

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 18, 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. G. Haley, No. 19 Commerce Place. C. G. D. Holl, No. 61 Exchange Place. James Ennis, Pontchartrain Railroad depot, Third District, also at depot foot of Lafayette street, First District. John Schaefer, 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. 31 Annunciation street.

Succession of Ramon Martinez. See D. K. Morphy's auction advertisement.

Go to the Academy of Music this evening, the last night of the Emerson minstrel.

The outside of the Unitarian Church edifice has been recently repaired and painted, and it is now much beautified.

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

The Alexandria Democrat says the humblest mule of the poorest man is taxed in Louisiana. Has the editor got his tax receipt yet?

To-morrow evening, the regular session of the Academy opens with a splendid variety company, among whom is the favorite Jennie Engel.

The Eighth Ward School Board has organized by the election of John McWhirter, president; James H. Dougherty, secretary, and John Dawson, treasurer.

The postoffice will be open to-day, and every Saturday until further notice, from nine to half past ten o'clock, A. M., and from one to two o'clock P. M.

Messrs. Vandergriff & Clark, grocers, No. 80 Camp street, corner of Natchez, will also several fine large offices to rent. The offices are convenient, eligible and the terms are very reasonable.

The Louisville Courier-Journal is filled up with an account of a suit in equity, and a county fair. Probably these things are paid for, else they are out of place in a paper which deals in nothing that is fair or equitable.

The will of the late Admiral Farragut has been offered for probate in New York. His property in that city consists of real estate valued at \$200,000, all of which he leaves to his wife and son. His war trophies are bequeathed to his son.

The seventeenth number of the New Orleans Advocate and Journal of Education, published and edited by Hon. Thomas W. Conway, has just been laid upon our table. Its typographical appearance is as neat as a new pin, and its editorials, correspondence and selections are able and entertaining.

The Bank of New Orleans and the New Orleans Insurance Association are now illuminated by the Barbary gas apparatus. The president of the Barbary Gas Lighting Company, C. Cavaroe, invites the public to call and examine the light every evening until ten o'clock.

The Louisiana Cotton Manufactory will be opened on Wednesday and Thursday of this week to the inspection of the stockholders and invited guests. We return thanks to Mr. George Perillat, secretary, for an invitation to be present. The mills are located in the vicinity of Jackson Barracks.

We see the well-known dental surgeon, Dr. J. R. Walker, of Napoleon avenue, has returned from a trip of several weeks, and is ready to attend to all who need his services. His reputation as a first-class operator is too well established to require further comment than to say that "word to the wise is sufficient."

Mr. G. Scoller, No. 11 Camp street, being about to retire from business on account of ill-health, offers his large and varied stock of diamonds, gold, silver and self-winding watches, and articles of jewelry at prime cost; also, a large stock silver ware, and silver cups, napkin rings, etc., suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents. As this extensive stock must be disposed of before the next sixty days, purchasers will do well to call.

At this time, in the middle of September, the weather is such as to make a short excursion, to escape into the country from the dust and turmoil of the city, just as desirable as it was two months ago. Those desirous to breathe country air and have a delightful trip can go from the city to the town of Magnolia, some ninety-eight miles distant, by taking this morning's seven o'clock train, and return to-morrow morning in time for business. An excursion ticket (to go and return) costs only two dollars, and intermediate places are in proportion.

We call the attention of the public to the publication of the charter of the New Orleans Antiseptic Air-Tight Wood Burial Case Company. The object of this corporation is to perform incinerations and exhumations without infection, in all the cemeteries of this city, after a new system highly appreciated in France, and patented by the government of the United States on the twelfth of May, 1868. The Board of Health of this State, and the Medical Board of this city, after having witnessed public experiments which were fully satisfactory, recommend this new system as the most efficient to protect the public health and comfort of the population. This company will be able, with its patented coffins to proceed to make a funeral, whatever may be the state of decomposition of the dead bodies, to do it without any danger or inconvenience, such as bad smell and miasma, affecting generally the public with the old system—even the rising of metallic caskets. This company will be, by the first of October, its office at No. 21 Baronne street, but has already established its factory at 69 and 71 Liberty street.

THE COMING BUSINESS SEASON.

