

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 1, 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.

There are two directly opposite reasons why some men have poor credit—one because they are not known, and the other because they are known.

The annual trade sale of books in New York closed Tuesday evening. About a half million books were sold, bringing between \$300,000 and \$250,000.

A paper in Wisconsin says that the Board of Education in that State has resolved to erect a building large enough to accommodate five hundred students three stories high.

An Indianapolis liquor establishment has posted on its wall the following notice: "Gentlemen please not discuss historical, political or religious subjects in this house."

The population of St. Paul, Minnesota, is 20,045, and Minnesota's 13,016. The returns of the latter city have been refused by the United States Marshal as being badly taken and unreliable.

The latest Emperor of the French has swung round the circle; he began an exile and an outcast, and has got back to where he started from; and for the termination of the circuit he has only himself to thank.

The State and division superintendents will meet at Amite on Tuesday. That will be Amiteing (a meeting). We respectfully beg pardon of our neighbor, the editor of the Times, for poaching on his domain.

Matilda Heron was so desirous of separation from her husband, Stoppel, a gossip says, that she gave him all the property she had, even drawing a diamond ring from her finger and throwing it into the bargain.

We notice that the secretary of the Republican State Sub-Executive Committee was busily engaged in preparing circulars for the various ward clubs, and making energetic preparations for the approaching campaign.

A Boston paper, less than fifty years ago, said that a railroad to Albany, if practicable, would be as useless as a railroad from Boston to the moon! Predictions are upset or fulfilled very rapidly in this fast age and country.

At a certain watering place in the State of Maine where several clergymen were stopping, they drew lots to see who should officiate on Sabbath. It is not stated whether the one who officiated was fortunate enough to draw lots to hear him.

Princess Salu-Salu, who did such excellent service at the hospitals of Sanfructen, has gone to the front to continue her labor in nursing the wounded. Her husband was killed at Gravelotte, and his nephew was killed a few days after.

The steamer Essayons, which was, some months ago, fitted up as a dredge boat, for the purpose of deepening the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi, is now in the Marine Dry Dock, at Algiers. Persons who desire to have some knowledge of the machinery devised for dredging, will have an opportunity to inspect the Essayons at the Marine Dry Dock this afternoon.

The directorship of the Jackson Railroad still continue to issue excursion tickets for the Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning trains, enabling the excursionists to return on Monday morning before daylight, or at the eleven o'clock arrival of the train. The price to Magnolia and return, being about seventy-eight miles, is two dollars; all intermediate places in proportion.

Extensive repairs have been begun at the Canal Street Ferry landing, and the pile driver is busy at work. The purpose is to make the landing in a concatenation, according with the fine new wharves put up this summer by City Surveyor Bell. It will take about a month to complete the work of renovation. Meantime the landing of the "Little Jerry" is alongside of the river police station.

W. H. Henning, whose name calls up in the minds of many the idea of superior groceries, has his new establishment on Camp street, not far from opposite the Republican office, in full operation. Mr. Henning is one of the best judges of goods in his line in the city, consequently, he has always the best articles on hand. His old customers will, undoubtedly, flock to him, with the addition of many new ones.

In calling the attention of steamboat barkeepers, liquor dealers, restaurateurs, and steamboat barbers, to the two advertisements of B. Bloomfield, Esq., General Agent of the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West, we embrace the whole merits of their great enterprise when we state that the principles involved in the construction and building of the boat for this company are safety to life, security to property, comfort to passengers, and great speed, all of which have been so completely combined that it will take years of improvements to cause their being changed. This boat will have two immense low-pressure steam and condensing engines, as a guard against explosions. Her water pipes, hose, and water arrangements, are certain guards against the possibility of fire. The water-tight compartments in the hull render it utterly impossible to sink her, and the steering apparatus and arrangements secures her against all injuries arising from handling and making landings, which she will do without having to "round-to," thus saving time and fuel.

