

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 11, 1870.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN May be had of the following dealers: George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice. A. Simon, No. 94 Exchange Alley. C. G. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place. C. G. D. Hollé, No. 61 Exchange Alley. 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 Enghien streets, Third District. E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District. W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street.

Always read the advertisements in the REPUBLICAN.

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

We learn that the Atlantic Base Ball Club, of St. Louis, intends to pay a visit to New Orleans on or about the twenty-fourth of this month.

The ferryboat, Isaac Bowman now runs regularly from the foot of Esplanade street to the Slaughterhouse at Algiers, from 2 A. M. to 8 P. M., for the benefit of butchers and excursionists.

The tickets of admission to the Base Ball Park to-day are placed at the low figure of twenty-five cents. Ladies and children free. The contest to-day will be between the champion Lone Stars and the famous Crescents.

A prominent Democrat in New Albany, Indiana, who has made speeches for his party, said yesterday that the county Democratic ticket was so bad that it "not only could not be logical, but could not even be defended."

Mr. T. M. Field, Recording Secretary, sends us an invitation to attend the installation of the officers of the Crescent Lodge No. 7, Knights of Pythias, at their lodge room, Patterson street, Algiers, to-morrow evening at half-past seven o'clock.

As an evidence how slow the Democracy of Alabama is, it is only necessary to state that the Mobile Register, which is a reasonably smart specimen, proposes to print Rescoe's late novel in weekly installments. By this means the reader will find out in 1872 what he can ascertain for six bits in 1870.

The charms of music are irresistible, and from no instrument can better music be produced than from the pianos and organs for sale by Blackmar, No. 201 Canal street. His prices are as low as they can be. His terms accommodate those of the smallest means, and the instruments are unexceptionable. To such as propose to remain in the city but a short time, he will rent pianos on moderate terms, and will take old pianos in exchange for those who desire to buy better ones.

The Chicago Times is violently opposed to the French Republic, and declares that the people are not capable of self-government. Well, as that is a Democratic opinion, it will have to go, but the Democrats have certainly had different sentiments at different times. And this reminds us of a little suggestion that we once heard to the effect that if you want to know what the real opinion of a Democrat is, you had better take him before a responsible magistrate and make him swear to it, otherwise it will be a swindle.

The Germans are supposed to vote the Democratic ticket, whether or no. Probably they will and probably they won't. When they helped to carry the elections in 1868 for the Democrats, and afterwards asked to be allowed a moderate share of the positions, they were set back rather rudely by the inquiry, if the Dutch expected to rule the country? Ask old John Hellerick, in the Sixth District, if that is not on the record.

McLaran, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, shows the animus of his old disloyalty and want of patriotism when he says that the European correspondent of the New York Tribune is unworthy of belief because he is a vagrant Yankee. There is nothing a real live Democrat hates so much as he does a shrewd, temperate, respectable, truthful, pushing, pronounced Yankee. And McLaran is a live Democrat, from the bottom of his abdominal distillery to the top of his befuddled head.

Consignees and others interested, will see by the announcement of Mr. Simon Toby, New Orleans freight agent of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railway, in our advertising columns, that the old system of freight delivery by means of the Transfer Company has been abolished. The system substituted is that of notification to consignees, of the amount of freight charged to them, and on payment of freight and charges at the main office on Camp street, an order will be given for delivery at the depot. All adjustments of deductions, damages or overcharges, are to be made previous to delivery of freight.

After a Republican meeting in Nashville, Tennessee, a well-known Democrat was picked up dead behind the chimney. Great excitement resulted, but the doctor soon came, and said it was only a case that was constitutional with the family; the subject was merely dead drunk. We are rejoiced to find that there is one point which is acknowledged to be constitutional by the unregarded, even if it is constitutional drunkenness.

Holders of consolidated bonds will do well to observe that proposals will be received by the Mayor until September 26, at twelve o'clock M., for the sale of \$50,000 of them to the city. This is in accordance with legislative act, which requires the city to dispose of the surplus of the consolidated tax in that way. It is the first time for a good while the law has been complied with.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE.