Official estimates set down the incoming cotton crop of this State at an advance of eight per cent over that of last year. Other States contributory to this cotton market, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas, will probably aggregate an average of about as much or more. We might be justified in adding seven per cent for natural increase of receipts by legitimate diversions from lines of transportation to other cities. In such a case we may expect to receive at least 1,350,000 bales, perhaps a million and a half before the first of September, 1871. This will be an advance of 100 per cent on the receipts of last year. This great increase will necessarily involve a corresponding increase in business in this city. May we also hope that there will be no diminution of liberality on the part of middle men toward the planters. Perhaps our factors and owners of cotton presses and warehouses and weighers have already reduced their charges to the lowest point compatible with safety. But at all events, every fraction saved on the bill of charges is an inducement offered to producers to send in their cotton.

There will be also a material increase in the sugar crop, but it is too early to state the probable figures. We have heard estimates of from 150,000 to 200,000 hhds. The growing cane is excellent beyond precedent for many years, and there has been an increase in acreage; but as the cultivation is yet confined to only a small portion of the State, more cane will be saved for seed next year than usual. The business of sugar planting is so largely on the increase, that the demand for seed cane is great, and will absorb a considerable portion of the crop for two or three years to come.

Our banks are already preparing to supply their customers with currency to move these great crops, and the money market is stringent as a consequence. It is thought by some of our people that this policy of contraction is inaugurated too soon in the season, and that it results in compelling business men, who want accommodations, to pay exceptional and exorbitant rates of interest. And this, too, when several millions are lying idle in the bank vaults. Be this as it may, a greater volume of currency than ever before employed will be needed to move the incoming crops of cotton and sugar, besides what may be necessary for the increased business we look for from the Northwest.

We have a six week's political campaign before us, which may retard somewhat the opening of the fall trade. The sudden appearance of yellow fever may also retard the opening of the fall trade. But these checks will soon pass away, and operate to our detriment temporarily, will not, at the worst, prove to be very formidable. By the middle of November our city will be full of visitors, without, perhaps a single first-class hotel for their accommodation. This branch of industry has been most shamefully neglected in former years, and threatens to fall through altogether, at last. There is no time to spare if we are to have ample hotel facilities. The old St. Charles appears to have been turned into a warehouse for a lot of old furniture, valued by the owner at \$90,000, and by one or two gentlemen who had some thought of buying it, at about \$25,000. It would probably be a dear bargain at any price for a man who intended to stock a first-class hotel. While the theaters, coffee-houses, wholesale and retail stores, and other business places are being put in readiness, it is very singular that no one can be found willing to undertake to run a hotel or two. River men are getting out their new steamers, the directors of the Jackson railroad are making great extensions to their facilities, the Chattanooga railroad will be completed to Mobile by the first of October, and work will then be commenced on the west side of the river, with a view to an immediate completion of the road to Texas. There will be, in short, such an awakening within the next six or eight weeks as this people never saw—not even the very oldest and best citizen ever dreamed of seeing.

The war in Europe will be settled, without doubt, before Christmas, and the continent opened to trade as freely as ever. This will create a season of great activity, to make up for the time lost in fighting. We expect to receive a direct benefit from this renewed impetus, which will be felt by all classes in the State. For Louisiana now belongs to its own citizens, and every man will receive more or less benefit from every windfall that fortune may send in this direction. Careful men may therefore prepare for activity, plenty to attend to and satisfactory profits.

PROGRESS AGAINST PREJUDICE.

"And now," said Sergeant Timid, after Buzfuz had concluded his well rounded sentence, given in these columns the other day, "I beg leave to address the court as *amicus curia* in this case, wherein Progress is plaintiff and Prejudice defendant." The court saw before it a man whose legs were all right as to size, but all wrong as to work, for they were tremulous and uncertain over a pair of number eight boots. His face was full enough, but his lips did not contract about the corners as they might have done if he had resembled old Hickory, or Clydesdale Grant; and his eyes had a habitual wavering about them as if their focus could never be positively fixed. However, for the nonce he was fortified by a post behind him, and was the further strengthened by a copy of the REPUBLICAN, which he held gracefully in his left hand.

