

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 23, 1876.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY 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. Hollé, No. 61 Exchange Place. James Ennis, Poinchartrain 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 English streets, Third District. E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District. W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street.

The census takers credit Brooklyn with a population of 466,997, making it the third city in the United States.

Out of one hundred and thirty French officers, who are confined at Koenigsburg, seventeen can not write their names.

Some idea of the scarcity of carriages in Eastern Asia may be formed from the statement that there is but one Cochon China.

The twenty-second anniversary of the Louisiana Benevolent Association takes place to-day. They will be out at ten o'clock.

The Pavilion, a small house now in disuse, on the sugar landing, sold to-day, by auction, for ninety dollars—proceeds to go to the orphans.

The Republicans of Natchitoches have nominated E. Hunt and R. T. Raby as their candidates for Representatives in the General Assembly.

Hon. H. M. Mitchell has been nominated by the Republicans for State Senator of the district embracing Natchitoches, De Soto and Sabine parishes.

It is said that the Jews of New York are opening schools on Sunday to keep their children out of evil associations, and from being demoralized by a day of hitherto to their purposeless leisure.

Captain Eyer, of the steamer Bombay, evades the verdict of suspension from command by shipping nominally as first mate, though in reality he commands the steamer, the same as before the trial.

The Terribonno Patriot appears this week in full size and with the usual amount of excellent reading. As the paper is conducted with ability, it can not fail to be a success in influence and in profit.

Tonic Conclave No. 11, S. W. M., will give a grand picnic and soiree dance at the Fair Grounds, on Sunday next, for the benefit of their relief fund. Complimentary tickets have been received from M. J. Fona.

Dr. Allen, dentist, No. 12 Dryades street, will attend personally to all who may require his services or advice. The rubber plate hereafter made will be from a new compound, free from poisonous ingredients. See advertisement.

The Democratic papers have been claiming "Democratic gains" at the late election in Maine. The full vote has now been reported, showing that the Republican majority is just three hundred and ten greater than it was last year.

Wyoming Territory, which went Democratic in 1869, has gone Republican in 1876. Most of the women cast their first votes for the Republican ticket, and thus our victory is due to female suffrage. As fast as liberty spreads Republicanism goes with it.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction to-morrow, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, for city taxes, improved real estate, situate in the First, Second and Third Districts of this city. See advertisement.

A Republican who had to pay five dollars clerk's fees in one of the District Courts of this city, for his naturalization papers, suggests that the State or Parish Committee should provide a fund to defray similar expenses, which fall heavily on workmen in these hard times.

The Orleans Dramatic Relief Association will present as their performance next Wednesday evening, at the Varieties Theatre, "Ray Blue" and "A Regular Fix."

We acknowledge the courtesy of complimentary tickets from the secretary, Mr. E. M. Stella.

The largest transfer ever made at the Treasury Department of bonds belonging to a single individual, was to George Howland and others, trustees of Sylvia Howland, of New Bedford, Massachusetts. The amount was \$700,000. The next largest sum is \$550,000, in registered bonds, belonging to a Parisian gentleman.

The Democrats in Illinois nominated a man named Anderson for Congress, and then attempted to palm him off on the people for General Anderson, of Fort Sumter, fame. A very slight investigation into the game showed that there were five acres in the deck, and now the Republicans propose to sweep down the stakes.

Three ships, built and owned by one party at Thomaston, Maine, in the same yard and of the same size and model, recently arrived on the same day at San Francisco. So much for coincidence. And now for differences. One made the voyage in one hundred and twenty-three days, one in one hundred and thirty-three days, and one in one hundred and thirty-four days. The ships sighted each other as they entered the Golden Gate.

We publish elsewhere the notice to the members of class A, Economy Mutual Aid Association, of the death of R. H. Wetmore, which occurred on the ninth instant. The company has promptly and cheerfully paid the widow not only the amount of money due, but in addition, have returned to her the ten dollar entrance fee paid by her husband, thus reducing the cost of his insurance to absolutely nothing. This feature of paying back the entrance fee at death, is peculiar to the Economy, and we think it should commend the company to all who desire a cheap mode of insurance. For all particulars apply at their new office, 110 Gravier street.