A strange discovery comes to us from amidst the convulsions of Europe. It is simply a resurrection, however, for the savans of an earlier age record experiences that support the revelations of the present. Cagliostro and the earlier chemists were conversant with chemistry before they knew it was a science; and the Chaldean astrologists read the stars before they were introduced to the laws of astronomy. In every age, if we could find the record, the papyrus would disclose that men have at all times grappled with the mysterious forces around them, and were only baffled as discoverers because the appliances of knowledge were insufficient to allow of exhaustive research. Chaldaea had no telescope with which to explore the sidereal heavens; but her sages watched the celestial bodies none the less ardently because their gaze was limited by the rude appliances of the Assyrian epoch. And when they died, their learning slept awhile, only to be taken up at a later day, and again, still later, until now the coming and going of the comet is calculated for ages behind and before us.

It is accepted that the soul of man is immortal and imperceptible; but the body of humanity has been consigned to death and decay. Of the earth, earthy, it has never been doubted by the mass of mankind that its outward and visible frame was to become a feast of the worms; but it was always held that the spirit was above destruction. And one of the most perplexing mysteries of revelation has been the declaration of the apocalyptic angel that when the last vial is opened, the dead shall come from their graves, whether on the sea or on the land. We have consented to accept the prophecy, because our capacity could not solve it. And if the mind has sometimes questioned how the multitudinous dead were to be gathered together, it has never done more than to fall away from the problem as one too solemn and too deep for human penetration.

There have been minds, however, that have struggled with this subject, satisfied that to the wise all things were possible. Ignorance is the only spirit which worships knowledge, and when the savages of America declared that Columbus was a god, because he foretold an eclipse, they followed the law which sets mind to rule over matter. And it is only ignorance and superstition which stand in cowardly silence, while the wise men go down even into the grave to tear out the secrets that belong to the crumbling dust. God has hidden nothing from us that belongs to the eye or touched by the hand of man, belongs to man to know. The shining curtain which can only be penetrated by the eye of faith, conceals from the weakened vision of the flesh all that we may not know. Our eyes may not reach beyond the grave, but while we reach the mould and preserve the dust, these things we may seek to unfold. Whatever is Material is ours to study—the immaterial alone refuses to be demonstrated.

But we are away from the direct subject of this eastern discovery. Mr. Crow, in his "Night-side of Nature," has given to the world some traditions about supernatural appearances in olden times, and some scientific discoveries in later years, which throw a peculiar light upon the subject of the indestructibility of matter even. The light is peculiar because it is so wonderfully explanatory of what has always been so great a mystery. His theory is, that the dust of the dead forever retains the form of the fallen man, and that science has an agent by which this fact can be demonstrated. As, for instance, M. du Chemie relates how a Polish physician at Cracow had in his possession a number of vials, in which were sealed up the ashes of certain plants. By heating these vials, the ashes within them at once assumed the forms which they possessed when living plants. At Stuttgart, in 1843, according to Ettinger, a Swiss scholar, gave a recipe by which the form of plants could be resurrected from the ashes in which they were preserved. "The earthly husk," says Ettinger, "remains in the retort, while the volatile essence ascends like a spirit, perfect in form, but void in substance."

This spirit seems to be capable of resurrection by cold as well as by heat, for some nettles being distilled for the purpose of extracting the salts therefrom, the lye was left in a basin, and the next morning the frozen was astonished at seeing in the frozen refuse a very image of the form of the nettles. Other instances are given, but the most singular is that where three chemists, in the reign of Louis XIV, took from the cemetery of the Innocents, in Paris, some rotten earth from which they expected to extract the philosopher's stone. Placing these mouldering remains in a retort, on applying the test they were driven from their experiment by seeing the forms of men gradually arise and expand until they filled the glass receptacles. And a physician of Paris having dissected a corpse and pulverized the cranium, left the remains on a table in the laboratory. It was afterward reported that the shade of the dead man was seen in the room while the corpse was resting on the table. It is said that experiments in blood have developed similar phenomena.