JEWELL AND HIS TEACHER. It must have been an amusing sight, and withal a highly encouraging one, too, to see the Hon. Edwin L. Jewell interviewing the intelligent colored citizen, of limited education, note book in hand, last Thursday, on matters of social, political and general interest. He found this colored Gamaliel to be so interesting and so clear headed that, notwithstanding his limited education, he at once engaged him to spread his views before the readers of the Bulletin in extenso. The amusing part of the business can only be comprehended by an active and imaginative mind as it inwardly contemplates a picture wherein Jewell has followed this intelligent colored man, of limited education, into his unprofitable room, and there he sees him for light and knowledge on the subjects that now agitate the moral universe. Perhaps it would heighten the effect if the imaginary spectator would prostrate Jewell before the colored oracle or at least seat him in sweet and placid contemplation on the knee of the intelligent but limited educated teacher, giving heed to the tale of wisdom as propounded by his overtaxed and lacerated organ of speech. If it was in our line to publish illustrations of how the tender idea is taught to shoot, we might devote six or seven square inches of space to the development of our own quiet and admiring idea of the picture as it presents itself to our mind; but as that is out of our regular order, we have employed Isaac, which his name is Mr. Bates, to delineate with charcoal and chalk, on a black entrance, an outline of what will serve to refresh us at times when we desire to humiliate our own ambition by looking at meek and inquiring humbleness in others.

The man of limited education told Jewell, so Jewell says, that the colored people had begun to lose confidence in the Republican administration, because their taxes are so great. Their property which was remunerative before the war was now so eaten up by taxes as to bring the proprietor into debt. This man tells us who he is without uttering his name, or pulling off his mask. He owned slaves before the war, and because he has not got them now, and is too big a fool to sell his useless property to mean that will work it, he is allowing his elephant to eat him up. That he owned property before the war is the best evidence that he was never a slave, and does not know or feel any of the sentiments which actuate the great mass of colored Republicans. That he regrets the days before the war is evidence that he is not in sympathy with freedom or with his own race, and that his proper place is with the Democracy, which tolerated him as a free man, while it denied him the rights of a free man. If he had spoken to Jewell about schools or politics before the Republicans came here he would have been kicked out as a suspicious character. If he had been robbed of his property, his oath would not have been received to convict the robber. As to his grievances about taxes, if he knows anything at all he knows that taxes are only a shade higher than they were before the war, and that if the difference in currency is taken into account, even this advance will disappear.

But this intelligent colored teacher, of such very limited education, deprecates the fact that he can not send his children to school because the school tax eats up his money. If his education had not been of such an extremely limited character he would have known that the Legislature changed the law so as to leave it optional with the people whether they would tax themselves for school purposes or not. As for the paltry two mill tax, if that hurts this intelligent but badly educated man at the rate of two dollars on the \$1000, if he will apply to some less intelligent but better educated man, who was enfranchised by the war, it is thought a subscription will settle the difficulty.

This intelligent man, with his defective education, ventilated his ideas to Jewell, so Jewell says, about the public schools, about the city election, about the United States Senatorship, about social equality, about the registration, etc., all in happy and harmonious uniformity with the tentative ideas of the wonder-stricken Jewell. In fact, if Jewell is to be believed, his oracle expressed his ideas better than he could have done it himself. And during all this time Jewell kept profoundly silent. He never told this defective educated man how he himself had proposed, at the meeting in Lafayette Square, to keep the negroes out of the schools. He never opened his mouth once to say that he himself was opposed to negro suffrage and negro schools. He never whispered his opinion that the fifteenth amendment was a fraud. Nor did he magnanimously inform the benighted oracle that if it had not been for the "carpet-baggers" and "scalawags" neither he nor any of his kind would now be allowed to sit down in the Bulletin office and talk about schools and registration. No. The genius who could interview a negro who was free before the war, did not have the courage to say what he thought and knew to be a fact, even with the asperation that the action was selfish and dishonest. If Jewell had acted as he ought to have done, he would have replied to the complaints of the intelligent but badly educated colored man, as follows: Know you, old man, I am no knave to deceive you. I want to deal honestly with you, and, therefore, while I say that these carpet-baggers are dishonest and unworthy of the support of any good citizen, yet I must candidly confess that if it had not been for them, you nor any other nigger in this State would now be in office, and what is still more, if they had not invested you with such privileges as you now have, I should feel tempted to kick you down stairs, you old baboon, you. Give the devil his due, say I, or my name's not Jewell, and bless the Republican party for what it has done, and vote for the Democrats for what they promise to do!