The court acknowledged the presence of the volunteer counsel, and Buzfuz was too busy polishing off his indignant brow to interrupt the orator. Besides, he was actively engaged in biting off about two inches of pigtail tobacco. "I believe in what the learned counsel has said about the glories of this country, and of the extraordinary people who have lent lustre to themselves, and to the institutions under which I was born and raised. I am a Democrat from training, and I am in attendance on the convention as a habit.

But, sir, although I have been trained to work in the harness, and am now practicing my habitual deference to the party, I must say that I hold in my hand a paper which almost shakes my faith and lifelong habits. This paper, sir," holding the REPUBLICAN aloft, as the storm-tossed sailor might fling out his sign of distress from the lonely waste of waters, to some passing ship, "this paper, sir, is a signal-light that we might take counsel from, if we expect to escape destruction. It is two years ahead of us in political wisdom, and while I sink or swim with the Democracy, because I have not the strength of mind to do otherwise, I wish we had the courage to accept and declare what this infernal Republican organ urges upon the people. But I am afraid that the party is like me, afraid to go home to the people and tell them the truth. May it please the court, I have done."

Sergeant Buzfuz looked first at Timid and then at the paper, which he held in his hand, and his look was enough to settle the *amicus curia* back against the post at once; and gradually the REPUBLICAN disappeared behind him as if it was unclean. So this little rebellion was quenched, and Timid will hardly ever raise as proud a banner aloft again.

But did the indignant glare of the perspiring Buzfuz suppress the important truths which had been given with unexpected zeal from an unexpected quarter? No, may it please the court and country. We are safe in saying that Timid was right and that before two years are gone, Buzfuz himself will stand upon the house tops and declare that the sentiment of the age and of the Democratic party then, and ever did, demand that manhood should be the test of fitness. All things to all men, the weak to what is weak, and the strong to what is strong. Seeing now, as we have seen before, that the advance of truth is all around us with its battalions, we maintain that Progress is inevitable and that Prejudice must lose her suit. When the haze and uncertainty of the present has cleared away, the people will say that the REPUBLICAN has never failed to signalize to the community of which it was, and is, and expects to be, a part, the true line of political advancement. Having just won a four year old fight with the Democracy, we are still admitted to be far ahead in the spirit of wisdom, and we propose to keep up the contest until all our ideas are accepted as the Democracy has accepted that of universal suffrage. Our chart may not be accepted for the present, and the paper may be hidden away as an unclean thing by the Timids of this world, but it will come to pass that the present will not be our only day of triumph."

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

We have a peculiar institution in this city, called the First District Court. Its personnel is, by no means, an obnoxious or disagreeable one; in fact, it would be to the liking of every good citizen, so far as *bonhomie* and other agreeable qualities are concerned. It has an able and benevolent judge, an astute and ever subtle District Attorney, a popular but not re-nominated Sheriff, and a gentlemanly and courteous clerk. But, somehow or another, it is not much of a terror to evil-doers.

Last summer nearly twenty prisoners, some under commitment, some under indictment and others under conviction, including some who had been convicted a second time, were set free in consequence of the statutes of the Hon. John Jay, of Onechita. It was held that these statutes, in simultaneously repealing and re-necanting the criminal laws, worked a hiatus amounting to an absolution from crime previously committed. The REPUBLICAN, as a sentinel on the watch tower of public order and liberty, sounded the alarm. The eyes of the public were awakened to the public danger, and the Supreme Court promptly corrected and arrested, so far as it was possible, the consequences of the heretical and eccentric ideas which had somehow crept into the First District Court.

That the Court, after this admonition, should again fall into opinions remarkable for their novelty and entire foreignness to the criminal law, one would hope would not be the case. But on Friday morning last the Court after a due expounding of the law, as interpreted by the Hon. ex-Senator Rufus King Cutler, held that a party accused for crime committed in the City of Jefferson, before annexation, must go free and can not be held for trial because of the annexation aforesaid. Jefferson City was in the parish of Jefferson, and is now in the parish of Orleans; therefore all crimes committed and upon which no convictions were had before annexation, must go unpunished. Upon this theory, all the financial frauds and malevolence which were perpetrated in Jefferson City just before the turning over are absolved. A neat way is this present of showing the criminally disposed how they can commit a few burglaries and murders the night before a pending annexation of a part of one parish to another.

