named Davidson, or Richardson, or something else, has accomplished the task, in some Western town, of walking one hundred and five hours, consecutively, back and forth on a plank, taking twenty-eight minutes each twenty-four hours for medical treatment. During the concluding hours of this intellectual performance he had to be kicked and cuffed, and when he quit he was insensible. Without wishing to be considered cruel, we ask, would it be any particular loss to the world at large if he continued insensible until he could learn to apply his energies in a decent and sensible way.

Governor Warmoth has commuted the sentence of John Bazar, convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung, to imprisonment at hard labor in the State penitentiary for life. It will be remembered that the day of the execution was fixed a few weeks ago, and that about an hour before it was to take place Bazar was reprieved. The commutation of his sentence will be gratifying intelligence to the humane people who believe that all the ends of justice will be answered by imprisonment for life.

TRIAL OF A CAR TRACTION.—We learn that a test will be made of the car traction, or invention for propelling cars without the aid of mules, horses or steam, this afternoon at half-past one o'clock, on the Carrollton Railroad, a few squares above Napoleon avenue. This is usually called Beauregard's invention, and while the general sentiment is rather skeptical as to its success, engineers of undoubted skill are very sanguine that it will fully realize the hope of the inventor. The trial will be public, and interesting, at all events.

In a description of the most noticeable toilets at the last ball at the Clarendon Hotel, at Saratoga, an exchange mentions among others, a New Orleans lady.

Mrs. Hernandez, of New Orleans, a brunette, was richly attired in a delicate pink satin, full train, trimmed with one deep flounce of rich black lace; overskirt of the same caught *en panier* with sprays of pink roses; low corsage, trimmed with a fall of lace, caught in front, back and at the shoulders with sprays of roses; short sleeves and sash to match the dress. Her head was surmounted with a rich coronet of diamonds, and she wore other diamond ornaments.

The New York *Herald* pertinently says:

President Grant carries out his pledges of retrenchment to the letter. The official statement of receipts and disbursements of the government shows the total receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, to be $568,206,032. The total expenditures were $418,713,560, of which amount $126,579,508 was for the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund. A most flattering exhibit this of the ability and willingness of the United States to extinguish its public debt.

The Houston *Union* learns that the iron on the Brenham branch road has been laid to within two miles of Burton Station, and that the cars will be running to that place in a few days. Work has been going on above Burton also, and the probabilities are that the cars will be running to within forty or fifty miles of Austin before the next session of the Legislature.

Mr. Ripley writes to the New York *Tribune*, from Stuttgart, that he has noticed no boasting or undue confidence in the result of the war on the part of the Germans. They are evidently disposed to trust to deeds rather than to words, and if they were his enemies, he should consider their silence more dangerous than any loud talk.

It is said that the mitrailleuse is much the same machine as that which inspired a Texas ranger, at Atlanta, to offer to stand off a hundred yards and let the inventor turn the thing loose at him for six weeks, at two dollars and a half a day.

The French are short of ammunition. We anticipated such a calamity when the imperial infant carried off some from Saarbruck. And it was this apprehension, doubtless, which made the Turco weep. So says the Chicago *Evening Post*.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* reports:

Captain Chenoweth says he has sold his interest in the new J. M. Foster, to Captain DeHaven, who proposes to incorporate her in his lightning line of Cairo and New Orleans packets. Colonel Guthrie will see that her machinery is all that the law requires.

INQUIRE WITHIN.—The mouth is like a house to let. However pretty it may be externally, it is impossible to judge of its merits until you have seen the inside. If behind the ruby doors there are plenty of pearl-white fixtures, you will exclaim at once, "How beautiful!" To impart the utmost possible brilliancy, there is nothing like fragrant Sozodont.

The Cafe Napoleon in Berlin changed its name as soon as the war broke out.

It is related of General Trochu, that a few years ago his brother died, leaving no fortune but nine children. The General adopted them, and refused brilliant opportunities of marriage, in order that he might protect and care for the children of his brother.

Resting on a blanket, on one of the Kentucky hills, in 1862, a jolly fellow in one of our regiments of Home Guards, woke the whole camp by singing out at the top of his voice, "I want to go home." That's what's the matter with the Garde Mobile at Chalons.

NOTICE.

The Grand Drawing of the Single Number Tickets, Louisiana State Lottery, will take place to-morrow, SATURDAY, August 27, 1870, at eleven o'clock A. M. over the rooms of the company.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $50,000.
ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.
TICKETS ONLY $20.