If Jewell had that speech at the

celebrated interview which he reports at length, he might have been credited with some degree of manliness, and besides his intelligent but badly educated hearer would have had a higher opinion of him. As it was, though, he only played the Artful Dodger, and played it badly. And the critique which he writes about the event is not the best feature of the affair, either.

SCIENTIFIC QUARREL. Bishop Marvin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, delivered a sermon in St. Louis, last Sunday, in which he declared that the world was to be destroyed by fire in five or six thousand years. He based his proposition on the supposition that the center of the earth was a molten sea of burning material, according to scientific conclusions; but even if that is not so, said the Bishop, there are sufficient combustible materials on the surface of the earth to do the job. As the Bishop has put the great conflagration off so long, it is hardly useful to us to bother our heads on the subject; but as he lunged in two scientific questions, and as we are curious on all matters of science, we can not let him off without asking an explanation. If the earth is a globe of fire in its centre, why is it that the artisan well, 2500 feet deep, in Louisville, feeds a whisky mill with water a shade cooler than that of the Ohio river? If the earth is to be consumed by fire from the centre, what is to become of the great waters, which exceed the dry earth as three to two? If there is such a furnace in operation in the bowels of nature, why do we not feel its effect, and see greater evidences of its consuming heat? It is not necessary to get into a sweat about this proposed conflagration as it is so far off, but we are very anxious to have the philosophy of this thing explained. A book by Professor Winchell, under our hand just now, says that before the world can be consumed by fire, the existing condition of the atmosphere will have to be modified. If this is so, the general destruction by fire will have to proceed from without as well as from within. Before five thousand years the coal beds will be exhausted, the sulphur mines worked out, the woods levelled, the bog converted into homes, and the surface of the earth turned into a kind of asbestos roofing, almost impervious to fire. Bishop Marvin has not calculated science according to our books.

WAR ON FIG TAILS. The Democrats are a proscriptive set at all times toward the weak. In Oregon a Democratic member of the Legislature introduced a bill to prescribe "custo," one feature of which was that no man should wear a queue as a sign of his religion or his nationality. This was aimed at the Chinese, because, as a general rule, John's weakness makes him unpopular and easy to be imposed on. It is confidently expected that this will succeed, because it is supported by a great majority of the Democrats. These men had better look out, for John may turn the tables on them some day and legislate wigs and false teeth out of use. But, in all conscience, what earthly business has the Legislature of Oregon to do with the pig tail a man wears at his back?

THE CAPTURE OF ROME. How the City was Liberated. [Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.] ROME, September 5.—At five o'clock precisely we heard the first shot. A battery had been posted some five hundred yards from where I was standing on a terrace, and its aim was to open a breach on the right hand of Porto Pia. General Ferrer's artillery was doing the same thing at Porto Pia and the General's aim was to open a breach and doing him work near St. Giovanni and St. Lorenzo. The march of the Italian artillery was precluded.

The fire had been going on several hours, and long columns of black smoke rose. The breach was half done, when at the back of it we perceived a house, the house of the Bonapartes, had taken fire. At nine o'clock a bombshell fell on the roof of St. Agnes' church. It smashed the ceiling and fell into the church. An order was immediately given to several soldiers to mount to the top of the tower and hoist the white flag of the Geneva convention. Several of the wounded had already arrived, and it bombshell had been aimed in that direction, it would have been a dangerous place. At half-past ten a strong fire of masonry was heard. I ran along the way that the cannon on the road had ceased firing, and entered the fort on the left of the road, and in a few minutes was opposite the Porto Pia.