An indictment must show the time and place of committing a crime, and the fact that it was then in another parish is neither here nor there. That goes to the question of jurisdiction, and it is sufficient if at the time of trial, the place is within the jurisdiction of the court trying the case. Even if the court itself did not exist when the crime was committed, it would nevertheless have jurisdiction. The case has arisen where ever there has been an annexation, a conquest, or the erection of a new State or form of government. It is the same in the case of a new parish or county formed. The books do not tell, and nobody ever heard of a criminal escaping upon such grounds. He could not except that it was at a time anterior to the existence of the present tribunal, or even anterior to the existence of the parish itself. The only inquiry is, "Did the law defining and punishing the crime exist at the time of its commission?" Every man in the City of Jefferson is amenable to the proper tribunal of this parish if he com-

mitted an offense, and the length of time has not elapsed which works an oblivion of it according to law. Stating in the indictment that it occurred in the parish of Jefferson would only work the certainty of description required by criminal law.

Not only is such a view in consonance with the common law of England, but the Legislature of Louisiana, containing such lawyers as John Ray, Judge Fontaine, Judge Brangin and Hon. R. N. Ogden, passed a law transferring all civil and criminal cases of the late city of Jefferson to the proper and corresponding tribunals of New Orleans, which they would never have done had it not indubitably comported with the known principles of jurisprudence.

We can not make any more new parishes or change parish lines in future, nor even change the name of a parish, if any time is to elapse between the proposition or passage, and the approval or carrying into effect. If such wisdom is to prevail in our criminal tribunals hereafter, their jurisdiction may as well be turned to the Ninth District Court, where Deputy Bibulous presided and made a joke of the whole affair.

Criminal law may be scrupulous of observing technicalities, but they are generally such as if disregarded would work injustice to many. It is scarcely tenable to argue that this must include cases of the change of jurisdictional power, or work a wholesale release of offenders in such an event.

IS GOLD MASTER OVER GOOD.

The Rev. Father Griffin, who preaches to the most aristocratic Catholic congregation in New York, at St. Stephen's church, launched his thunders last Sunday at the "flesh pots" and all who indulge therein. In the elegant temple of which he is the shepherd, before the velvet cushioned pews, in presence of the silks and diamonds and fully developed chignons, and of his highly ornamental little oratory, with blazing candles to illuminate the solemn asides, he intimated in glittering generalities that perhaps the conscience of this world could not be eased of its wickedness by padded chairs, or polished off for eternal rest and peace by garish trappings and attractions. As this exordium was handled rather nicely the plumed bonnets and diamond lilted fans did not manifest any particular compunction, but sat at rest upon the lovely heads, or waved a graceful acceptance of the truth, and quietly passed it back toward the publicans whom it was no doubt intended for. Why should they feel its shaft in the midst of all their comforts? Only the wicked were interdicted from silks and jewels, because if the church itself could put on vestments of cashmere and camel's hair, why might not its devout membership do the same thing? If the high altar around and about the image could reflect the light in rainbow colors, why might not the worshippers of the image glorify the manger-born Son with stones that gave out all the rays of many-hued light?

But the venerable father did not stop here. He had in his quiver another shaft which he felt called upon to deliver against the world; and raising aloft his ecclesiastical bow, he launched his arrow of denunciation at the golden calf which sat in the market place, and was worshipped by the people. And in order to do him full justice, we picked up this arrow and now put it before our readers, barb, feathers and all:

Let a nation be a nation of thieves, its leaders robbers, and the man who rises by crime is trumpeted throughout the land as a great man. Let a man nowadays achieve greatness, no matter by what means, and couple it with riches, and we put him forth as our God. Leaving everything else out of sight—honor, virtue, all—we honor him because he is above us in power and wealth.

