New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 27, 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, 94 Exchange Alley.

J. C. Haley, 19 Commercial place.

C. G. D. Holle, 61 Exchange Place.

James Ennis, Pontchartrain Railroad depot, Third District, also at depot foot of Lafayette street, First District.

John Schafer, corner Ninth and Constance streets.

J. W. Long, corner of Love and Enghein streets, Third District.

W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street.

Read the notice to secretaries of cemeteries in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, from the State Registrar of Voters.

The St. Louis packet Henry Ames, Captain John H. Burk, and clerk William M. Tompkins, clears to-day at five. She will return from the warehouses to the wharf about ten this morning, and leaves for St. Louis at five, sharp.

This evening benefit of Billy Emerson at the Academy of Music, and a grand entertainment by the Emerson minstrels. Last Emerson matinee to-morrow at twelve o'clock. Benefit of Mr. Kittredge, the genial treasurer of the Academy, Monday evening, and an extra performance.

There was a trial trip of the ammonial car yesterday morning, from the Canal street station to the ridge. The car went out full of passengers, who were invited guests, and all were delighted with the new motive power; but the car came back behind a mule, and the animal did not even know that he had the honor of drawing the ammonial engine.

The American Union Club will observe the customary annual ceremony, on the thirtieth instant, at Chalmette Cemetery, of decorating the graves of their comrades who perished in the war for the preservation of the American Union.

The public are cordially invited to be present on that occasion and unite with the club in the observance of this sacred act of tribute to the memory of their departed comrades.

Due notice through the public print will be given regarding the order of exercises, means of conveyance, etc.

An order has been served on the gentlemen of the merchants' pavilion, on the wharf at the foot of Poydras street, for the removal of that "obstruction." No one who ever has occasion to visit this wharf regards the merchants' pavilion in any other light than as a public convenience, while to western produce merchants, inspectors, brokers, weighers, etc., it is almost indispensable. We would rather hear that the administration had appropriated a sum sufficient for the handsome repair and improvement of the pavilion than its removal had been ordered. The merchants most nearly interested will petition the Administrators in the premises.

Philosophy has been deemed of deeper thought and judgment more severe than poetry. To fable, she, and fancy more inclined; while philosophy is wisdom and reality personified. The man, therefore, who draws a prize in the Louisiana State Lottery is more of a philosopher than a poet; for he draws not on fancy but on reality, and is thus led on to wealth. A man may fancy himself rich, and yet not be able to clutch riches—but there is much of substantial proof to prove that many who have purchased tickets in the Louisiana State Lottery have suddenly become rich. The next single number drawing takes place on the fourth of June.

THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR.—Among many things to which the inventive genius of the American people has been long directed, is an apparatus for the preservation of meats and vegetables in the warm climate of our Southern States. Plan after plan has been conceived and experimented upon, with but partial success, and the thinkers on the subject have been forced to confess that the field was yet open for competition, with great inducements for still further enterprise. But we are of opinion that now the game has at last been blocked by the invention by Mr. H. M. Diggins, of Cincinnati, Ohio, of what he styles the "Ice King Refrigerator," one of which is now on exhibition at Messrs. Slocomb, Baldwin & Co.'s, on Common street. The plan upon which this machine is constructed is exceedingly simple. It is a galvanized iron box containing five compartments, each with separate openings. Two of these compartments are intended for receptacles of ice, slightly mixed with salt; one for water to be cooled for drinking purposes, and one for meats and the other for vegetables. By its peculiar construction the consumption of ice is greatly economized, and the cold which is engendered by it is made greater in the compartment intended for meats than that where the vegetables are to be kept, and that several degrees colder than the water tank. In the meat box the temperature is kept at eighteen degrees Fahrenheit, while in the other compartments thirty degrees is the lowest point. Thus, by the consumption of about fifteen cents worth of ice every twenty-four hours, meats can be kept frozen for any given period, and vegetables, etc., preserved fresh and dry, and an unlimited supply of ice cold water always at command. We saw in the refrigerator on exhibition, fish frozen hard, which had been put in it several days ago. They were as dry and hard as wood, and matches which were kept in the same compartment, would ignite as freely as if never exposed to the slightest damp. This machine is of the size usually required by families, and is gotten up with a neat and durable case. As all of the compartments are separate, there can be no transmission of odors from one to the other, which is a great trouble with all others which we have seen. We, therefore, really think that Mr. Diggins has struck upon the exact plan for a refrigerator, as all the great points of economy in ice, regular high temperature and cleanliness have been obtained by his ice king. Go and look at it.

