New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 12, 1870.

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

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

May be had of the following dealers:

George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice.

A. Simon, No. 94 Exchange Alley.

C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place.

C. G. D. Holle, No. 61 Exchange Place.

James Eunis, Pontchartrain Railroad depot, Third District, also at depot foot of Lafayette street, First District.

John Schafer, corner of Ninth and Constance streets

J. W. Long, corner of Love and Enghein streets, Third District.

E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District.

W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street.

A little girl was heard to wish the other day "that she was a boy, so she could swear when she dropped her books in the mud."

When the *Ledger*, of Philadelphia, lengthened its columns the other day, it was at a cost for white paper alone of $20,000 per annum.

The fair recently held at Turners Hall, for the benefit of the wounded European soldiers, proved a success, netting about six thousand dollars.

The Harmony Social Club have extended an invitation to a representative of the REPUBLICAN to be at No. 153 Camp street next Saturday evening at eight o'clock.

Princess Beatrice, daughter of Queen Victoria, now near sixteen years old, has never yet worn anything but short dresses, even upon the grand occasion of a drawing room reception, when court trains are universal.

The Connecticut Republicans at the late town elections did well. Hartford, which last year went Democratic by six or seven hundred majority, this year gave a Republican majority.

In Delaware the Republicans have done nobly, carrying the State at the election on Tuesday of last week for inspectors of election by the snug little majority of three hundred, and gaining considerably on the vote of 1868.

One of the largest sufferers by the recent flood in the Shenandoah Valley was Captain Avis, the owner of a large distillery, which was swept away, and who will be remembered as having been the jailor of John Brown before his execution.

In Japan, it is said a person can live comfortably on two cents a day. Servants work for fifty cents a month; a groom and horse (the food for both found by the owner of the horse) may be hired for $1 50 per week—and a first-class horse be bought for $30.

The other day one of the female freshmen at Michigan University insinuated the superiority of her sex by asking a professor to explain a point which she understood, but thought "those young gentlemen back there" did not. A cheer was hardly restrained.

A gentleman had a little marble statuette of Cupid in the parlor of his country house—bow, arrow, wings and all completed. A visitor indigenous to the region, looking pensively at the figure, asked the lady of the house "if that was a stattoo of her deceased infant."

The water of the lake has been backed up by northerly and northeasterly winds within the past two or three days, to within twenty inches of high-water mark in the canals. The New Canal levees near Hagan avenue have been strengthened, and such other preparations have been made as will avert the danger of an overflow.

The ammunition boxes for the English army in India are now being constructed on a new plan. The boxes, 30,000 in number, are made of mahogany and teak, are lined with tin, have sliding lids and rope handles. They are twenty inches long by seven inches deep, and will hold 1000 rounds of ball cartridge for the Enfield-Snider breech-loading rifle.

The schedule of new prices for stamped envelopes was issued on Monday, of last week. There is a general reduction in prices of from three to five per cent. Three cent envelopes, note size, of which the old price was $34 per thousand, now cost but $32 80. Letter and official sizes of the same denomination, are reduced from $34 80 to $33 20, and from $38 60 to $34 80, respectively, per thousand; and newspaper wrappers are reduced from $21 80 to $21 50 per thousand.

We have received a *brochure* of some twenty-four pages, purporting to be a free and independent translation of the first and fourth books of the "Æneid" of Virgil. The style of the work is eminently Hudibrastic, and, although the translation is not free enough to contain any new conceits, yet the application of modern metaphorical slang to ancient fable is very funnily conceived. The author seems to be a master of the unexpected in versification, and it is amusing to follow the progress of the story, as he tells it, and witness his ludicrous resources for rythmical jingle. The work is illustrated with several etchings on wood, the quiet and quaint humor of which fully second the humorous style of the poetry. The translation is worth a perusal.

A writer in the Boston *Advertiser* says of the editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*: "The successor of George D. Prentice is a hardly less extraordinary man, though in a different light. Mr. Watterson is quite as blind as Prescott, and does all his work, an incredible amount, by the aid of an amanuensis, writing leaders, literary reviews, musical and social criticisms, paragraphs and other matter that enter into newspaper work at the rate of three and four columns a day. Like Mr. Halstead, he is his own managing editor, and sees his paper to press. He is, perhaps, the best amateur pianist in the country, playing the music of Schumann exquisitely; but he got his musical education, like the rest, by ear, having the music read to him, committing it to memory, and then going to the piano and playing it off. He is about thirty years old, quick in his movements, but reserved and cold."