What the planned bonnets and jeweled fans said to this we are not advised. Perhaps they held it in check as a kind of compliment, and perhaps they did not. As for the publicans who heard it from afar off, they certainly did not receive it, but continually beat their breasts and implored to be forgiven. For our part, the reverend father's aim seems to have been badly taken. The shaft overshoot the mark. It misjudged and did more harm than good. The world does not worship thieves and criminals. The people do not bow down to murder and robbery, however thickly they may be plated with gold and gilt with diamonds. They are only tolerated. [They pass, and conscience refuses to sweep the street before them. Their seat may be in the synagogue; but their feet pass over no door-sill where honor, intelligence, virtue and generosity reside. If they flaunt in scarlet, it is only with the scarlet woman. If they mount in chariots and dash by the lowly, road-side honesty refuses to soil its soul by offering incense. Virtue scorns to envy their painted cheeks and flowing robes. And when they fall, as fall they must, religion only offers the consolation of repentance.

On the other hand, let simple, rugged virtue pass along the great highway of life, and then look, O Father Griffin, and see how the big heart of humanity throbs its sympathy with what is good. Even the dogs that lick the sores on Lazarus are allowed to pass without a kick. And when Jim Fisk rolls by in his liveried equipage, stolen from honest confidence, who can stand by the roadside and say in his heart that he is worthy to unlatch the buckles on Peabody's shoes? Who of the gentle Florence Nightingales stands in the car? What eye grows dim and glazed on the islands of the sea and the broad cities of the vast world when Borgia falls? And if Alfred dies, does England hold his memory in her heart as so low a price as she does Charles the Second?

The pulpit is not the place to repeat these impeachments against the human conscience. In Butterfly Row it may be the custom to worship plumage; but in Manhood Castle we stand by a higher creed and carry a more glorious spirit of veneration.

RAIN AT LAST.

April showers are pleasant institutions, and the earth is grateful for their fall; but in the midst of summer, when the ground is parched and the productions are withering under the blazing sun, the rain that comes after a sultry day to soften and revive, is more than a pleasure, it is a blessing. Republicanism has been subjected to such a drought of bitter persecution, unrelieved by even occasional seasons of peace, that it has almost come to the belief that its fruitfulness was to be the work of its own fertile and inexhaustible productiveness. It has struggled amid a sea of difficulties, and although it has admitted its shortcomings in some particulars, wherein all humanity is alike short of perfection, it has made a record which it is not afraid to submit to all just and proper criticism. The State government is entirely to be credited with the good that has been done, for it has been forced to take control in many matters that had previously been left to local direction. And particularly in the city of New Orleans is this apparent in the present management of our municipal affairs. The Administration appointed over this city is the work of Governor Warmoth, and while he has never been properly credited with the score of other good things which he has done, but on the contrary, has been visited with the red-hot of the drought which has fallen upon the party in this State, the New Orleans Times, yesterday, comes down in a gentle shower of praise. It declares that the present is the best city government which New Orleans has had for years, and that its excellence is so great that it only serves to set off to greater disadvantage the disgraced government which the Democrats elected in 1868.

This is enough for one day, and Governor Warmoth will no doubt accept it as some atonement for the thousand slanders which are daily being heaped upon him by people who see the light but will not acknowledge it.

KEEP HER DOWN.

A gentleman by the name of Simmons, who died recently in Boston, bequeathed \$1,000,000 to found a school in which women may be taught all the higher branches of knowledge, and all the details of the various professions, such as law, surgery, telegraphy, etc. The New York World is sadly savage about the bequest, and says that woman is better adapted to playing on the piano and figuring nice slippers, than she is to any of the generous employments which pay men such good wages. Wives, says this New York sage, can have no higher object than to attend on their husbands; and as the graduates of this beneficent college will all marry, what use will their knowledge be to them. And so on.

It is a hard task to make a Democrat in name a Democrat in principle. Even suppose the woman marries a fortune, what harm will her knowledge do her? Like the coffin of Mrs. Toodles, it may be handy to have about the house. But suppose again, that she is poor and does not marry, or does marry, but weds herself to poverty like her own, what then can be the objection to her knowing something which will yield her a support? Suppose, too, that her husband falls sick, or falls into paralysis, and leaves her with a family of children to support and educate, why should she not be prepared with a profession or a trade to lift herself and him above the necessity of making shirts at ten cents apiece?

