New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 20, 1870.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

HAS THE

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY

REPUBLICAN

PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

May be had of the following dealers:

George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice.

A. Simon, No. 94 Exchange Alley.

C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place.

C. G. D. Holle, No. 61 Exchange Place.

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

John Schafer, corner of 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.

The Baton Rouge packet St. John leaves at ten this morning. Captain Greathouse and Clerk Comstock on board.

The Vicksburg and Bends packet Grand Era, Captain J. M. White, will be at the wharf this morning. She leaves every Thursday evening.

It is stated that the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company intend employing immediately one thousand Chinese to work on the construction of the road.

The New York *Herald* says the clergy costs the United States $40,000,000,000 per annum; the criminals $40,000,000; the lawyers $70,000,000, and rum $200,000,000.

Morgan Cammack, late of the firm of Cammack & Hyams, will continue the brokerage business on his own account at No. 125 Carondelet street. See advertisement.

The Recorder of Births and Deaths, Mr. L. Pessou, publishes a notice calling attention to the provisions of an act requiring that all births and marriages shall be duly recorded.

Captain J. T. Burdeau, Superintendent "at this end" of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, is again at his desk, looking none the worse for his Northern jaunt.

City Marshal Weathersby, of Canton, telegraphed yesterday morning that Mr. Digby had arrived there, and says the child is not his. Thus are the hopes of the devoted parents crushed again.

The errors in the call of the Republican State Committee now are all corrected, and the number of delegates are correctly enumerateted. The mistakes were not made by the secretary of the committee.

Mr. C. H. Hyams, late of the firm of Cammack & Hyams, has been admitted into the banking firm of Thomas Janney & Co., and the business will be continued under the name of Moore, Janney & Hyams.

The steamer J. G. Blackford, Opelousas packet, leaves on her regular time this evening. Captain W. Burton commands, and Mr. J. B. Schmit is clerk. Captain Pickett is also most generally found on board.

The Administrator of Finance, Mr. Walten, has delivered to the Gas Company 400 of the $1000 seven per cent city bonds, in payment of its claim for about $330,000. The gas company's bid was eighty-two and a half cents.

The British ship St. Lawrence has been raised by the Southern Wrecking and Salvage Company. It will be remembered that she had 2800 bales of cotton and 1000 barrels of flour on board when she was burned and sunk.

A dispatch was recived yesterday, by our friend, Mr. J. McCaffrey, from Robert E. Diamond, foreman of No. 6, dated at Cincinnati, which reads as follows: "Have waited here two days for a race and can not get one. Expect to leave here to-day for home. Will advise you from Mobile."

The Washington *Republican* of Friday says: The war news was the general theme of conversation yesterday in the War, Navy and Treasury Departments. The feeling of the majority seems to be for the triumph of Prussia, and among the higher grades of officers in the War and Navy Departments the sympathy is unmistakably for the success of the Prussian arms.

The mysterious breakage of the French cable is explained by an item in the Camden *Herald*, which says that the schooner Leaping Water, Hopkins, just returned to Vinalhaven from a fishing voyage to the Banks, reports that in weighing anchor on or about May 28, they hove up a telegraph cable, which parted before it could be cleared from the anchor.

We are informed that Colonel Noel desires us to state that he has no proprietory interest in the New Orleans *Democrat*, as asserted in the *Times*. He is, however, a large stockholder in a company recently organized, with a large capital, for the publication of a daily independent evening journal, the first issue of which will appear on the first proximo. Charlie Wolecila will, we understand, be one of the managing editors and publishers.

Mr. Sebastian Seiler, that enterprising gentlemen, conceived the idea of having a map of the seat of war in Europe prepared so cheaply, that every body can afford to buy it. The work is done, and the map can be had at Haley's, Ellis', and of stationers generally, for ten or fifteen cents only. It enables one to see at a glance the prominent points named in the daily dispatches, and is extremely useful for reference. We advise each of our readers to buy a copy of this map.

PERSONAL.—Ex-Governor Michael Hahn, our editor-in-chief, left for the Northwest by the evening train yesterday. He will be absent but a few weeks.

