

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 21, 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.

The trouble with the fresh French troops sent to the front was that they were altogether too fresh.

The Irish Republican Club of the Fourth District, holds a meeting to-night, as will be seen by the notice of its officers.

The present French Republic is not to be spoken of as a new one, since it is a "republication of the issue" of 1848.

General Butler says his "confidential friend" who reported in Washington that the General was striving to fill Senator Wilson's seat is a "liar."

As regards expression, the three prominent men of Germany may be thus distinguished: King William says what he thinks; Bismarck thinks what it is politic to say; Motke says nothing.

Mr. J. M. Davis, who was the Republican candidate for the office of Civil Sheriff of this parish at the last State election, again presents his name for the same nomination.

There are in Baltimore some thirty or forty oyster packing houses, having a capital of from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

The Calvert Tribune is a Republican paper published by the Robertson County Republican Club in Calvert, Texas. It is a weekly journal conducted with ability.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post presumes to say that little Louis has given up all idea of ever becoming a great Napoleon; but adds that if he would only confess as much he would certainly be a little France.

Colonel J. O. P. Barnside, of Washington, has been appointed Assistant Inspector General on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and assigned to duty as Acting Inspector General in the place of General F. A. Starring, now in Europe.

General Beauregard thinks that Napoleon has been badly treated. "He has given France not only prestige, but a development and prosperity the most undoubted." Yet now the people are "even climbing five-story houses to tear down the arms and insignia of his empire."

A little boy in Philadelphia, hearing his father speak about the war in Europe, said, "Which did you rather belong to, father, an engine company or a battle?" His father, being a fireman, said he thought there was little preference. Fighting was about all they had to do in either case.

"During the month of July last the internal revenue gain on spirits and fermented liquors over the receipts of July, 1869, was \$1,287,285; of which amount \$1,301,854 was from spirits, and \$85,431 from fermented liquors.

Messrs. Hoffman, Marks & Co. will sell, at ten o'clock, at store No. 96 Gravier street, up stairs, catalogue and package sale of fall and winter goods, lately imported by Messrs. John Marks & Co., on two, three and four months credit.

At a recent church meeting in Georgia, a woman, under the influence of religious excitement, commenced shouting, and so intense was her enthusiasm that she did not cease her gyrations until overcome by violent exertion, intense heat, and the fetid atmosphere of a close room.

The most flattering style of making a compliment is, with a seeming innocence of intention, to reverse the truth. Thus, it is well known that academics and colleges are always eager to claim the eminent, men they have educated.

We were much gratified to meet yesterday that distinguished surgeon and physician, Dr. W. H. Berthelot, who has just returned from a tour through the Western and Eastern States, which he undertook for the benefit of his health.

Dr. W. H. Berthelot, who has just returned from a tour through the Western and Eastern States, which he undertook for the benefit of his health.

Dr. W. H. Berthelot, who has just returned from a tour through the Western and Eastern States, which he undertook for the benefit of his health.

THAT APPEAL FOR AID. If anything was wanted to break the back of the Democratic camel, the straw which was put upon the animal last Sunday by Messrs. Booth, McCaleb & Co., acting under the firm name of "Finance Committee," was the ultimate weight to accomplish that task.

We would narrow the matter down to a question of self-preservation, and how to comb out the political vermin which are infesting us.

If the Finance Committee will wash itself well with good soap, shave off its hair, and change its linen, perhaps the vermin will not infest it so unmercifully.

And in order to effect this reformation and escapade, we are perfectly willing to respond to the following appeal, provided good security is given that the money will not be misapplied:

The time and some of the money we are able ourselves to supply; but it has been made our duty, fellow-citizens, to ask you for money with which to pay these unavoidable and just expenses.

The committee does not represent the wealth of the community, which accounts for its own poverty. It is only the creature of hope, and we are assured that if it helped this one time more, then it will hold such a lordly rein on the taxes and moneys of the public, that it will never need another advance.

And to the people propose to respond to this old man of the sea, who seeks to saddle himself upon the people and then to ride them to death. Let them do it if they dare. Let them put their heads in the month of the hungry lion and see how they recover themselves again from iron jaws which will close down heavier and darker than they did in the old game.