PREJUDICE FOUNDED ON IGNORANCE.

The Shreveport *Southwestern* takes a correspondent of the New Orleans *Times* severely to task for innocently declaring that he shall vote for what he considers the best men, and will refuse to be led by the nose by the Democratic Convention or any other convention body "manipulated by unprincipled demagogues." His unpardonable offense consists in his declaration that he will "vote against any unsuitable man, whether he be Democrat or Radical."

This is more than the sage of Caddo can stand, and hence he loses his patience. He is furious at the idea that "honest men are in the majority in New Orleans," and throws his loftiest contempt upon the heresy that there is such a *rara avis* as an "honest Radical." This little country politician, with his half inch high notions, declares that the term "honest Radical" is a paradox, for, says he: "We do not think we are too intolerant, too much blinded by prejudice, when we say that in our soul we believe that any Southern man, or any Northern man professing to have the material interests of the South at heart, who attaches himself to the Radical party is either a knave or a fool."

The people of New Orleans, who have heretofore enjoyed the reputation of being as honest as the average of mankind, are under obligations to the astute editor of the *Southwestern*, who thus, in his wrath writes them down knaves; and the people of the State, who gave 20,000 majority for the Republicans in 1868, and will probably give the same party 40,000 next November, will feel complimented to learn that their acts are not approved by this country blatherskite. He has set up a bug-bear which he calls Radicalism, to rail at. Not knowing anything about its component parts, entirely incapable of comprehending the sublime ideas of the Republican party, he clothes the whole concern in mystery and barks at the image in mortal terror.

Such superficial men, with their limited information and narrow ideas, properly belong to the Democratic party. They naturally belong to the Pharisaical class who, while vaunting their own claims to honor and honesty for three-quarters of a century, reaped the results of the labor of the enslaved race. They took advantage of the negro's weakness to compel him to toil that they might live in idleness and uselessness. And when the gorge of mankind rose against the barbarous, inhuman practice, employed the means they had filched from the slave to destroy his Northern friends, and rivet his chains the tighter. This, and this alone, was the "cause" which the Shreveport man mourns as "lost," and which he attempts to dignify by calling it "holy." Radicalism, against which he rails in impotent rage, and vents his harmless spleen, merely applied the principles of justice between man and man, and decreed that all should reap the benefits of their own labor, energy and perseverance. That one race should not be forced forever to produce the fruits of the earth and another enjoy the proceeds. That there is such a thing as human rights, and that all men should be equal before the law.

So deep-seated was the great wrong that it required the strength of a great nation to pull it up by the roots. But the Republicans succeeded in the good work they undertook. With a steadfast purpose and indomitable will, looking neither to the right nor the left, they pursued the path of duty. They freed four millions of human beings from degradation, and added them to the civilization of the century. Surely, this was not a work for knaves and fools. It was a task worthy of the grandest minds and the noblest specimens of the human race, that ever lived in the tide of time. They pulled the South out of the quagmire into which it had been thrown by the vicious institution of slavery, and pointed out the way to true greatness. Sensible, far-seeing men, honorable men, honest men in every Southern State, already appreciate these advantages at their full worth, while the narrow-souled gentry hang back, obstinately striving to pull the whole structure back to the starting point, when slavery was flourishing, and all the people becoming brutalized. Such small men are few in number, and have no influence. Being incapable alike of comprehending the vast reforms the Republicans have wrought, or giving a single practical or rational reason for the faith that is in them, they cling to the last resort of low, groveling minds, and vent their spite in bad language against the great party and the great men who have deprived them of the power to wrong their fellow-men. Intolerance, prejudice and hatred are their sole capital stock. Having inflicted all the injury they could upon the negro race for fifty or sixty years, they naturally consider themselves the enemies of the colored people, and of all their friends. But, fortunately for the ends of right and justice, half the white people of the South, and all of the colored race, take what the *Southwestern* man would call the Radical view of the question. Rather than do wrong, we are willing to be considered a "knave or a fool," or both, if he pleases, by this feeble champion of the great exploded Evil. But we nevertheless reserve our opinion of those who are unable to keep up with the progress of events, and halt by the wayside to rail against everything that does not satisfy their selfish greed.

