

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 4, 1870.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY REPUBLICAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN May be had of the following dealers: George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice. A. Simon, No. 94 Exchange Alley. C. G. 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 Schaefer, corner of Ninth and Constance streets. J. W. Long, corner of Love and Enghien streets, Third District. E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District. W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street.

Hon. Thomas Ong, has our thanks for Cincinnati papers of latest dates.

The father of Dr. Warren Brickell died yesterday morning at his residence on Carondelet street.

The Robert E. Lee Base Ball Club give a grand picnic at Orange Grove to-day. We have received complimentary tickets.

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

The adjourned meeting of the State Temperance Convention will be held Tuesday evening, over the Bible House, No. 163 Camp street.

A notice of interest to teachers of the public schools, and to the public generally, from Superintendent Carter, will be found in another column.

A correspondent of the Albany Argus says a man lives in Brooklyn, rich and generally respected, whose profession it was to plan burglaries, although he himself never took an active part in cracking a crib.

A New Haven editor thinks the applicants for appointment on the police force of that city would facilitate decisions by organizing themselves into regiments, and thus presenting themselves for review.

The assessment of real estate and personal property within the city for the year 1870, will remain open for objection until the sixteenth instant. See advertisement of the Administrator of Assessments.

The Canal Street Ferry Landing Company are making arrangements to extend their present wharf some feet forward into the river, to be on a line with the extensions made by the City Surveyor, Mr. Bell, in removing the wharves above and below Canal street.

The offices of the Assistant Supervisors of Registration for the various wards of the city of New Orleans, will be opened to-morrow, and will remain open until the twenty-eighth of October. See advertisement.

We are reminded by C. C. Haley that he has received his usual weekly supplies of choice Sunday reading, embracing almost every publication in the United States. The Agricultural and Overseas Monthly came to hand this week. No. 153 Poydras street and 19 Commercial place.

After an interview with several members of the Board of Public Works and the Governor, the Monroe Intelligencer announces to its readers that the Mississippi levees will all be put up, including Ashton and Diamond, and that the work on bayou Bartholomew will be advertised.

The outstanding legal tender circulation, according to the books of the United States Treasurer on the first instant, was \$356,000,000. On hand in the Treasury, notes of the series of 1869, \$114,417,158, to supply the place of notes retired. Fractional currency outstanding to-day, \$40,967,784.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has recently affirmed the principle that an agent employed to sell land can not himself become the purchaser, and that the agent is held to the strictest fairness and integrity, and is bound to act in the utmost good faith, so that if he is authorized to sell land at a fixed price and sells it at a greater price, he must account to his principal for the excess.

Our readers will see by a glance at our advertising columns, that the old public favorite will re-open the Phoenix House, next to the Academy of Music, to-morrow. The house in all its parts has been completely renovated, and no one who has ever frequented the Phoenix need be told that the best of everything can be had there. The Phoenix opens simultaneously with the Academy of Music.

In another column will be found an advertisement of the Weed Sewing Machine. This article, although lately introduced to this market, seems to be attracting a large share of public attention. It is apparently a combination of the various points of excellence in the sewing machine generally, with some important improvements peculiar to itself. It seems to quilt through several thick, heavy cloths without difficulty, and can sew a piece of heavy leather, immediately followed by a thin piece of cloth without readjustment. It is worth the while of any one interested in the curiosities of machinery, to visit the "Weed" machine and see it work. It can be found at No. 197 Canal street.

We invite special attention to the notice of the New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company in another column. This company is now in successful operation, is an institution most worthy of public and private patronage. It has been attending to all the public buildings and school houses, and many private dwellings and offices of the city for nearly a year past with great satisfaction to the public. The earth closet system is one of the greatest domestic comforts and improvements of the age. Every family and office in the city should be supplied with an earth closet. This company is now prepared to furnish immediately earth closets and commodes, and attend to them promptly without any annoyance to the families. Call on W. B. Armstrong, No. 129 Camp street, and examine for yourselves.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The dispatches which we had before our readers yesterday morning in an extra, have been fully confirmed by subsequent advices. The reports were, however, so direct and circumstantial that there was little room for even the most skeptical to doubt them. A glance at our telegraphic columns this morning will satisfy the reader that the events of the past three days in the vicinity of Sedan will have an influential if not decisive effect on the result of the war. Previous to the desperate conflicts that culminated in the capitulation of McMahon's army and the surrender of the Emperor Napoleon, the hopes of France were centered in the two armies under Bazaine and McMahon. The former has been for some time completely shut up in Metz, and repeated attempts have been made by the latter to effect a junction with him. The vital necessity for this junction is shown in the dispatches from Paris from day to day, announcing that it had been effected.