The Fond duc Lac (Wisconsin) *Commonwealth* describes a wedding which its editor attended at Oshkosh. It says: "During the ceremony, the bride and bridegroom took each other about the waist and swapped gum!"

A SIGNIFICANT ASSEMBLAGE.

On the seventeenth of the present month there was a most significant meeting of the intelligent and fashionable women of New York. Apollo Hall was filled with them, and the presence of not even one man allowed to witness the interesting proceedings. The fact, however, that the proceedings have been made public disproves any intention on the part of the fair advocates of women's rights to take advantage, by exclusive meetings, of those who are generally regarded as the "sterner sex." The object of this meeting at Apollo Hall seems to have been to afford Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton a chance to speak on the subject of marriage and divorce from a woman's rights standpoint; and the well-known character of this lady as a writer and speaker of more than ordinary ability, attracted a very large audience, composing the best female intellect and accomplishments of polished society in New York.

It is but just to believe this was no female conspiracy against man, for man, with all his imperfections, will still be dear to woman, and *vice versa*. Woman is the great centre of attraction to man, and when she ceases to be this the world will have come to an end. Notwithstanding these are the true relations of man and woman, they do not always, as husband and wife, pursue the even tenor of their way. Trouble often overtakes them, and not unfrequently it is borrowed trouble—trouble that, by the exercise of a little of that good sense and goodness which we all think we have, could be avoided.

Matrimony, though often abused, is a most holy and honorable institution—an institution of God, that is not to be lightly or irreverently dealt with. Those who enter into it are commanded to do so discreetly, advisedly, soberly, and in the fear of God. When they have done so the work is apt to be well consummated, with no ground for dissatisfaction on either side.

Mrs. Stanton opened her address with the assertion that the McFarland trial, just terminated, "indirectly involved the solution of the momentous questions of marriage and divorce"—questions, as she asserts, that underlie our whole social, religious and political life. Mrs. Stanton evidently thinks Mrs. McFarland-Richardson an ill-used woman, and the verdict turning McFarland loose upon society a bad one; and for this reason wants the law so made as to imprison the man in the future that is acquitted of the crime of murder upon the plea of insanity, and advises the women of New York to agitate the subject until the Legislature is compelled to make this the law. She also denies "the husband's right of property in the wife," and says "the old common law of the barbarous ages reflected in our statutes contrasts the public sentiment of the nineteenth century—though the real character and position of woman has entirely changed from the thoughtless, ignorant drudge of the past, to the enlightened, dignified, moral being of to-day." She believes that the women of the State of New York should also demand that the Legislature make "an entire revision of the laws on marriage and divorce, making man and woman in all respects equal partners, and when by the cold, indifferent or base conduct of either party the contract is practically annulled, the State should declare it so." Mrs. Stanton wants woman the equal of man in all respects, and proposes to secure this blessing by revolutionizing her present social and political condition toward the "lords of creation." Nor does she stop here. She goes still further, and wants a new interpretation of that part of the Bible which defines woman to be the inferior of man. She is eminently radical in her remedies for the wrongs of woman, as she conceives them to exist in her day, under the most liberal government known to the world, and desires to improve even the quality of love. She treats of a celestial and terrestial love, evidently believing that when woman's rights are fully obtained and she stands the equal of man in the halls of legislation and in all the relations of life, that a purer love will mark intercourse between the sexes, and there will be an end to strife; an end to the bad passions that has been the cause of so much pain and trouble to us poor sinners here below. The millenium will certainly be upon the earth, and the highest happiness, blessedness and glory will crown the people thereof, when such a state of things are brought about as we can readily conceive Mrs. Stanton believes will be, when woman is the equal partner of man in working out the great social and political reform that is to make everybody happy, virtuous and contented. Then, indeed, would terrestrial love be ready to take wings and mount to celestial abodes. The thing is almost too good to think of being realized in our time, when crime seems on the increase and every day but adds to the damning record of sin that boldly stares us in the face; sin that is instigated and perpetrated because men and women will not subdue their evil passions, will not do right, notwithstanding all the rights they are blessed with under a most liberal and just government of the nineteenth century, where the real character and position of woman has entirely changed, according to Mrs. Stanton, from the thoughtless, ignorant drudge of the past, to the enlightened, dignified, moral being of to-day.