Also Judge Dibble and family were passengers on the same train, bound for New York city.

Peter Cooley, one of the most faithful of the REPUBLICAN employes, left the city yesterday with the Lone Star Base Ball Club, of which he is a member. Cooley has been at his post, without interruption from the day the first number of the REPUBLICAN was issued to the present time, and well deserves a brief respite from duty.

CAN THE COLORED VOTERS BE FOOLED?

Propounding the above interrogatory in full confidence that it should be answered in the negative, it must be conceded that there be those of the Democracy who are of a different opinion. The recent address of their State Central Committee, in making an appeal to the colored voters for support, sums up the claims of the Democratic party as follows:

The Democratic party has always upheld and defended the constitution of the country, and will now, as ever in the past, protect and defend every citizen in the full and free exercise of all rights guaranteed by that instrument. At the last election in New York, so triumphant for the Democracy, the only charge brought against the party was, that it favored the colored citizens in their constitutional privileges. The colored people of this State, therefore, may be assured that the Democracy will ever continue to live up to the grand principles that have so long characterized it.

The averments of this extract are so at variance with our memory of events, as to well nigh force the conclusion that the Democracy think that the newly enfranchised can be induced to disbelieve their own senses—what their eyes have seen, their ears heard—and distrust and cast off the friends of their darker days.

We can almost admire the seeming gravity and sincerity with which history is ignored, and the colored folks are asked to look to the Democracy to be as they have been, the defenders of their constitutional rights! Does the *Bulletin*, in commenting on this very passage and its context, intend a hint when it says: "It (the Democratic party) can not efface the latest chapter in the process of events, *it can not repeal history?*" The italics are ours. Whatever may have been intended, we must thank our neighbor for the reminder, so kindly worded, to its friends.

"The Democratic party has always upheld and defended the constitution," has it? We ask our colored fellow citizens, how stands the record? What provisions of the constitution are those by virtue of which you are to-day free and voters? Are they not the so-called fourteenth and fifteenth amendments? When and where did the Democratic party advocate the adoption of either of these provisions? When and where has not the Democracy most bitterly denounced and opposed them? How long since Democratic conventions and leading Democratic Senators have more than intimated that the fifteenth amendment was not adopted and was no part of the constitution?

Not many weeks agone, the colored people of this city, with some of their white fellow-citizens, publicly celebrated the ratification of this amendment. Were those whites Democrats or Republicans? Was it a Republican, or was it a Democratic newspaper which, while admitting the quiet and good order of that demonstraction, characterized it as an insult to the white population?

Do the colored folk want such upholding of their constitutional rights as this? Can they rely upon it?

Again, they are told that "the Democratic party will now, *as ever in the past*, protect and defend every citizen, in the full and free exercise of every right guaranteed by that instrument" (the constitution), and recent action of the New York Democracy is cited in proof.

The reference was most unfortunate, for it brings up other memories—memories of colored people driven through the streets of New York by a merciless mob, houses plundered, asylums burned, their helpless inmates turned out of doors without shelter from storm or sun, women clubbed, children pelted with stones, men hung up to lamp-posts, and our colored voters *will* ask the foolish questions, were these their constitutional rights? Was there in all that mad mob a single Republican? Yet these things are but a recent "chapter in the process of events." Would that there was no other of like character.

Coming nearer home for a little of history, we may ask, did the Democracy of this city protect its colored citizens in July, 1866, when the carts were loaded with negro victims of violence, the living, dead and dying piled in one promiscuous heap? We ask the colored voters, did you *then* feel that the Democratic party put forth its strong arm—all-potent then in this city—to guarantee to you the free exercise of your constitutional rights?

Once more. In 1868 did the Democracy protect and defend you in your then constitutional right to participate in political affairs, and to vote? If so, how happened it that, before election day came round, every club room in the city occupied by you was sacked and pillaged? Was this done by Republicans, or Democrats? Did the Democracy thus intend to assure you that you could safely go to the polls on election day? If, before election, they would not permit you a meeting place even, was it proof that they would see to it that you should vote in peace?

