

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 1, 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. Holey, No. 61 Exchange Place. James Ennis, Pontchartrain Railroad depot, Third District, also at depot foot of Lafayette street, First District. John Schaefer, corner of Ninth and Constance streets. J. W. Long, corner of Love and English streets, Third District. E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District. W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street.

Several of the cotton presses give notice to cotton buyers and ship brokers of the charges for compressing cotton. See advertisement.

The Vicksburg and Bends packet Grand Era, Captain J. M. White and Clerk T. J. Howard, leaves at five o'clock every Thursday evening.

There have been in all, during the season, six fatal cases of yellow fever at the Charity Hospital. Not a year passes without one or more cases of yellow fever in the city, but where there is an occasional case of that disease it does not assume an epidemic form.

Hon. George T. Ruby, of the Texas State Senate, is in this city, en route for Washington, Boston and Portland. Mr. Ruby is one of the ablest and most intelligent members of the Legislature of our sister State. General W. H. Parsons, also of the Texas State Senate, will be shortly on his way to Washington.

Sealed proposals for the delivery on St. Charles avenue, between Tulociano street and Tivoli Circle, of eight thousand lineal feet of North river curbstones, were opened yesterday noon by the Department of Improvements. The lowest bid was seventy-three cents, by Thomas J. Coleman. There were two other bids at seventy-five cents.

We acknowledged with thanks a card of invitation to the last of the season of the very popular and select balls and promenade concerts, to take place at Denechard's fine and airy pavilion at the Lake End of the Ponchartrain railroad, on Saturday evening next. There is no doubt that this ball and concert will be fully as successful as the preceding one.

In the succession of Francis Lurges, Messrs. Girardey & Co. will sell by auction this day, at the Auctioneers' Exchange, No. 17 Royal street, at twelve o'clock M., in surcharge scrip of the Merchants, Sun and B. offices; a valuable patent right for improvements in iron railing, bills receivable and book accounts, and books and plans of engravings of designs for ornamental iron work.

Acknowledging with respect the receipt of an invitation to attend the Mississippi State Fair, which is to commence at Jackson, on Monday the twenty-fourth day of October, and continue for six days, we at the same time consider it a duty to invite all our friends, and all who are not to attend at this fair. The Republican takes too much interest in this matter to let this be its only reference to the subject.

A special financial beacon appears in another column, being an advertisement by State Auditor Graham, cautioning the public from burning their fingers by touching warrants Nos. 241 and 252, issued in July and August last, to S. A. Isaac, for the respective sums of seven thousand two hundred and thirty dollars, and twelve thousand one hundred and twenty dollars. Payment has been stopped. See advertisement.

Administrator Delasalle, as will be seen by reference to the official proceedings in another column, reported on Tuesday evening to the Council that most of the school houses require repairs before they will be suitable for use for scholastic purposes. He asked an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars, which, according to the provisions of the charter, required to be laid over another week for action.

We are indebted to Messrs. Cobb, Dolhond & Co., commission merchants, 90 Magazine street, for a lithographic diagram, showing the course of the New Orleans market for the past twelve months. The prices at which the leading articles ruled on every Saturday during the year, are shown at a glance. Also the quotations of gold for the same period, which opened at 153 1/2, and closed at about 116 1/4. The diagram is valuable to merchants for every day reference.

J. C. Murphy & Co., commission merchants, inform the public, by an advertisement in another column, that they have for sale every description of produce, hay, potatoes, bran, etc. There is in New Orleans no more reliable firm in the produce line than this. The shrewdness and sound judgment of the partners, Murphy and Montgomery, enable them at all times to have on hand the best articles at the lowest rates. See advertisement.