It will be questioned whether all of these relations are reliable, and while it is not possible to affirm their absolute truth, still it is within the range of possibility that science has made such discoveries as to justify the wise in accepting a part of these statements as throwing light on a subject which has perplexed the world not a little. Without surrendering ourselves to a full belief in all the instances which are related, there is no overwhelming reason why we should doubt the facts as stated by the Polish physician or the relation of the chemists at Stuttgart.

The Chamber of Commerce will meet to-morrow at twelve o'clock, to elect delegates to the Commercial Convention, to be held at Cincinnati, on the fourth of October.

TWO PICTURES.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, is a photographer of the first rank, and if the deformity known as the Democratic party ever hears that he is taking pictures in the neighborhood, it suddenly finds to a small engagement somewhere else to attend to. But he caught it unawares the other day at Terre Haute, and at once set his lens in working order, and burned out on a common sized plate the only picture it is capable of producing. In order that not only the world at large, but the party itself, may see what a photograph the Democracy makes when properly taken, we hang up in our gallery the picture which Senator Morton drew of it at Terre Haute.

Sympathy with the rebellion! Devotion to slavery! Hostility to universal suffrage! Persecution of the freed people! Opposition to the civil rights bill! Favorable to the extension of the whole debt in less than fifteen years! It has reduced a revenue of \$20,000,000 in one bill; it has passed a tax tariff with full incidental protection to American labor; it has reduced the prospective interest on the national debt.

At the same time he was invited to paint a daguerreotype of the Republican party, which was present at the same time and place, and as an amiable and charitable friend is always a better subject for a photographic album than a surly and discontented physiognomy, the Senator followed up his disagreeable task by the pleasant one of painting in lines of light the party that has been just to its friends and charitable to all. Such a picture always cheers up the world at large by satisfying that integrity, industry, patriotism, faith, hope and charity, abide and abound in the family man whatever the spirit of disorder, prejudice, disloyalty, injustice, despair and uncharitableness may do to break down and discourage them. So we hang up the Republican picture, and challenge a look at the features.

It abolished slavery; it established universal suffrage; it gave liberty to all sections; it protected the civil rights of all men; it defeated republicanism; it gave republican government to the South; it built the Pacific Railroad; it passed the homestead law; it opened new lands into the uninhabited public domain; it secured pensions and homesteads to the Union soldiers; it has reduced the national debt \$136,000,000 in sixteen months, thus certainly securing the extinction of the whole debt in less than fifteen years; it has reduced a revenue of \$20,000,000 in one bill; it has passed a tax tariff with full incidental protection to American labor; it has reduced the prospective interest on the national debt.

MISSOURI POLITICS.

While the Republicans in Missouri were discussing in their own camps the propriety of removing all disabilities from the Democrats, the latter were applauding the liberal Republicans with all the soft and honeyed expressions known to the oratory of ancient or modern eloquence. They did not hope to carry the day themselves, but were only anxious to see Republicanism liberal and magnanimous. This was before the two wings of Republicanism set themselves against one another on the question of enfranchisement, and before there was a probability that such a division would happen. Now, however, that a split has occurred, all on their account too, the Democrats have entered the field, and are more busy abusing the liberal Republicans than the wing that says they ought not to be allowed to vote. The reason of their abuse is, that the liberals are the strongest, and the Democratic game is to drive voters into supporting Governor McClurg, in order to weaken Governor Brown, by which little movement it hopes to poll a vote strong enough to elect its own candidate.

There is no sense in this thing on the Republican side, and there is neither sense nor gratitude nor honesty on the side of the Democrats. Republicans should at once heal this matter by agreeing to submit the question to the people, as we propose to do in Louisiana; and both sides ought to join at once, as they will before the election, in shipping the Democrats out for good. Men who have so little sense that they suppose the Republicans are going to quarrel about a bone until it is carried away by a third party, are too weak to be entrusted with the political power of a great State; and men who are so ungrateful that they turn upon the party that proposes to help them, will not be lamented after they are whipped out of their little ambition and great obstinacy.