THE REGISTRATION MANDAMUS CASE.

The *Times* has an article upon the recent decision of Judge Dibble, in the case where a mandamus was asked for and granted against one of the Supervisors of Registration. An effort is made to show some imaginary conflict, resulting from this decision, between the officers charged with registration and the judiciary. To give color to the suggestion the *Times* imagines that Judge Dibble could not have been aware of the section of the law which makes it a penal offence for a Judge to issue the writ against a Registrar. By reference to the decision it will be seen that the Judge quoted the section referred to, at length, but concluded that it violates a provision of the constitution.

Of course, the *Times* approves of the decision, and takes the opportunity of directing a tirade of abuse against the Republican administration.

The clause in the statute was inserted for the purpose of preventing a partisan judiciary from overriding the law and its administrators. It was framed by able hands, and was considered valid and within the legislative power.

Judge Dibble, however, in the discharge of his judicial office, has concluded that the section of the act forbidding resort to the courts is unconstitutional and void. This decision will be cheerfully and fully recognized and followed by Republican office-holders. It is simply absurd to suggest any disposition upon their part to question the constitutional authority of the judicial department to pass upon the constitutionality of all laws. The Republican party observes law, and especially respects and obeys the decisions of courts of justice acting within their proper spheres.

A RIGHTEOUS JUDGMENT.

By its own judgment the *Democrat* is convicted of being meaner than if it boldly and unblushingly told a falsehood. And what is the most unenviable feature in this judgment is that it applies with equal force to the party that it does to the paper. Last week the *Democrat* directly affirmed that ten thousand of the Chinese would be introduced to supplant the negroes if they did not mend their political conduct. Being caught at this game of bluff, the *Democrat* now denies it; but with a singular disregard of its own denial, the editor repeats the threat in the very next column:

> If the colored people are so infatuated with their professed friends, the Red Radicals, they cannot see that while they are inducing them to quit the plantations and other fields of industry to attend political meetings, they are importing Chinamen to supply their places, they deserve the fate that is in store for them. The result will be that colored laborers will soon seek in vain for employment, unless they quit politics.

What can be plainer than the condemnation the editor writes of himself? He has denied our statement of his position, and before he can give his denial publicity, his hatred of the negro overcomes him to that extent that, even while professing the utmost devotion to the colored people, he exultantly threatens them with the Chinese if they do not quit politics. This was what the REPUBLICAN charged the *Democrat* with saying. We protested against the threat as unjust and ungenerous. We denounced it as impolitic. Since the negro is a citizen, accepted and courted as such by the *Democrat* and the Democratic State Central Committee, he has as much right to attend to politics as the editor of the *Democrat* has. Strictly considered, he has more, for he is shrewd enough to vote for the party that promotes his interest. If the *Democrat* was at all honest in its avowal of friendship for the colored people, it would see at once that all this demand upon them to go to work and quit politics is hollow and heartless, for there are more lazy white men afloat in the South than there are negroes. And if it was sensible, it would see still further that when it threatens to flood Louisiana with ten thousand Chinamen, it utters a more terrible promise of disaster against the poor white people than it does against the colored race. And if the body of the Democratic party had the same amount of principle that it has of prejudice, its members would see at once that the importation of Chinese coolies is of far more consequence than any other project now promoted by the Democracy. And they could soon satisfy themselves what party it was and is that favors the introduction of this class of cheap laborers. Just talk a minute with the Democrats around you; just read the Democratic organs, and see and hear if they are not in favor of Chinese labor. Only for the Republican party we should have had thousands of Coolies here already. And even as it is, Koopmanschap declares that he has orders on his books for two hundred and fifty thousand, to be delivered in the Southern States within the next year. Every paragraph that contains a piece of news of this character is picked up and published in the Democratic papers with infinite satisfaction. It is the balm to all their wounds. It is the hope of laziness. It is Democratic release from negro labor. It is the vengeance of society. Even the *Democrat*, while printing its hypocrisy, can not repress its exultation at the prospect that the few Chinamen who are coming will be sufficient to keep the colored people away from the polls. We submit that the organ of the Democracy had better get a consistent editor, or a new foreman. If it changes the player, then the tune may be consistent; if it swaps off its printer, we shall not have these false notes coming out together.