After a double rectified and thrice distilled application of Bourbon-whisky policy, the Louisville Courier-Journal congratulates the public that the Mobile Register is coming around all right, and will soon be on the proper level. As honest John Forsyth has been on that level before, perhaps he will know the signals without being told. He will have no difficulty in proving that he is right, because all the necessary arguments for the occasion can be found in the Mobile Register of 1866-67. But it is a little singular that the very position which the Register was driven from in 1869 by the bitterness of the Courier is the one which it is now driven to reoccupy by the same newspaper. It therefore seems that John Forsyth was right four years ago, through the strength of his own judgment, and that now he is only right because his old opponent has appropriated his old arguments, and forced him to bow to their force and justice. Such are the eccentricities of men who let policy control honesty.

OUR ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE MARKET. In accordance with an old custom in this country, we present at the close of the commercial year an elaborate review of the market. All the leading articles of trade and barter receive attention under the proper head. These reviews, something like Polk's messages, are rather long and prosy, but there is no way of escaping the infliction, and we, in common with our contemporaries open our columns to the annual mass of commercial enlightenment.

It will be seen that there has been a general increase in the receipts of produce and a corresponding decline in prices. With the exception of sugar-cured hams, there has been a decline in the whole market.

Cotton exhibits the most notable increase of Southern products, amounting to more than a quarter of a million of bales, and the increase in the total crop of the United States will prove to be about 800,000. This result shows the folly of relying upon the predictions of those who sit in their back offices and make guesses at the cotton crop, predicated upon the number of bales they are holding for a rise, and their consequent interest in a popular belief of a short crop. Last year there were estimates made, and generally accepted, that the crop of 1870 would not exceed 2,600,000. This amount is nearly 600,000 less than the official figures will show when the tables are made up.

At first, it was contended that the freedmen could not be depended upon to work steadily throughout the year, as in the days of slavery; and now that the colored people have given the lie to that slander, and shown that however idle and shiftless the white population of this State may be, they at least are ready to perform their duties, we hear of complaints that they are more slovenly and less skillful as free men than they were as slaves. A flimsy excuse that a half blind man can see through is regarded as better than none, and the want of industry, energy and financial ability shown by the planters is attributed to the fault of the colored laborers. There is no proposition clearer or more admissible than that with more laborers there would be more bales of cotton made; and with cheaper labor there would be more profit to the planter. But we hardly consider it an object to be desired to increase in a marked degree these profits. The good results of working the lands of this State are now felt by the poor laborers as well as the planters. Previous to the war, the latter were, as a general rule, little else than stewards for Wall street bankers, of whom they obtained their capital, and to whom they paid about all the profits in the shape of interest. Until labor became free, the poor man in the South derived but little benefit from a prosperous season. The colored people were compelled to work for nothing, while their oppressors received the profits. What a blessed thing it would be to have the good old system revived, so that our planters could again earn their bread and wine and whiskey and means to defray gambling expenses by the sweat of their own brows than the sweat of other brows than their own.

We were not far enough removed from the effects of the war to expect a large yield of sugar. There was, however, an increase of about three thousand hogsheads, besides a much greater quantity of cane reserved for seed than was the case the previous year. It is estimated that it will require, at least, two seasons more to put Louisiana sugar raising upon a basis at all proportionate to the capabilities of the soil. We had now and then a prosperous year previous to the war, but an almost total failure would occur now and then, although the laborers could be "persuaded" to accomplish a vast amount of extra work. The elements could not be controlled.

Rice and corn have received care and attention, and the yield of each is yearly on the increase. The receipts and shipments of leading articles of Western produce show that New Orleans has been little more than a local distributing market. There has been a marked increase in the receipts of corn and flour, and a pretty fair export business has been done in the latter. Pork has done but little better than hold its own, while tobacco rather shows a diminution. The fearful charges for insurance, wharf dues, commissions, towage, pilotage, warehousing, drayage, etc., have pretty completely trampled our transit trade, and forced shipments across the continent by rail or the Erie Canal. The enterprising projectors of a grain elevator have reaped inadequate results, not at all equal to what they had reason to expect.