And to grant a few monopolies, but it could be persuaded to take no step in advance. To-day, the party has lost its responsibility and its respectability. It is merely blood-thirsty. It has the cry of the horse leech's wife as its only password.

It will bleed the State as no people were ever bled before. We had a sample of what the Democrats could do in the city government under Conway; and now it should be the prayer of every citizen that such a party may never be elevated to power over the State of Louisiana by the voluntary contributions of the people of New Orleans. Let them get their money from the saloons where they spend their wages.

MANHOOD FITNESS. Having invited questions from badly informed but willing Democrats, an orphan of one week's standing asks us what "manhood fitness" is? Come up here you little newly fledged acolyte and receive the lesson of the day, for if Hatch has cast you off, we are not disposed to give you up yet.

"Manhood fitness" is this, that in the mystery of the law certain requirements are stipulated for voters. Men must be of a certain age; they must be naturalized or native born; they must be of sane mind; they must be enfranchised. This is all. Now any man who can fill this bill is a voter, and is fitted by manhood for that position.

The law being blind can not see his color, but it applies its tests, and if he comes up to the measure he is elected to be a citizen. He is a man, capable of enjoyment, liable to suffer, subject to taxation, amenable to punishment, worthy of reward. This is "manhood fitness" for citizenship. The man may not be rich nor poor; he may not be a worthy associate for the good and virtuous, but still he is a man, and he is fitted by law, and by his own nature to be all that the best citizen is. The State accepts him in his situation, to do the best he can for himself, giving him the same opportunities that it offers to others.

The law can not make him provident nor wise, nor can it make him a fool or a spendthrift. All it can do is to say that its favor is the same to him, in his way, as it is to a better man, in his way. And to appreciate this better, it is only fair to say that in this country society is the State. Men, who are weighed just as we presume they

will be weighed by Providence, only our imperfections possess, us to make mistakes sometimes. All men enjoy the sunshine with the same freedom, and breathe the air, and feel the breath of spring just as we do; and so in society the same uniformity of law, justice and consideration are, or ought to be, distributed to the human family with the same impartiality.

Egmont is simply the result of capacity. Prisoners and invalids are shut out from the fields and from the bountiful glories of the glade and mountain top, yet they inhale the air and see the light that breaks in the east and closes upon them from the west. This is their misfortune. Ignorance never tastes the ecstasy of knowledge, and depravity is shut out from the household of virtue and refinement. And yet ignorance, knowledge, depravity and virtue are considered the same by the law in all their absolute rights, such as life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Society does not strip men of these essentials, first, because it can not; and secondly, if it could, it would be unjust. Even in jail we enjoy a certain life and liberty, and pursue a certain amount of happiness.

And herein is where the fundamental error of the Democratic idea comes in. The Democrat which is about as intelligent as any of its friends, can never comprehend how Republicanism deals with mankind. It says day after day that we propose to equalize the negro with the white man. We propose nothing of the kind. It is impossible to equalize men. Some are good and some are bad. Some are wise and some are stupid. How can we equalize these different classes? What we do propose is to forget that men are black, and to accept a man for what he is worth. If he is sober, industrious, honest, intelligent and capable, let him stand as the representative of these virtues whatever may be his color. If he is drunken, lazy, dishonest, ignorant and incapable, let him stand as unworthy to associate with his betters, whatever his color may be. This is another definition of manhood fitness. If a negro makes a good shoe must we pass him by to have our feet shod by a clumsy and drunken white man? If a black man can lift us over the ditch must we fall into the mud because his arms are of a different color from ours? If he will cast an honest vote shall his suffrage be rejected in favor of a white man who will sell his ballot to a thief for a drink of whisky?

Manhood fitness, in a political sense, has a significance entirely distinct from what it has in a social sense. As we can not strip a man of his absolute natural rights, so we should never deprive him of certain absolute political rights. All men should stand on the same platform in the eye of the law in a republican government. But as to social position, that is a province which society regulates for itself. Every man chooses his own associates. Wise men congregate together, prize fighters seek one another, thieves hide in a common den, and drunkards fall into the gutter. Poverty shuns the palace, and wealth goes around the hovel. Eloquence lingers on the lips of Frederick Douglass, while solemn nonsense rolls from the Democratic Finance Committee. And yet both of these parties are men, and if we were as blind as justice is said to be, it is easy to say that Douglass would get the largest room in the hotel, because the public would lean to the most sensible company. The fitness of man does not depend on his color, but on his worth.