McMahon's forces have been variously estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000 men. It is not probable, however, that all of this force was in the immediate vicinity of Sedan, but it is evident that the bulk of it was, as there appears to have been 80,000 troops surrendered after three days' hard fighting, during which eight battalions were fought, and the slaughter is said to have been unparalleled. One dispatch places the French forces in the battle of Thursday at 150,000 men. If we take this estimate as correct it shows that 70,000 have been killed and wounded. The contest near Sedan has resulted in the greatest disaster to France that has occurred since Waterloo. The loss in men was even more frightful and appalling at Sedan than at Waterloo.

It is not necessary to trace the causes that led to this humiliation of the French Emperor. We have to deal rather with its results, and to the effect it will have on the nations pitted against each other, as well as those not parties to the war. In New York and London the news is regarded as the forerunner of peace. In Germany, also, the opinion prevails that the war is substantially at an end. European bankers yesterday instructed their agents in New York to purchase bonds and sell gold heavily. The latter has declined more than one per cent, and will probably continue to go down. These views we consider fully justified by the events that have occurred and that may be reasonably looked for.

Prussia has in France an army of half a million of men, well armed and equipped, and commanded by very able generals. The troops are flushed with victory, and have no thoughts of defeat or disaster. There has not been a Prussian defeat reported since the war began. To contend against this force of veterans, France has merely detached bodies of fresh levies, scattered here and there, with no generals to command them. The only commanders of any note are Bazaine, shut up in Metz with 80,000 men, and Trochu, as good as shut up in Paris with 200,000 men, who are constantly employed in preserving the semblance of order in the capital. We hear that an army of 80,000 has been formed at Lyons, but that is several hundred miles from the seat of war, and cannot be made available to keep the Prussians out of Paris. Without an army, without an army, and totally without unity in the public councils, we cannot see that anything can be done by the French people but to accept such terms as King William may propose.

According to the French accounts, the cost of the war to the Prussians has been enormous, and it will be natural for them to collect the amount from the conquered enemy. Already we hear intimations of what the Prussian demand will probably be: A rectification of the French boundary, one thousand million dollars by way of indemnity, and the proclaiming of the Prussian King as Emperor of Germany. These are some of the points that are likely to be insisted upon, and we can not see how the French can prevent their being carried. That the people of France, even if they establish a republican form of government, will wish to continue the game of war so causelessly begun by Napoleon, and so bunglingly played from the first, we can not believe. They will be too grateful to the Prussians for having rid them of an oppressive tyranny to feel any lasting resentment for their defeat. Beside, their foe has been an honorable and gallant adversary, and truly brave men, as the French undoubtedly are, know well how to respect these qualities. Unless, therefore, some unforeseen complications arise within a few days, we may consider that the war is at an end, and that peace will soon be restored, bringing in its train a revival of commerce, a re-establishment of confidence, and blessings to the civilized world.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. This is a land of peace and justice, or would be if there were not so many justices of the peace. Originally created to arbitrate the small differences that daily arise in business, their jurisdiction is first limited to such cases as did not exceed ten or twenty dollars, and all appeal was denied from the judgment in such inconsiderable matters, because the State considered that to litigate for such an amount beyond a little neighborly tribunal, was to waste more time than the amount in dispute was worth. As a matter of course, the first selections were generally of good men, for it was not understood at the time that the office was to be made a paying institution. Small fees were allowed to compensate the arbitrators for their time, and it usually fell to the lot of some well known and responsible neighbor to be the justice of the peace between his fellow-citizens. So far so good.