THE CHINESE TROUBLES.

A Chinese mob killed some foreigners in Tien-Tsin, and the world is thrown into a fever about it, which can only be cured by an armed coalition between England and France, and a ferocious war on China. Having kept our shirt on because we had seen men and women shot down and massacred nearer home, it appears that our philosophy in this case has been partially justified. The authorities of the Chinese Empire are taking the most active measures to arrest the murderers, and in this particular they are even more active than Abel was in arresting the murderers of this place in 1866, or than the authorities in Attakapas were in bringing to justice the miscreants who killed the negroes right and left in Frank-
lin.

The mob at Tien-Tsin was an ignorant mass of people, who had had their children stolen, and who believed that this traffic in their sons and daughters was being carried on by rascally foreigners. As we have lately had some experience about stolen children, it is easy to imagine what even this intelligent community would do if the stories were credited that the poor negroes kidnapped children and sacrificed them to infernal gods. Crediting our own race with all its good qualities, such a belief could not prevail in our midst without provoking a fearful act. And these Chinese, less favored than we are, having their children stolen day by day, at last rose to the point where they were told were doing it. As usual, the good and the bad went down together. And while we deplore the fate of the unfortunate, let us, at least, have charity enough to look at our own record before we go abroad with fire and sword. There are hundreds of bold, bad foreigners in China, just as there have been in Mexico, who have taken advantage of Euro-

pean greediness to abuse the hospitality of China by stealing her people, men, women and children. And now, because a mob has fallen upon the strangers, and mixed up their vengeance on all alike, are we to still further press the heel of power and injustice on the world, and make the weak and unoffending pay in blood and tears for what the indignant but mistaken mob in Tien-Tsin did? No. Let the authorities of China deal with the offenders. And let them pursue our thieves and man-stealers from the soil of Confucius. This is what we would ask for ourselves, and let us grant it to the Chinese.

PARTISAN TRADING.

It is interesting to watch the trading that is going on in the various Democratic wigwags. Some of these dealers are fully eight miles long, extending from the barracks to the lower limits of Carrollton. Pollywog sets himself up for Sheriff in the upper part of the parish, and Skim-milk allows his disinterested friends to nominate him for Coroner in the lower regions of Orleans. They combine their forces and offer to trade off this accumulated capital with Bullpup, who wants to go to the Legislature. None of these men expect to get what they profess to be after, but on the principle that to kill a partridge it is necessary to shoot a pigeon, they aim high in order to hit lower game. With their combinations they expect to enter the convention tolerably strong, and this strength they propose to sell for the best nomination they can get. And the chances are that Pollywog, Skim-milk and Bullpup will all get positions. They have been in the business for years, and know when and where to strike. It is impossible to take them in by a poker red, for they have seen hot iron too often.

This is the kind of game which beats the Times and all its signboards about honest elections. Men with money run from one club to another and pack the nominations. It is not a question of principle, but rather one of mutual deception. Pollywog tells an enthusiastic advocate of the white man's party that he can poll a big negro vote, and the white man's party man gives in his support because he thinks Pollywog is cheating the negroes very happily. Bullpup has got a tremendous run of negro friends, and he ought to be nominated in order to beat the Radicals at their own game. Bullpup is nominated. Skim-milk can carry the negroes because he is mean enough to promise them anything in a double sense. He is nominated. Who has been cheated? According to reasonable common sense, the swindle in all these cases has been put upon the man who was shallow enough to have a party which only hoped to succeed by practising treachery and deception. The entire batch is dishonest, and every man of them deserves to be beaten for being so willing to beat each other.

Still this kind of trading is going on day after day, and will not stop until the convention has ratified it, and glorified it with high sounding preambles and resolutions. Nobody is sold but the people, and they have been traded off at their own expense.