THE ELECTION.

We publish officially this morning the Governor's proclamation giving notice of the general election to be held on Monday, the seventh of next November. The various offices to be filled are separately set forth and the limits of Congressional, Senatorial and Representative districts given for the guidance of electors and commissioners.

In addition to the election of officers, the people will be called upon to vote for the adoption or rejection of four amendments to the constitution proposed by the last Legislature. The amendments are also published officially in this morning's REPUBLICAN.

At the same time and places fixed for the general election, the vacancies in the various local offices—parochial and municipal—will be filled.

This election will take place six weeks from to-morrow, and will be concluded in one day. No person can vote unless he shall first have been duly registered according to law. The Commissioners of Election are in no sense judges of the legal qualifications of voters, further than to examine their registration papers, and satisfy themselves of the identity of the applicant. They shall also take such precautions as will prevent any person from voting more than once.

The registration is generally proceeding quietly, and we hear of but few complaints. It is probable that no just cause of dissatisfaction has been given by any of the registrars. In Rapides, however, we hear that some of the roughs of that region have been acting in the scandalous manner, characteristic rather of outlaws and banditti than of enlightened citizens. The books and records were captured and destroyed, and the building damaged. Fortunately it is not too late to repair the evil, by asking those who have been registered to call again.

We hope for the credit of the State that no attempt will be made at the coming election to repeat the disgraceful outrages of 1868. We say attempt, because we are satisfied that success will be rendered impossible by the precautions that will be taken throughout the State to suppress disturbances. Besides, the result is anything but satisfactory to even the disorderly element. We were left without any Representatives in Congress during a portion of the session, and in two districts, the First and Fifth, the question was referred back to the people for settlement. With the exception of General Sheldon, from the Second District, we were practically without any Representatives in the House from Louisiana, until near the close of the session, and came near losing our sugar tariff in consequence. Fortunately, General Sheldon was barely able to save that for us, for which every planter in this State should be forever grateful to him. It is conceded that a full delegation of Democratic members from this State could not have accomplished this gratifying result. But as the people are becoming too sensible to stand longer in their own light, we expect they will, hereafter, pay more regard to the fitness of their candidates for office. It is necessary to select men not only for their intelligence, activity, honesty and learning, but for their political qualifications as well. The member of Congress, or of the General Assembly, who always finds himself voting with a hopeless minority upon nearly every question proposed is of very little account to his constituents. If he dogmatically opposes every measure proposed by the majority, and endeavors by every means in his power to mar the harmony of the policy of the dominant party, he is soon regarded as a perfect cipher, whose opinion is a matter of indifference. We had many such characters in the last Congress, and more in proportion in our own General Assembly. An old bark-woods Democrat, from an outlying swampy region, whose only guide for voting is some prominent Republican member, and always careful to be opposed to him, who never voted with the majority during the session, except, possibly, on a question of adjournment occasionally, is of no possible use to himself, his constituents or the State. We hope there will be but few such members sent here next winter. They will not be likely to change the policy of the Republican party by their dogged obstinacy, or find many timid members to scare by calling for the years and nays on every little squabble.

And there should be a due regard to fitness in the selection of local officials. It is not every man that wants public position who is fit for it, any more than a good, honest, ignorant blacksmith will necessarily make a good Judge of the Supreme Court, or a talented minister of the Gospel or lawyer, a good constable or policeman.