But mark the change, and let us tell what a big fire a little spark has kindled. To-day a justice of the peace is a kind of terror in the community. His power, or rather his usurpation of power, is undefined and indefinite, reaching from the ends of criminal jurisdiction to the remoteness of civil authority. He arrests

offenders, he marries unoffending sufferers from the tender passion, he imposes fines, he sits in judgment on one hundred dollar disputes, he levies fines, he imprisons for contempt, he drinks unlimited supplies of cheap whisky, and sets his eyes upon the crowns of immortality (the printer will be particular not to spell that last word immortal) fame. He knows no law but the one that created his office, for he stops short lest he should find out what his duties are. And this is the thing which has grown out of the inoffensive office which the public created to keep peace in small ten dollar disputes.

For the sake of bringing this matter down to a personal application, which always tells with greater force than any mere general discussion, we cite the illustrious George W. Sailer, of New Orleans, and the irrepressible Eugene McCarthy, of Algiers, into court as examples. As the first is a Democrat and as the last claims to be a Republican, it will be admitted that we are fair in our efforts to strike at an evil, whatever the politics of the man may be who commits it.

These two men are alike in their disposition to swell the power and profits of their offices beyond the bounds of both law and reason. They assume jurisdiction which the Legislature never intended they should exercise, and they charge such fees as neither former custom nor law will sustain. The process of justice in their hands is crippled with expenses, and the office which was created for the cheap, speedy and peaceful settlement of differences is made the medium of costly, delayed and angry harassment. It is confidently believed, and we state it as our belief, that a correct bill of costs was never collected in either of these courts, or a majority of the other courts held by justices of the peace. In fact it is roundly stated that the fee bill adopted by the last Legislature is too low to pay, and the charges are based on constructions that have been given to the costs as regulated by the revised statutes. A provision of law is entirely ignored that offenders shall pay the cost of their own conviction, or in default, that the officer shall lose his fees. And in most of the cases prisoners are forced to pay illegal fees for bonds, sureties, attachments and releases. In fact, wherever an item of expense can be added, either in civil or criminal suits, the court which is presumed to represent justice is quite unjust enough to assume the benefit of the "doubt and take the trick."

But the most extraordinary feature of this evil is that we are unable to discover a case, where any justice of the peace who claimed to exercise criminal jurisdiction ever read enough of law to enable him to discover that the fines and penalties collected by his constables were due to the parish or municipal treasuries. Having stopped reading before they come to the provision, it never occurred to them to make inquiry as to what ought to be done with such moneys. And this is singular, too, for honest men generally adhere to the law for losers before they pocket pocket-books that are picked up in the streets. And it is safe to say, that the various public funds in the State have lost thousands of dollars by this weakness of the eyes, or this oversight of the memory, in the learned pundits who dispense justice to all hundred dollar or less litigants. It is not to be presumed that our lower bench is so stuck up that its shining lights imagine that the fines and penalties were levied for the purpose of satisfying them alone for the abrasions of the peace and good order of society.

It is time that this evil, which has been growing for years, until now it is an incubus, should be investigated and abated.

EVERY TUB, ETC. It is an imposition on the Republican party of Mississippi that the Pilot pretends to represent its sentiments. At least we shall assume it to be so. Without descending to discuss the personal merits of the scribe who assumes to give an understanding of what the Mississippi Pilot thinks about Republicanism in Louisiana, let us address a protest to its master, the party itself, against any wholesale abuse of the party in this State, until it is prepared to do so in some specific and direct allegations. It is hard enough to carry the weight of unfounded and unsettled slanders which the Democracy repeat with such incessant violence against us at home, without being called upon to defend ourselves against the parrot-like repetitions of these falsehoods by the Pilot, in Mississippi. And it is a shame that men who assume to speak for a great party should so far degrade their own journalistic facilities for knowing the truth, that they set themselves deliberately about the work of propagating slanders in general phrase, when they ought to be sufficiently well informed to know, and sufficiently candid to declare, the specific offenses which they condemn.

The New York Sun having filled its columns with malignant and abhorrent insinuations, and having retraced the same on being instructed how feebly it had been deceived, a score of smaller papers, without the circulation to warrant their being imposed upon, take up the exploded and retraced calumnies and strive to stir their weakness because it is stimulated by stolen venom. Is this the editorial fairness that Republicanism instills into an editor in Mississippi?