But we are glad to perceive signs of an awakening on the part of many of our merchants who have heretofore held that renting a store and opening a ledger were all that is required to bring business and insure a fortune. They begin to see that in order to compete with Northern men they must adopt the modern improvements of railroads, cheap transportation, low charges and untiring vigilance. Our business is not likely to come upon us again in an avalanche, but must be built up slowly and on solid foundations. It will then come to stay.

But backward as our production and commerce show to have been, the result has been more for the benefit of the laboring classes in proportion to the magnitude of transactions than it was before the war. The profits will be spent at home generally, not paid to New York capitalists or spent at Northern and European centres of fashion. The losses by the war are being gradually made up, and there is a permanent growth of agricultural wealth established throughout the State. It will possibly take another generation to develop the movement, but there is no cause that we can believe probable likely to arise to check it. Then, and not till then, will the whole people of this State reap directly the fruits of their hard labors.

The acting collector of internal revenue, Major Nathaniel Burbank, informs us that the internal revenue collections in this district for the month of August amounted to \$154,089.32.

A BOHEMIAN IN VENICE. Venice is not without her debating societies, and the last one was started by a painter and a printer. Travelers of late have been solicited to look upon a bird's eye view of the city of Venice; a good sight of which, and a full explanation, could be had for a few coppers. A leg-worn Bohemian took a chance, and when it came to the explanations he took another; for he disputed many of the statements made by the artist. He denied that Shylock had a tent upon the Bialto, as it was represented in the picture that he had; for he affirmed that under the law of Venice no Jew could build upon that mart. He proved that the house which was pointed to in the painting as Othello's, was no such thing; for Othello's house was torn down years ago, and a small monument was erected on the spot. The gentle Desdemona is assigned for a homestead the palace of the Contarini Faras, which was probably not built at the time she lived with the Moor. All of which greatly startled the people who had been accepting the bird's eye view for a verity. The traveling newspaper man, however, pretended that he had the documents to sustain his objections, and as he had been in Venice six weeks picking up items, it is probable that he has the papers.

WHICH IS IT? Fifty thousand dollars is the exact sum which Mr. P. L. Cable, the Democratic candidate for Congress, in the Fourth District of Illinois, has set apart to elect himself with. He is a big bond holder, and the platform of his party is somewhat confused as to whether it means that the bonds shall be repudiated, or whether they shall be paid in currency? Mr. Cable expects to see about that little movement, and he is prepared to see it with fifty thousand dollars. The question will be, if the Democrats succeed, whether they elected Cable or fifty thousand dollars? Several organs whose noses were turned in extreme disgust at the bloated bondholders have allowed their nasal protuberances to fall a degree in the presence of Cable's nomination.

General Sheldon has a hard nut to crack when he deals with the *Picayune*. Because he said in his speech in the Sixth District that public position belonged not color but to worth and capacity, the *Picayune* muzzes it up so that a great political declaration is made to mean that colored men are to be excluded from office. Whether our antique friend understands the paragraph according to the manner he sets it forth, or whether he simply tried to make a point against a good man by giving the wrong construction to his language, it is impossible for us to say; but whatever the intention may have been, the result will hardly pay. There is not a sensible man in this or any other community who will refuse his full assent to the proposition that the title to office is, or ought to be, founded on considerations of worth and capacity. And when General Sheldon announced the sentiment in a Republican club, mainly composed of colored men, it was indorsed by a hearty assent from every person present. As to his desire to exclude black men from office, or to degrade or slight them in any way whatever, that suggestion is denied by his action in supporting colored men in their ambition not only to vote, but to fill positions of trust. He has helped to put black men in office, which rather destroys the suggestion of the *Picayune* that he is anxious to keep them out.

