New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 26, 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.

D. C. Haley, 19 Commercial place.

G. G. D. Hollie, 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.

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

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

Alfred Shaw, Esq., the Administrator of Public Accounts, has been quite ill for several days.

The remaining one million of levee bonds were, on Thursday, forwarded by the Auditor to New York for negotiation.

Rev. J. W. Healy, will preach the annual sermon to the students of Straight University, this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

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

In accordance with custom, the hours of the Public School Library, at City Hall, will be from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. during the vacation of the public schools.

Read the advertisement of Hon. John B. Weller and William Grant, in reference to business they will transact at the request of the Judge of the Circuit Court.

S. G. Kreeger, Nos. 585 and 587 Magazine street, corner of St. Andrew, offers remarkable bargains in white goods. The particular kinds of goods are enumerated in the advertisement.

We can never read Leighton's advertisement of flowing bosom shirts without feeling an uncontrollable desire to go off and buy a dozen or two of them. And we do it at once. Others do so likewise.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction, to-morrow at five o'clock P. M., at warehouse No. 161 Magazine street, First District, cement, glass, white lead, varnish, rosin, pitch, etc.

By a strange coincidence, the first installment of the unfinished work of the late Charles Dickens, published since his demise, deals almost exclusively with graves and tombs, death, its mysteries and solemnities.

To reduce his summer stock, Mr. B. T. Walshe, the famous and popular dealer in all kinds of shirts and men's furnishing goods, besides boys' and children's clothing, will sell at reduced prices. Whatever Mr. Walshe promises to do, that he will faithfully execute.

We have received an invitation to attend the fourth of July celebration ceremonies, to take place at the plantation of Hon. P. G. Deslonde, near Bayou Goula. There will be a mass meeting on the fourth, under a call of the Parish Republican Executive Committee of the parish of Iberville.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURE.—Rev. J. C. Hartzell, pastor of Ames Church, corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets, will deliver a lecture this evening, to his people, on "The Catholic Church in Council, and what it Means." Services begin at eight P. M. A cordial invitation to attend is extended to all.

The Boston *Transcript* of the seventeenth said: "It is only thirteen years ago to-day since Mason, of Virginia, under the auspices of our flunkeys, lectured the people of New England, on Bunker Hill, upon their political duties. The world has moved a little since that insult to freemen."

This evening at half-past three o'clock, on the Delachaise ground, the first of the series will be played between the muffin nine Lone Star club, and the third nine same club, to decide who is entitled to the name of "muff." The muffins pride themselves on their name, so we may expect to see hot work.

Senor Filomeno, father of Josefina, yesterday showed us a dispatch from Memphis, dated Memphis, twenty-second instant, from Juan E. Salcedo, his son-in-law, announcing that he and Josefina would arrive in this city on Wednesday next. It is well known that the old gentleman was opposed to the marriage between Senor Juan and Senora Josefina, but we are happy to learn that he sent his forgiveness in a letter, and the young people are hastening here to receive the paternal blessing.

SALES BY THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.—Colonel P. B. Fouke, recently appointed Public Administrator under the law passed last winter, advertises in this morning's REPUBLICAN, the sale of the property belonging to the succession of Milton Taylor, deceased. But little attention has been given to the important law under which this sale will be made, as there has been, as yet, no actual transactions perfected. But it contains wise provisions, and is likely to remain for many years to come an important part of our jurisprudence. Full particulars of the property are given in the advertisement.

IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sale at auction, to be made to-morrow, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise—

1. A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the faubourg Livaudais, Fourth District, fronting Levee street, between Sixth and Seventh.

2. Six lots of ground, with the improvements thereon, situated in faubourg Avart, Sixth District, fronting on Camp and Robert streets, between Magazine and Upper Line streets.

3. Four lots of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Second District, fronting on Dorgenois and St. Philip streets, between Dumaine and Rocheblave.

For full particulars, see advertisements.

THE MARCH OF RECONSTRUCTION.

