New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 17, 1871.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

HAS THE

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY REPUBLICAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

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E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson Market, Sixth District.

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We were glad to learn, upon inquiry at the Governor's house last night, that he appeared to be much easier, and his physicians are quite confident that the worst of his severe sufferings are over. We sincerely hope to hear of his convalescence at once.

The Southern Express favors us with the latest New York papers.

Five hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred trains leave London in the course of one year.

We have received, under the frank of Hon. J. W. Platt, M. C., the speech of General Butler on the Ku-Klux bill, delivered on the fourth of April.

Cambridge, Massachusetts, meditates the formation of a society for the removal of orange peel, lemon peel, and other dangerous rubbish from the sidewalks.

The regular weekly prayer meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held this evening at half-past seven o'clock, at No. 82 Camp street. See special notice.

One real estate agent at Newport has rented one hundred and two furnished cottages for the season, leaving only some twenty more to let. So great a demand for cottages was never known as this season.

Massachusetts is elated by the announcement that only 10,000 feet remain to be bored in the Hoosac Tunnel. The prospect of completing the work by the commencement of the next century is considered good.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 79° at New Orleans, 78° at Augusta, 85° at Charleston, 82° at Savannah, 67° at Cincinnati, 80° at Louisville, 79° at St. Louis, 80° at Nashville, 84° at Key West, and 86° at Havana.

Williams College has organized a boat club, for which the lightest six-oared boat in the world has just been built. It is of papier mache, nineteen inches wide, forty-nine feet long, and weighs one hundred and twenty pounds.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent at the New Orleans Customhouse until the thirtieth instant for the erection of a boarding station at the Rigolets, with look-out and boat house, and gangway leading to the same.

The grasshopper having become something too much of a burden in Utah, the ingenious Mormons have contrived a machine to make it hot for him. It is drawn by two horses, cuts a swath through the hoppers a rod wide, and makes hash of all that lie in its way.

The chairman of the reception committee requests the gentlemen of that committee to meet at No. 10 St. Peter street, opposite Jackson Square, at 2½ P. M. Sunday, in connection with the papal demonstration, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the pontificate of Pius IX.

A North Carolina paper tells a thrilling story of an attack on a fishing party by a bald eagle. The bird, he says, flew in great rage at one of the party, burying its talons in his arms. The party, after a short contest, broke his wing with their fishing poles and captured him.

The question of the water supply of London is again to come before Parliament, and the various companies which now have a monopoly in their hands will have to show that the quality of the water supplied is the best that can be had, and its amount equal to the exigencies of the public.

The New York *Citizen*, not given to bad words, declares the great Southern leader, Jeff Davis, to be a "murderer more foul than Cole, more cruel than Miss Harris, meaner than McFarland, more cowardly than Foster, more deceitful than Mrs. Fair, he is murdering the Democratic party."

The Jackson railroad trains are all on time, and passengers should buy their tickets and secure berths in the Pullman palace cars. There are no delays, connections are certain, and time is saved by taking this advice and the Jackson route. The trip across the lake to Manchac is delightful, and the trains beyond run rapidly.

A disgusted amateur fruit raiser says: "I have no more admiration to waste on the father of George Washington for forgiving the destruction of his cherry tree. A cherry tree is only a curculio nursery, and the day my young George Washington is six years old I'll give him a hatchet, and tell him to down with every cherry tree on the place."

A church in Little Rock, Arkansas, had to employ another preacher because the deceased interfered with a dog fight which one of the young male converts had set going in front of the pulpit in the midst of the services. The youthful convert fired at the pastor. He said he believed it was his dog fight, and he wouldn't stand no foreign interference.

Parties carrying on business in New Orleans, and failing to comply with the law, are likely to come to grief. The State assessors inform us that numbers of merchants and traders have failed to make return of the capital employed in their business (the time for doing which expires June 30), and that they intend to fully exercise their powers of "estimating" the property of such delinquents. Financial loss and troublous litigation may be avoided by the neglectful and contumacious by an early call at room No. 8 Gallier Court—the assessors' office.