The Republican party in Louisiana is a matter to be judged at home. Its record is in our court, and the people of this State are to pass upon its merits. Neither New York, Massachusetts, nor Mississippi are parties to the suit. We stand upon the testimony which can be offered in the case. That party which the Pilot condemns appeals to its own tribunal, because strangers neither know the facts nor seem disposed to do more than accept an *ex parte* statement of the case. But before perfecting the appeal, let us enter a motion in the nature of a confession of judgment, that while certain Republicans were sought to be made the instruments by which great iniquities were to be perpetrated upon the people, the Democratic Legislators, who attempted this outrage, and the Democratic lobby which hoped to profit by it, found in the Governor a rock they could neither blast, sink nor remove. He is the Governor still, and neither the violence at home, nor the ignorant malice from abroad, can either move him or accomplish its own ends. And herein is to be found the secret of all this hate and calumny. Until the Governor is beaten, the plunderers must consent to take a back seat. The Pilot can judge if it is on a back seat, or is simply a fool.

BLIND LEADERS OF THE BLIND. Thirteen years ago the South was all adame fighting and scolding about Kansas, whether slavery should go there or not. She was badly beaten. New Orleans has a memory that reaches back that far probably, in the history of the country. Kansas at that time, was said to be a sedge-weed desert, and it was not counted possible that the tide of emigration could ever set that way. To-day, a territory hundreds of miles west of Kansas is studded with enterprising cities, and while we have not built a railroad even to Texas, Denver is now celebrating the completion of the second great line that links her to the commerce and travel of the world. While the Republicans have been fighting to support enterprises which promise to build up New Orleans, strange to say, the same men who, splitting their threats about carrying negroes to Kansas, are now yelling themselves hoarse in denunciation of the very roads which promise to put us on a par with the West. And the still greater wonder is that there are men of means and intelligence in the city who listen to and applaud this folly. Of all the barren eloquence that has filled the American ear, there is not a voice that has done less on a big capital of wind than the self-elected advisers of this great city, and if New Orleans could have been smuggled into Democratic pockets, she would have been missed from the map of America long ago.

SENSIBLE ADVICE. In defiance of the insinuations of the New York Tribune, and in the face of the then unretreated scandal of the New York Sun, the leading sentiment of the North understands the position of the Republican party in Louisiana, for Harper's Weekly must put itself on the same broad and comprehensive platform of progress that it has in Louisiana if it desires to succeed in the pending election. It will not do to live on the past. The rebellion is only an example of what is behind; and while we may point to it to show that the Republicans were right on that subject, it will not do to rest on what has been done, but what is to be done. The party must take measures for blessings yet to come; and the Weekly says that Republicanism in Louisiana has set Republicanism in New York an example worthy of imitation. How is that for an endorsement?

GENTLE DEW. An innocently Democratic editor assures his readers that the blessings of good government, under the apostolic reign of Hatch, Zacharie, Dick Swiveller and others, will fall upon black and white as the gentle dew descends alike on all. No doubt of it. But the whites will find that the apostles spell the word dew, and collect it in the shape of taxes, and that the people never hear of them again; and as to the blacks, however the word is speed, if they want any Democratic dew falling on their heads from Democratic hands, they take better to clubs than they say they do.

One man wants Administrator West to cut down the weeds in front of his house, and another says he ought to have buried a dead negro out of his second story room. As it happens to be the duty of the first man to cut down his own weeds, and as it is the duty of the Coroner to attend to the dead, would it not be just as well for these people to learn how to do something else besides saddling the wrong horse all the time? Suppose these intelligent correspondents were hired to black boots in a hotel, and the job had to be finished and the boots put in place before daylight, what would the hotel people think if Dives got the cowbills that belonged to Lazarus, and Lazarus got the patent leathers that fit the feet of Dives? The readers and would have to buy a sponge.

ON CARONDELET STREET. The news contained in the extras of the REPUBLICAN and Pionee yesterday morning startled Carondelet street like a simultaneous discharge from a park of artillery. The capture of the great French ruler and his principal chief, with a considerable portion of his army, and the consequent tumble in gold, without any previous warning, were incidents important and sudden enough to disturb the equilibrium of the most sedate. Among our dealers in stocks, securities and money, there is a large share of men of foreign birth, and both France and Germany are largely represented among them. The Tentonic element was sanguine in its defense of the truth of the extras' dispatches, and the Gallic financiers were equally confident that the telegrams were invented for sensational purposes. To the credit of Germans and French, let it be noticed that there were no unseemly demonstrations of feeling, although the news awakened profound emotion.