There is much in the recent visit of Governor Warmoth and many of our prominent citizens to the capital of a neighboring State, so fully and accurately reported in the REPUBLICAN, that is calculated to inspire hope in the future. The felicitous interchange of sentiments and patriotic feeling that took place between the distinguished speakers who figured there can not be misinterpreted. The speeches were of the most friendly and encouraging nature. They signify that the great work of reconstruction, which at first was necessarily a slow and measured movement, beset as it was by most serious obstacles, is at length becoming to be steady, rapid and triumphant progress in the essential work of re-establishing governments that will not only be in harmony with each other, but with the general government established by the people of the whole country. And reconstruction in the Southern States means a reformation in all matters that will improve the prosperity and happiness of the people. A great reformation has been consummated in the labor system of the South, and other improvements are bound to follow in the interest of all classes—but more particularly those of our people engaged in agriculture and commerce. And this brings us to the specific object of the recent excursion to Mississippi, a most interesting one to the people of both Louisiana and Mississippi. Mr. H. S. McComb, the newly elected President of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, desiring to examine the working condition of the same, concluded to make the trip between here and Jackson. Knowing that others besides himself felt a deep interest in the road, and feeling that it would have a good effect to have a number of our citizens pay a friendly visit to the people of Jackson, he conceived the generous idea of getting up an excursion party to accompany him on a mission in which all should be interested, and accordingly proceeded to make arrangements whereby he and his guests should have a pleasant trip, and at the capital of an adjoining State receive the kindly greeting of its governor and friends. Mr. McComb had the satisfaction of bringing Governor Alcorn and Governor Warmoth face to face, and no doubt listened with pleasure to their eloquent words inspired by the occasion. In his welcome, Governor Alcorn says to those around him, and in the presence of his visitors: "The object of our meeting, gentlemen, is to do honor to those distinguished gentlemen who are here in the interest of the great railroad enterprise;" and after extending his welcome in the broadest and warmest possible manner to Mr. McComb and the gentlemen who accompanied him, the Governor patriotically concludes:

But not only do we welcome you, but we offer you our congratulations on the changed condition of affairs we are now permitted to witness. The sound and turmoil of war have passed away, and we can meet now, though from different States, as citizens of a common country. We are glad that we are permitted to receive the visitation of his Excellency the Governor of Louisiana; we are glad that he is here to bid us God speed in the prosecution of that good work which is now going forward, and that so successfully, and with so much profit to all classes of the people of these States.

Gentlemen of the Legislature, this is the first time that we have been honored with a visit of the Governor of a reconstructed State. Let us do ourselves the honor of receiving him with that cordiality which the merits of our guest and the occasion so propitious and full of promise calls for.

I present to you his Excellency, Governor Warmoth, of the State of Louisiana.

The introduction of Governor Warmoth was marked by the most cordial manifestations of respect and admiration on the part of those whose duty it was to receive him. His reception did not fail to arouse in him the true spirit of eloquence and patriotism, though he mistrusted his ability to find words adequate to a proper expression of the heartfelt feelings that would prompt thanks to those who had so kindly honored him. He spoke eloquently, and, as if deeply impressed with the importance of the occasion, is reported to have said:

We have come, gentlemen, not for speech-making, but we have come to see the condition of certain railroad property in which our people are interested, and to report to our citizens at home what that condition is. We find this property, gentlemen, in a condition which will require great capital and great energy and skill to make it what it should be, and to fill the conditions of a first-class road. We believe that we have placed the stock and the capital in the hands of a company which is determined to place that railroad in a condition that will give satisfaction to the people of our States. We have been everywhere overwhelmed by the kindness and cordiality with which we have been received in all parts of our travel. We can congratulate you, if not on the actual condition, yet on the prospects of that road in which your State and mine have a common interest.

We are glad, fellow-citizens of Mississippi, that you are back into our glorious Union, and that too under a more propitious state of things than that which we have had to encounter in Louisiana. Those heart-burnings and deep-seated animosities that for so long a time embittered our very existence, you have happily escaped. The trouble is, that we got out of the Union too soon and got back to it too quick. But however painful the attendant circumstances we are back, and you we rejoice are back too, and we can join hands in the great and glorious work of reconstruction. But great as has been the strife, fierce as has been the conflict through which we have passed, may we not hope that this is "un fait accompli," a work thoroughly and effectually completed without danger of future disaster, much less of miscarriage?

Such amenities passing between governors of free States—States that have been reconstructed on the basis of true liberty, since the restoration of peace—more than proclaim the march of Reconstruction. These amenities, coupled with a genuine devotion for a common country, prove that our "people can meet now, though from different States, as citizens of a common country," and vie with each other in the accomplishment of useful and patriotic works.