TO THE RESCUE.

The *Times* comes to the rescue of Mayor Flanders, but not without laying itself liable to be suspected of mercenary motives for so doing. It evidently considers him in danger of being badly used, in fact, a used-up man, and interposes its support to save him. Had the *Times* nobly performed a duty in doing this, had its greatness of soul prompted it to come to the rescue of injured innocence instead of a craving, as is justly suspected, to usurp, through the aid of the Mayor, the lawful rights of others, it might have elicited praise for disinterested conduct. But in failing to convince the public that the REPUBLICAN, in its efforts to correct wrong, has been governed by a selfish motive, the *Times* clearly establishes that it is "grossly and disgustingly selfish and egotistical" in supposing it can screen the Mayor or save him from the consequences that should follow official misconduct. It is hard to believe the *Times* has been cheaply bought over to the support of Mayor Flanders; that the little patronage that has been unlawfully bestowed on it by the Mayor is all it expects in return for its defense of him against what it is pleased to call the REPUBLICAN'S "abuse and scurrility." The *Times* knows too well the Mayor's weak points. It flatters him for the purpose of inspiring him with a courage to still further infringe on the rights of the REPUBLICAN, trusting, no doubt, to still further profit thereby.

The REPUBLICAN has deeply regretted the necessity for censuring the official conduct of the Mayor, but the fact of his being a Republican shall not prevent it from speaking out in defense of right. We have deemed it right that the people of this city shall be protected against inundations, and consequently advocated the passage of a law authorizing an efficient system of drainage and protection levees. The law was passed by the Legislature, and the city government clothed with power to enforce it. In the face of this law, and the great necessity for its immediate enforcement, the Mayor has steadily opposed the work, alleging as a reason that in his opinion it is unnecessary. In refusing to obey the law in this instance, we charged that the Mayor committed a grave offense. Is this abuse? In the next place, the Mayor's flagrant disregard of law in giving to the *Times* printing that should have been done by the REPUBLICAN, compelled us to protest against such conduct, and in order to enforce our lawful rights we were put to the expense and trouble of instituting a suit at law. Is it abuse of the Mayor to characterize his conduct in this instance as criminal? Is he so securely hedged in by power and patronage that it is wrong to tell him wherein he has been neglectful of duty? We think not, and we believe the popular voice will sustain us in our course. If the REPUBLICAN has had occasion to complain of the Mayor's want of respect for law where it conflicted with his notions of right, it has also had to find fault with his passion for law suits, when he can conduct them at the public expense. We have styled him the friend of the lawyers, and we have done so without meaning to be abusive.

In the case of Mrs. Gaines, referred to by the *Times*, we have said that the course taken by Mayor Flanders was ruinous and unjust. It is ruinous, because it is adding additional expense to the city without the prospect of reversing a judgment that has been rendered in the United States Circuit Court in this city, and it is unjust, because it is calculated to further injure a lady who has already suffered much from the law's delays. For over thirty years Mrs. Gaines has traveled through courts of justice in this country to prove herself the lawful heir of her father. She at last succeeded against her enemies in establishing, in the highest court in the land, her legitimacy. The United States Supreme Court decided that Mrs. Gaines is the legitimate heir of Daniel Clark, and entitled to his vast estate in this city. This gave Mrs. Gaines the right to recover all property that belonged to him, after his debts were paid. By a decision of Judge Bradley, Mrs. Gaines recently obtained a judgment against the city of New Orleans for over one hundred thousand dollars, for the use of property that has been decided to belong to her.