We might push inquiry to the present hour. As these thoughts go to print the daily papers announce that the Democracy in Ohio, led by a Congressman, denounce the fifteenth amendment as a "*a shameful mockery*," while in this State meetings are being held to remonstrate against the organization of colored militia. These are no Republican meetings. Has the leopard changed his spots? Will he?

In story we remember to have read of one "Joey B., sir, tough and de-vilish sly," (who that ever saw him impersonated by the immortal Burton will ever forget him?) who used his body servant for the triple purpose of giving emphasis to an idea, working off any exuberance of good feeling, and as a counter-irritant for the gout; either end being served by giving the poor "native" an unmerciful pounding or punching with his cane! Who doubts that the said "Joey B., tough and sly," as he was, would have avowed himself at all times ready to defend his servant in the free exercise of all his rights? Of course he would; and yet there was his gout to be cured; he must be understood to be in earnest, and *he must have something on which to vent his happiness!* That the pounding and punching of "the native" should be his mode of attaining all these desirable ends, was to us a novel, not to say startling, idea; but not more so, we confess, than is the proposition that the Democracy have, in the past, been the protectors of the colored people.

When these latter read such a pretence we shall be much suprised if they do not remember *how once the cane punched and who held it*, and their answer will be, "we are not to be fooled."

Upon one other point it is to be regretted that the committee were not more specific. We should like to know, and so perhaps would our colored voters, who it was in New York that complained of the Democracy at the last election for favoring the colored citizens in their constitutional privileges, and what the precise complaint was. Can somebody give us light?

THE DELEGATION FROM CADDO.

The "second commercial city of Louisiana" has just passed through a bit of a crisis. It appears that a rumor found its way up to Shreveport to the effect that Governor Warmoth intended to send a battalion of colored militia up there to look after the riotously disposed during the coming election. A flutter of excitement ensued, which naturally culminated in a meeting of the white people. Speeches were made highly laudatory of the peaceable disposition of the Shreveport citizens. But we notice that reference is made to the possible arrival of a militia company there, as though it would be a great calamity. We confess we can not understand this. For if the people there have grown so peaceable as their speakers pretend they have, and intend to remain so during the next election, they would not be likely to be molested by the militia. The police of New Orleans are not objects of terror or aversion to the well conducted citizen. On the contrary, they are esteemed as friends, who would protect us in case of need. We do not hold public meetings here and petition for the disbandment of the police force, even in the quietest of times.

This nervous anxiety on the part of the white people of Shereveport, who, we are assured by the *Gazette*, are the best they have, is rather suggestive. It implies, either that a *coup d'etat* is really contemplated, which they do not want to have forestalled, or that they have allowed themselves to be frightened without cause. If their community is as peaceable and law abiding as the gentlemen of the committee pledged their honor to Governor Warmoth is the case, they are not likely to see much of the militia. And they ought to know this. If they yet retain their reasoning faculties, they could easily solve the problem without coming to New Orleans to ask Governor Warmoth about it. The resolutions, the address to the Governor and his reply, will be found in another column. The chief object of the former appears to be to extort a promise from his Excellency, that no militia shall be sent to Shreveport at all; but in case the people up there turn out to be bad, which the committee solemnly assures him they never will, why then call out the militia of Caddo parish, and let the enrolled citizens punish all the evil doers they are able to find guilty. As the Governor has not fully pledged himself to the views of the committee, but rather significantly reserved to himself the right to judge of the necessity for acting, we opine the delegates have failed in their mission. To sum up the subject in a sentence—if it shall become necessary to send a militia force to any point in the State to preserve order, it will most likely be done; unless this necessity arises, it will not be done. So that the committee, by remaining at home, could have answered their own communication, without submitting it to the Governor.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

As usual, the gold business was heavy yesterday, and stock operations light. Gold could be quoted as held a long way above its value but for the state of things abroad, and it is by no means certain that its present market price is not largely factitious, for there is no one who can say, without an immense deal of presumption and pretension, whether the flow of gold will be to or from the United States, if actual war results from the present European complications. The present rise is the result, mainly, of speculative causes. Breadstuffs must go up, and if the war is protracted, they will rise so as to put plenty of money in the pockets of Northwestern farmers; but whether Germany will send our bonds here for sale, or will send its gold to us for investment, is a problem whose solution can not be calculated just now.