While there is much in the address of Mrs. Stanton, delivered at Apollo Hall, that is to be admired, many will question the propriety of conferring upon woman equal political rights and duties with man; and if these rights are only to be attained through turmoil and contention with man, it must be plain to Mrs. Stanton and the ladies of her way of thinking that this strife will not be likely to cause an increase of terrestrial or celestial love between the sexes. The affection, many will say, that naturally exists between man and woman must not be interfered with merely to gratify a political ambition.

The Lafourche packet Henry Tete leaves at ten this morning.

THE FENIANS.

The redoubtable O'Neil has again thrown Canada into a great panic by marching his fierce warriors to that border for the liberation of Ireland. The reporters of the Associated Press appear to be suffering from the scare, and betray evidences of great agitation in their dispatches. We published on Wednesday and yesterday morning, about a column each day, of news, all about the Fenians, which, when divested of the verbiage and simmered down to actual results, amounts to next to nothing at all. On the night of the twenty-fourth of the present month several car loads of Fenians are represented to have passed through Rochester, New York, from the West, ticketed by railroad for Malone, a town in the State of New York, very near Canada. On Tuesday a conflagration was raging in Quebec, and the Fenians are said to have cut the telegraphic wires in order to prevent the details being made known outside the city. The inference is that the Fenians had fired Quebec, and the greatest excitement prevailed among the inhabitants residing in the immediate neighborhood of the St. Lawrence, contiguous to Quebec, and in that portion of our own country nearest to the scene of action. Thus read the dispatches the first day.

Subsequent reports say that a force of irresponsible "parties," composed of about three thousand men, was on the march all of Wednesday, in small squads, with Canada for their ultimate point. The squad nearest to the person of the commander-in-chief, was surprised by the Canadians, "fought nobly," and finally ran off as fast as they could, with a loss of two or three, but without inflicting any apparent injury upon their enemies. So far as we can learn, the only damage the Canadians have yet sustained, is a big scare, and that not well authenticated. The excited individual who does up the press dispatches in New York, declares that "the utmost consternation prevails in Canada, owing to the utter lack of preparation for resistance."

But the climax of the day was in the capture of the Fenian commander-in-chief by the United States Marshal. That officer appeared on the scene at the very moment of victory, perhaps, when the name of O'Neil was about to be made famous for all time to come, and with the overpowering force of one deputy, bagged the fierce warrior, bundled him into a carriage like a bundle of dirty clothes, and consigned him to a Bastile in Burlington.

This may be regarded as an inglorious termination to the career of a man who had gone out in the morning determined to do or die. When he crossed at St. Albans he told a reporter that he would never recross the lines alive, unless victorious. After this boast, to be captured in martial armor, by a civilian and his one assistant, and abducted from the field of battle like a helpless girl in the grasp of her seducer, in the presence of his whole command, must have been vastly trying to his noble spirit.

Of course, this mishap threw the whole force into confusion, and forged the fetters on Ireland as strong as ever. The various squads of men scattered here and there, acting without concert, or not acting at all, became dispirited and demoralized. Hungry and weary, they sought the friendly southern borders, and will, no doubt, soon disperse to their several homes. We notice that various causes are assigned for this Fenian discomfiture. If there had been transportation those who were left behind might have gone on. If the party that was surprised by the Canadians had been reinforced they might have held their ground. In short, if there had been, men enough, and they properly armed and equipped, and there had been no hostile Canadian troops in front, nor meddling United States Marshal in the rear, the great day might have been won, and Ireland set free on the spot. For it seems to be taken for granted that as soon as the Fenians have conquered Canada, the British will hastily evacuate the Green Isle, and conclude such a treaty as shall be dictated by the victorious General, whoever he may be. As the case now stands, however, it will probably be necessary to renew the business of raising contributions of money from the "friends of Ireland," which, it has been hinted, is the chief object the Fenian leaders have in view.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court will hold a session at Opelousas on the second Monday of June, continuing for about two weeks, and at Monroe on the first Monday of July, to continue about a month. The court will have a vacation after that till the first of November. During the session just ended at New Orleans the Supreme Court has decided about four hundred cases, being a somewhat larger number than last year. The argument in the Shepherd will case was finally closed yesterday, Mr. Conrad, for plaintiff, to file a final brief by the first of July. In the case of the State vs. Brewer, the court will probably render a decision Monday on the application for a rehearing.