Lawyers have advised the Mayor to resist this judgment of a United States judge, and the Mayor has employed them, at no small expense, it must be presumed, for lawyers of their kind do not work for small wages, to appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court. The *Times* says, in extenuation of the Mayor's conduct in this case, that the gentlemen employed to attend to this case have special employment by the city to defend its interests in all legal proceedings instituted by Mrs. Gaines. But does this signify that they are willing to do it without pay? We think not. And if the lawyers are going to get the most of it by fighting it in the courts, or if it is again decided in favor of Mrs. Gaines, and they are to come upon the city for a large fee, say twenty-five thousand dollars, without being able to show that they have saved anything to the city, who will be the loser? Why the city; for in addition to the pay of the regular City Attorney and his assistants, the gentlemen who have advised an appeal in this case will have to be paid. Will this not be helping to eat out the substance of the city? And in case the decision of Judge Bradley is sustained, which is quite probable, the opinion of learned counsel to the contrary notwithstanding, will this not be a wanton waste of the public funds, and a harrassing and vexatious suit to further delay justice to Mrs. Gaines? And who will be responsible for this public and private wrong but Mayor Flanders? If it is abuse to tell the Mayor of these things, then the REPUBLICAN will plead guilty to all that has been said of it by the *Times*, in its attempt to bolster up the Mayor's conduct. But no one will decide this to be abuse who respects law and justice. If Mayor Flanders ever becomes popular, it will be by heeding the strictures of the REPUBLICAN and avoiding the flattery of the *Times*. But he will do neither. He is too vain to receive good advice, and too weak to resist flattery.

OPENLY AVOWED TREACHERY.

If any evidence was wanting to prove the treachery intended by the Democracy, the *Bulletin* would be a competent witness in that point. It was explicit in the voluntary admission two weeks ago, and yesterday it duplicated its evidence, by denouncing Jeff Davis and Bob Toombs as impracticable and unworthy Democrats, because they could not "follow a naked formula, and accept everything as a matter of expediency." That is, the Democracy is to appear to be reconciled to the present laws, while it is in reality opposed to the entire system. If success cannot be achieved on its own platform, then let it be achieved from a Republican platform. There is no beating the devil about the hush in this suggestion, but it is made in just so many words, that an apparent acceptance is to be agreed upon backed by an actual design to overthrow the entire result of the war. Behind this treachery lurks the threat which Toombs makes, that the rebellion is to be reorganized just so soon as the opportunity offers itself.

The object of this explicit avowal of a treacherous design is to arrive at an understanding with the impracticable radicals of the Democratic party. There are thousands of people in the South who pray for another war, because they really detest the Union. These men can not accept of the present situation, because they hope for its overthrow. They constitute the working force of the Democratic party, and their faith as Democrats is wedded to the belief that the Democracy is the only party that offers them any chance of destroying the Union. If this belief was overthrown, as Vallandigham proposes to overthrow it, they would at once desert their present associates in order to organize a party that would work up to their standard of revolution. In order, therefore, to hold these impracticable destructives, the Democracy finds it necessary to inform them publicly that all this acceptance is a mere sham, and that what Vallandigham says is one thing and what he proposes to do is another. In the language of Richelieu, "the cardinal appoints, but the king withholds." And since there is no way to make these fire-eaters take a hint except by kicking them, or, rather, since the only way to carry out this conspiracy is to reveal it, the organs of the Democracy declare in round and pointed treachery that the acceptance of the situation is only a formula designed to assist in gaining a victory which will allow it to break its engagement. The matter is not minced. It is unscrupulously declared because the situation was critical that if the cheat was not explained the stupid followers would break ranks and disband. We are thus in possession of the entire plan of campaign, and if the people do not beat this openly avowed and desperately concocted treachery, then, indeed, are we in peril of new and greater misfortunes than ever befel this country before.

TEA CULTURE.