Gold opened in New York yesterday at 121½ and here at 120¼. At half-past ten it brought 121⅛ on Wall street, and on Carondelet street its price was 120. It held to the last named figure here at noon, and in New York at that hour the rate had not changed. The three o'clock dispatch from New York said gold was worth there 121¼, and it stood at about the same figure here at the same time, though, perhaps, it was a little weak at that rate. A private dispatch, dated at half-past three, from New York, put the price at 123, but it was received too late to insure a corresponding movement among our brokers.

Ship Island holds firmly to its very low condition. The main question relative to this stock now is, what will the city government do relative to the company's proposition that the city should help the organization, instead of crowding it down? Common sense dictates this suggestion, by way of an answer: If the city authorities see that the company means work, and that its plan of drainage is feasible, and if they are satisfied that the price to be paid for the drainage is not too much, of course the city will assist the company. The new system of drainage will not, under the law, cost the city a picayune more than the old plan, as far as the old city limits are concerned. The price charged by the company for inaugurating and perfecting a decent style of drainage for the Sixth District, is by no means heavy, considering the extent of the work. Beyond all this, is to be considered the commercial advantages to result from the completion of the main canal connecting the deep water of the gulf with the Mississippi above the city limits.

What "the seven wise men" of New Orleans think of the project may be announced in this edition of the REPUBLICAN.

There is no noticeable change in Valley Levee or Slaughterhouse. Lottery stockholders have very decided opinions as to the value of their certificates. Now that our district courts have twice decided in favor of the constitutionality of the legislative act of incorporation, there is no question as to the stability of the institution. Averaging the price asked recently—none below $52 nor above $60—we put the present value of the stock at about $56.

All the stock of the Calcasieu Sulphur Mining Company has been taken. The engineers in the company's service, leave New Orleans Thursday for the mining district to make the necessary preparations for putting up the machinery ordered in New York and France, for the development of the brimstone treasure. Two large shafts will be sunk, and borings already made show that at 443 feet from the surface, there is a bed of pure crystalized sulphur 108 feet in thickness. Dr. Curtius, the well-known New Orleans chemist, has submitted a sample of the sulphur from this bed to an analytic test, and reports that it is 98¼ per cent pure sulphur, the remaining 1¾ per cent consisting principally of sand, a large part of which, if not the whole, was probably brought up from incumbent strata by the borer. Within a few days we hope to be able to give further particulars of the operations at the mines. The stock is not on the market. Two dollars and a half has been paid in per share. Holders ask from $7 50 to $10.

The active, enterprising and successful firm of Cammack & Hyams, stock and exchange brokers on Common street, was yesterday dissolved, Mr. Cammack being about to connect himself with a New York house. Mr. Cammack has a host of friends here, who wish him every success in his new field of labor. Our wide-awake and active friend, Hyams, will join Mr. Robert Moore and Mr. Thomas Janney, in the gold, stock, and exchange business. The new firm will have the style of Moore, Janney & Hyams, and will make a very strong team of bulls, or a very heavy trio of bears, according to circumstances.

The following discloses yesterday's business as reported:

100 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company at	$19 00
100 Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company at	19 25
500 Ship Island Canal Company at	60
500 Ship Island Canal Company at	64
500 Ship Island Canal Company at	65
10 Mississippi Valley Levee Company at	4 62½
$5000 Metropolitan warrants at	96¾
2000 Metropolitan warrants at	99
1000 State warrants (new), at	74
2500 United States bonds (5-20s 1862) at	1 10

NEW BOOKS.

ROBERTSON'S SERMONS. Complete in one volume.

This is a series of sermons by Rev. Frederick W. Robertson, pastor of Trinity Church, Brighton, preached from August 15, 1847, to August 15, 1853. The volume contains over eight hundred pages, and is printed and bound in Harper's excellent style.