Mr. McComb was formerly a citizen of the State of Delaware, but priding himself more, perhaps, upon being a citizen of the United States than otherwise, he has ventured down here to invest some of his vast capital in works of internal improvement. He combines much knowledge of the railroad business with great energy of character, and is one of the kind of men the South stands greatly in need of at this time, to help develop her resources, and reconstruct matters and things in general. With plenty of just such men, the South would not be long in working out her salvation.

After Governor Warmoth had concluded his speech, Governor Alcorn introduced Mr. McComb, who proceeded to give his views in a most intelligent manner. In answer to the remarks made by the Governor when introducing him, to the effect that while he and the people of Mississippi were willing to avail themselves of Mr. McComb's skill, enterprise and capital, they would not consent to let the check reins pass out of their own hands, Mr. McComb said: "We shall try and help you by our money if you will help us by large and liberal legislation. We ask you to encourage us in our attempt to infuse new life into the road and make it what railroads generally are—the civilizers of life."

The following is the conclusion of Mr. McComb's speech:

I did not get up here to make a speech, and I hardly know how, but I want to say to you that it is my purpose, as the prime mover in getting possession of the Jackson railway, to do for ourselves what we could not have done without it. Every man knows that when we took possession of the Central Railroad, wages had not been paid for a long time; nearly a million dollars were owing, which it was necessary should be promptly provided for; the road was in a dilapidated condition, which it was necessary to remedy at once. Now, all that we have done to the very letter. By that you can see what our purpose will be in the future.

We found that our enterprise was valueless to us unless we had a terminal point to it, and hence I conceived the idea of combining it with the New Orleans and Jackson road. Now I have only to say that I have ordered 2000 tons of rails, 150 new cars, and we shall add new locomotives, new machinery, and every man will know that he can calculate on reaching his journey's end safely and securely. It will be our aim, as it is our hope, to reduce the rates of freight on merchandise, and by this means promote the interests of the people living on the route through which the road passes. Now, railroads are of very little use to their owners, unless they are managed well. And let me here say, that for railroads to be formed, a little protection must be given to those weaker brethren that are struggling to get into life. This hint I throw out for your kind consideration.

Verily, the people of Mississippi and Louisiana, and the friends of reconstruction in general in the Southern States, have cause of congratulation when men like McComb settle among them.

"YELLOW JACK" A MYTH.

While people here are subject to disease and death, the same as they are the world over, a long residence in New Orleans has taught us to regard "Yellow Jack" as a myth. It has become fashionable to paint this fabulous monster as possessing something more than the terrors of death; as possessing the power to present himself at the front doors of our good people and, with "hideous, jaundiced visage," to "fright the souls of fearful adversaries," that it would be cruel not to dispel the fearful vision they are made to see with such direful effects; for, it must be conceded, that fright has much to do with bringing on disease—that sometimes ends in death—to those stricken down. While we do not claim that people here are any more exempt from disease than in other sections of our country, we do claim that, with due precaution, the chances for health are equally good. Yellow fever—or "Yellow Jack,' as some delight to write it—is a billious fever that readily yields to medicine, in most cases, when taken in time. We are speaking of yellow fever that is developed here, not of that which is imported and of a much more virulent and infectious type. With a strict enforcement of our quarantine laws in summer months, New Orleans can be kept as free from diseases of an epidemic nature as the most favored cities of the Union.