From the statistical reports of our country's productions, the article of tea is now added, and is increasing slowly but steadily. It is proved that the climate and soil of some of the States of this Union are adapted to the successful cultivation of this very important article of national consumption. Successful experiments have been made in South Carolina, in Tennessee and in California, and the climate in other parts of the United States is well adapted to the cultivation of the Chinese tea plant. The district of country in China where the tea is grown lies between the twentieth and fortieth degrees of north latitude. There is no impediment to the cultivation of tea in the United States, so far as depends upon adaptation of soil and climate. The only question in regard to its cultivation upon a large scale would be, can it be made profitable? The advantages which have been in favor of the production of this article in China are those of labor. Now that the people of that country are flocking to the Pacific coast in such great numbers, a fair opportunity will be afforded them to prosecute this business, and thus ascertain whether it can be made remunerative. California especially seems to be peculiarly adapted in every respect for the successful cultivation of the Chinese tea plant, and the culture has already commenced with the Chinese who have settled there, and with the most encouraging results. The prospect now is that there will hardly be a limit to the extent of the culture of this indispensable article in use in every household in the land, so that in time the production may be equal to the wants of the whole nation.

In 1869 a California writer, in speaking of the introduction of tea plants into that State, says that "the location best adapted to their growth is found to be high, rolling land, cold enough to have some winter frost. Our foot hills are exactly suited to them. They are very hardy, and a sufficient number has been planted to give satisfactory evidence that they will thrive, and it is believed that their culture will eventually prove as successful here as on the foot hills of the snowy Himalayas of Northwestern India, where the plant has completely superseded all importations from China."

Besides California, it is stated by a tea planter formerly of Cachar, India, that there is a large extent of land of this southern country lying between the parallels of twenty-nine and thirty-five degrees north latitude, and embracing North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, which is well adapted to the cultivation of the tea plant. There is also the northern portion of this State which, without doubt, is equally as good as any of the other sections of country already mentioned for tea culture. An examination of the importing of tea in the United States for the past eleven years shows that it has been rapidly increasing. In 1868 there was 37,843,612 pounds brought to this country, the valuation of which was $11,111,560, and so great is now the demand of this article of commerce that the Chinese have resorted to adulteration of the willow leaf, which is mixed with the better qualities of good tea. The willow leaf, as prepared, can not be distinguished from green tea by the eye. It can be produced at a cost of about four cents a pound, and is said to be used in the proportion of from twenty to forty per cent of the whole mixture. It is reported by Mr. Medhurst, a resident official of the British government, that the preparation of the willow leaf for mixture with tea is openly practiced on the Hong-Ken side of the Soo-Chow creek, "and it has become an industry which claims an important share of the attention of the villages of that and other localities."

How much we may have suffered by this species of fraud it is impossible to ascertain. It were better that the people of this country should be self-sustaining as far as possible in such products as the soil and climate affords them opportunity. No nation is a larger consumer of this fragrant herb "that cheers, but not inebriates," and hence the necessity of becoming a producer as speedily as possible. It is encouraging to know that our people in various parts of the country are energetically pushing the culture of the tea plant, and with a success which exceeds the most sanguine expectations as to profit and production.

We would suggest that the experiment be made in our own State, and see what will come of it.

MOKANNA IN GEORGIA.

Toombs swore he would call the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill monument. Now he is almost a slave himself to his own negroes, if we are to believe his story. He declared one Southern man could whip six Yankees; but as he never tried the experiment on any specific wager, that statement may be set down as a snare. He elected cotton king, and had the mortification, if anything can mortify him, of following his monarch into a condition worse than banishment, for it could not pay its own expenses, and all its friends were impoverished by its depreciation. He upheld slavery as a divinely appointed institution, and called it the keystone of empire, only to find at a later day that his own slave could vote while he could not. He is a man of mistakes. Those who followed his counsels are still in the weeds of mourning for what they lost. Misery and desolation have accompanied his ideas and doings. In spite of all these evidences of Toombs' weakness, there is a crowd of people who believe that he is just the man to take advice from. Mokanna had his faithful adherents, and men like him are being followed in the same way, and to the same end. When will the mask be removed?

Notwithstanding that he was unsuccessful for twenty-five years, according to his own admission, in teaching the Democracy of New York to be decent and liberal with the ballot, Mr. Greeley is not discouraged, but is willing to believe that he has accomplished in six weeks at the South what he could not perfect in a quarter of a century at his own home. It is plain that the philosopher of the *Tribune* left his balance wheel at home when he started for Texas, for he allowed the Southern Democrats to control his sympathies at the expense of his judgment, and the spell is still upon him.