The negroes, since their military parade Sunday, have concluded that they will not work any longer for less than three dollars per day. Acting on this determination, those who were employed by the city about the wharves, wheeling out batture sand and spreading it over the business levee, have struck for three dollars. They were previously getting two dollars per day. We learn from parties engaged in similar work on private account—to wit: wheeling up batture sand—that they can get all the labor they want at from one dollar to one dollar and a half per day, and that if the city has the moral courage to discharge the striking voting force which has just struck, they can supply their places with good men at $1 50 per day. This, equally to the tax-payers of the city, is a matter of considerable moment. If the city authorities once yield to these demoralizing strikes, there is no knowing how often they may be repeated, and what the end may be.—*Times, yesterday.*

The above is marked with the recklessness as to facts characteristic of some of the editorial writers for our cotemporary. In the first place only thirty or forty of the several hundred "negroes employed about the city wharves" struck for three dollars per day, and their action grew out of a misunderstanding readily and satisfactorily explained, and which had nothing in the world to do with "their military parade." Secondly, these laborers were not in the employ of the city, consequently it could not be of "considerable moment to the taxpayers" whether their wages were two or twenty dollars per diem. All work of the kinds specified in the *Times* is performed under contract. Thirdly, while it is true that the contractors are paying their hands two dollars a day, it is not true as regards the city. The late Democratic city government paid these rates, but the present Administrator of Improvements reduced wages to one dollar and fifty cents; and only two months ago, upon the petition of a great number of citizens, were they increased to a dollar and seventy-five cents, the highest rate yet paid by the existing administration. If the "parties engaged in similar work on private account" will send round their "dollar or dollar and a half" workmen to General West he will doubtless gladly employ them on the streets at that rate.

If our contemporary would escape the reputation of being maliciously mendacious, it must be more careful in its attacks upon honest and capable officials, and make the *amende* when its blunders are pointed out.

And the *Democrat*, being overwhelmed in its logic, subjugated in its politics, demoralized in its consistency, prostrated in its rhetoric, cornered in its propositions, and driven from its positions, now threatens to resort to the old argument of fools by bringing up certain old dissecting processes of the past. As it has been arduously engaged in this very business of bringing up old things for the last two months, without our consent, now let it continue to engage its talents in the same unhappy labor for the next two months, with our consent. Dissect away, young man, but confine yourself to your own graveyard.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

In spite of the absence of much capital and many capitalists from Carondelet street, owing to the outrageously false reports which have been circulated abroad by the cupidity of New Orleans rivals, relative to the prevalence of yellow fever here, there was the usual activity yesterday among gold, stock, cotton, real estate and other brokers along the Broad street of this city. With even such activity, though comparatively few sales are reported, and though the weather continues as dry as ever, the incidents connected with Carondelet street are various, and their recital would prove by no means dry and uninteresting. Indeed, some of the brokers will not submit to any thing or any body being dry. A free, hearty laugh is often heard, in spite of the present tight money market. And though money is tight, brokers do not become so. They are too sharp for that. And yet Hawkins is handy to the street stock exchange, and some dealers in fancy and other stocks, are perfectly versed in the nomenclature of all American drinks. Some of them between sales, to ratify a bargain, are heard to call for "whisky straight;" others even for "champagne cock-tails," and some prefer "sherry cobblers" to a "brandy smash." A "Santa Cruz punch," an "eye opener," a "stone fence," or even an "earthquake," may sometimes be wanted by a Ship Island or Slaughterhouse stock dealer. Yesterday, however, there was little that was spirit stirring of any kind. Hawkins seemed to have and receive money enough. A Prussian from the Eleventh Ward treated a broker there, offering a $50 greenback, supposing it could not be changed; but the chips were forthcoming. That $50, at the last Ship Island quotations, would purchase cords of that security. Do not understand this writer as bearing Ship Island, though we are told on high authority, that

> "The real value of a thing,
> Is just as much as it will bring."