The last disease that took epidemic form here was imported from Mexico by the soldiers of the Emperor Maximillian, who, after his fall, found their way into this country as the best means of reaching transportation to their homes in Europe. They came here early in the summer, before our quarantine laws were in force, and before our authorities and people apprehended danger from the importation of disease. Many of these soldiers proved to be afflicted with *vomito*, a most dangerous type of yellow fever, peculiar to the tropics—dangerous because infectious. Others were pronounced to have pernicious fever only—but altogether the admission of these poor soldiers from Mexico into New Orleans, though in the early part of summer, proved most pernicious to the public health until the following fall; for not until frost had put in an appearance did the disease thus engendered among our people cease its fatal ravages. Before that time, and during the weary years of a civil war that had closed New Orleans against the chances of contagious diseases of this kind, her people had long enjoyed exemption from epidemics of the kind. If there was any division in the minds of our people before the war as to the necessity of strictly enforcing the quarantine laws for the maintenance of their safety against the importation of disease that is most infectious and becomes rapidly epidemic, there can be none now. With this precaution—the precaution that is used by New York and other cities—"Yellow Jack" becomes as much a myth in New Orleans as in other cities of our country. This we wish to impress particularly upon the minds of all, for New Orleans in the past has suffered unjustly, from a common belief abroad, that people are more subject to disease here than elsewhere. This is not so. Nor is New Orleans an unpleasant place in which to spend the summer. If the sun shines bright and warm here the balmy south wind blows with refreshing effect, and the gentle showers keep clean and green our broad live oaks, our beautiful magnolia trees and charming orange groves. And then, if any get tired of sauntering in the quiet umbrageousness of these trees that are indigenous to the sunny Southland, why let them retire to the margin of our silvery lakes, in the neighborhood of the Crescent City, and there enjoy good bathing, fishing, and good sailing to their hearts content. There are numerous towns on our lake shores, with commodious hotels, surrounded with grounds beautifully ornamented with trees and shrubbery, and containing springs of gushing, clear cold water, with shell roads along the bay that afford the most delightful and refreshing drives.

We are not opposed to our people going North to spend the summer, nor to their traveling in whatever direction they may see proper to enjoy themselves, but object to their leaving here under the impression that this is necessarily an unhealthy or an unpleasant place in the summer time, or that we are without watering places or summer retreats where our people can while away a few weeks in search of change and wholesome recreation at even more moderate charges than are made elsewhere. We desire to change the false impressions that are commonly conceived of New Orleans in regard to the mythical "Yellow Jack."

With days that are long and bright with golden sunshine, and nights that are just as lovely to the sight as the placid moon and many twinkling stars can make them, nights that afford most refreshing sleep to man and fit him for the enjoyment of day; nights that inspire the mockbird's roundelay and keep him warbling till the dawn of days—such nights bless this land of ours; this perfumed land of ever-blooming flowers and evergreens, and luscious fruits; the land that is literally alive with all that is beautiful, even unto lovely woman! Can it be possible that such a land has more elements of death than life in it? No! it is not so. Life is everywhere visible, and man is as apt to live out his allotted time here as anywhere in the world. It requires but the ordinary precautions against disease to secure this here as elsewhere.

The godless and godly agree in pronouncing Sabbath afternoon church services, during the present hot weather, as an unnecessary trial on our patience and paper collars. It is almost time for ministers to be seized with that regular and mysterious summer malady, for which the only cure seems to be the sending of the reverend gentlemen to Europe, and an *ad interim* donation to their spouses, by way of reconciling them to such a stroke of Providence.

A Boston exchange says "the retirement of Judge Hoar from the Cabinet, is generally regretted." This reminds us of the New York *Sun's* declaration the other day, that "the time was when General Grant had common sense." The tendency of the American newspaper mind to hyperbole and exaggeration, is the most mournful indication of the age.

Two of the new proprietors of Susan B. Anthony's paper, *The Revolution*, have made immense fortunes by the manufacture and sale of Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup, a patented poison, according to the New York *Medical Gazette*, which "has killed babies enough to fill a graveyard as large as an average Congressional district."

A Chicago paper is rejoicing over the summary disposal of a highwayman, who, in the demand for a pedestrian's pocket-book, received a bullet through his brain. There is no doubt but a few antidotes of this character go very far in checking violence. Thieves have an inveterate dislike to cold lead.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The progress of yesterday's business closely followed that of the day before and of Thursday. As the day waxed prices increased; as it waned the stock went down, finishing at the closing figure of Friday evening. The decision of Judge Durell releasing Mr. C. A. Weed, upon habeas corpus, from the nominal imprisonment to which he was reduced by the affidavit of Mr. Stafford, charging him with violations of the fourteenth amendment, the civil rights bill and the act supplementary thereto, had a pronounced effect upon the price of Slaughterhouse stock. Mr. Stafford's case against Mr. Weed brought up a new phase of the great Slaughterhouse question; but, as usual of late, the point was decided in favor of the monopoly. Under this influence, as we have stated, the stock mounted, but when the evening papers appeared with abstracts of the decision of Judge Durell, its value lessened and touched the bottom reached the night before. The brokers and their customers are still very uncertain as to the future. Though the Slaughterhouse Company does the bulk of the work in preparing meat for market; though the avenues for the escape of the butchers from the grasp of the monopoly are not evident to the public dubiety prevails as to what the attorneys on either side may accomplish for the benefit of bulls or bears. People generally have not got accustomed to the idea that the Slaughterhouse people have gained an advantage to last until the Supreme Court of the United States meets in December next; and, while they wait for some new obstacles to turn up, they are shy as to investments. There are many points at issue not covered by yesterday's decision, and the fraternity of brokers feel their way in the dark. The bears, however, seem to have very little activity. The bulls are full of talk, and apparently confident. The transactions of the day show a gradual rise and fall, beginning at $24, going to $24 25, and dropping to $23 at the close of the day.