Mr. Greeley advises ten thousand settlers to move into the State of Texas, between Houston and Galveston, under the suggestion that they can make themselves comfortable by simply furnishing milk and butter to the ten thousand people of those two villages. He thinks the Texans are a long way behind the times in the matter of cooking beefsteaks. But they are an amiable people, in the opinion of the philosopher, who doubtless felt that he was not safe from consumption himself.

In the violence of his wrath General Toombs calls private Vallandigham a scoundrel who wants to steal Republican ideas to corrupt the Democracy with. Did Toombs ever hear about the Louisiana departure, and how the lamented Hatch and the still surviving Zacharie committed, or attempted to commit this identical offense in the midst of an exceedingly hot day in 1870?

Since the *Times* is so hostile to the jaunt of President Grant to Long Branch during the heated term, we may presume that it would have blazed away at General Washington, who annually retired to Mount Vernon to obtain rest from the turmoil of office. There were men in the early days of the republic who thought they knew better what General Washington ought to do than he did himself, and their posterity still lives.

The Mobile *Register* repudiates Jeff Davis by inquiring if the North is responsible for what Wendell Phillips says in his aggressive orations. As the *Register* has accepted everything, and as Jeff accepts nothing, the Hon. John Forsyth may be said to have "departed" severely. What does the *Tribune* say?

The Democrats of Ohio propose to call a new convention for the purpose of saying that what the late convention said is not what they say. An infusion of Kentucky obstinacy has been injected into the Buckeye State, and the unterrified are very anxious to refuse to accept the situation.

The Republicans are publishing Jeff Davis' speech as an electioneering document in Kentucky. 'Now let them supplement the great life insurer's garrulity with Bob Toombs' promise of a new war, and if Kentucky does not subjugate the Bourbons, she deserves to be subjugated herself.

Toombs, of Georgia, is well named, for he promises the country another fight as soon as the South can get ready for it, "and that," says he, "will be sooner than the country thinks." Just think of a man named Toombs gloating over the prospect of a graveyard with five hundred thousand people in it. Is this not a free country where such a man is allowed to disturb it with his sanguinary suggestions without molestation?

If what the *Times* says is true, that the Democrats are saving up all the hard things that have been said about Jeff Davis by Democratic papers, then we may expect a family quarrel of considerable magnitude at some future day, when the Davis party is appealed to for votes.

The New Orleans *Bulletin* reads Jeff Davis and Bob Toombs out of the ranks of sensible men. This is getting to be serious work, to keep up with the Democrats who accept everything and those who accept nothing. It makes us sweat.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. oc29 1y

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QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 25, 1871.

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 provisions of the act aforesaid, I issue this, my proclamation, and declare the places hereafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews, 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 FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1871. Any violation of the quarantine laws as here proclaimed will be severely punished.

The places which are hereby declared infected as aforesaid are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Mintego Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port au Prince, on the Island of San Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoras and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para Cayenne, Buenos Ayres, in South America; and Nassau, New Providence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1871, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.

By the Governor:

H. C. WARMOTH.
Governor of Louisiana.

GEORGE E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.
my26 2p

WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES!
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Henry Hoffman, Locle.
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Sole agent for the above watches.
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It Will Keep for Years in Any Climate.
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NOTICE.

Close of the Annual Session of the Public Schools.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Sixth Division, No. 20 City Hall, New Orleans, La., June 15, 1871.

The closing exercises of the Public Schools will take place as follows:

Monday, June 19.

Greenville School, boys and girls—Market street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets.

Leontine, boys and girls—Live Oak, between Valentine and Leontine streets.

Cadiz, boys and girls—Corner Cadiz and Coliseum streets.

Jersey, boys and girls—Jersey, between Valence and Bordeaux streets.

Valence, boys—Valence, between Camp and Chestnut streets.