If this is true, every reader of the REPUBLICAN can judge of the real value of stocks, for actual sales alone shall be reported, though it is possible occasionally that buyers may estimate stocks too high or too low. If readers are bamboozled, it will be the stock dealers, and not the writer, that will do it.

Yesterday's reported sales were $2500 new city seven per cent bonds at 72¾, $3000 do at 72½, and $500, $1500 and $1500 do at 73, which does not vary from the previous day's rates. Later we heard of $30,000 changing hands, the closing rate being 72 to 72½.

Fiscal Agency certificates sold at 87 and 87½ (July) to the amount of $400, $650 and $1000, and $13,000 at 86¾.

The sales of warrants included $500 Metropolitan Police at 98¼, and $500 State at 73⅞@74¼, and $2000 at 74¼.

Fifty and 150 Mississippi Valley Navigation Company sold at $2 50, and 100 more reported at $3, and 100 shares of Crescent City Slaughterhouse sold at $18, though generally held at $18 50. One thousand dollars of city notes sold at 84.

In real estate there are numerous transactions taking place. Within the past week J. J. Alston, of 32 Carondelet street, has sold square 371, Jefferson, now Sixth District, for $16,000; a two-story house and one-fourth of square 372, of same district, for $7,500; a lot on St. Charles, near Peters avenue, 60 by 315 feet, for $3000, besides smaller sales.

No sales were effected at the session of the Board of Brokers last evening. The following is a list of the offerings and bids:

	ASKED.	BID.
Levee Steam Cotton Press	65 00	59 00
Slaughterhouse	19 00	17 50
Calcasieu Sulphur Mining Co	27 00	22 50
Barbarin Gas Light Company	89 00	84 00
Louisiana State Lottery Co	82 50	70 00
Sugar Shed Company	24 50	24 00
Jackson Railroad	6 50	6 00
Carrollton Railroad	111 50	111 00
New Orleans City Railroad	— —	166 25
St. Charles Street Railroad	— —	64 00
Orleans Railroad	— —	70 00
Germania National Bank	— —	140 00
Crescent City Bank	— —	19 25
Bank of New Orleans	— —	56 00
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	39 25	— —
Union Bank	80 00	— —
Louisiana State Bank	16 —	13 25
Canal Bank	— —	40 50
People's Bank	55 00	— —
Hibernia Bank	70 00	66 50
Bank of Lafayette	22 00	— —
Jackson Railroad second mortgage coupon bonds	72¼	69
Jackson Railroad second mortgge debt bonds	— —	65
Opelousas Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, per bond	— —	615 00
Jefferson City Bonds	— —	25
State Warrants, new	74½	72¾
City five per cents	— —	51¾
City Seven per cents, new	72¾	72¼
City Seven per cents	— —	97
City Seven-Thirty Certificates	78	77½
Fiscal Agency certificates	88	86½
Gold	1 12¼	1 12⅛

It will astonish the people of Lagrange, Texas, or of the town of Rutersville, which is in that neighborhood, to learn that Professor Forshey has been discovering and propounding in the Southern Commercial Convention that trade is governed by translatitudinal lines, and that Buffalo and Charleston, Saginaw and Savannah, Chicago and Mobile, and Marquette and New Orleans indicate the legitimate course of trade in the United States. This may be encouraging to Marquette, but New Orleans will insist on being linked to a higher village than Marquette, even if she has to break through two or three translatitudinal lines. But really Professor Forshey ought not to humiliate Rutersville with any such nonsense as this.

A steamboat genius has developed a plan for assisting boats over bad bars. The plan of this genius consists in utilizing the balloon. A large number of these are to be carried on all boats, with necessary conveniences for inflating them. When a boat approaches shallow water she is to be hoisted by the balloons sufficiently to pass over.

Returns from 133 of the 163 towns in Connecticut, show sixty-six towns where all the town officers are Republican, thirty-nine all Democratic; ten towns with a Republican majority, and six with a Democratic majority in the Board of Registration of Electors. In twelve towns the said board is equally divided. The changes from last year are about equally divided.

It is the opinion, in the Commissioner's office, that $54,000,000 of the new currency authorized, will be sufficient to supply all demands for it, coming from the East as well as from the West, the sections first entitled to receive it showing but little disposition to come forward to take it up.

The Chicago *Republican* newspaper has been purchased by the Democracy of Illinois for $48,000.