The Louisville Courier-Journal fully informed about the action of the Young Men's Christian Association, with reference to the gambling saloons at Saratoga? Our information is that the association made the same effort against John Morrissey's establishment that it did against the smaller shops; and met with the same success in driving the illegal practice out of his house. It will be borne in mind in this connection that the Young Men's Christian Association based its action on a positive law of the State of New York, which prohibits gambling, and not on any notion which the gentlemen held that the business was morally wrong and deserved to be put down by them. They took the law, and declared that they intended to see that it was respected. The insinuation that the Christian Association manifested either partiality or weakness, is entirely a Louisville idea, and one that Morrissey will correct if it is referred to him.

It is to be apprehended that a kind of political darkness is settling down around Montgomery, Alabama, for the *Mail* of that city is calling on the Louisville Courier-Journal for its opinion on the "great constitutional questions of the day." Yes. Let us have something on this important subject, say four or five hundred pages, just to pass away the time. God liver oil has always stood high, but then the labels on that constitutional remedy are old, and it is time to have a change. We harken to the Louisville expounder.

If Mr. Booker and Mr. Hamilton are the jurors by which the Republicans are to be tried, the party reserves its right to challenge the pair, as being incompetent by reason of interest. As both of these gentlemen have been good Republicans, and as both have been beaten by stronger men, it might be suspected that their judgment against the men with whom they have acted, and the principles which they have endorsed, would be colored by disappointment rather than by conviction. The Times, therefore, will have to summon other jurors.

ON CARONDELET STREET. As anticipated, Metropolitans were yesterday in demand, and went up in price. Taxpayers were anxious to settle with Administrator Walton, and naturally desirous to do so on the best possible terms, they went for Metropolitans with avidity. When three o'clock was reached the price subsided, and though there will be some call for them to settle market notes, due on the first and fourth, it is not likely

that the warrants will touch yesterday's figures again for quite a while. Numerous trades were made in Metropolitans during the day, and, as samples, we will quote \$1000 at 99, \$1500 at 99, and a round lot at 99 1/2. Slaughterhouse has exalted its horns. The bids of Tuesday of \$16 50 and \$16 75 were followed yesterday by a bona fide sale of fifty shares at \$17 25. If the bulls are determined to put the stock up, there seems to be no obstacle in their way, but at the same time we fail to see any advantage in raising the price of Slaughterhouse now. The stock is bound to go up, for it is the only one left of the "fancies" (among which we do not class Lottery), in which there can be any real chance for speculation; but what can be accomplished by a rise now, when the street is bare of money, it would puzzle one wiser than Solomon to say. In justice to the Slaughterhouse bulls, however, we quote the stock as strong at \$17 25.

Popular faith, one of the most incomprehensible things under the sun, seems to uphold Valley Levee. We would not disturb the amicable credulity which befriends the certificates, while we mildly suggest the fact that no *chateau Espagne* was ever reared on so slight a foundation as the remnant of confidence in Levee stock. 100 shares found a purchaser yesterday at \$2 75, and 75 brought \$3. Ship Island has a better show for the future, but it is overlooked by the most sanguine and impecunious traders.

\$2500 Old Levee warrants sold at \$5, \$3500 city seven per cents changed owners on private terms. A number of other transactions took place, the terms of which are withheld from the public, but the amount of business done upon the street, and not reported, was not sufficient to seriously disturb the equilibrium of our very sedate market.

We take pleasure in stating that the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company has followed the liberal example of sister corporations in settling its claims against the Firemen's Charitable Association, by taking city seven per cent bonds from the association at \$2 1/2, in liquidation. The claim of this insurance company was over \$5000, and by accepting the bonds at the rate at which they were taken by the association it has showed good sense and a generous appreciation of the merits of the firemen's noble charity. Other insurance companies have proffered the same terms of settlement, and between them and the city administration, the usefulness of the charity seems in a fair way of proper recognition.

There is no let up in the stringency of the money market. While it continues it is useless for capitalists to invest in bonds or mortgages. Good collateral and heavy interest can be obtained from really sound concerns, and while that is the case it is not worth while to assume risks in handling "fancies," or even sound stocks.