PEACE AND AMITY. It is stupidly repeated from corner to corner that Prussia should cease to make war on France now that Bonaparte is no longer Emperor. King William could do no such thing if he had ever so much disposition, for before any war can terminate the terms of peace must be arranged. Just as well declare that France ought to lay down her arms because she has lost the Emperor who put the soldiers in the field. The contest is not between William and Bonaparte, but between Prussia and France, and if the Prussian King should die to-morrow the war would go on until the sentiment that actuates the two people is satisfied to meet on a basis satisfactory to the victor. It has been foreseen for years that France and Prussia would clash some day. The people felt it, and demanded the issue. If the truth was known it is just possible that Bonaparte engaged in the struggle reluctantly, for he must have known that he was periling just what he has lost. All his individual interests were opposed to the hazard; but he was possibly driven into the war by the emotions which actuated the French people.

The Prussian government understands that the sentiment of France was hostile to her growth and progress, and Bismarck fully realized that in order to make the empire of Germany secure he must teach its enemies a lesson as to its strength. He has schooled Austria into an acceptance of the growth of Prussia, and he is now engaged in doing the same thing for France. He had nothing to fear or to hope from Napoleon, but his great enemy was France, and when he has taught the French that they must let Germany alone, the public mind of both countries will be in a fit condition to make a peace that will be respected. There is nothing like a good stand-up fight to make men respect each other; and since the French gained the advantage in 1810 by whipping Prussia, the score will be wiped out in 1870, and then the belligerents can shake hands and say that since they are even they can afford to be friends. And for this reason the Prussians are everywhere instructed to respect private property and treat the people respectfully, so that when they leave they will take away with them no private maledictions. The principle not to do any act which will prevent them from being friends hereafter with the French, seems to be the rule of Prussian conduct; and it is the best evidence that when peace is made it will be such a one that France will consider liberal, just, and worthy of a great people to

account from a great enemy. And then Prussia and France will appreciate and honor each other, and good friendship will result; to the great benefit of Europe.

Mayor Hall, of New York, proposes that Commodore Farragut shall be distinguished and buried in that city with a grand funeral, at the expense of the city. He hopes to make some political capital out of this cheap display of patriotism; and, perhaps, a big corporation spree would put some money in the pockets of his friends. Fernando Wood would look well as a pull-bearer for the grand old patriot who was fighting for the nation while he was cogitating how Manhattan could be erected into a republic. New York owes a great debt to Farragut, but she can pay it much more honorably by taking pattern after his patriotism and honesty, than by spreading her street contractors and political burners in a wild confusion behind his coffin. His greatness is the property of the people, and his memory is the treasure of the republic. Nothing that a corporation can do will ever add an inch to his stature or grave a note on the record he left to his country.

A youthful correspondent recently inquired of the New York Tribune if the United States Marshal was not slighting his duties in making up the census; and would up his question by demanding an answer, if Greeley had any reason yet left in him. He is probably satisfied to-day that the white-headed philosopher has got some reason left in him, and that it is of a sort that is not agreeable to be provoked by thin-skinned people. The Tribune estimates that the city of New York, proper, will show a population about twice as great as that of Brooklyn, which is set down at between 400,000 and 410,000.

ON CARONDELET STREET. The Brokers' Board has not concluded to commit suicide immediately. The feverish symptoms, that it was feared would result in a mania in that direction, have generally subsided, and Carondelet street is now "as well as could be expected."

Business appears to be picking up. A few new faces are seen upon the Bialto, and some of them belong to wide-awake, energetic, pushing men, whose activity and nerve are just the desiderata during the present emergency. They would shake trade out of a board of mummies with only half a chance to get at them.