Through the clouds and under the sea. The latest news from Paris was sent in a balloon from Paris to London, and then telegraphed by the Atlantic cable to New Orleans. According to the New York Herald the Prussians fired a cannon at the aeronaut which shook his balloon, but he escaped and made his way safely to England. As a matter of course this thing will be stopped. Prussia can make balloons as fast as Paris, and we may expect soon to hear that a corps of aeronautical observation has been established over Paris which will intercept these messengers. What then will be resorted to send messages, for the indefatigable press will not rest without news.

ON CARBONOLET STREET. We can report but very little that will entertain or instruct our readers, with reference to yesterday's dealings. City securities continue to go up, and there is even some apprehension that they are going up too fast. However, the city can very well stand the improvement in its credit, and no one is disposed to complain because city seven per cent bonds are getting near the value of city notes at the time the bonds were issued.

One thousand dollars new seven per cent bonds sold yesterday at 74, and \$3009 of the same at 75. In the present state of the market parties are seeking these bonds for investment, and it requires no great knowledge of arithmetic, and no extra sagacity to produce first-rate reasons for faith in the real stability of such securities. These bonds are securities in fact as well as in name. Five hundred dollars city seven per cent (Fiscal Agency) certificates, July dates, sold at 89; \$2000 in the same paper were sold at 90, deliverable October 15, (dates from 5th to eighth August). Thursday, \$4500 of the same, of miscellaneous dates, brought 88, and the same amount, of July dates, realized 89. The city government may feel comfortable over these figures, and the community can sympathize heartily with the feeling. It is a new thing for New Orleans to see its credit enhancing in such style, and we must give all honor to the men who have brought about such a condition of affairs.

One thousand dollars Metropolitan warrants sold yesterday at 90, and \$1200 and \$1500 at 90. Lots of \$500 and \$1000 of Ship Island Canal stock found purchasers at 25 cents on the hundred dollars, and 1000 shares were disposed of at 26. Five thousand dollars new State warrants sold at 74, and \$14,000 went for 74. For \$3000 an offer of 75 was made and incontinently refused. One hundred shares of Sugar Shed brought \$25. \$10,000 Bank of Louisiana notes sold several days ago at ten cents on the dollar. Bank of New Orleans was

yesterday offered at \$39,4400 in city notes sold at 84. The Brokers' Board is closed until Monday evening.

THE REPUBLICAN AND JUDGE COOLEY. A misinterpretation of a sentence which occurred in an editorial article in the Republican yesterday morning, led to the following correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, September 30, 1870. M. Hahn, Editor of the Republican. Sir—In your paper of this morning, in the article entitled "The Recent Homicides," occur the following words, alluding to imprisonment: "And the Pierre Bertins know how to avoid the latter. A shyster lawyer, a writ of habeas corpus, and a properly selected court, are sure to release him from the grasp of the Recorders and the police, with the only of a small per cent of his feelings."

Will you do me the favor to inform me whether you intended by the above words to convey the impression that I received any part of the "stealing," or any other thief, to set him at liberty under a writ of habeas corpus? Your obedient servant, W. H. COOLEY.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN, Printing Company, No. 24 Camp Street, New Orleans, September 30, 1870. Hon. W. H. Cooley. DEAR SIR—In reply to your note inquiring whether certain words therein quoted from the REPUBLICAN of this morning were intended to convey the impression that you received any part of the "stealing," I answer unreservedly that they were not so intended.

We merely wished to set forth what appeared to be a considerable sum of money paid to an attorney, with, perhaps, a trifle for getting out the necessary affidavits from the clerk of a court, or other officer authorized to administer oaths, was all that an accused person had to pay for liberty, under your rulings.

As stated above, it was no part of our intention to convey the idea that Judge Cooley was influenced by mercenary motives. His uniform action in habeas corpus cases is antagonistic to any such theory. On the contrary, he is too ready to interpose his judicial authority between accused persons and a trial. The result is, of course, that they go free without suffering any serious damage either in purse or person, when the highest interests of society require exemplary punishment.