Gold at New York ruled yesterday as follows: At ten, 116 1/2; at half past, 116 1/2; at noon, 116 1/2; at three, 117. In New Orleans it opened at from 115 1/2 to 115 1/4, and closed a full point better. The mandamus case relative to city bonds came up yesterday in the Eighth District Court. An answer was filed by the Bank of New Orleans, and an intervention by the city. Both parties dispute the power to compel an exchange of bonds without their consent to the rate. The city of New Orleans claimed to be the real party in interest; its intervention was admitted, though objected to by plaintiffs' attorneys, and the case went over to next Wednesday.

The bank and the city will probably both take the same broad ground in argument, using the words of Lord Mansfield: "*Fidem sine consensu nullam est*;" and that a compulsory sale or exchange, as prayed for, would be entirely unilateral contract to be thought of for a moment. The delay, and the probability that both bank and city would be likely to appeal if cast, will probably have the effect to accelerate the negotiation for exchange of bonds at previous rates.

The city holds that a change of one obligation for another, bearing the same interest, is optional as to rates with itself; and the Legislature has simply fixed the minimum that it will permit. Where no market exists for cash sales, the increase of the city debt by twenty-one per cent by exchanging its form into bonds, it is contended, is as much as can be asked of the city.

Private advices from China inform us that Colonel P. B. Chenoweth, United States Consul at Canton, died at that place on the twenty-first of June, and that his infant daughter died on the thirtieth of the same month. Colonel Chenoweth entered the army as captain of the First Kansas, and was subsequently major of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, and afterward promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy and transferred to the staff of General Grant. His death at the post of duty in the East will not lessen the respect and affection which his devotion and patriotic services earned for him at home. His remains will be brought home for interment.

Sixty-two cents on the one hundred dollars of assessed value of real estate is reserved, first, for the payment of interest on the consolidated bonds of the city; and the surplus not needed for interest, is required by law to be invested in bonds at the lowest rate. Hence, the advertised proposals in another column, for the redemption of fifty thousand dollars of these bonds.

Horace Greeley, in a *Tribune* leader, Saturday morning, discusses at length the Republican nomination for Governor of New York. He says that "while willing to accept any place, either at the head or foot of the ticket," he has no intention of pressing his own claims, only insisting that the best men of the party be nominated. The statement made in some of the city papers of the arrival here of Edward Bernumdez, Esq., was a mistake. Mr. Bernumdez has left Paris, and is expected here in a few days. Joseph Wild, of New York, retires from the firm of E. C. Palmer & Co.

Getting up stairs. Chicago is about to divorce her people from the ground floor, and as this suit may be of interest in this locality it is just as well to tell our folks how she proposes to do it. The big rubber makers, Emerson & Co., are now building an elegant store which is to be seven stories high. The ascent and descent from bottom to top, and from top to bottom are to be made by a new and perfectly safe elevator which is to be kept in motion day and night. Rooms are to be fitted up on each floor for offices, and every convenience is to be added which will allow a party to reach the seventh story "without touching or hazing." It is thought that this will create a demand for the more elevated apartments, as they will be quieter and more thoroughly ventilated. Perhaps Emerson & Co. may yet invent a process by which the "fourth story back," will become the favorite office instead of the refuse. Let us wait.

B. T. WALSH, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AND BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

No. 110 Canal street. (Near St. Charles) Begs to announce his intention to be ready by the fifteenth of September with a splendid new stock of reasonable styles of

Men's Underwear, Boys' Underwear, Children's Underwear, Boys' Clothing, Both School and Dress, Children's Clothing, From Two Years Upward; And a more complete stock than ever of

WALSHE'S SHIRTS, Of all sizes and qualities, and at MODERATE PRICES, AS USUAL. A CALL REQUESTED. 110 Canal street.

WILLIAM HOGAN, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, VALISES AND BAGS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN. Also, Agent for the Empire Sewing Machine.