Coliseum, girls—Coliseum, between Valence and Bordeaux streets.

Berlin, boys and girls—Corner Berlin and Carondelet streets.

Austerlitz, boys and girls—Austerlitz, between Magazine and Live Oak streets.

Marengo, boys and girls—Marengo, between Magazine and Live Oak streets.

Magazine, boys and girls—Magazine, between Toledano and Louisiana avenue.

Live Oak, boys—Corner Constance and Ninth streets.

Live Oak, girls—Corner Constance and Ninth streets.

Dryades, boys and girls—Corner Dryades and Sixth streets.

Tuesday, June 20.

Laurel, boys, and Branch—Corner Laurel and Philip streets.

McDonogh, girls, and Branch—Laurel, between Philip and First streets.

Magnolia, boys—Carondelet, between Jackson and Philip streets.

Magnolia, girls—Carondelet, between Jackson and Philip streets.

Keller, boys and girls—Magnolia street, near Keller market.

St. Andrew, boys and girls—Corner St. Andrew and Willow streets.

Fulton, boys and girls—Corner Fulton and Josephine streets.

Jackson, boys—Corner Magazine and Terpsichore streets.

Jackson, girls—Magazine, between Terpsichore and Robin streets.

Jefferson, boys—Dryades, between Erato and Thalia streets.

Webster, girls—Corner Dryades and Erato streets.

Erato, boys and girls—Erato, between St. Charles and Prytania streets.

Clio, boys and girls—Clio, between St. Charles and Prytania streets.

Pauliding, boys and girls—Corner Constance and Gaiennie streets.

Wednesday, June 21.

Marshall, boys—Church, between Girod and Julia streets.

Franklin, girls—St Charles, between Girod and Julia streets.

Fisk, boys, and Branch—Corner Franklin and Perdido streets.

Madison, girls, and Branch—Corner Prieur and Palmyra streets.

Howard, boys and girls—Corner Howard and Cypress streets.

Gravier, boys and girls—Gravier, between Liberty and Howard streets.

Perdido, boys and girls—Perdido, between Bolivar and Bertrand streets.

Johnson, boys and girls—Johnson, between Perdido and Gravier streets.

Mason, boys and girls—Genois, between Gravier and Common streets.

FIFTH DISTRICT (RIGHT BANK).

Delaronde, boys and girls—Delaronde, between Bouny and Villere streets.

Vallette, boys and girls—Vallette, between Alix and Eliza streets.

Tunisburg, boys and girls.

Cut-off Road, boys and girls.

Thursday, June 22.

Bienville, boys—Corner Bienville and Robertson streets.

Robertson, girls—Corner Bienville and Robertson streets.

Customhouse, boys and girls—Corner Customhouse and Robertson streets.

Rampart, girls—Rampart, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets.

Claiborne, boys—Corner Claiborne and St. Peter streets.

St. Ann, girls—St. Ann, between Marais and Villere streets.

St. Philip, boys—St. Philip, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

Barracks, girls—Barracks, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets.

Ursulines, girls—Ursulines, between Rampart and St. Claude streets.

Bayou Road, girls—Bayou Road, between Derbigny and Roman streets.

Chartres, boys and girls—Corner Chartres and Esplanade streets.

Beauregard, girls—Esplanade, between Rampart and St. Claude streets.

Fillmore, boys—Bagatelle, between St. Claude and Marais streets.

Villere, boys and girls—Villere, between St. Anthony and Bagatelle streets.

Friday, June 23.

LeBreton, boys and girls—Corner Touti and Onzaga streets.

La Harpe, boys and girls—La Harpe, between Roman and Prieur streets.

Bayou Bridge, boys and girls—Florida street, near the Fair Grounds.

Gentilly, boys and girls—Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields street.

Pontchartrain, boys and girls—Columbia street, Milneburg.

Marigny, boys and girls—Corner Marigny and Urquhart streets.

Spain, boys and girls—Spain, between Rampart and St. Claude streets.

DeSoto, girls—Mandeville, between Rampart and St. Claude streets.