MR. ELIJAH POGRAM ON THE RAMPAGE.

The *Times* of last evening declares that it is the undisguised purpose of General Grant to conduct the government of this Republic with the main reference to the promotion of his own and his family's interests and the gratification of his personal likes and dislikes; and that a striking illustration of this is found in a letter recently written "by the President to General Hancock, to the following effect:"

I am requested by the President to inform you that there is nothing in your personal relations to General Grant, or in your official relations to his administration, that could justify your promotion now, or lead you to expect it hereafter.

It seems rather odd that the President, in writing to any one, should use the phrase, "I am requested by the President"—unless, perchance, he were inditing a communication from Washington, Johnson, or some other dead functionary, and then "ex-President" would be better; but if you set out to play Pogram it doesn't matter much what you say. The thing is to pitch into the bloated aristocracies and effete tyrannies. So the *Times* declares this letter to be incompatible with republicanism, and alludes mysteriously to Louis Napoleon, who is well known to be effete and bloated.

But, alas, in another column of the *Times*, (which is not, like its editorial, imitated from the New York *World*), we find the following re-assuring paragraph:

The following words, recently attributed to General Sherman, do not appear in his letter. "I am requested by the President to inform you that there is nothing in your personal relations to General Grant, or in your official relation to his administration, that could justify your promotion now, or lead you to expect it hereafter."

We breath more freely. We are after all to be "republican."

For the benefit of those who wish to know the facts of the case, we may add that there is no question of "promotion" in the case. Hancock is a Major General already, and could not be promoted, unless there should be a vacancy in the position of Lieutenant General, now filled by Sheridan. He only wished to have another department, and did not get it.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

Transactions yesterday were on the most limited scale. Neither buyers nor sellers make any active exertions to relieve the market from stagnation. There is plenty of talk, but it amounts to nothing practical. The sales of the day can be summed up in a very few lines, and they indicate but few changes in market values. We did not hear of a sale of Slaughterhouse, but saw no signs of any alteration of views as to the merchantable worth of the stock. Levee stock holds its own, and in fact has improved over last quotations, if a single sale can be taken as evidence upon the point. Twenty-five shares were sold yesterday at $11. Considering the present position of the bill upon which these shares depend for future value to a very great extent, there is something curious in the standing of this stock. Amid late fluctuations it has stood firm, and now perceptibly gains, while other more pretentious securities are on the wane. It is well backed here, in the first place, by men who can afford to wait for results. The movements in support of the levee scheme at Washington have conquered a strong position in its favor, and if Governor Warmoth would sign the local bill in its behalf, the stock would go up with rapidity enough to satisfy the most sanguine holders. But there are no indications known to the street of any intention on the part of his Excellency to affix his autograph to the "solemn expression of legislative will," and the "levee bill" is no law now, and may never be, the Civil Code of Louisiana to the contrary notwithstanding.

Ship Island Canal stock is flat enough. One lot of 150 shares, and another of 1000, were sacrificed at $1, and a second parcel of 1000 went at $1 02½. At the board $1 07½ was bid; so it is perhaps fair to say that the stock has not gone down very much during the last twenty-four hours; but it is certain that some movement in its favor must soon take place, or the public will doubt if it has any value at all.

Petroleum seems to have gone out of sight as completely as though all the stock had been sunk in the deepest hole bored by the company. Popular feeling inclines to doubt the perfect justice of the judicial decision that gives all the benefit of the important sulphur discoveries, made by the Petroleum Company, to the Calcasieu incorporation; but it may be regarded as a difficult matter to overcome the legal points made by that same decision.

We can report sales of other stocks as follows: 100 shares of Levee Steam Cotton Press at $70, and 50 Navigation at $5. $40 per share was refused for Lottery.

The *Picayune*, in an elaborate editorial upon banking in the South, commenting with a good deal of justice upon the paucity of circulation allowed to our section under the present national banking system, suggests as a remedy for the evil complained of, that our cotton planters should "sell their cotton for nothing but gold, and that on the spot," and that other planters should adopt the same course. This, the *Picayune* thinks, would secure political and commercial independence. In this article we do not discuss politics; but is the proposition of the *Picayune* a strong one in a business point of view?