There was a good deal of talk yesterday about Slaughterhouse, but few trades were reported. The time to realize on this stock at a profit doesn't seem to have arrived. On the contrary, it seems to be suffering under a slight indisposition and weakness. The offers to sell were not illiberal as compared with the rates at which recent transactions have taken place, but no one was willing to give \$16 75, which figure the stock was freely offered. Fifteen shares went at \$16 50, but that price was bid at the board without result. Navigation continues to attract attention. 51 shares sold at \$2 50; 50 at \$3, and we heard of sales of 400 at prices ranging from \$2 50 to \$3 50.

Quite a movement was apparent in new city seven per cent bonds. \$1000 and \$10,000 sold at 72; \$5000 and \$7000 at 72; \$1000 and \$11,000 at 72, and \$2000 at 72. \$1250 and \$5000 city seven per cent (fiscal agency) certificates sold for 86 1/2—dates sixteenth July. A small lot of Metropolitan warrants was disposed of at 95.

New State warrants have slightly improved. \$5000 brought 75, \$1500 realized 75, and \$5000 changed hands at 75. At the board \$10,000 sold at 75 1/2.

Sugar Shed was the subject of a good deal of conversation during the day, a very good inquiry manifesting itself, but not developing into much beside inquiry. A lot of 50 shares and another of 75 brought \$26 50.

Five hundred shares old Ship Island stock were sacrificed at 25 cents. At the board 20 cents was bid to 30 asked. \$3000 Jackson Railroad "change issue" sold at 40 cents. \$2490 Merchants' Insurance scrip, 1870, brought 62 cents. A sale of eighty shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank was reported at \$39 75. The same figure was asked for the stock at the board, with no takers.

The Times is anxious to have stock quotations accurate, and says "it is very easy for the bears to bid \$80 for stock which they know could not be purchased for \$90, or \$17 for what could not be obtained for \$20." The brokers are not apt to waste their time that way, and it is really not quite easy to make out the drift of the Times' remark. What stocks does the Times refer to, and who are the guilty parties? We do not know any reporter who is interested in the price of stocks except as a matter of news, and if there are any persons who mislead the reporters systematically, let us know who they are. We agree with the Times that "stock reports, to be worth anything, must faithfully represent the actual condition of the market," and we don't know a monetary reporter for the city press who does not aim to do just that thing, and as a rule the reporters come very near the mark.

At the Board of Brokers, last evening, 100 shares Jackson railroad stock sold (seller's option ninety days, flat) at \$6. The offers and bids during the session were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name, Price. Includes New Orleans Gas Company, Live Steam Cotton Press, Crescent City Slaughterhouse, Ship Island Canal, Jackson Railroad, Carrollton Railroad, Crescent City Railroad, St. Charles Street Railroad, Canal and Claiborne St. Railroad, Orleans Railroad, Louisiana Railroad, Bank of New Orleans, Crescent City Bank, Mechanics and Traders' Bank, Bank of America, Canal Bank, Jackson Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, Jackson Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds, Consolidated City Bonds, City Bonds in favor of Railroads, City Bonds in favor of Banks, City Seven-Thirty Certificates, City Fiscal Agency Certificates, Gold, Silver.

STANDARD FIRE AND MARINE 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 standard roofing. Plastic Slate is likewise a most excellent covering for metal roofs of all kinds; it preserves the metal, dispenses with painting, and checks the corrosion and expansion of Plastic Slate and Italian and American felt for sale in quantities to suit. For full particulars send for circular. sell

There are thirteen public squares throughout the city of New Orleans, but of this number two are of little or no moment. For instance, St. Anthony's square, the plot of ground on Royal street, facing Orleans street, in the rear of the St. Louis Cathedral, generally, but erroneously, supposed to be the property of the church; and the unenclosed piece of ground in the rear of Soraputra Market.

All of these squares are well inclosed with iron fencing, except two, Macarty square, which has a wooden fence in no very good condition, and St. Bernard circle, which is fenced by iron posts with chains hanging between, like the former fencing of the "neutral ground" on Canal street, before the days of street railroads.

Macarty square is about two miles below Esplanade street, being a portion of the old Macarty plantation. St. Bernard circle is at the intersection of Claiborne street and St. Bernard avenue. The largest of the "squares" set apart for public health and recreation is known as Callesum place. This comprises an area about equal to five squares, and is divided into several portions by streets running through it.

All these squares are in good condition, and practicable as places of public resort, except one of the finest and most eligibly situated among them, Annunciation square, bounded by Race, Orange, Chippewa and Annunciation streets. A comprehensive plan for the improvement of this square was made during the incumbency of the late City Council, and had been to some extent carried out. But before its completion the work was stopped, and as it remains it is practically of little use for public purposes. The principal improvement required to make this square available as a public resort, is the shelving of the walks. Unquestionably, since the incoming of the present City administration, the immense labor required to make the crooked paths straight in far more important matters, has prevented the Department of Improvements from attending to this among a hundred minor matters. There is no doubt that, as the incumbrances on the city finances become lighter, a proper attention will be given to works of ornamentation as well as of solid utility.

The marriage of General Frazer to Miss Kate Tiffany, of New York, is told in the Memphis Appeal. The general during the war was confined in Fort Warren, where Miss Kate and her mother, when he was freed, saw her, and was enchanted by her grace and beauty, visaged and won her, and as the Appeal says, "transplanted the beautiful Northern rose to a more genial clime."

The compositor's cases in the mission printing houses in China have each over six thousand compartments for the reception of the numerous letters in the Chinese alphabet. The cases are built in the form of an amphitheatre, and the compositor stands in the middle. Every letter he sets he selects from the six thousand.

DIED. TORRE—At Salem, New Jersey, September 16, REBECCA S. COLEMAN, wife of Colonel P. Jones Torre, of Carroll parish, Louisiana.

DOCTOR BERTHELOT Has returned to the city, and resumed the practice of his Profession. He can be found at his office, No. 161 Canal Street, at his usual hours. sell

FIRST IMPORTATION OF FALL DRY GOODS. Having received, by steamer Allen, a very large assortment of FALL GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. We claim the attention of the Wholesale and Retail Trade. D. H. HOLMES, No. 29 St. 126 Canal and 15 Bourbon streets.

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., sell No. 96 Canal street.

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. Sent for Circulars and apply for agencies. L. A. GUILLOTTE, Agent for New Orleans, No. 28 Carondelet street. Machines always on hand for sale. ny22 sell

PUBLIC SQUARES. There are thirteen public squares throughout the city of New Orleans, but of this number two are of little or no moment. For instance, St. Anthony's square, the plot of ground on Royal street, facing Orleans street, in the rear of the St. Louis Cathedral, generally, but erroneously, supposed to be the property of the church; and the unenclosed piece of ground in the rear of Soraputra Market.

All of these squares are well inclosed with iron fencing, except two, Macarty square, which has a wooden fence in no very good condition, and St. Bernard circle, which is fenced by iron posts with chains hanging between, like the former fencing of the "neutral ground" on Canal street, before the days of street railroads.

Macarty square is about two miles below Esplanade street, being a portion of the old Macarty plantation. St. Bernard circle is at the intersection of Claiborne street and St. Bernard avenue. The largest of the "squares" set apart for public health and recreation is known as Callesum place. This comprises an area about equal to five squares, and is divided into several portions by streets running through it.

All these squares are in good condition, and practicable as places of public resort, except one of the finest and most eligibly situated among them, Annunciation square, bounded by Race, Orange, Chippewa and Annunciation streets. A comprehensive plan for the improvement of this square was made during the incumbency of the late City Council, and had been to some extent carried out. But before its completion the work was stopped, and as it remains it is practically of little use for public purposes. The principal improvement required to make this square available as a public resort, is the shelving of the walks. Unquestionably, since the incoming of the present City administration, the immense labor required to make the crooked paths straight in far more important matters, has prevented the Department of Improvements from attending to this among a hundred minor matters. There is no doubt that, as the incumbrances on the city finances become lighter, a proper attention will be given to works of ornamentation as well as of solid utility.

The marriage of General Frazer to Miss Kate Tiffany, of New York, is told in the Memphis Appeal. The general during the war was confined in Fort Warren, where Miss Kate and her mother, when he was freed, saw her, and was enchanted by her grace and beauty, visaged and won her, and as the Appeal says, "transplanted the beautiful Northern rose to a more genial clime."

The compositor's cases in the mission printing houses in China have each over six thousand compartments for the reception of the numerous letters in the Chinese alphabet. The cases are built in the form of an amphitheatre, and the compositor stands in the middle. Every letter he sets he selects from the six thousand.

DIED. TORRE—At Salem, New Jersey, September 16, REBECCA S. COLEMAN, wife of Colonel P. Jones Torre, of Carroll parish, Louisiana.

DOCTOR BERTHELOT Has returned to the city, and resumed the practice of his Profession. He can be found at his office, No. 161 Canal Street, at his usual hours. sell

FIRST IMPORTATION OF FALL DRY GOODS. Having received, by steamer Allen, a very large assortment of FALL GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. We claim the attention of the Wholesale and Retail Trade. D. H. HOLMES, No. 29 St. 126 Canal and 15 Bourbon streets.

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., sell No. 96 Canal street.

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. Sent for Circulars and apply for agencies. L. A. GUILLOTTE, Agent for New Orleans, No. 28 Carondelet street. Machines always on hand for sale. ny22 sell

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM BOOK AND JOB Printing Establishment. 84.....Camp Street.....84

We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN. Also from T. H. Senor, 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 OFFICE AND LEAVE THEIR ORDERS. We have made special provision for Steamboats Printing, and have NEW FONTS OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE FOR THE FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD.

POSTERS AND HANDBILLS IN BLACK AND COLORED INKS, AND OF STRAY SIZES. Our Facilities for Printing BLANK WORK, are unequalled by any establishment in this city.

BILL HEADS ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER, Prices According. INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS. RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, In fact, all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch, but on accommodating terms. sell

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN. 2. B. BRIDGES, 76.....Carondelet street.....76. Sells all kinds of MACHINERY. General Southern Agent for Watertown Steam Engine Company. Builders of Excelsior Patent Portable Engine, with Cylinder 10 Dams, Locomotive Boilers, Plantations and Farm Engines, Mounted on Wheels, with Spark Arrestor. 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. BOOKER'S Improved Jotava Turbine Water Wheel, Shifting, Hangers, Car Wheels, and all kinds of MILL WORK. All the above are kept under the personal supervision of MR. G. BRADFORD, the Proprietor 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. 76 Carondelet street. Also the following from the BEST MAKERS. Sugar Mills, Evaporators, Sugar Kettles, Portable Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Corn and Wheat Mills, Seed Carriers, Horse Powers, Belling, Saw, Broom Corn Thrashers, To run by hand or power. Broom Corn Scrapers, Wood Working Machinery, and all Varieties of MILL and Plantation Machinery. W. H. SEAMAN, J. B. KNIGHT, sell 126 1/2p No. 76 Carondelet street.

ZABLE & DALTON, No. 115 Poydras Street. MANUFACTURERS OF TIN AND JAPANESE WARE. DEALERS IN Stoves, Grates, House Furnishing Goods, etc. AGENTS FOR The Times Cooking Stoves, Bramhall, Deane & Co.'s European Ranges and Boilers, Asbestos Roofing, Arbor, Bird and Animal Cages. We are now manufacturing all kinds of Bath Tubs, Toilet Ware, Water Cans, etc., which we are selling at lowest market prices. ZABLE & DALTON, No. 115 Poydras street. sell 126 1/2p No. 115 Poydras street.

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS AT GREAT BARGAINS. Just received—500 Double Barrel GUNS, at \$8, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$65, \$70, \$75, \$80, \$85, \$90, \$95, \$100. Also—At Reduced Prices—BARBETT'S AND CUT-LIBBY'S For sale by S. B. CHEURCHILL & BRO., No. 81 Tchoupitoulas street. sell 126 1/2p Between Poydras and LaBrea.

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. sell 126 1/2p

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 22, 1870. WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1869, 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, designating any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and fixing 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 hereinafter 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 are as follows, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Caracas, St. Jago, all on the island of Cuba; Port Royal and Mintego bay, on the island of Jamaica; Jaenel and Port-au-Prince on the island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campeche, in Yucatan; Belle, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Araya-wail and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguarda, 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. ny26

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN. PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM BOOK AND JOB Printing Establishment. 84.....Camp Street.....84

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