The public are invited to witness the drawing.
an26 1t 2dp

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

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

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

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

1. It has been tested through one of the hottest of New Orleans summers, and found not to soften by the heat of the sun.
2. Being in general use at the North, it necessarily must be proof against cold.
3. It is as durable as stone and much less expensive.
4. It is perfectly impervious to water, and consequently quickly becomes dry when wet.
5. It makes no dust in dry or mud in wet weather.
6. It does not crack or crumble, nor is it washed by the rain.
7. It is impenetrable to grass, weeds or water.
8. It prevents noxious vapors or gases arising from the ground beneath, and affords no reservoirs for filth or festering decompositions.
9. It is laid down quickly, and ready for use when finished.
10. It is easily taken up, easily relaid, and easily repaired when necessary.

Some of the places where this work has been done, and a few of the parties who have had it put down, may be known by the following references, and most of the persons named can and will cheerfully give all of the information desired. An examination of the work is solicited:

William McCulloch,	George Horter,
Theobald Forstall,	Lafayette Square,
E. C. Palmer,	New Orleans Gasworks,
Henry Bensel,	Penn's Cotton Press,
B. McKenna,	H. S. Seward,
E. W. Burbank,	John W. Madden.

For the present, after the foundation is prepared and curbing set, Cemetery, Park and Private Walks, will be laid for from $1 to $1 25 per square yard, Private Carriage Ways, Heavy Sidewalks, Depot and Warehouse Floors for from $1 25 to $1 50 per square yard.

For all further information in relation to this business, or for the laying of this kind of work, apply to

PAGE & CO.,
mh20 2p 98 Camp street.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, May 23, 1870.

WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilent, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of the act aforesaid, I issue this, my proclamation, and declare the places hereafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews and passengers, and cargoes, arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health, to take effect from and after the FIFTH DAY OF JUNE, 1870. Any violation of the quarantine laws, as here proclaimed, will be severely punished.

The places which are hereby declared infected as aforesaid are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Mintego bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port-au-Prince on the Island of San Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Gaudaloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera 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, Para Cayenne, in South America, and Nassau, New Providence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this thirtieth day of May, 1870, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

GEORGE E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State. my25

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY,

(NAME CHANGED FROM LOUISIANA STATE SEMINARY),

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA,*

Founded and Supported by the State of Louisiana.

NINTH SESSION,

Now in progress, will close last Wednesday in June, 1870. The next session will begin first Monday in September next, and will continue ten months.

ACADEMIC BOARD

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

COURSE OF STUDY

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

LIBRARY, APPARATUS AND CABINETS,

Well selected and valuable. The Geological and Mineralogical Cabinets, etc., the largest and most complete in the South, embracing the extensive collections of the late Colonel Wailes, of Mississippi, and the Cabinets of the Topographical, Geological and Botanical Survey of Louisiana.

ADMISSION

Granted to Cadets not under fifteen years of age, who know Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography.

EXPENSES

Of every kind, except clothing, for ten months, $350; $200 payable in advance, balance February 1, or by accepted draft, at eight per cent., for ninety days. Payments may be made through the Canal or Citizens' Bank.

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

DISCIPLINE,

Military, with daily drill. A battery of four guns will afford facilities for instruction in artillery. Uniform of Cadets—Cadet-grey cloth, to be had at the Institution at a cost of twenty-five dollars per suit.

For further information, address

D. F. BOYD, Superintendent,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

MAY 1, 1870.

Office of the University in New Orleans, at Swarbrick & Co.'s, 59 Camp street.

* Until the rebuilding of the College edifice, lately destroyed by fire, near Alexandria, the Institution is temporarily located at Baton Rouge, in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. Location very healthy, and accommodations ample for a large number of Cadets. Number this session, one hundred and seventy.
my17 1y

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 in Dome, Locomotive Boilers,

Plantation and Farm Engines,

Mounted on Wheels, with Spark Arrester.

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 Joinvan

Turbine Water Wheel,

Shafting,

Hangers,

Pullies,

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, Newell Screws, Corn and Wheat Mills, Seed Carriers, Horse Powers, Belting, Saws,

Broom Corn Thrashers,

To run by hand or power.

Broom Corn Scrapers,

Wood Working Machinery, and all Varieties of

Mill and Plantation Machinery.

W. H. SEAMAN.

J. B. KNIGHT,
je16 1y2p 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. 28 Carondelet street.
Machines always on hand for sale. my23 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,
ap6 1y 3t2p 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.
fe19 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 basted, and a perfect fit guaranteed.
ly31 2p1m