DIED:

A∴ L∴ G∴ D∴ G∴ A∴ D∴ U∴—Died, at eleven o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, the eleventh instant, BRUNO DE LUCAS, aged fifty years, a native of Majorca, Spain. The body is deposited at the Hall of Perseverance Lodge, No. 4, corner of Main and St. Claude streets, from whence the funeral will take place, at four o'clock this afternoon.

The members of Los Amigos del Orden, No. 5, are requested to attend. The different Chapters and Councils of the Order are also invited.

By order of JOSEPH PLANELLAS, President.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; PRICE REDUCED.

A Box, containing one quire of NOTE PAPER and twenty-five ENVELOPS, with any initial, for twenty-five cents, at

JAMES GRESHAM'S, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 92 Camp street.

Mailed to any address, five cents extra. oc8 2t 2dp

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One gallon of Carbolic Acid, judiciously applied, will thoroughly disinfect any ordinary premises for an entire season.

What Professor Silliman 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 householder procure it. They will find it the best investment they can make, particularly at the present time.

For sale by all druggists.

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60 Camp street. WILLIAM BARRETT. se25

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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.

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Send for Circulars and apply for agencies.

L. A. GUILLOTTE, Agent for New Orleans, No. 28 Carondelet street. Machines always on hand for sale. my23 eod 6m

ZABLE & DALTON,

No. 115 Poydras Street,

MANUFACTURERS OF TIN AND JAPANNED WARE.

DEALERS IN

Stoves, Grates, House Furnishing Goods, etc.

AGENTS FOR

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

We are now manufacturing all kinds of Bath Tubs, Toilet Ware, Water Coolers, etc., which we are selling at lowest market prices.

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GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS AT GREAT BARGAINS.

Just received—500 Double-Barrel GUNS, at $8, $10, $15, $20. 200 RIFLES, fine, at $15, $20. 100 REVOLVERS, at $10 each. Also—At Reduced Prices—HARDWARE and CUTLERY. For sale by S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO., se9 1m 2dp No. 31 Tchoupitoulas street. Between Poydras and Lafayette.

NEW ORLEANS RICE DEPOT.

A. MAUREAU,

43.....Peter Street.....4

Between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF RICE.

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94.....Camp Street.....94

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

Also from T. H. Senoir, agent, a new

CAMPBELL BOOK PRESS,

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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

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STEAMBOAT PRINTING. Steamboat Officers will find it to their INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OFFICE LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

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BILL HEADS ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER, Prices Accordingly.

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In fact, all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch but on accommodating terms.

NASH & HODGSON,

CHARLES T. NASH. W. I. HODGSON. AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Office—No. 170 Gravier Street.

Referring to the above card, the undersigned, thankful for past favors, take this method of informing their friends and the public that, having matured satisfactory arrangements, they are more fully prepared than ever to transact the GENERAL AUCTION AND REAL ESTATE BUSINESS, in all their details, either in city or suburban properties, Plantations or Lands, or Outdoor Sales of any every description, and would most respectfully solicit for their firm a fair share of the business in their line, consisting of sales of Vacant and Improved Properties, Succession and Syndic Sales, Sales of Bankrupt Estates, Sales of Merchandise and Produce, in store, warehouse, on shipboard, or in bond; Sales of Damaged Cotton and Cargo Sales, Sales for Account of Underwriters, or for Whom it may Concern, Port Warden Sales, Sales of Stocks, Scrips, Securities, Household Furniture, Live Stock, etc., hoping by their combined energies and attention to the interests of those who may employ their services, to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon them.

CHARLES T. NASH. W. IRVING HODGSON.

New Orleans, October 1, 1870. oct 2dp 1m

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 Engine, with Cylinder or Dome, Locomotive Boilers, Plantation and Farm Engines, Mounted on Wheels, with Spark Arrester.

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 Jointvan Turbine Water Wheel, Shafting, Hangers, Pullies, 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 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.

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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 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 Irish and American Felt for sale in quantities to suit. For full particulars send for circular. se10 6m

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. se21 1m 2p

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 26, 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 pestilent, 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, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Mintego bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port-au-Prince on the Island of San Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadaloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoras and Tuspan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, 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. BOVEE, Secretary of State.