QUARANTINING US TO DEATH. New Orleans is angry because Galveston quarantined old Morgan's round-bottomed tubs for the reason that it was supposed they might import yellow fever free of charge into that sea-girt island. This seems to be folly from our stand-point, and so it may be considered aesthetically; but when we come to look at the trick from an elevation disconnected with billions of denagements, as Galveston looks at it, probably our grin of disgust will lengthen into a face of dismay at the fact that New Orleans has been very cheaply sold again. When Galveston quarantines our ships, she simply stops our customers at her own doors. She would consider herself blessed if there could be a perpetual quarantine which would force our buyers to stop in Galveston. And for years she has been cutting us out of the Texas trade by this little game of philanthropy, until it is now a question whether she considers us of sufficient importance to demand more than about one-fourth of her ammunition. Several of her batteries are apparently changing their fire, and while she holds the old Morgan gun on us, her heaviest calibre is pointed at St. Louis. We are only small game now, and a single smooth bore settles us; but St. Louis is

vezing Galveston, and the spunky little city is making a very creditable fight over the vexation. St. Louis proposes to put herself in railroad connection with Galveston and Houston, in the center of Texas, and with Marshall in the north-eastern section of the State. All this trade once belonged to us, but it has been captured by more enterprising people; and now two towns that once depended on New Orleans are quarreling about the division of her raiment.

Galveston quarantines us out of her market, and thus frightens her people from coming here by the apprehension that they may never get back again, which is a shrewd little maneuver, and then she converts these quarantined customers into purchasers in her own market. With the money made in this way she cultivates a railroad fever in the direction of Kansas and San Antonio, and enlarges her eastern and European shipments. Having thus secured the buyers and the goods they want, a happy little increase of her annual resources is the result.

All this is plain to everybody but the Morgan steamship interest. The Democrats may not understand it, for they are a hard-headed set and dislike to sport fun, which is the sportive spirit in which they look at the imprisonment of about three hundred Texans in this city by the Galveston quarantine. To us it is only a vindication of the policy which led the last Legislature to assist the Chattanooga company in building a railroad which will allow strangers from Texas to come and go without consulting either the Morgan monopoly or the quarantine at Galveston.

THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

The feminine world is in a flutter to know where the fashions are to come from now, since the Empress Eugenie no longer rules the world of female finks. Berlin is disposed to accept the job of instructing us how to cut our dresses and trim our fore-dresses. But the German taste is too severe to suit the butterfly race, and we fear that Prussia will fail to conquer the millinery business. London has some idea of entering the field of fashion plates, but the Queen is too slow and full of woe to lend her assistance to give the preference to Belgravia; while New York is asserting her pre-eminence in the art of mantua-making. This is not a serious question, ladies. We are bound to inherit the sceptre which has fallen from the hands of Eugenie. Whether for good or ill, it is inevitable that fashion must be ruled for the next half century from the United States. Prussia and France will be too deeply clad in mourning to make much of a display for the next two years. England is constitutionally slow. New York is glad, fast and rich. She can show the handsomest women in the world, because she numbers the beauties of every State around her festive boards. She has more cash than she knows what to do with. Money is made easier and spent freer there than it is at any other civilized capital. She adores fashion, and loves to lead. Ambition is her royal failing. Paris never could eclipse her for more than two weeks, and then she would go in and win the prize, no matter whether it was in cutting the dress short at both top and bottom, or whether it was in piling pyramids on the back of the head or the back of the hips. Her diamonds are even now quite as dazzling as those in the diadems of Europe; and if the Koob-Noor was for sale, it would be mounted in New York in a month. She can gallop, and can-can it with the liveliest tetotums of Cadiz, and her spiritual condition is above that of Athens. Wit and agility abound within her borders. The Bois de Boulogne never saw the lines handled as a Broadway belle can hold them. In fact, New York has held somewhat of the royal sceptre over the subjects of fashion, and she now proposes to seize the entire dominion. As she has the dash of the French, the stubbornness of the Prussian, and the solidity of the English, we do not see but that her chances are good to win the fight. We shall then be her private councillor, and it will fall to our lot occasionally to set a wiggle or two in motion to capture the baggage train of the female world.

TAKING A SWEAR.