The gold market was decidedly unsettled by the European reports. Of course the precious coin went down, as it has been wont to do, during the progress of the war, upon information of Prussian successes. But there was a good deal of hesitation in accepting the verity of the telegrams, and in the midst of this uncertainty no one could feel his way. Only a small amount changed hands, and all day long the figures varied considerably in simultaneous transactions. Gold opened in New York at 115 1/2, but by ten o'clock it

had fallen to, and stood still noon at 115. Our market commenced with the rate at from 115 to 115 1/2. At three o'clock, under the influence of European dispatches confirming the news of the Emperor's capture, the New York price had gone down to 114 1/2, while our dealers talked of prices all the way from 114 to 114 1/2. There was more desire displayed to buy than to sell, and some parties left the street at the close of the day who would have been richer if they had not attempted either.

As usual, there was considerable business done, the particulars of which did not come out. It is useless to complain of reticence on the part of the brokers. They have, of course, a right to manage their business in accordance with their own sweet wills, but it is annoying to gain, after diligent search, only an indistinct idea of the real condition of the market, with reference to some securities, to lay before our readers. The want of information is more the public's loss than ours, however, and certainly the brokers have a very courteous way of refusing to disclose their operations.

We reported a sale of Lottery in yesterday's paper, on private terms. The sale was consummated Friday—100 shares at \$80. This low figure is explained by the condition of the money market. The great majority of holders would laugh at such an offer, for they look forward with confidence to the stock reaching par before the close of the year. The company is making money, and carried over a surplus after dividing \$8 per share as the last semi-annual dividend.

Taxpayers have still a little grace allowed them at the City Hall. This is a liberality on the part of the Seven Wise Men, for while it saves heavy penalties to the people, it results in a very large increase of the current income of the city. The more the real burdens of taxation are lifted from the people's shoulders, the greater their ability and willingness to pay, and after all, the citizens are the city itself. As a consequence of this extension of time for paying taxes the price of Metropolitan is sustained, and, as samples of yesterday's business, we quote lots of \$500, \$900 and \$1700 Metropolitan warrants at 98, and \$1000 at 98 1/2, \$1300 were sold Friday evening late, deliverable to-day, at 97 1/2. Eleven hundred dollars city seven per cent (fiscal agency) certificates brought 84 1/2.

Some buyers have their clerks on Canal street near the doors of the Bank of New Orleans, where they endeavor to buy the floating debt certificates. A good deal of ingenuity is manifested in the endeavor to hear the price as well as to induce unwilling sellers to part with them. Most holders decline to sell at the current price, preferring to await their chances to realize in cash or to exchange for bonds before there is danger of their being all gone. It is thought the close of the war, if it shall prove to have arrived, will give an immediate impetus to city securities including bonds.

No doubt seems now to exist that the city government will maintain the ground to which it has hitherto firmly adhered, in fact there is no probability, that they will, by any act of theirs, ever consent to the sale or exchange of any city security whatever, at a rate less than eighty-two and a half. Most citizens and business men sustain and sympathize with them in this, however widely varying with them on politics and other matters of opinion. The Legislature gave them permission, not instructions to issue bonds. The right to issue or not issue of course includes the right to not issue at an unsatisfactory price.

The Legislature only forbids the rate to be less than 75, and requires the negotiation to be through and by the bank. This was in accordance with old time precedent, made necessary by the corruption in previous Councils. But the bonds are owned by the city of New Orleans, represented by the Administrators, and it does not consent to their sale at 75; without such consent the negotiation would be void, or else it does not take two to make a bargain. Bonds issued without consent would not be valid or binding, and could be repudiated if issued without the city's authority. Besides, the exchange of one city debt for another at an advance of 33 1/2 per cent would be scandalous and unnecessary. Floating debt holders have their rights, but are not entitled to such a sacrifice of city assets as this. Much of the floating debt, perhaps two millions, represents a grand speculation, and is certainly not entitled to have itself increased to near three millions for the sake of effecting immediate payment at an unfavorable time. City notes and registered bills, bought on speculation at sixty cents on the dollar, are pretty well replaced by bank certificates bearing interest from issue, on which the city will pay all accrued interest at first December. At any rate disinterested business men and holders of other forms of city debt will not approve of forcing the city to augment, by one-third, a particular form of debt, most of which can certainly not boast a greater merit or validity than the claims held by other creditors. To give it so wide a margin would be in detriment of taxpayers and the other debt holders.