Except in the matter of the Slaughterhouse stock, there was no excitement or particular interest yesterday in any securities. We recount the sales reported as the business of a very dull day:

50 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Co. at...	$24 00
50 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Co. at...	24 00
50 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Co. at...	24 10
50 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Co. at...	24 00
20 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Co. at...	24 00
100 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Co. at...	24 00
124 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Co. at...	24 00
50 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Co. at...	24 25
100 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Co. at...	23 50
100 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Co. at...	23 75
100 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Co. at...	23 50
50 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Co. at...	23 75
100 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Co. at...	24 00
100 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Co. at...	23 00
100 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Co. at...	23 25
100 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Co. at...	23 00
500 Ship Island Canal Company at.....	72½
112 New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company at.....	6 37½
100 Mississippi Valley Levee Company at..	8 00
10 Southern Dry Dock Company at.....	225 00
$1000 Metropolitan Warrants at.....	86½
$1500 Metropolitan Warrants at.....	88¾
$600 Metropolitan Warrants at.....	99
$516 Metropolitan Warrants at.....	99
$1500 State Warrants, new, at.....	87½
$4000 New City seven per cent Certificates, Floating Debt, at.....	90

Read the advertisement of promissory note lost, dated January, 1, 1869, and cautioning all parties against negotiating the same.

OUT-DOOR BOOTBLACKS.—These are one of the out-births of our late war times. Antecedently bootblacks were housed in promiscuous barber shops, but now, like bees, they swarm in the open air. The sidewalks are populous with ancient contrabands, who turn an honest *pic* by means of a small investment in blacking and brushes. It is an art easily acquired, and amateurs exult in their proficiency after a day's practice. We are slightly pained, however, to notice a degeneracy in the quality of the material just commensurate with its improved polish. In fact, you shine immoderately at the close of the operation. You go on your way rejoicing, till you are hailed by the next artist with "Boots polished, sir?"

You wonder he does not see you have just undergone the process, but on looking at your boots you find the polish gone—that is to say, you do not find it. It has faded into a dull moisture, whereupon you feel like an injured being, and submit to the new application with a slight impression that the former was a swindle. To tell the story briefly, you discover the trade is not without the tricks proverbial in all trades—newspapers excepted. The blacking is made for the artist, not the boots. It shines with a brilliancy unknown in honest days; but, alas! only to deceive.

Where are Day and Martin? Any information concerning the whereabouts of Day and Martin will be thankfully received at this office, and no questions asked.

Collector Casey was absent yesterday from the city, and when the representative of the REPUBLICAN was at the Customhouse, Special Deputy Collector P. F. Herwig, Deputy Collector William Baker, Auditor Merritt, Corresponding Secretary Champlin, and several other prominent officials were absent from their desks, and in close and earnest conversation with the gentlemen who have just returned from Washington, where they went to expose official corruption generally in New Orleans and Louisiana. We allude to Mr. Peter E. Bechtell, the late auditor, Mr. Rodriguez, a late inspector, Mr. Gormley and Mr. Goodwin, late clerks in the Customhouse.

They are all satisfied with their mission to Washington, where they were courteously received by Secretary Boutwell, President Grant, and other influential Republicans, including Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania. The result of their mission has not transpired, but it is intimated that something will happen before Grant's first term expires.