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TO STEAMBOAT BARBERS AND OTHERS, AND STEAMBOAT PORTERS. OFFICE OF MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION COMPANY, of the South and West, New Orleans, September 24, 1870.

The undersigned will receive proposals directed to the care of JAMES MACK, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio, until the FIFTEENTH OF NOVEMBER next, at twelve o'clock M., for bids for the sale of the TWO BATH ROOMS and the TWO BARBER SHOPS and BAGGAGE ROOM, during the life time of the Steamboat now building on Captain D. De Haven's plans, by James Mack, Esq., at his ship-yard, near Cincinnati, Ohio.

The fixtures and fitting-up of the Bath-rooms, Barber Shops and Baggage-Room are to be at the expense of the bidder. The awards will be made to the highest bidder, on the following terms and conditions, to wit: One-fourth (1/4) of the amount bid to be paid into the hands of James Mack, Esq., within ten (10) days after the award is made, one-fourth (1/4) at the time of the launch of the boat, and the balance—one-half in notes, satisfactorily indorsed, at three (3) and six (6) months from the date of the day on which the boat starts on her first regular trip.

TO STEAMBOAT BARKEEPERS, LIQUOR DEALERS, AND RESTAURATEURS. OFFICE OF MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION COMPANY, of the South and West, New Orleans, September 24, 1870.

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THE FACILITIES WE HAVE IN THE WAY OF EXECUTING 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.

STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES. ENABLE US TO EXECUTE WORK RAPIDLY, NEATLY AND CHEAPLY. RULING AND BOOK-BINDING. 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. NEW POSTS OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE FOR COLORED BILLS, AS WELL AS SOME OF THE FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD. POSTERS AND HANDBILLS. 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, In fact, all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch but on accommodating terms.

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. 181 Canal Street, at his usual hours.

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 standard roofing. Plastic Slate is likewise an excellent covering for metal roofs of all kinds; it preserves the metal, dispenses with painting, and checks the contraction and expansion. Plastic Slate and Irish American Pat. for sale in quantities to suit. For full particulars send for circular. \$210 0m

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM BOOK AND JOB Printing Establishment, 94 Camp Street.

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

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.

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J. B. KNIGHT, 76 Carondelet street. Sells all kinds of MACHINERY. General Southern Agent for Waterworks Steam Engine Company, Builders of Excelsior Patent Portable Engines, with Cylinders, Dams, Locomotive Boilers, Plantation and Farm Engines, Mounted on Wheels, with Spark Arrestors, STATIONARY ENGINES, Of all Sizes, With Fine, 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 Jointed 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. D. KNIGHT, Agent, No. 76 Carondelet street.

Also the following from the BEST MARKERS. Sugar Mills, Evaporators, Sugar Kettles, Portable Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Corn and Wheat Mills, Seed Carriers, Horse Powers, Belting, Saws, 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, 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. We are now manufacturing all kinds of Bath Tubs, Toilet Ware, Water Coolers, etc., 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, 200 RIFLES, fine, at \$15, \$20, 100 REVOLVERS, at \$10 each. Prices—HARDWARE and CUTLERY. For sale by S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO., No. 21 Tchouloula street, near the intersection of Poydras and Lafayette. NEW ORLEANS RICE DEPOT. A. MAUREAU, 43 Peter Street, Between Customhouse and Bienville streets. ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF RICE. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. QUARANTINE BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 21, 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 pestilence, 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; and

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of the act aforesaid, I, issue this proclamation, and declare the places hereafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews and passengers, and cargoes, arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health, to take effect from and after the FIFTH DAY OF JUNE, 1870. Any violation of the quarantine laws as here proclaimed, will be severely punished. The places which are hereby declared infected as aforesaid are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Montego Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jaemel and Port-au-Prince on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campechy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Apitahual and Port Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Lagayras, Island of Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro, Fort Cayman, 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. WARRIOTT, Governor of Louisiana. GEORGE E. BOYER, Secretary of State.

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