It is a source of sweet consolation to us that the Democrats have published in the newspapers of their faith all the little items that are necessary to be observed in obtaining certificates of registration. No man need be caught trifling if he can read, for the prescription offered by the committee is very specific as to just what he will have to swear to. He will have to take three doses in regular order, and these three will certainly make him a competent voter. He must know where he was born. He must know when he was born. He must know where he was naturalized. He must know when he was naturalized. He must know somebody that knows this and is known as a citizen of his ward. And these little scraps of information must be sworn to and these little affidavits must be deposited with the registrar. And any little mistake about a fact material to the issue will be perjury, and perjury is a penal offense. So it will be seen that in going to the polls a man may make a mistake and lock himself up in the Penitentiary. We are thus particular in spreading this bill of fare before the people, not only because the Democrats desire it, but because there will be sundry stupid people placed about the registration, who will just have sense enough to arrest a man who is fool enough to swear to any of the material issues set forth above without being certain about their existence. It is a pity that men will remember more about their neighbors than is convenient; but as it is a failing of human nature we must put up with it. So Democrats will take heed how they remember.

TRADE AND POLITICS.

A body of Southern merchants have visited Cincinnati and Louisville in the interests of business, and were received and treated with the utmost hospitality. As they were on the point of departing

for their homes, St. Louis opened her doors and gave them an invitation to inspect her merits and partake of her cheer. And she says, through one of her organs, that these men represent a trade that is the best in the United States, for it makes round bills and pays cash. New Orleans has never done any such act of liberality, not even to her own people, although she has had splendid opportunities to be wise in her liberality. If the way to a man's good offices is through his stomach, St. Louis and the rival cities of the West are fully posted how to pave an easy access to the favor of our merchants. And while St. Louis is Republican in its politics, and many of her most liberal merchants are Republicans, they have too much sense to drive trade from their doors by treating a gentleman with different sentiments with cool or insolent remarks about his honesty or his opinions. They allow free thought and free speech, and while they take the trade of a political opponent, they do not say, after he has left the store, that he is a fool or a knave. And until New Orleans learns how to cultivate a higher mercantile idea than she is controlled by at present, she will never be reported as having extended polite receptions to traders, nor will she offer the market to invite traders to make their investments in her midst. And even Southern people are tired of this monotonous exclusion of Republicans from participation in the life and activity of the town, and they are carrying their round orders and cash payments to places that are truly Republican.

STEAMBOATS.

A writer in the St. Louis Democrat insists that the great want of the Mississippi valley for cheap transportation can not be satisfied until iron boats have displaced the costly wooden structures that now float on the bosom of the great father of waters. This is all right, and the matter will adjust itself in a few years. The wooden boats are built so expensively because they are used to transport passengers. The Great Republic is not invested with fifty thousand dollars worth of gingerbread work in order to attract freight, but to compel passenger custom. In two years or so we shall probably connect with St. Louis by railroad, and then the Great Republic will fail to find a list of passengers, and she will pass into a freight boat, and then rot and be forgotten. Freight, however, will continue to move and to increase in bulk, and as it will ask nothing but security from snags, explosions and low water, then we shall see the age of iron inaugurated, and boats will be built without the immense top hamper which now costs so much to put up, and so much more to keep in repair. Boats with power and carrying capacity will smoke along the great Mississippi, and it will not be a matter of looks, but of speed and safety, which shall make the most money. An iron boat with heavy guards and comfortable little cabin will fill the place of the Lee and Natchez, and strings of barges will appear where we once saw the broad bow and the trading boat. Freight will be fixed at such a figure as to insure the shipment of corn from St. Paul to New York via the Mississippi river; and where the grain is now handled in sacks it will then be picked up and stored away for the cargo. The first step is our direct railroad to St. Louis on the west bank of the river, and all things else will follow after.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

It appears from the proceedings of the Republican Parish Convention, that Mr. W. R. Fish received twelve votes on the first ballot for Civil Sheriff. This use of Mr. Fish's name was entirely without his authority or knowledge. He was in no sense of the word a candidate for the office.