At a meeting of the Pilgrim Society held at Plymouth, Massachusetts, last week, it was decided to celebrate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the pilgrims on the twenty-first of December, by an oration, dinner and ball. We suppose there is some peculiar reason why the day should not be celebrated on the twenty-second of December, the recognized anniversary.

Hon. A. W. Faulkner, of Caldwell, who has been absent some two months from the State, returned a day or two since after a pleasant sojourn in Washington and elsewhere.

TO REDUCE SUMMER STOCK.

ALL KINDS OF SHIRTS,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

AND

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

Are reduced in price. Call and See.

B. T. WALSHE,

Premium Store. No. 110 Canal Street.

je26 1t2dp

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

The undersigned, United States Commissioners, will, at the special request of the Circuit Judge, take charge of all criminal cases arising under the laws of the United States. Office in Customhouse building; entrance on Old Levee street.

JOHN B. WELLER,
WILLIAM GRANT,

New Orleans, June 25, 1870. je26 6t

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

My own feelings of self-respect as a minister of the gospel, as well as my fidelity to the Republican party, requires me to publicly deny all personal connection with or knowledge of a circular entitled "An Address to the Christian Republicans of Louisiana," dated May, 1870, to which my name has been attached without my knowledge or consent.

New Orleans, Louisiana, June 25, 1870.

je26 1t J. M. VANCE.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

REMARKABLE BARGAINS

IN

FINE WHITE SWISS,
WHITE ORGANDIE,
PLAIN SOFT NAINSOOK,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
CHECKED NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
SOFT JACONET,
SOFT CAMBRIC,
DRESS JACONET,
DRESS CAMBRIC,
VICTORIA LAWN,
BISHOP LAWN,
INDIA MULL,
SWISS MULL,
DIMITY, TUCKED JACONET,

For Skirts.

Tucked Nainsook and Muslin,

For Waists.

PARIS MUSLIN, FRENCH NAINSOOK,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

All at Greatly Reduced Prices.

S. G. KREEGER,

585 and 587 Magazine street,

je26 1t 2dp corner St. Andrew.

THOSE FLOWING OM SHIRTS.

Another Large Lot Now Ready.

Six for $9.
Six Linen Bosom SHIRTS for $3.
Six Puff Bosom SHIRTS for $9.
Six Fancy SHIRTS for $9.
Six Colored SHIRTS for $9.

Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, equally as cheap, at the corner of Canal and St. Charles streets.

je26 2t2dp CHARLES LEIGHTON.

THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING IN TOWN.

FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN,

Fifty Per Cent Less Than Any Other House.

Goods Manufactured Expressly for my Sales, and of the Very Best Quality.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

LATEST STYLES AT ALL PRICES.

D. MERCIER,

Corner of Dauphine and Bienville Streets.

Give me a call. Come quick while the goods are fresh and the sizes well assorted. ap22 2dp

NEW ORLEANS RICE DEPOT.

A. MAUREAU,

No. 48 Peters Street,

Between Customhouse and Bienville Street.

ALWAYS ON HAND

A

LARGE STOCK OF RICE.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

9 2dp 1y

ZABLE & DALTON,

No. 115 Poydras Street,

MANUFACTURERS OF TIN AND JAPANNED WARE.

DEALERS IN

Stoves, Grates, House Furnishing Goods, etc.

AGENTS FOR

The Times Cooking Stoves, Bramhall, Deane & Co.'s European Ranges and Boilers, Asbestos Roofing; Arbor, Bird and Animal Cages.

We are now manufacturing all kinds of Bath Tubs, Toilet Ware, Water Coolers, etc., which we are selling at lowest market prices.

ZABLE & DALTON,

ap6 1y 3t2dp No. 115 Poydras street.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

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

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

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of the act aforesaid, I issue this, my proclamation, and declare the places 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 Guadalonpe; 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. my25

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT

BANQUETTES, CARRIAGE WAYS, BASEMENT AND WAREHOUSE FLOORS, CEMETERY AND GARDEN WALKS, SCHOOL YARDS ETC.

BYRNES'

IMPROVED CONCRETE PAVEMENT

LAID BY

PAGE & CO.,

98 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

The following are a few of the reasons why this CONCRETE should be used in preference to all other materials:

1. It has been tested through one of the hottest of New Orleans summers, and found not to soften by the heat of the sun.
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MAY 1, 1870

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