STERN NECESSITY. A novel, by F. W. Robinson, author of "Christie's Faith," "For Her Sake," and other popular works of fiction.

Robinson is well worth reading by those even who are familiar with the works of the very best writers.

GWENDOLINE'S HARVEST. A novel, by the author of "One of the Family," "A Beggar on Horseback," "Found Dead," etc.

Both of the last named books are published in the series of Harper's Library of Select Novels.

All the above are for sale by George Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee, opposite the Postoffice.

Read the advertisement announcing the new schedule of prices of excursion tickets on the Jackson Railroad, good to go on Saturday night and return on Sunday, or on Monday at or before 11:05 A. M. The Sunday excursion tickets remain the same as already announced.

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19, 1870.

The undersigned certifies that she was the holder of a portion of single number ticket No. 13,396, Class I, of the LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY, which drew the prize of SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS on Saturday last, the sixteenth of July, 1870, and that on presentation of said ticket at the office of the Company she was promptly paid the amount thereof.

MRS. U. MERTZ,
Corner Felicity and Dryades.

jy20 1t2dp

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

Consists of a full corps of able instructors in all branches of Literature and Science usually taught in the best colleges and universities.

COURSE OF STUDY

Embraces a Preparatory and Academic Department, including a Literary, Scientific and Optional Course, a Special School of Civil Engineering, and a Commercial School.

LIBRARY, APPARATUS AND CABINETS,

Well selected and valuable. The Geological and Mineralogical Cabinets, etc., the largest and most complete in the South, embracing the extensive collections of the late Colonel Wailes, of Mississippi, and the Cabinets of the Topographical, Geological and Botanical Survey of Louisiana.

ADMISSION

Granted to Cadets not under fifteen years of age who know Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography.

EXPENSES

Of every kind, except clothing, for ten months, $350; $200 payable in advance, balance February 1, or by accepted draft, at eight per cent, for ninety days. Payments may be made through the Canal or Citizens' Bank.

Cadets received at any time during the session, and charged from date of entrance.

DISCIPLINE,

Military, with daily drill. A battery of four guns will afford facilities for instruction in artillery. Uniform of Cadets—Cadet-grey cloth, to be had at the Institution at a cost of twenty-five dollars per suit.

For further information, address

D. F. BOYD, Superintendent,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

MAY 1, 1870.

Office of the University in New Orleans, at Swarbrick & Co.'s, 59 Camp street.

* 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

BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

BEST PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

WON A GREAT VICTORY AT THE LATE TRIAL Fire on Canal street.

AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM.

A BEAUTIFUL SILVER MEDAL

At the Texas State Fair Over Two Competitors.

DAVID E. BRADLEY,

General Southern Agent, No. 26 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Send for Circulars and apply for agencies.

L. A. GUILLOTTE,

Agent for New Orleans, No. 26 Carondelet street.

Machines always on hand for sale. my23 eod 6m

PACKWOOD BROS. & CRIPPEN,

(Successors to W. H. Henning & Co.)

95 and 97 .....Camp Street.....95 and 97

GROCERS,

And Importers of

WINES, LIQUORS, ALE AND PORTER.

Have constantly on hand the largest and finest stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

TEAS,
WINES,
LIQUORS,
ALE AND PORTER,

To be found in the city, at prices lower than any other house for the same quality of goods.

Particular attention given to family orders.

Call and examine the stock. Goods delivered free. jy17 2p3t

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS.

At Very Low Prices.

200 Double Barrel Guns at $9, $10, $15 and $20 each.
100 Rifles at $12 and $15 each.
100 Revolvers at $8 and $10 each. Also,
100 McClellan Saddles at $5 each.
100 Sets Wagon Harness at $3 50 a set.

Large stock Hardware and Cutlery at reduced prices, for sale by

S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO.,
81 Tchoupitoulas, between Poydras and Lafayette
jy6 1m

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1870.