Thirty-five shares of Slaughterhouse were disposed of at \$17 3/4. From present indications we are inclined to regard this sale as made at a rate not in the least above the current value of the stock. No other sale was reported, but the general feeling indicates a rising market.

Forty shares of Bank of New Orleans were sold at \$40. For \$1027 New State warrants \$75 was offered and refused. The money market continues to be in a condition of strangulation. All sorts of extravagant prices are paid for loans, upon and without collaterals. The banks can not answer the calls made upon them, and those who necessities force them to pay the street for favors have to pay at terrific dear rates for them. This sort of thing can not last long, but while it does money is worth all that a purchaser can pay for it. It is sport for the boys, but death to the frogs.

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

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

I invite my friends in the country to send me their orders for Dry Goods.

S. G. KREEGER, 585 & 587 Magazine Street—585 & 587 412p

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS, Room No. 15, City Hall, September 4, 1870. The assessment of real estate and personal property within the city for the year 1870, will remain open for correction in the office of the Department of Assessments, Room No. 15, City Hall, until the sixteenth instant.

All complaints must be made before that date, as the rolls will then be mailed and handed to the Administrator of Public Accounts. Owners of real estate who have made a return of the description and value of their property in the notice left by the Assessors, are especially requested to call, as the assessment made by the Assessors will in all cases be final, unless complaint is made and re-examination and reductions ordered by the Administrator of Assessments.

H. BONZANO, Administrator of Assessments. A CARD. NEW ORLEANS, August 17, 1870.

Mr. John Davidson, President Mutual Aid and Beneficial Life Insurance Association of Louisiana.

DEAR SIR—You have my thanks for the amount of twenty-eight hundred and forty-six dollars, this day paid by the Mutual Aid and Beneficial Life Insurance Association of Louisiana, 120 Carondelet street, on surrender of policy No. 209, issued on the life of my deceased husband, JOHN BRENNAN, who died in this city June 11, 1870.

Very Respectfully, ALICIA BRENNAN, Bienville street, between Broad and White, #4112p

A CARD. NEW ORLEANS, August 16, 1870.

John Davidson, Esq., President Mutual Aid and Beneficial Life Insurance Association of Louisiana.

DEAR SIR—To the members of Mutual Aid and Beneficial Life Insurance Association of Louisiana my thanks are due for the sum of twenty-eight hundred and forty-six (\$2846) dollars, this day paid me on policy No. 81, upon the life of my deceased husband, FRANK LEIS, who died in this city June 10, 1870.

Very Respectfully, MARGARET LEIS, #4112p No. 48 Equilant street.

A CARD. NEW ORLEANS, August 26, 1870.

John Davidson, Esq., President Mutual Aid and Beneficial Life Insurance Association of Louisiana.

DEAR SIR—in behalf of my sisters and for myself, children of ROBERT WYNNE, deceased, I thank you for payment of twenty-eight hundred and forty-six (\$2846) dollars, this day received from the Mutual Aid and Beneficial Life Insurance Association of Louisiana, 120 Carondelet street, being amount due on Policy No. 1208.

Very Respectfully, HENRY W. WYNNE, #412p 21 Louis 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 Dumaine and Bienville streets. Give me a call. Come quick while the goods are fresh and the sizes well assorted. #222p

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

ZABLE & DALTON, #216 1/2 212p No. 115 Poydras 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 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.

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 Horner, Theobald Forstahl, Lafayette Square, E. C. Palmer, New Orleans Gasworks, Henry Bussell, Penn's Cotton Press, M. C. Seward, E. W. Burbank, John W. Madden.

J. B. KNIGHT, 76.....Carondelet street.....76 Sells all kinds of MACHINERY.

General Southern Agent for Watertown Steam Engine Company, Builders of

Reeplier 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 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.

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William McCulloch, George Horner, Theobald Forstahl, Lafayette Square, E. C. Palmer, New Orleans Gasworks, Henry Bussell, Penn's Cotton Press, M. C. 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.