Greenbacks seem to have a well ascertained and tolerably well fixed value at this time. Gold at New Orleans is worth this season, week in and week out, from $1 14 to $1 15 in legal tender or national bank notes. The fluctuations in paper shown by the price of gold, seem to have pretty much ceased, and we are gradually approaching the time when the paper-dollar will always bring its face value in coin. Under these circumstances, the great drawback to trading on greenbacks—the uncertainty of their value, as compared with standard money, being removed—what is any class to gain by insisting on dealings upon a gold basis. The time has gone by when the change proposed would have produced any real reform in the mode of doing business. To inaugurate the *Picayune's* plan now would, if it were practicable, merely unsettle the market for a time, and, if it succeeded, leave us no better off than we were before, after the flurry of the transition had subsided. But the scheme is not practicable. Who could afford to begin, break the ice, and in the face of the trading community, insist upon gold prices? Æsop tells us that the rats and mice once met in consultation over measures to protect themselves from the cat, and it was unanimously resolved that a bell should be fastened to her tail to warn them of her approach. The idea was brilliantly conceived, but a difficulty soon presented itself. Who should bell the cat? The undertaking was too dangerous, and the plan was reluctantly abandoned. Now, what cotton factor here would bother with two sets of bank accounts, two sets of accounts with his country customers, and at the same time face Carondelet street with the announcement that he would sell cotton only for gold? How long before he would discharge his bookkeepers and start for a rustication over his disappointment? But the *Picayune* says, let the planter sell for gold on the spot! A convenient thing for buyers, surely, and "a good thing to have in the house," on a plantation, would be the price of a cotton crop in solid eagles in canvas bags. We humbly opine that planters will still do business through factors, receive supplies, certified bank checks, certificates of deposit, exchange and credit on their factors' books in payment, and not plague themselves about national banking laws, while they can do business safely with the city in a way that has been fairly tested by experience.

The Brokers' Board did nothing last evening, beyond bidding and asking, as follows:

	Asked.	Bid.	Sold.
Crescent City Slaughterhouse	30	—	—
Ship Island Canal Company	120	17½	—
Carrollton Railroad	115½	114	—
New Orleans City Railroad	—	168	—
Crescent City Railroad	—	71½	—
Orleans Railroad	—	65	—
Germania National Bank	—	120	—
Merchants' Bank	70	65½	—
New Orleans Bank	—	42½	—
Crescent City Bank	27½	26½	—
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	47¾	—	—
Union Bank	—	33½	—
Louisiana State Bank	—	15	—
Gold	114¼	114⅛	—
American Halves	—	108¼	—
Jackson RR. first mort'ge bonds	—	84	—
Jackson RR second mortgage coupon bonds	80	74	—
Jackson RR second mortgage deb. bonds	—	69	—
Opelousas first mortgage bonds, face $67 48	—	60	—
Jefferson City bonds, old	60	73	—
State old six per cent bonds	—	74	—
North La and Tex. RR. eights	85	—	—
State warrants	95	94¼	—
State coupons	—	92½	—
State notes	—	95	—
City Consolidated bonds (old)	—	76	—
City five per cent Water Works bonds	58	56½	—
City favor railroads	—	69½	—
City seven per ct. fund'g bonds	78	—	—
City ten per cent bonds, 2, 3 or 4 years	97½	97	—
City ten per cent bonds, 1 year	95	—	—
Metropolitan warrants	—	94½	—
Bank of Louisiana notes	15	9	—

Messrs. C. E. Girardey & Co. will sell at public auction this day, at twelve o'clock M., by order of E. E. Norton, assignee, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal, between Canal and Customhouse streets, the following list of valuable plantations, tracts of land, etc., surrendered in bankruptcy, and which will be sold without limit or reserve:

1. Estate James Andrews—That valuable property known as the Fleetwood and Delta plantations, fronting on the Mississippi river, and situated in Madison parish, Louisiana.

2. Estate E. S. Simms—That splendid tract of land known as the "Grayson tract," situated in Franklin parish, Louisiana.

3. Estate E. Cox—Desirable tracts of land in Jackson and Winn parishes, Louisiana.

4. Estate of H. J. Sanders—the undivided sixth of a tract of land known as the "Inglewood Plantation," and the undivided half of a tract of land containing sixty acres, all situated on the Bayou Bœuf, parish of St. Mary, Louisiana.

5. Estate of T. W. Norris—nine hundred and nineteen acres of valuable land in Franklin parish, Louisiana.

6. Estate of Benjamin Dejean—a valuable plantation containing 560 arpents, situated on the Bayou Teche, parish of St. Landry, Louisiana.