SIR:—The firm of WILLIAM H. HENNING & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. H. HENNING retires from said firm. The remaining partners assume all liabilities of the late concern.

W. H. HENNING,
R. T. PACKWOOD,
J. H. CRIPPEN.

CIRCULAR.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1870.

The undersigned, referring to the above dissolution of the old firm of William H. Henning & Co., takes this method of advising his friends and patrons that he will recommence business on or before the first of October next, 1870, in his own name. He will reopen at

No. 75 Camp street,

with a full and well-assorted stock of FRESH GROCERIES and the finest WINES and LIQUORS which can be had in the markets of Europe and America.

With an experience of sixteen years in acquiring a knowledge of the business, the tastes and wants of his friends, and a determination to please, he hopes to merit a continuance of patronage.

Particular attention will, as heretofore, be given to family orders, city and country, and in every case under a full guarantee.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM H. HENNING,
75 Camp street, New Orleans.

THEOPHILE NASH, in commendum. jy17 2dp 1m

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.
2. Being in general use at the North, it necessarily must be proof against cold.
3. It is as durable as stone and much less expensive.
4. It is perfectly impervious to water, and consequently quickly becomes dry when wet.
5. It makes no dust in dry or mud in wet weather.
6. It does not creak or crumble, nor is it washed by the rain.
7. It is impenetrable to grass, weeds or water.
8. It prevents noxious vapors or gases arising from the ground beneath, and affords no reservoirs for filth or festering decompositions.
9. It is laid down quickly, and ready for use when finished.
10. It is easily taken up, easily relaid, and easily repaired when necessary.

Some of the places where this work has been done, and a few of the parties who have had it put down, may be known by the following references, and most of the persons named can and will cheerfully give all of the information desired. An examination of the work is solicited:

William McCulloch,	George Horter,
Theobald Forstall,	Lafayette Square,
E. C. Palmer,	New Orleans Gasworks,
Henry Bensel,	Penn's Cotton Press,
B. McKenna,	H. S. Seward,
E. W. Burbank,	John W. Madden.

For the present, after the foundation is prepared and curbing set, Cemetery, Park and Private Walks, will be laid for from $1 to $1 25 per square yard, Private Carriage Ways, Heavy Sidewalks, Depot and Warehouse Floors for from $1 25 to $1 50 per square yard.

For all further information in relation to this business, or for the laying of this kind of work, apply to

PAGE & CO.,
96 Camp street.

mh20 2p

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 San Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Gaudaloupe; 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 Cayenne, in South America, and Nassau, New Providence.

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

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

GEORGE E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State. my25

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM

BOOK AND JOB

Printing Establishment,

94.....Camp Street.....94

We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN.

Also from T. H. Senoir, agent, a new

CAMPBELL BOOK PRESS,

with all the late improvements, which, in addition to our previous supply of Printing Machinery, will enable us to turn out work with dispatch, and in a style that can not be excelled in the South.

We have also in operation three first-class

GORDON PRESSES

of assorted sizes. These are considered in New York the Best Presses that are made, for the rapid and superior execution of work. We employ skillful workmen, who will at all times be properly informed as to the latest and best styles of work.

We would call the particular attention of the Mercantile and Business Community to this Department of our Establishment, as we have made to it extensive additions in the very

NEWEST STYLES

OF

POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE,

PRESSES, ETC.,

WHICH ENABLE US TO

EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF

PRINTING.

SUCH AS

MAMMOTH POSTERS,
FANCY SHOW CARDS,
RAILROAD WORK,
LAWYERS' BRIEFS,
BOOK WORK,
STEAMBOAT WORK,
BUSINESS CARDS,
PROGRAMMES,
HANDBILLS,

And all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

The facilities we have in the way of

STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES

ENABLE US TO EXECUTE WORK

RAPIDLY, NEATLY AND CHEAPLY.

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.

STEAMBOAT PRINTING.

Steamboat Officers will find it to their

INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OFFCE

AND

LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

We have made special provision for Steamboat Printing, and have

NEW FONTS OF BEATIFUL TYPE

FOR

COLORED BILLS,

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