The discussion of the question how the teachers will get their pay for September, has elicited a careful analysis of the law and of the manner of its passage. Section thirty-five requires that the school funds shall be apportioned among the several ward, district, city or town school boards of the State, according to the number of children of suitable age within the cities, towns, or ward districts for which the respective boards have been appointed. This clearly indicates that the city or its school board is entitled or might lawfully have the fund for this parish apportioned to it. A careful reading suggests the idea that the city school board is intended to have it in the city, and the ward boards in the country, where schools are too far apart to be under a uniform direct control. There would be nothing improper, therefore, in assigning the apportionment to the city board instead of the ward boards, especially as the former has schools and the latter have established none. The former has debts to meet and is incurring expenses and the latter have none.

The Legislature, at its extra session, abolished the wards and extinguished all ward lines. The new charter abolishes expressly all previous ones, and the wards, as such, have no existence. The twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth wards, are merely created for street purposes, under General West's ordinance, which can have no effect outside of his department. It might be proper for the city school board to create wards for school purposes, in which case it would be more appropriate to make them nearer square in form, instead of sliced like a watermelon, across the city from river to lake, or swamp. The former shape would encompass each of the large and commodious school-houses with an eligible school district or ward. In no other way can the ward system work to advantage, for the schoolhouses are not located or adapted to the formerly existing wards.

The Legislature seems to have contemplated this change, as article sixty-one of the school act, which gives the control and direction of "all public schools within the city" to the city board, was offered as an amendment in the Senate to the act which had some weeks previously passed the House. This amendment, which was

not offered till the charter abolishing the previous ones which created the ward distinctions was about becoming a law, was sent to the House and concurred in. It amends and overrides, as was probably intended, all previous or inconsistent sections about wards, for these are to be construed and modified according to the context. Should wards for school purposes be created by the city school board, the ward boards will have such functions only as the law particularly defines, according to the principle *expressio unius, exclusio alterius*. These will be to hold school meetings, levy taxes when necessary, and, according to article 62 of the law, act as "subordinate" boards for "local" purposes.

A singularly peaceful and benign influence spread itself over the countenance of Commercial alley yesterday while a five-foot member of the Radical Republican Christian Bolting Association of Jefferson parish was engaged in exchanging notes and documents with a six-foot member of the Democratic Finance Committee. Our regard for true piety restrained us from inquiring which end of the charity box got the penny, but we shall probably find out before November.

And yet another cause of mortification has befallen the Democracy in the nomination of Mr. C. S. Sauvinet to succeed Mr. Maxwell in the office of Civil Sheriff of the parish of Orleans. As Mr. Maxwell is one of the "best friends," it is no doubt a source of profound satisfaction to him that he will have to turn over his fees and perquisites to a gentleman of so much ability and integrity as the in-coming Sauvinet. Things is workin'.

ON CARONDELLET STREET.

Saturday was very quiet. As usual there was a little business in the ordinary run of securities, but nothing to indicate any new movement or interest. City securities continue to gradually improve, if we may judge from the few sales reported and the unwillingness of holders to realize at the prices now offered. \$1000 new seven per cent bonds brought 73, and another parcel of \$1000 sold at 73. \$10,000 of the same sold at private terms. \$4000 seven per cent fiscal agency certificates, dated in August, sold at 86; \$1000, July dates, at 87; \$1184, July 16, and \$2000, dates not reported, brought 87. \$500 Metropolitan warrants sold for 95, and two lots of \$1000 and one of \$1500, at 96.

At the Board, 35 cents was asked for Ship Island, against 27 1/2 cents bid; but we can get something nearer the market rate for the stock by noticing a sale of 1100 shares at 30 cents. Eight shares Barbairn Gas (new stock) brought \$92.50, equal to \$7.40 for one share of the old issue. At the Board, \$100 was the asking price, but no one offered more than the above rate. The public regards this stock with considerable favor, as it is evidently issued with something like a practical basis. The company produces a gas that gains upon the popular favor—which is a good deal more than we can say of several corporations that have excited attention upon Carondelet street.