7. Estate of T. J. Harvington—three hundred and sixty-six acres of land situated in the parish of Franklin, Louisiana.

8. Estate of L. S. Markham—that valuable tract of land situated on the west bank of the Ouachita river, in Caldwell parish, being near the town of Montgomery Point, and near the landing known as Middle Port.

9. Estate of W. J. Avriett—the Hill plantation and residence, in Morehouse parish, Louisiana. Also, real estate situated in the town of Bastrop, Louisiana, fronting on Washington street.

10. Estate of R. T. Hawthorne—the half-interest in a certain tract of land, containing two hundred and thirteen acres.

11. Estate of Richard Stout—the undivided half-interest in and to a certain tract of land in the parish of St. Martin, Louisiana.

12. Estate of Levy & Leopold—a lot of ground situated in the town of Pattersonville, parish of St. Mary, Louisiana.

13. Estate of Pilcher & Goodrich—that valuable plantation known as the "Pattons Plantation," situated in Madison parish, Louisiana.

For terms, etc., see advertisements in another column.

TO SEXTONS

OF

Cemeteries in the Parishes of Orleans and Jefferson.

OFFICE STATE REGISTRAR OF VOTERS, New Orleans, May 26, 1870.

The attention of all Sextons of cemeteries in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, is hereby called to section six of an "act to provide for the revision and correction of the lists of registered votors, the appointment of the various officers necessary therefor, and to prescribe certain duties for the sextons of the cemeteries of New Orleans," etc,

Section 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the sexton of each cemetery in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, to deliver within thirty days after the passage of this act, a list of the names, ages, and late residences of all males over twenty-one years of age, who have been interred in their respective cemeteries since the twenty-fourth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight 1868); and also, on or before the fifth day of each month, at the office of the State Registrar of Voters, a list of the names, ages and late residences of all males over twenty one years of age, who have been interred in their respective cemeteries during the preceding month, and in the event of any such sexton failing or neglecting so to do, he shall be liable to a fine of twenty-five dollars, to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction, for the benefit of the Charity Hospital.

Sextons of cemeteries in the above named parishes are hereby notified to deliver to me at my office, No. 216 Common street, on or before the twenty-sixth day of June, 1870, the first list required by the above cited section, and the supplementary lists at the times required by law.

In all cases of neglect or refusal the law will be rigidly enforced,

B. P. BLANCHARD,
State Registrar of Voters.

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QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

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

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

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

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

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

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

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CALL AT SLOCOMB, BALDWIN & CO.'S,
74 Canal and 91 to 95 Common street,
And see the
ICE KING REFRIGERATOR
In operation,
Patented February 15, 1870.
STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.
H. M. DIGGINS,
my27 1t 2p Patentee.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

All information relative to the connections from Cairo to all points East and West, and all information as to the PULLMAN PALACE AND DINING CARS to San Francisco, via Chicago, given on application to

JAMES T. TUCKER,
General Agent Illinois Central Railroad,
my25 1m 26 Carondelet street.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the recent decision of the Judge of the Fourth District Court of this city, deciding that this Company is liable for a claim of fifteen hundred dollars brought against it, based on a policy book brought by a vendor to the office of the Company after the drawing of the Lottery, and it being apparent to every one that it would be utterly impossible for this Company to transact its business under any such ruling, and being entitled, as it is, to all just and rightful modes of protection against any dishonest vendor, their confederates or others who may attempt, by the above means, to defraud and injure this Company, they therefore notify the public that, from and after this date, in case any vendor fails, from any cause whatever, to return to the Company's office, before the drawing of the Lottery, the full report and copy of all plays taken by him on the policy plan, in any Lottery, the Commissioners shall announce publicly from the stand, previous to the drawing, the name and place of business of such vendor, together with the declaration that in the absence of the required returns being made, the Company will not hold itself liable for any plays made or certificates issued by him—all such being null and void, except so far as refunding purchase money to the holders.

The public are thus notified that the above condition is attached to all plays taken by any one against this Company on the policy plan.

CHAS. T. HOWARD, President.
New Orleans, May 14, 1870. my15 1m2dp

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY,
(NAME CHANGED FROM LOUISIANA STATE SEMINARY).
BATON ROUGE LOUISIANA,*
Founded and Supported by the State of Louisiana.

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

ACADEMIC BOARD
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Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
MAY 1, 1870

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

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