INSPECTION OF WHARVES AND LEVEES.

The Mayor and Council (with the exception of Administrator Pierce, who was unwell), took a trip of inspection, yesterday, of the whole river front of the city, including all the wharves, levees and ferry landings, and examined the locations of the parish boundaries on both sides of the river. For some time back questions and matters of legislation have accumulated relative to all these subjects, including disputes respecting riparian rights, all of which made it desirable that an inspection and personal view be had by the Mayor and Administrators.

William G. Coyle, Esq., president of the Good Intent Towboat Company, having, sometime since, tendered one of the splendid towboats of that line for the purpose, the municipal officers embarked at ten o'clock yesterday morning on the Thomas A. Morgan, Captain York, and all on board concurred in praising both boat and officers. The party proceeded first to the upper line of the Sixth District, and then down to the lower boundary of the right bank, a distance of about fifteen miles, stopping at several points on the way. Crossing the line of the parish of Plaquemine, they called on and were received with a hearty welcome by Charles J. Villere, a scion of one of the oldest and most historic families of the State. Returning, the boat halted and the excursionists viewed the work in progress on the Noyes' canal. After again halting to examine the repairs of wharves in progress, under the administration of General West, the party returned to the City Hall.

We have no doubt the trip has opened the eyes of our city legislators to many practical wants of the city and its commerce, as well as of its rural residents now covering so fine a territory as that of the right bank, extending so many miles below Algiers, and embracing fine plantations and villas.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

Yesterday business continued good. The movement in Ship Island attracted a good deal of attention. The stock sold at improved rates. What it is that has awakened this interest, has not transpired, but the demand is increasing, while there is nothing new as to the prospects of draining the rear of the city, or the digging of the canal. Lots of 400, 1000, 1500 and 1800 shares sold at the startling price of 30 cents on the hundred dollars; 400 and 800 shares brought 35 cents. The stock may be safely quoted at the latter figure, say thirty-five hundredths of one percent upon its face value. This advance ought to satisfy the most sanguine supporters of the grand Ship Island Canal scheme.

Slaughterhouse showed its head again yesterday, and at the highest rate attained of late, 100 shares bringing \$17.50. A good deal was done in city securities. Seventeen thousand dollars fiscal agency seven per cent. certificates, bearing inter-

est from July 15, sold at 85. At the same price \$7000 were disposed of, dated July 16; \$2500, dated August 18, brought 85. An exceptional sale took place of \$12000 issued this month, at 84. Three thousand dollars seven per cent new bonds were disposed of at private terms. Thirteen hundred dollars Metropolitan warrants sold at 96, \$600 at 96, and \$600 at 97. Other sales were made at rates not reported. Four thousand dollars old State warrants were sold at 85; \$800 new brought 74, and \$3000 (Friday, not heretofore reported) realized the same figures.

A large business was done in bank stocks—larger than upon any day since last winter. From 800 to 900 shares were sold yesterday in the stocks of the following named banks: Canal Union, Mechanics and Traders, Bank of America and Crescent City—all on private terms. This reference is the natural consequence of our present weak market, and it is impossible to severely criticize the motives of the dealers in holding back prices. Principals refuse to allow the terms of sales to be published, and of course the brokers obey. For 20 shares Bank of New Orleans, \$40 was refused, and late in the evening the same price was rejected for a round amount of 400 shares; 100 shares Mechanics and Traders brought \$39.50; 100 shares Navigation brought \$1.40; 100 more sold at one \$1.45, and another hundred went for \$1.50; 100 shares of Sugar shed brought \$27; 600 shares Jackson changed hands at \$6.12.

The money market grows continually tighter. This state of things can not last forever, but it is terribly serious to borrowers while it continues.

The gold market was very steady yesterday. In New York the market stood thus: at ten, 114; at half-past, 114; at noon, 114; at three, 113. The market opened here at 113.3 buying, and 113.3 selling, and closed at 113.3.