It is well enough to talk about pianos and gilded slippers to the daughters of the world, but to the children of poverty there is no road that they can travel to comfort, which should not be thrown wide open for their use. Let her walk with her burden wherever her strength will carry her, then if she falls the blame will not rest on the conscience of mankind. But we are wasting our pearls. The World is tied to that party which mouths about the people while it stands as a defender of slavery to both the mind and body. Woman must be raised up by some other power.

A perpetual Democratic fog threatens to envelope Rapides parish if the Democrat is not enlightened by some intelligent missionary. He has dug up nineteen dead reasons why men should be Democrats, and he promises to dig up some more. He reminds us of the ancient Slidell Democracy, who used to vote an entire graveyard at the New Orleans elections.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

It is reported that a proposition has been broached looking to a restriction upon the reports of the doings of the Brokers' Board, published by the press, so that the public may be informed only of the prices given in cases of actual sale, while kept in the dark respecting the offers of would-be buyers and sellers. We are inclined to the belief that this proposition is made, if made at all, in mere jest. It would amount to just this: "We, brokers, intend to keep the public ignorant, in so far as we can, of the value of their own property in stocks, that we may trade therein to our advantage; and we propose to hoodwink each other, as far as occasion may permit, to the same end." But as there is nothing in legitimate business that will not be in the full light of day, we are confident that sober second thought will lead no one to desire any intermission of the publicity now given to the brokers' proceedings; besides, there is very little prospect that an illiberal attempt to deprive the press of the opportunity to fully present the condition of the market, could meet with anything like success.

The leading sales to which our attention was yesterday directed, included \$20,000 city consolidated bonds, Friday and Saturday, at the rate of 75c. \$1300 new seven per cent bonds realized 71; and resold at 71; \$1000 Friday brought 71; \$1000 and \$4000 sold at 72.

100 shares of Lottery brought \$85. A higher figure was refused several times upon the street yesterday for various lots. \$5000 new State warrants were bought

at 75; and sold again at 75. Three hundred Navigation found a purchaser upon private terms. Five Sanitary and Fertilizing brought \$23 each. Three shares of Barbary Gas Company were sold at \$700, \$20 lower than our last quotation. There is a good inquiry for Bank of New Orleans stock, but holders seem to have strengthened their pretensions, and our next quotation will probably show a decided advance. Except a sale of gold last night, nothing except an interchange of ideas about prices took place at the Brokers' Board. The following is the list:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Asked, Bid. Includes Crescent City Slaughterhouse, City National Bank, Gold, Jefferson City Bonds, State Warrants, Fiscal Agency Seven per cents.

Congressional Nomination in the Fifth District. At a convention of the Republican delegates of the Fifth District, held at Delta, in Madison parish, Hon. Frank Morley was unanimously nominated for both the short and long terms.

Mr. Morley was the Republican candidate in the same district two years ago, and failed of an election in consequence of disorders and intimidation at the polls. His competitor, McCranie, was also denied admission as a member of the House.

SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

Hon. W. L. McMillen has been nominated to the State Senate from the district comprising the parishes of Carroll, Madison and Morehouse. He will succeed Carlis Pollard, who drew the short term. His election may be considered as sure beyond a doubt.

The Elton Eagle, which looks closely after home enterprises, notices the following: Judge Benham and Captain Anderson recently contracted with a Mr. Smith, of Ohio, to send them a million feet of lumber on the Robertdale plantation. A large portion of this lumber is for buildings to be erected on the Robertdale and Longwood plantations, but they will have at least eight hundred thousand feet to sell. A lumber yard is to be established at the Longwood landing, with lumber in every shape constantly on hand. The same parties have also engaged to have a large quantity of brick landed at the Longwood landing.

A Washington dispatch says: The receipts from the internal revenue and customs during this month have been so heavy as to justify the belief at the Treasury Department, that the public debt statement for September will show another large reduction in the amount of debt. The receipts from internal revenue will be largely over \$15,000,000, while the customs receipts are estimated at something over \$18,000,000.

TO THE CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.

J. LEVOIS & JAMISON. We have now in store a full assortment of Fall and Winter DRY GOODS of European importations, which, owing to the war in Europe and the low price of gold, we are prepared to offer to our friends and the public at lower prices than have been seen since 1862. We are also daily receipt of American goods purchased on very advantageous terms, which we will sell at the most reasonable prices, and respectfully solicit a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. LEVOIS & JAMISON, 126 Canal Street, between St. Charles and Carondelet.