Chalmette, boys—Corner Port and Royal streets.

Washington, girls—Corner Chartres and Piety streets.

McCarthy, boys—Pauline, between Chartres and Royal streets.

Hancock, boys and girls—Peters, between Monroe and Hancock streets.

Dauphine, boys and girls—Corner Dauphine and Hancock streets.

Tuesday, June 27.

First, Fourth and Sixth Districts Girls' High School—Chestnut, between Jackson and Philip streets.

Napoleon Avenue School, Girls (late Sixth District High School)—Napoleon avenue, between Magazine and Camp streets. The exercises of this school will include the graduation of the senior class.

Wednesday, June 28.

Second, Third and Fifth Districts Girls' High School—Corner Royal and Hospital streets.

Central High School, Boys—Burgundy, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

The exercises will commence punctually at 11 A. M. In order that there may be as little interruption as possible, the usual recess will occur from 10:20 to 10:30 A. M.

Parents, guardians and all interested in the public schools of New Orleans are respectfully invited to attend.

The schools will be closed for the annual vacation on Friday, the thirtieth instant.

J. B. CARTER, Superintendent.
N. T. KENDALL, Secretary. je15 2dp

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STATIONER,
LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
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Prices as low as at any Northern manufactory and CHEAPER THAN IN ANY HOUSE IN NEW ORLEANS. Quality and style equal to any. Full guarantees given in all cases. Every description of Medals, Badges, Military Belt-plates, Sword Mountings, etc., manufactured in the most artistic manner and at low prices.
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FORSYTH UNITED STATES STANDARD SCALES.
The Strongest Scale Made.
Every scale warranted, in every respect; 25s varieties, adapted to every branch of business.
For price list, or any information, address
FORSYTH, ELLISON & CO.,
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je9 eod3m

BUILDING PAPER.
This is a hard, compact paper, like an ordinary book cover, and is saturated with tar and used on the outside of frame buildings under the clapboards, also under shingles and floors, to keep out damp and cold. It is also used on the inside, not saturated, instead of Plastering, and makes a warm and cheap wall. It costs only from $3 to $30 (according to size) to cover houses on the outside. Samples and descriptive circulars sent free.
Address, Rock River Paper Company, Chicago,
Or, E. C. PALMER & CO.,
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Boston Machine Company's Engines; Portable and Stationary Boilers; the Baxter Portable Engines; Schaffer & Budenberg Steam Gauges; Coffin's Steam, Water and Gas Valves, Hydrants and Water Metres; Sturtevant's Pressure and Fan Blowers, Exhaust and Dryer Fans; Berryman's Automatic Boiler Feed Regulator and Low Water Alarm; Drake's, Evart's and Low's Automatic and Hand Feed Shingle Machines; Clark's Linen Hose, Hose Pipes, Couplings, etc.; New York Tap and Die Company's Screw Plates, Taps, Dies, Reamers, etc.; United States Standard Nut Company's Finished and Unfinished Nuts and Bolts; J. W. Mixter & Co.'s Saw Gummers, Upsets and Mill Picks; Selden's Steam Packing; Plymouth Mills Rivets; the Eagle Vise.
Plantation, Draining, Cotton, Iron, Wood-working and all kinds of Machinery, Belting, Shafting and Pulleys, on hand, or will be furnished at short notice, at Manufacturers' Prices.
ja28 8a Su Tuly

LOUISIANA IMMIGRATION COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....$250,000
Corporators.
L. F. Generes, Bradish Johnson,
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D. A. Chaffraix, Adolphe Schrieber,
Effingham Lawrence, George Urquhart,
George W. Campbell, William Von Pohl,
Arch Montgomery, S. P. Griffin,
P. S. Wiltz.
Extract from the Charter:
ARTICLE II. The object and purpose of the company shall be to induce immigration from foreign countries with a view to supply laborers to the agricultural, manufacturing and other industries of the United States.
Books of subscription to the capital stock of the company are now open at the offices of
L. F. GENERES, No. 109 Customhouse street.
ARCH MONTGOMERY, No. 13 Carondelet street.
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ap23 1m