Sugar Shed continues to gently subside. 25 shares sold yesterday at \$25. Twenty-six dollars was demanded at the Board, without a response. 112 shares Jackson Railroad sold at \$6 1/2, but at the board no one was disposed to give more than \$6. One first mortgage Jackson Railroad bond (\$1000) sold for \$835.

What the Brokers' Board did and did not do last evening is shown by the following list:

Table with columns: ASKED, BID, and various financial instruments like New Orleans Gas Company, Levee Steam Cotton Press, Crescent City Slaughterhouse, etc.

The largest city in New Hampshire is Manchester, with a population of 23,500; the next in rank being Concord, with 12,341; then Nashua, with 10,541; Portsmouth, with 9211; and Dover, with 9012. The correct population of the whole State is 317,663, and the loss in ten years 8470.

DIED.

WOOD—On Saturday morning, the twenty-fourth instant, GEORGE, infant son of George and the late Mrs. Wood.

THE NEW REVISED STATUTES OF 1869 AND 1870

Is now ready and for sale at 60 Camp street. WILLIAM BARRETT.

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, September 23, 1876. The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of Quarter of Combination ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery, class 2nd, drawn September 2, 1876, with numbers 12, 41, 74. Said ticket being entitled to the sum of four thousand dollars, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company. Said ticket having cost me twenty-five cents.

WILLIAM J. HEFFNER, Corner Annunciation and Poeytrave streets. #25 1/2

CARD OF THANKS.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, September 19, 1876. Officers and Members of the Eleventh Ward Radical Republican Club, corner Ninth and Water streets: Gentlemen—We, the members of the Second German Mission Sabbath School, and congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, tender you the thanks unanimously voted for your kindness and generosity in allowing us the use of your hall, Sunday morning, free of charge. We trust that kind Providence may continue to prosper the party you represent as abundantly as in time past. We are assured that we are with you. Very respectfully, J. L. J. BARTH, In behalf of the School and Congregation. #25 1/2

TO STEAMBOAT BARBERS AND OTHERS, AND STEAMBOAT PORTERS.

OFFICE OF MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION, Company of the South and West, New Orleans, September 24, 1876.

The undersigned will receive proposals directed to the care of JAMES MACK, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio, until the FIFTEENTH OF NOVEMBER, next, at twelve o'clock M., for bids for the sale of the TWO BATH ROOMS, and the TWO BARBER SHOPS and BAGGAGE-ROOM, during the life time of the Steamboat now building on Captain D. De Haven's plans, by James Mack, Esq., at his ship-yard, near Cincinnati, Ohio.

The fixtures and fitting-up of the Bath-rooms, Barber Shops and Baggage-rooms are to be at the expense of the bidder. The awards will be made to the highest bidder, on the following terms and conditions, to wit: One-fourth (1/4) of the amount bid is to be paid into the hands of James Mack, Esq., within ten (10) days after the award is made, one-fourth (1/4) at the time of the launch of the boat, and the balance one-half in notes, satisfactorily indorsed, at three (3) and six (6) months from the date of the day on which the boat starts on her first regular trip. On the first and second payments made to James Mack, Esq., he will allow interest, at the rate of eight (8) per cent per annum, from the date of the payment until the date of the day on which the boat starts on her first regular trip, and will bind himself for the prompt return of the money so paid, in the event of any failure on the part of the builders, or the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company, of the South and West.

TO STEAMBOAT BARBERS, LIQUOR DEALERS, AND RESTAURATEURS.

OFFICE OF MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION, Company of the South and West, New Orleans, September 24, 1876.

The undersigned will receive proposals, directed to the care of JAMES MACK, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio, until the FIFTEENTH OF NOVEMBER, next, at twelve o'clock M., for bids for the sale of the TWO BARS and the RESTAURANT privileges during the lifetime of the steamboat now building on Captain D. De Haven's plans by James Mack, Esq., at his ship yard, near Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Meals on this boat must be furnished when ever required, on the European style, by the Restaurateur, and the wines, liquors and cigars to be furnished by the proprietor of the bars. The fixtures and fitting up of the bars are to be at the expense of the bidders, who will have, also the privilege of selling at the bar on the lower deck any species of merchandise and groceries.