99 and 101 Canal Street, 99 and 101 NEW ORLEANS. 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 Canby and Bienville streets. Give me a call. Come quick while the goods are fresh and the sizes well assorted. 422 1/2

NEW ORLEANS RICE DEPOT. ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF RICE. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. Mrs. WASHINGTON'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION, DRESSMAKING AND TRIMMINGS, No. 197 Canal street, New Orleans, (Up Stairs), BETWEEN BUREAU 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 prices. Dresses, Basques, Sacks and Waists Cut and made, and a perfect fit guaranteed. 152 1/2 3/4

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 pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of the act aforesaid, I, issue this 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, on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Matigbohy, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port-au-Prince on the Island of St. Domingo; the Island of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadaloupe; Campeche, 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; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Lagayeta, 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.

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 Arrestor. 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 Joint Van 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, Newell Saws, 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, 76 Carondelet street.

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 offering at lowest market prices. ZABLE & DALTON, No. 115 Poydras street.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT. Baquettes, 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 coverings for either rotting or 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 invited.

William McCulloch, George Horter, Theobald Forstall, Lafayette Square, E. C. Palmer, New Orleans Gasworks, Henry Bessell, Penn's Cotton Press, R. McKenna, H. N. 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., 98 Camp street, New Orleans. mh20 7p]

A. Abba, Administrator, Succession of J. Duran, vs. Widow Dupree, Fourth Justice Court, parish of Orleans, No. 860. BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Honorable J. G. Bunn, Judge of the Fourth Justice Court, in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, September 3, at twelve o'clock, in front of my office, No. 5 Poydras street, A SMALL LOT OF GROCERIES, Counter, Scales, one large Nove, etc. Seized in the above stated suit. Terms—Cash on the spot in United States currency. E. G. MELLOR, Constable. mh20 9

MISCELLANEOUS. NOTICE TO COTTON BUYERS AND SHIP BROKERS. The charge for compressing cotton by the following Presses will be (50) fifty cents per bale, regardless of freight or destination. Other charges as heretofore. Alabama and Merchants' Press, Penn's Press, Crescent City Press, Fire Proof Press, Mississippi Press, Slippers' and Union and Independent Yard Presses, Louisiana Press, Pelican Press, Factors' Press, Commercial Press, Kentucky Press. New Orleans, September 1, 1870. mh 12

J. C. MURPHY & CO., 34.....POYDRAS STREET.....34 Commission Merchants AND DEALERS IN PRODUCE. POTATOES, ONIONS, OATS, APPLES, BRAN, DRIED PEACHES, SHORTS, DRIED APPLES, BARLEY, COW PEAS, RYE, BEANS.

PLANTERS WITH OR WITHOUT A GIN. COTTON GINNED FOR THE SEED. Attached to our splendid Steam Ginnery are Cotton Seed Oil Works, for the purpose of rendering cotton-seed into kerosene, and for the transportation of seed cotton to market, and gin for the seed alone.

We intend to make it the interest of planters having Gins to ship in the seed in the picking season, and to those having no Gins, we can show a net saving of at least \$8 to \$10 per bale when ginned by us. Baggings and Ties at quotation prices; yield unsurpassed anywhere. We use the Best & Co., and E. Carver & Co.'s Gins. Refer to all merchants of good standing in the city.

SEELYE & TAYLOR, 44 Carondelet street, New Orleans. Factory corner of Froth and Notre Dame streets. OIL, OIL CAKE AND HULLS for sale at lowest prices. mh 6

\$1000 PER WEEK CAN BE MADE ON the quiet, without risk, and without interfering with your other business. Address, confidentially, D. SUMNER, 704 Broadway, New York. mh 16

CROMWELL HOUSE, "EQUAL PUBLIC PRIVILEGES." DR. R. I. CROMWELL, 271.....CUSTOMHOUSE STREET.....271 Corner of Villere street, New Orleans. Board and Lodging by the Day or Week. Responsible in all respects, money, baggage, etc. left in my charge. Strangers taken to the cheapest stores. mh 17

MISCELLANEOUS. ROOFING TILE. Crozier's Patent Roofing Tile, manufactured at the corner of Levee and Upper Line streets, New Orleans, is offered to the public as the safest, coolest and cheapest roofing material that 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 & Clark, No. 21 Commercial place, and to visit the factory.