DULUTH INFORMATION BUREAU.
Full and honest information on all subjects connected with Duluth given on the receipt of a fee of one dollar. Here are many business openings connected with the Northern Pacific railroad—questions relating so them, to price of propeety here, etc., promptly answered. Candid advice given as to investments. Address
H. T. JOHNS, Duluth, Minnesota.
REFERENCES:
HON. C. MARKELL, Mayor of Duluth
E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers, Duluth.
ap22

WATERING PLACES.

THE NIXON HOTEL,
BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI.
This house has been put in thorough repair, and is the largest and best adapted for the comforts of guests of any on the gulf shore.
This house will be opened on SUNDAY, June 11, by Mrs. M. SKINNER, who, by her long experience, hopes to give satisfaction to all who may favor her with their patronage.
BOARD, $2 per day; $12 per week.
je14 1m MRS. M. SKINNER.

SEASIDE HOTEL,
BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI.
A. J. MORDEAU, LESSEE.
The proprietor of the Seaside Hotel takes great pleasure in announcing to the traveling public, as well as the community in general, that this hotel is now completed and will open for the reception of guests on SATURDAY, June 10, 1871.
The great advantages of this hotel with reference to its superior location, its accessibility, its unsurpassed accommodations and resources, render a statement of its claims to public patronage appropriate.
It is situated on Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, and occupies a frontage on the gulf shore of 415 feet. The building is two stories in height and embraces more area than any other hotel on the coast. Its accommodations are ample for the entertainment of two hundred guests.
New bathhouses and wharf have just been completed. A number of summer houses, pleasantly situated, adorn the shore front.
A corps of expert fishermen, together with a fleet of fishing and sail boats, are secured for the exclusive use of this hotel and its guests.
Carriages will be found, on the arrival of every train, at the Nicholson avenue, to convey passengers to the Seaside Hotel.
The lessee having over thirteen years' experience as manager of the Irving, Howard and Manhattan Hotels at the North, flatters himself that he can successfully cater to the tastes of those who seek the seaside for either health or pleasure.
Mr. J. Kittredge has charge of the office, and will at all times be pleased to meet his New Orleans and Mobile friends.
Terms—From $2 to $3 per day.
A. J. MORDEAU,
je7 1m Lessee and Proprietor Seaside Hotel.

BARNES' HOTEL,
MISSISSIPPI CITY, MISSISSIPPI,
J. D. Mayer & Co., Proprietors.
This long established seaside resort is now open for the reception of visitors.
This is the largest hotel on the coast, capable of accommodating five hundred persons, is beautifully situated on the Gulf shore, with large grass lawns, well shaded by live oaks, etc., and in point of natural beauty is unsurpassed by any in the South. The house will be supplied with the best the markets afford; also, fish and oysters in abundance. The bar is furnished with the choicest liquors, wines and cigars. The music will be from the band of the French Opera of New Orleans. New slate billiard tables, ten pin alleys, etc. Picnic parties will find good accommodations. Particular attention will be given to the wants and comfort of children; the place is well suited to their pleasure and recreation.
N. B.—The hotel is situated half way between Mobile and New Orleans. Parties coming by railroad must be careful to inquire for Barnes' Hotel Station, half mile west of the main depot. This station has been given by the railroad company for the convenience of the house, and is not a hundred yards from it.
Major W. A. Hurd has charge of the office, and will welcome his numerous friends. my9 2m

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

AMITE CITY HOTEL,
AMITE CITY, LOUISIANA.
Is now open for the reception of guests during the summer months.
A limited number of boarders can be accommodated with first class accommodations.
my13 1m GEORGE H. CLARKE, Manager.

SAZARAC RESTAURANT,
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BY SPARICIO.
The best of everything in the market, and pure Wines and Liquors, at down town prices. Table service elegant. Waiters polite and attentive.
je5