The Board of Public Works yesterday opened, in the presence of a large assembly of levee men, proposals for the building of many levees of the State. We give below a list of the levees and names of parties, submitting the lowest bids, with price.

We see that the most of them are well known levee contractors, and such as are not known by the Board of Public Works will be expected to present themselves with good security, at the office of the board, within a few days. We also learn that the board is undecided about what levees should be built or how much work to do, in view of the fact that it now has no funds at its disposal, and the probability is that any work it may do this season will be paid for in certificates of indebtedness, which will require legislative action, or in other words, the pay will be subject to the next Legislature.

Table listing names and amounts for levee contracts, including Ashtown, Longwood, Stambell, etc.

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS AT GREAT BARGAINS.

Just received—500 Double Barrel Guns, at \$8. 200 Rifles, from \$15 to \$20. 100 Revolvers, from \$20 to \$25. Also—At Reduced Prices—BARRAGE AND CUT-LEAD, Fuses, etc. S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO., No. 115 Poydras street, between Poydras and Lafayette.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS, Room No. 15, City Hall, will remain open for correction in the office of the Department of Assessments, Room No. 15, City Hall, until the sixteenth instant.

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, Arber, Bird and Animal Cages.

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS, an act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1857, entitled "An act to establish a 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 contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the 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 hereunto 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: viz: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Montego Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jaenel and Port-au-Prince on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadalupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belise, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampala, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Apudwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Lagayras, 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. BOYER, Secretary of State.

"DON'T CRY, BUB."

Many are the virtues and abilities of the Democracy, and among those may be enumerated their ability to quote poetry, as is evinced in the address of the Democratic Parish Committee, at the termination of which it is invoked—"that at last shame and—

Each toward tear the slave let fall, Back on his heart in drops of gall." Truly, and after this cheering and hopeful "ukase," we trust that a "rest will be given us," to enable us to fully recuperate from the denunciation of all who do not vote the Democratic ticket.

It may not, perhaps, occur to the committee, in their anxiety to extend the existence of their party, that "slaves" are a thing of the irrevocable past, though I doubt not that all the "coward tears" let fall by pseudo slaves in the good old Democratic times, will surge over the hearts of their former masters in bitterest gall. How terrible the thought that the mere adherence to the Republican party will necessitate the transmutation of a man's heart into an ink bottle, a new receptacle of "Gallie" products. The question, however, naturally arises, whether, supposing this tear business to be a fact, it were not better to accumulate "gall on the heart" (Board of Health please note for future elimination in mortuary reports) than to submit to be "galled" by Democratic misrule.

Colored men, you better than others, are able to judge of the favor you are prone to receive at the hands of the Democratic party in your choice of men to conduct your interests remember those who fought for you, and those who have conceded to you your rights and assisted you to maintain them. Think of these facts, also think of the dire fate of Brown, and remember that General Hatch

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

We now receive a large supply of Fall and Winter furniture and family FLYING CLOTHS, which have been purchased in Europe, by the war companies, at very reduced prices, and will be offered correspondingly low.

We have also on hand a full and well assorted stock of domestic goods, purchased since the recent decline in New York, which will also be offered at a small advance on cost price.

Our large shipment by the Steamer Alice will be opened and exposed for sale on TUESDAY MORNING, 13th.

J. LEVOIS & JAMISON.

126 CANAL STREET, (Formerly Bladé's Building.)

Pianos for rent. Old Pianos taken in part payment for new. sell 11 25p

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H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana. GEORGE E. BOYER, Secretary of State.

J. B. KNIGHT.

76.....Carondelet street.....

Sells all kinds of MACHINERY.

General Southern Agent for Watertown Steam Engine Company.

Builders of Excelsior Patent Portable Engine, with Cylinder 10 Dome, Locomotive Boilers.

Plantation and Farm Engines, Mounted on Wheels, with Spoke Arrives.

STATIONARY ENGINES Of all Sizes.

With Fine, Tubular or Locomotive Boilers.

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