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J. LEVOIS & JAMISON. CARBOLIC ACID. One gallon of Carbolic Acid, judiciously applied, will thoroughly disinfect any ordinary premises for an entire season. What Professor Stillman says of it: "Carbolic Acid, mingled with the most offensive sewerage and cesspool matter, instantly arrests putrefaction, and changes and destroys the nauseating odors of decaying animal and vegetable matters."

Let every household procure it. They will find it the best investment they can make, particularly at the present time. For sale by all druggists. Manufactured by PAGE & CO., No. 56 Camp Street.

STANDARD FIRE AND WATER PROOF ROOFING.

SOUTHERN PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING COMPANY, Office—36 Magazine Street, New Orleans.

This Roofing is adapted to every style of House Roofs, as well as Steamboat Roofs, Verandas, Awnings, etc. Costs less than that of any other preserved roofing. Plastic Slate is likewise a most excellent covering for metal roofs of all kinds; it prevents the metal, dispersed with painting, and checks the contraction and expansion. Plastic Slate and Irish Slates are put for sale in quantities to suit. For full particulars send for circulars.

DR. J. R. WALKER, DENTAL SURGEON.

Corner of Napoleon avenue and Coliseum street, New Orleans.

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. 78 Carondelet street. Machines always on hand for sale. my21 eod cm

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Sells all kinds of MACHINERY.

General Southern Agent for Watertown Steam Engine Company.

Builders of Excelsior Patent Portable Engines, with Cylinder and Dome, Locomotive Boilers, Plantation and Farm Engines, Mounted on Wheels, with Spark Arrestors.

STATIONARY ENGINES Of all Sizes, With Flue, Tubular or Locomotive Boilers.

Improved Reversible Circular Saw Mills, Can be set up either Right or Left Handed, without altering any part of Mill or Carriage.

J. D. BROOKS Improved Joivan Turbine Water Wheel, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Car Wheels, Mill Work.

All the above are built under the personal supervision of MR. G. BRADFORD, the Pioneer in Portable Steam Engine Building, Which enables them to produce MACHINERY UNSURPASSED BY ANY.

SOUTHERN COTTON GIN, Manufactured by J. E. CARVER & CO., Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

These Gins have been in use for many years, and received the highest MEDAL awarded at the Paris Exposition, And are built under the superintendence of MR. J. E. CARVER, The only person of the name who is engaged in the manufacture of COTTON GINS.

J. B. KNIGHT, Agent, No. 78 Carondelet street.

Also the following from the BEST MAKERS. Sugar Mills, Evaporators, Sugar Kettles, Portable Cotton Presses, Novel Saws, Corn and Wheat Mills, Seed Carriers, Horse Power, Bolting, Saws, Broom Corn Thrashers, To run by hand or power.

Broom Corn Scrapers, Wood Working Machinery, and All Varieties of Mill and Plantation Machinery.

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ZABLE & DALTON,

No. 115 Poydras Street, MANUFACTURERS OF TIN AND IRON WARE, DEALERS IN Stoves, Grates, House Furnishing Goods, etc.

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

We are now manufacturing all kinds of Tin, Tube, Toilet Ware, Water Coolers, etc., which we sell at lowest market prices. ZABLE & DALTON, No. 115 Poydras street.

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS AT GREAT BARGAINS.

Just received—500 Double-Barrel GUNS, at \$8, \$10, \$15, \$20, 200 REVOLVERS, at \$15, \$20, 100 REVOLVERS, at \$10 each. Also—A Reduced Price—HARDWARE and CUTLERY. S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO., No. 11 Tchoupitoulas street, Between Poydras and Le Camp.

NEW ORLEANS RICE DEPOT.

A. MAUREAU, 43.....Peter Street.....43

Between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

ALWAYS ON HAND LARGE STOCK OF RICE. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

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, charging any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the term of days of quarantine to be performed by 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 JULY 1870. Any violation of the quarantine laws, as proclaimed, will be severely punished.

The places which are hereby declared infected aforesaid are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all Islands of Cuba; Port Royal and Montego Bay, Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port-au-Prince, the