The kitchen, pantry and storeroom are to be fitted up at the expense of the bidder of the restaurant privileges. The awards will be made to the highest bidder on the following terms and conditions, to wit: One-fourth (1/4) of the amount bid is to be paid into the hands of James Mack, Esq., within ten (10) days after the award is made, one-fourth (1/4) at the time of the launch of the boat, and the balance one-half in notes, satisfactorily indorsed at three (3) and six (6) months from the date of the day on which the boat starts on her first regular trip.

On the first and second payments made to James Mack, Esq., he will allow interest at the rate of eight (8) per cent per annum from date of payment until the date of the day on which the boat starts on her first regular trip, and will bind himself for the prompt return of the money so paid in the event of any failure on the part of the builders or the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West.

REMOVAL. JOSEPH H. WILSON

Has removed his STOCK OF DRY GOODS From No. 167 to No. 163 Canal Street, Where he will be happy to exhibit his large and carefully selected stock of NEW GOODS to his customers and the Ladies generally. #22 1/2

DOCTOR BERTHELOT

Has returned to the city, and resumed the practice of his Profession. He can be found at his office, No. 161 Canal Street, at his usual hours. #21 1/2 2p

CARBOLIC ACID.

One gallon of Carbolic Acid, judiciously applied, will thoroughly disinfect any ordinary premises for an entire season. What Professor Stillman says of it: "Carbolic Acid, mingled with the most offensive sewerage and cesspool matter, instantly arrests putrefaction, and changes and destroys the nauseating odors of decaying animal and vegetable matters."

Let every household procure it. They will find it the best investment they can make, particularly at the present time. For sale by all druggists. Manufactured by PAGE & CO., No. 56 Camp street. #18

STANDARD FIRE AND WATER PROOF ROOFING.

SOUTHERN PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING COMPANY, Office—26 Magazine Street, New Orleans. This Roofing is adapted to every style of House Roofs, as well as Steamboat Roofs, Verandas, Awnings, etc. Costs less than that of any other standard roofing. Plastic Slate is likewise a most excellent covering for metal roofs of all kinds; it preserves the metal, dispenses with painting, and checks the contraction and expansion. Plastic Slate is Irish and American Felt for sale in quantities to suit. For full particulars send for circular. #2 1/2 6m

BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

BEST PROTECTION FROM FIRE. WON A GREAT VICTORY AT THE LATE TRIAL Fire on Canal street. AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM, A BEAUTIFUL SILVER MEDAL At the Texas State Fair Over Two Competitors. DAVID E. BRADLEY, General Southern Agent, No. 26 Carondelet street, New Orleans. Send for Circulars and apply for agencies.

L. A. GUILLOTTE, Agent for New Orleans, No. 23 Carondelet street. Machines always on hand for sale. #37 1/2 6m

J. B. KNIGHT, 78.....Carondelet street.....78

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, Steamships and Furnaces, Mounted on Wheels, with Spark Arrestor.

STATIONARY ENGINES Of all sizes, With Fly, 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 Joints Turbine Water Wheel, Shafting, Hoangars, Fallies, 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. 78 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 Power, Boiling Sheds, Broom Corn Thrashers, To run by hand or power.

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GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS AT GREAT BARGAINS.

Just received—300 Double-Barrel GUNS, at \$7, \$10, \$15, \$20, 200 RIFLES, at \$15, \$20, 100 REVOLVERS, at \$10 each. Also—At Reduced Prices—HARDWARE and CUTLERY. S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO., No. 81 Thibodaux street. Between Poydras and Lafourcade.

NEW ORLEANS RICE DEPOT.

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ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF RICE. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 23, 1876. WHEREAS, an act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1868, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation