

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 27, 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. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place. C. G. D. Hollé, 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 Engleish streets, Third District. E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District. W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street. W. W. Wharton has purchased the Iberville Pioneer.

The Teutonia National Bank is to be located at No. 28 Camp Street.

The last number of the Baton Rouge Courier closes the second volume of that journal.

Some one wants to know what has become of the planchette boards that were so much in use a year ago.

J. R. Sypher, a brother of General J. H. Sypher, is to edit the new State Journal at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Judge Wade H. Hough has retired from, and Mr. William J. Lyle has assumed, the editorial management of the Vidalia Herald.

Read the advertisement of Messrs. Smith and Wingfield, who have formed a co-partnership in the coal and general commission business.

Yesterday a grateful shower of rain assuaged and gratified New Orleans, for the dust and drought had become almost insufferable. A little more rain will be welcome.

Read the card of thanks of the managers of the ball to be given at Denehaud's Pavilion next Saturday evening, for the benefit of the French and German wounded soldiers.

The Northern and Western papers say the night air is said to be particularly poisonous this fall, and physicians have warned their patients not to expose themselves to it. The same is true here.

The attention of physicians is called to the advertisement of the President of the Board of Health, notifying them that they are expected to conform to section twenty-eight of the sanitary ordinances.

The Deaf Mute Pension, devoted to the interests of the deaf and dumb, is published by the pupils of the Louisiana Institution for Deaf and Dumb, at Baton Rouge. We have received the first number.

Major General Charles H. Smith has arrived at Ship Island, from New Orleans, with 350 United States troops, to remain about two months. So the Handsboro Democrat says.

A telegram from Europe declares that the French navy will fight to the end. This announcement need not frighten anybody, unless the French navy improves on the fighting it has done heretofore.

Alexander Hamilton, mail route agent on the steamer Robert E. Lee, again places us under obligation to him for Natchez, Alexandria, Pointe Coupee, Clinton, Baton Rouge and Iberville papers.

The Pennsylvania railroad is "stone ballasted." For hundreds of miles, as like a rapid stream, it flows from beneath your feet, it resembles the paved streets of a city. There is no sign of earth upon it, and dust is a thing unknown.

General Sypher leaves this morning on the Jackson Railroad for a week's campaigning at points named in the programme published elsewhere. The Customhouse band will accompany the General in his political tour.

Our friends of the Christian Association have a lively way of denying a proposition when they say "can't see it." That is an expression common in "draw poker," and its use by the Christians might suggest that some of them had "been there."

One Moran murdered Lieutenant Packard at East Stoughton, Massachusetts, and escaped into a swampy wood. The neighbors turned out en masse to capture him, but he kept them at bay by going where they dared not follow. So they have set the woods on fire in a circle, the man within it, and hired a \$100 bloodhound to tear him to pieces as soon as the fire drives him from cover.

We had the pleasure, Sunday evening, of welcoming that esteemed friend of the public, Mr. J. Kittredge, long the popular treasurer of the Academy of Music, who has been engaged for a week or two at Mobile in the management of the theatre there. That establishment is closed for a while, until the yellow fever scare abates, but when it reopens Mr. Kittredge will return to run it with success. In the meantime, his pleasant face may be seen about the Academy.

General George A. Sheridan, one of the most popular orators in the South, will leave this evening on the steamer Robert E. Lee, for a political campaign tour. He will speak in Carroll parish twice, then in Madison and Morehouse parishes, and on the eighth instant will join Governor Warmoth at Monroe; from thence they will go to Claiborne and other parishes, and address the people on the principles and policy of the great Republican party of the Union.

If you want a pleasant little book to read in the street car, on the Algiers ferryboat, on the Jackson Railroad or on a river steamer, go to Haley's, in Commercial Place, and inquire for George S. Catlin's little volume entitled "Tit-Bits for Travelers." It is full of nice little sketches, many of them local in their character, and will serve to while away an hour very satisfactorily. The price is only twenty-five cents, and the size is so small that it can be laid away in the coat pocket without inconvenience.

TURKEY, LET HER GO.

Russia is moving a force down toward the frontiers of Turkey. She has been suspected of an intention to make this maneuver for some time. It is said to be tradition at St. Petersburg that Russia must extend to the Bosphorus. If history is reliable this tradition has been attempted and came near its fulfillment three or four times, but owing to circumstances, over which the Czars have held no control, it has hitherto proved a failure. But at last the time has come when Russia proposes to take the Golden Horn, and this is why she is moving troops down toward the frontier of Turkey. The Sublime Porte is duly frightened, and the Eastern powers are chronically dissatisfied. If Prussia and France were not at war with each other perhaps we might not hear of this Cossack march; but since the leading empire of western Europe is in the fearful grip of an eastern giant, it is much to be doubted if there is spirit enough left in the other kingdoms to reassert the old idea that Russia shall not swallow up the Ottoman Empire. Great Britain and Austria are the most deeply interested in this question, but they are both beset by family difficulties, which must make them careful how they engage in wars that seem to develop miraculous contingencies. England is bothered with Ireland, and Austria is bothered with Italy, and she needs her armies not only to repress republican sympathies in Italy, but to face down a German sentiment in her people which has cropped out since Germany has grown so great.

It has been the policy of Europe to repress Russia. She was a land of mystery and of unknown strength. Her armies thundered over central Europe after the return of the first Napoleon from Elba, and it was a startling problem then, and is to-day, how many armies were left at home. They seemed to multiply themselves when Bonaparte retreated from Moscow, and it has always been a frightful idea that there was no end of Cossacks in Russia. Besides, she is considered exempt from attack. No other army will ever attempt to feast on the snows of Moscow. All this has made Russia terrible—first, because her defensive strength is known; and, secondly, because her offensive strength was not known.

Without feeling any of that particular awe of the great power of Russia, for we do not hold it as being so great as it is even admitted in Europe to be, the United States has no reason to expostulate against the extinction of Turkey. It is a corrupt and degraded government, ruled by pacha and robbed by its under-staters. The people are probably less enlightened than those of any other power in Europe, and they are surely more sorely oppressed. The laws are bad, and their enforcement is infamous. The social condition of the country is a stain upon the age. The country is lovely in all things but its institutions. Then why should Europe oppose the extinction of such a blot? Why should America feel any but the strongest sentiment of sympathy for Russia in her movement to regenerate the smiling States that cradle the grave of Constantine the Great, and from whose immortal founders we inherit the Institutes and Pandects of Justinian? Let her fall.

THE CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

We accepted the polite invitation of Major Williamson to take a Sunday morning ride on this road. Starting from the depot at nine o'clock, the train, consisting of one of the company's fine, new locomotives and two timber cars—one of the latter covered with canvas, was in a few minutes rolling along over the well laid track along the Gentilly ridge. Here the roadway is good. The embankment, thrown up some months ago, has become hard and firm. Also across a for midable swamp, where track building was difficult and expensive. But Grand Prairie, across which the track runs for thirty miles, is the most trying to the patience of the engineer, especially if his directors and stockholders are in a hurry to have the railroad completed. The soil is rich, black, soft mud, about the consistency of ordinary mortar. It must be first thrown up in a high ridge and permitted to dry at leisure. There are some formidable holes, which it requires great efforts to make settle, and which the weight of the locomotive sensibly depresses every time it passes over. But out as far as Chef Menteur, across which the company has erected a strong bridge, the worst of the work has been done and the iron laid. Here and there the ties will have to be raised and earth put under them to level them up, but this can be done while the other sections of the road are being ironed. Chef Menteur bridge is nineteen miles and a half from Canal street and eleven from the Rigolets. The iron is not yet laid between these two rival channels between the lakes.

The iron used by the company is very heavy. The bars are fastened together by riveting two iron cleats together, one on each side at the joint. These are technically called "fish bars," but we failed to see the appropriateness of the name. They are very strong, however. We were informed that the bar would break anywhere else before it would at this joint.

Mr. Rogers, the company's engineer; Captain Walker, of the steamer Santa Martha; General Jeff Thompson, State engineer; Messrs. Sanders & Rhodes, merchants, and a number of citizens whose names we did not learn, were on the train. Captain Walker joined his steamer at Chef Menteur. We learned from him that this channel has fifty or sixty feet of water. It is entirely salt, and green and clear as the Gulf eight or ten miles from shore. The train left the bridge for the city a few minutes before twelve o'clock, and came up with a run. For about thirteen miles of the distance it made faster time than any we have ever been aboard of in Louisiana.

The Chattanooga Railroad Company has accomplished some very hard work, but more remains to be done. The chief difficulty to be met is the soft, spongy soil,

which takes so long to dry when thrown up in embankment. But with determination, energy, money and time, every obstacle can be overcome. The company has everything except the latter—time—in great plenty for the purpose.

EVIDENCE OF BAD INTENTIONS.

General rules are of universal application, and the truth applies no less appropriately in New Orleans than in New York. The Democratic press is woefully disgusted with the census returns in New York, and the charge is made that they are not correct. In certain wards, where the Democracy has been in the habit of piling up five or six thousand majority, it has been ascertained that the entire resident population does not number so many males entitled to vote. As this exposes a fraud, the only recourse is for the Democrats to declare that the returns are unreliable. But as the pay of the census takers was regulated by the number of people they returned upon their rolls, it will be seen that it was to the interest of the agents to make as full a report as possible, for the more names they gave in the more pay they received. This system was adopted in order to insure a faithful return of all the population of the United States, and the fair inference is that the census was correctly taken, because it was the direct interest of the agents to do the best they could in collecting all the names in their respective districts.

In New Orleans the Democrats are in the same dismal condition. The registration will hardly show as big a vote as they have always claimed to have, and to escape from being caught in their fraud upon the ballot-box, and in their deception upon their friends, they are charging that the registration in this city is a fraud. And as they declare in New York so they declare here, that they do not intend to stand it, but they are prepared to enforce their rights. It is the same tale in both cities, that if the Democrats are not allowed to have a majority on the legal lists they are prepared to establish a predominance by force. Assuming that they have a majority, they intend to have either that or a fight.

The general truth which the Tribune applies to all this, is that where there is so much lying there must be some projected fraud. Men do not go round telling falsehoods for nothing. When they propagate this kind of scandal they have an object in view, and it can not be an honest one. So we advise our friends to be on their guard. The registration must be honestly made, and that done, it must be the duty of the Republicans to see that its results are not upset by any well managed fraud. Such things have been done, and they will be tried again. It will be our duty to see that they do not succeed.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The St. Louis Republican declares with a burst of school-boy exultation, that the principles of the Democratic party, which are founded in eternal justice, are one by one ascending to a fulfillment. As the Democracy has had so many principles, all of which were said to be founded in eternal justice, will the apostle of the St. Louis schismatics relieve the anxious schismatics of the same family, but of a different schism, in New Orleans, by informing them which one of the Missouri principles it is that is just now ascending to a fulfillment in St. Louis? We are a little anxious on this subject, because the Democrats of Louisiana are not fully satisfied that the eternal justice which satisfies St. Louis is the same article of eternal justice which ought to satisfy New Orleans. If we can not see the drift of this grand advancement over which our St. Louis namesake makes such a rhetorical display, how is it to be expected that the Democrats are to see it, seeing that they see so little of anything which can even by courtesy be considered a "grand principle," and seeing that they know so little of what may be conscientiously accepted as "eternal justice"?

We are still further interested in this information, for as grand principles and eternal justice are planks in our platform, we are curious to know how the Democracy got hold of them. There may be a mistake, and perhaps some impostor is at large in Missouri with a spurious article of principle and a bogus specimen of eternal justice, which he is palming off on that people to their great injury now and their utter loss hereafter. A prompt response, therefore, to our natural inquiry may save much tribulation hereafter.

Mr. Soria, of New Orleans, has arrived in St. Louis, and by a strange coincidence, on the very day when the REPUBLICAN denounced the quarantine in Galveston as a speculation aimed at New Orleans, Mr. Soria was making the same denunciation virtually in St. Louis to the reporter of the Democrat. He reported, and very sensibly, too, that Galveston was filled with goods sent out from Boston and New York to be sold on commission, the quarantine dodge was promptly and shrewdly adopted in order to prevent Texas merchants from visiting New Orleans. And still further following our identical line of thought, Mr. Soria informed the reporter in St. Louis that the Morgan steamers had discriminated against New Orleans by only consenting to take such freight as was not objectionable to the quarantine rules and by making up for its limited shipments by doubling the rates of freight. St. Louis expresses no particular sympathy for us, first, because it is our own fault if we allow ourselves to be imposed on; and, secondly, by suggesting to herself that when she has her railroad completed to Houston, possibly the Texas merchant will be independent of both Galveston and New Orleans.

An epidemic called the Christian Association has broken out in the parish of Jefferson, and the disease takes a decided turn toward sending its victims to the Legislature. The most singular feature of this plague is, that while its sponsors call it Republican in politics, it has such a hankering after Democrats that it

nominate at least three of them for the Legislature. However, the disease is being quarantined at home, and the disaffected district is being so thoroughly fumigated that there is no doubt but that it will soon expire for want of raw material on which to support itself. It is said that the Democracy is courting this pestilence, and it would not astonish us in the least if the Christians and the Democrats made up a joint wake in November for their mutual mortification.

Yesterday there was an informal meeting of delegates from this city and State to the Commercial Convention to be held at Cincinnati on the fourth of October. Several subjects, interesting to the people of Louisiana and the Southwest, were discussed, but owing to the absence of many delegates, the meeting adjourned to meet again this (Tuesday) evening, at six o'clock, at the Bureau of Commerce, in the City Hall. All delegates are requested to be present.

The Democrats have quit figuring about the election in Maine since the official count has been printed. The returns show that they have been barking up the wrong tree in trying to see a Democratic gain in Maine. The Republican majority is increased fully 1800, not counting the increased temperance vote, which we can rely on when the contest is close.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

Although business is gradually waking up throughout the city, our Carondelet street friends didn't show yesterday the least evidence of animation. There were a few transactions, it is true, but there was nowhere any token that our little financial world had come to a knowledge of the fact that the time had arrived when trade ought to be on its active legs, and on the qui vive for all sorts of contingencies. The busy season comes on very slowly, and if anything should occur to force it upon us with anything like suddenness, it would startle the street out of all propriety. There is nowhere any evidence that Carondelet street would be up to the management of any reasonably good scheme of bulling or bearing, without a long notice. The sales made now may be regarded as purely legitimate, and as fairly indicative of the present values of stock. It is too bad that this state of things should exist. If business should continue in its present state, though increased in volume a hundred fold, there would be no great difficulty to prevent an outsider from learning the real market price of any stock that is put up for sale. The brokers have only one adequate remedy. Let them shut their mouths and the doors of their board to all pass reporters. With these precautions taken, they could easily manage prices so as to render every transaction eminently profitable.

The municipal authorities, finding that they had collected more of the consolidated loan tax than was requisite to pay the maturing coupons on that class of the consolidated city debt, recently offered to buy \$50,000 of the consolidated bonds with the surplus. The following offers have been made:

A. Cassard, \$20,000 at 73 1/2; flat; F. C. Broussard, \$10,000 at 74 1/2; flat; C. Morineau, \$20,000 at 74-100; flat; Moore, Janney & Hyams, \$50,000 at 73 1/2; flat; C. E. Alter, \$10,000 at 75; flat.

The total of offerings, it will be seen, amounts to \$119,000. The three bids first named above amount to \$59,000, and the rate the city must pay to redeem the amount of bonds proposed to be canceled, is very easily reckoned. \$25,000 new city seven per cent bonds were sold yesterday at private terms; \$7000 of the same brought 77; \$9000 changed hands at 74, and \$8500 found a purchaser at 74 1/2. These figures disclose a considerable advance upon recent rates, and clearly indicate a growing confidence in the present administration of city finances. \$5000 city ten per cent, ex-interest, sold at par. \$1500 Metropolitan warrants went at 95 1/2, and \$2000 at 93. \$550 seven per cent (fiscal agency) certificates, dates averaging August 1, brought 86 1/2.

\$3635 new State warrants sold at 75 1/2, and \$1000 and \$2500 at 75 1/2.

1115 shares (old stock) Ship Island brought 39 cents. The same lot was resold at 32 cents. What under the sun is it that keeps this stock active? It can not be the good intentions of the authors and present promoters of the scheme. A certain piece we have all heard of was said, by a renowned theologian, to be paved with good intentions. The company has offered to take the old stock in subscription for the new—\$10,000,000 old stock for \$150,000 new stock; but where is the evidence that the new stock will have any sound value? We pause for a reply. Possibly the Ship Island Canal may be built some day, but where are we to look for any evidence going to show that such a consummation is likely to be reached? It may be that the present purchases of Ship Island are in possession of exclusive information, proving beyond a doubt that the canal is to be dug, the Jefferson bonds indorsed by the New Orleans city government, and the drainage fund and machines handed over to the company; but the public is in the dark upon these little matters, and until a pretty strong light is vouchsafed, and that light discloses a sound bottom for the company's operations, we expect to see reasonable men refuse the stock at any price.

We heard yesterday of a sale of five shares of new Barbaria Gas at par. This is somewhat above recent quotations; but the stock is growing in favor.

The following list shows what the Brokers' Board did last evening:

Table with columns: ASKED, BID, and various stock items like New Orleans Gas Company, Live Steam Cotton Press, etc.

This Roofing is adapted to every style of House Roof, 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 contraction and expansion. Plastic Slate and Johns American Felt for sale in quantities to suit. For full particulars send for circular. 2618 3/4

THE ERA NO. 9 AND TEXARKANA COLLISION.

Suspension of the Pilots by the Local Inspectors. OFFICE BOARD OF UNITED STATES LOCAL INSPECTORS, September 19, 1870. To James F. Casey, Collector, etc. SIR—We have the honor to submit the following report on the collision between the steamers "Era No. 9" and Texarkana, on Red River, on the first day of the present month, resulting in the sinking of the latter, but doing no material damage to the former.

The testimony and evidence before us show that the "Era No. 9" left Shreveport on September 1, 1870, at about ten o'clock A. M., on her return trip to this city, and that while rounding a point about forty-two miles below that place, at about two o'clock P. M., she discovered the "Texarkana" bound up, distant about fifty yards, in the act of rounding the same point. Signals were immediately exchanged, and the engines of each steamer were reversed, but they were too close together to avoid the collision.

The cargo of the Texarkana, consisting of assorted merchandise, will be saved in a condition more or less damaged, and hopes are entertained of raising the steamer. Fortunately no lives were lost. The testimony and evidence also indicate that the disaster is traceable to a non-compliance with rule six of the rules and regulations for the government of pilots, in not sounding the steam whistle at a distance of six hundred yards from a bend or point, as required by said rule.

Believing that there can be no safety to life or property, so long as these violations continue, and believing that both pilots on watch on these steamers to be culpable, we have this day, in accordance with section nine, article thirteen, of the act of Congress, relating to steamboats, approved August 30, 1852, suspended the licenses of Messrs. L. Kouss and L. H. Skreppe, the pilots on duty at the time of the collision, for the period of sixty days from the date hereof, and have notified them to that effect.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servants, (Signed) J. A. MOFFATT, Local Inspectors.

Sales of Wholesale Dealers. The telegraph has already apprised our readers of the substance of the decision referred to in the following letter from J. W. Douglass, acting Commissioner, to B. F. Joubert, Assessor. We give the full text of the letter:

TRADING COMPANY, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, September 14, 1870. SIR—I reply to yours of the seventh instant, respecting the sale of wholesale dealers, etc., after October 1, that this office has reversed the decision expressed in the letter to Assessor W. H. Thompson, and published on page 63, volume 12, Record. It is now held that such sales are included among those exempted by section two of the act of July 14, 1870, and that those made after the thirtieth instant are not to be taxed. Sales of leaf tobacco, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, foreign and domestic distilled spirits and wines continue, however, to be liable after that date.

New Orleans is suffering from a plethora of vacant houses, if we may judge by the following paragraph from the Herald: "Though rents have fallen some, still, judging from the number of houses and apartments to let all over the city, people who migrated to the rural districts can not be enticed back to the city yet a while. Landlords will have to come down still lower. Tenants in New Orleans can afford to have rents come down a little."

THE NEW REVISED STATUTES OF 1869 AND 1870

is now ready and for sale at 60 Camp street. WILLIAM BARRETT.

A CARD.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of Quarter of Combination ticket, in the Louisiana State Lottery, class 224, drawn September 2, 1870, with numbers 17, 41, 74. Said ticket being entitled to the sum of four thousand dollars, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company. Said ticket having cost me twenty-five cents.

WILLIAM J. HEFFNER, Corner Annunciation and Poydras streets.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH H. WILSON Has removed his STOCK OF DRY GOODS From No. 167 to No. 163 Canal Street, Where he will be happy to exhibit his large and carefully selected stock of NEW GOODS to his customers and the Ladies generally.

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.

CARBOLIC ACID.

CARBOLIC ACID. CARBOLIC ACID. CARBOLIC ACID. CARBOLIC ACID. CARBOLIC ACID. CARBOLIC ACID. CARBOLIC ACID. CARBOLIC ACID. CARBOLIC ACID. 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 excrement 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. 38 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 Roof, 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 contraction and expansion. Plastic Slate and Johns American Felt for sale in quantities to suit. For full particulars send for circular. 2618 3/4

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

76.....Carondelet street.....76 Sells all kinds of MACHINERY. General Southern Agent for Watertown Steam Engine Company, Builders of Excelsior Patent Portable Engines, with Cylinder 18

We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN. Also from T. H. Sear, 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 Steamboat Printing, and have NEW FONTS OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE FOR COLORED BILLS, AS WELL AS SOME OF THE FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD.

POSTERS AND HANDBILLS IN BLACK AND COLORED INKS, AND OF EVERY SIZE. OUR Facilities for Printing BLANK WORK, ARE UNEQUALLED BY ANY ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS CITY.

BILL HEADS ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER, Prices Accordingly.

INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS. RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, AND ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING CAN BE EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE—NOT ONLY WITH DISPATCH, BUT ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

J. B. KNIGHT, 76.....Carondelet street.....76 Sells all kinds of MACHINERY. General Southern Agent for Watertown Steam Engine Company, Builders of Excelsior Patent Portable Engines, with Cylinder 18

Domes, Locomotive Boilers, Plantation and Farm Engines, Mounted on Wheels, with Spark Arresters, 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 Johnson 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. 76 Carondelet street.

Also the following from the BEST MAKERS. Sugar Mills, Evaporators, Sugar Kettles, Portable Cotton Presses, Newell Saws, Corn and Wheat Mills, Seed Carriers, Horse Powers, Belting, Saws, Broom Corn Thrashers, Broom Corn Scrapers, Wood Working Machinery, and all Varieties of Mill and Plantation Machinery.

W. H. SEMAN, J. B. KNIGHT, 76 1/2 Carondelet street.

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, Deade & Co.'s European Ranges and Boilers, Asbestos Bonding, Arbor, Bird and Animal Cages.

We are now manufacturing all kinds of Earth Tubs, Toilet Ware, Water Closets, and all, which we are selling 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, \$12, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$65, \$70, \$75, \$80, \$85, \$90, \$95, \$100. Also—At Reduced Prices—HARDWARE and CUTLERY. For sale by S. B. ORTECHINI & BRO., No. 31 Tchoupitoulas street, Between Poydras and Lafayette.

NEW ORLEANS RICE DEPOT. A. MAUREAU, 43.....Peter Street.....43 Between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

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

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 27, 1870. WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of the act aforesaid, I issue this, my proclamation, and declare the places hereafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews and passengers, and cargoes, arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health, to take effect from and after the FIFTH DAY OF JUNE, 1870. Any violation of the quarantine laws, as here proclaimed, will be severely punished.

The places which are hereby declared infected as aforesaid are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Caracas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Mintoo bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port-au-Prince on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadaloupe; Campechy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuspan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Manzanillo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, in 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 thirty-fourth. H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana.

GEORGE E. BOYER, Secretary of State.