DOVER STAMPING COMPANY, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in every description of Stamped Tin Goods, Tinners' Hardware, French Tinned Iron Ware, Japaned and Enamelled Ware, for Cream Freezers, Stove Stoves, Water, Foundry Supplies, Tinners' Tools and Machines, Coal Hods, Stove Polish, Black Lead, Kivets, Etc. mh 12

TO SAVE LABOR AND INSURE LARGE CROPS. The Stern's RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE and FINE GROUND BOSS, the great Fertilizers. LOUIS STERN & BROTHERS, manufacturers, office No. 100 Canal street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Bone Black of all grades constantly on hand. mh 13

WILLIAM DAUPHIN, IMPORTER, JOBBER AND MANUFACTURER. Millinery, Fancy and Straw Goods, Artificial Flowers, Wreaths, etc., No. 150 CANAL STREET. NEW ARRIVALS WEEKLY. mh 17

WANATA. CELEBRATED GUACO BITTERS. THE WANATA GUACO BITTER IS A GOOD TONIC AND STOMACHIC, composed entirely of the vegetable substance of Guaco.

Being very agreeable to the taste, can be taken by the most delicate persons. It aids the system of all impurity and promotes health and vigor. This celebrated Bitter is a preservative against Cholera, and a cure for Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous Debility, Diarrhea, Weakness of the Lungs, and all diseases proceeding from the Liver, the Stomach or the Bowels.

This Bitter can be taken either with a little sugar and water, in Anisette, or any other spirits, or even pure. A small glass of it, taken before a meal, sharpens the appetite and facilitates digestion. For sale by W. LLADO, Agent, Druggist, corner Chartres and Dumaine. mh 6

SOUTHERN HOUSE, 134.....Common Street.....134. At the above address will be opened an First-class Beer Saloon and Restaurant. This day, Saturday, at twelve o'clock, a fine lunch will be set, and continue every day. The best of Beer, Wines and Liquors, also everything in the eating line can be found. The proprietor solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. mh 11

E. HEATH - DEALER IN UPHOLSTERERS' MATERIALS, WALL PAPER AND CURTAIN GOODS No. 98, Camp Street. Window Shades, Cornices, Fringes, Gimpes, Cords, Tassels, Fringes, Brocades, Strips, Piles, etc. to be purchased at the Southern Depot. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 31 Camp street. mh 17

WE WOULD ADVISE ALL who purchase COTTON or SUGAR to have it weighed on one of FAIRBANKS' BEAMS, to be purchased at the Southern Depot. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 31 Camp street. mh 17

ECONOMY THE ROAD TO WEALTH. HAVE YOUR OLD CLOTHES CLEANED AND THEY WILL LAST ANOTHER SEASON. BY J. J. O'LEARY, TAILOR AND SCOURER, 514.....Market Street.....514 (Near the Magazine Market.) Suits of every description made to order. mh 17

N. KIEFFER, MANUFACTURER OF MALAKOFF BITTERS, IMPORTER AND DEALER OF Wines, Liquors, Ale and Lager Beer, No. 136 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS, 1871 1/2

500.....500.....500.....500 HOME WASHERS, HOME WASHERS, SOLD WITHIN PART TWO MONTHS UNDER A FULL GUARANTEE. NOT USE RETURNED—NOT ONE COMPLAINT. SPEAKS FOR ITSELF. In Operation Daily at the Depot, No. 176 Canal Street. PRICE \$18. New Orleans Home Manufacturing Company.