

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN... OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES... OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS... NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 13, 1870.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN... May be had of the following dealers: George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice.

The discount of stamps on receipts and bills is decidedly approved by every body.

All the Plaquemine parish steam rice mills are running night and day, and rice continues to pour in.

A horse that is in good condition usually points one ear forward and the other backward, to catch sounds from all quarters.

Charles Pettigall, one of the leading lights of the burnt cork profession, died at his residence, in Albany, New York, on the twentieth instant, of consumption.

Six miserable wretches from Galveston, who ran the blockade to Houston, via Harrisburg, were taken before the Mayor and fined twenty-five dollars each.

Sugar lands are in active demand in Plaquemine parish. The prospects of oranges in that parish are gloomy. Less than half the usual average is falling off the trees.

The annual session of the Peabody Normal Seminary will be opened next Saturday, at nine o'clock, in the basement of the brick church corner of Camp and Terapohoc streets. See advertisement.

Two hundred and seventy Penitentiary convicts are at work on the extension of the railroad from Burton toward Austin, Texas. Ten miles are already graded, and track laying will commence immediately.

J. Willis Menard left the city yesterday evening for the North, to be gone about ten days. The case against this gentleman recently paraded before the public through the press, has been dismissed at the request of the main prosecuting witness.

Hen. R. H. Shannon, an able and popular member of our bar, returned from the North yesterday. He looks in excellent health, and will devote himself assiduously to his profession the coming business season. Mr. Shannon comes to us as the accredited correspondent of the New York Times.

There are many still drawing conclusions from the alleged declaration of King William that he fought only against Napoleon, and not against the French nation. He never made such a declaration; he could not, as the Emperor was sustained by his people, who claimed to be a united France representing an insult.

The Grand Era is a new Republican paper, published at Baton Rouge, by J. Henri Birch & Co. We do not understand the appropriateness of the name, but we do know that Mr. Birch will make an interesting paper, which will support the principles and candidates of the Republican party.

A tooth becomes a relation—when its a kin.

This grand joke we copy from an exchange. Our Mr. Bates, which his name is Isaac, lost one of his dear relations yesterday. The dentist got the tooth and the dollar, but Isaac was dolerous all the rest of the day.

We have received the first number of the Louisiana Sugar Boat published weekly at New Iberia by Mr. J. Y. Gilmore. The size of this new journal is large, the contents interesting, and Mr. Gilmore, who has a thorough knowledge of how to make a good newspaper, will improve that knowledge for the benefit of his subscribers and advertisers.

The death of Cornelius Wendell, of Washington, is announced. It occurred in Massachusetts. Mr. Wendell, was, in his day, and even up to the time of his death, a prominent Democratic politician. He was Public Printer under the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan. He was a man of large heart and generous impulses, and counted many personal friends among his political opponents.

The will of Catherine Drexel, widow of the late Francis M. Drexel, has been admitted to probate in Philadelphia, and the estate amounted to about \$500,000, of which \$17,000 is divided among various Roman Catholic institutions. The remainder is divided among her daughters and their children. No provision is made for any of her sons, for the reason that they all enjoy opulence through their banking business, which are necessarily wanting on the part of her daughters.

According to the latest balloon advice from Paris, the American Minister, Mr. Washburn, had entered a strong remonstrance with the authorities against an outrage which had been committed upon the house of an American, who had the stars and stripes displayed for his protection. All the inmates of the house were arrested by the National Guard, notwithstanding the American flag, which was prominent. The government authorities censured the officers for making these arrests.

The election that took place in some of the States of the Union Tuesday, were matters that relate to the choice of Representatives in Congress, but the election between poverty and wealth is something of a more direct personal nature. A man may have an indifferent choice as to who shall represent him in Congress, but all men have a positive choice when they have to choose between poverty and wealth. Let them remember this, then, and by purchasing tickets in the Louisiana State Lottery, secure the chance of wealth.

GOODS SOLD BY FORCE.—Louisville, Kentucky, is jealous of Cincinnati, Ohio. It is a decided case of the green-eyed monster, and the Courier-Journal is the mouth-piece of the sentiment. Nothing that Cincinnati does is done to suit Louisville. Kentucky never did like Ohio. Kentucky wears spectacles that never allows her to see across the Ohio river. The sight is not pleasant. With better land she has fewer improvements. While the north bank of the river is dotted with settlements, the south bank is covered with primeval woods. People go from Nashville and Decatur to Cincinnati to buy goods, and have a nice time. When they feel lazy and soggy they go to Louisville, where the hospitality is good, but the trading dull. Chivalry is held in high repute in Kentucky, and the percentage on goods is held still higher. Men are called rebels in Cincinnati, but then they are accommodated with greater bargains in merchandise. And it is singular how even rebels will trade where they can get the best discount. Even our people, who have a horror of hiring Radicals to do any superior work for them, run off to Boston to trade with life-long Radicals. Louisville is in the same fix. She has stood by the chivalry and the high discounts until Cincinnati has captured the chivalry by abandoning the discounts, thus leaving Louisville to mourn over another case of base political ingratitude.

The last fever in Louisville was produced by the Commercial Convention in Cincinnati. Kentucky says it was a failure. The people of Cincinnati were too busy to be polite and hospitable. Louisville considers politeness and hospitality the beginning and end of business, which is a mistake. It might have been so in the days of Daniel Boone, but it is not so now. Closeness and dispatch dominate in commerce to-day. Men want to buy on the smallest margins, and they want to do it promptly. Business first and pleasure afterward. They do not ask a man if he is a Democrat, and they take it as a kind of humbug if they are bored with anything of the sort. This is what has ruined New Orleans as well as Louisville. We bore a fellow with politics. If he comes from the country to invest in goods, he is cautioned not to trade with Beeswax, because he is a Yankee and a Radical in disguise. Beeswax is a Southern man and a Democrat, and deserves to be patronized. This is not business. Beeswax has trade in him, and would sell on the penny principle; but being exterminated by the principle about his politics, he ultimately pulls up his traps and goes away. Beeswax sells high, and the customer quits a market where goods are sold by politicians. Our houses are shut up in consequence. Rents are not what they ought to be. Our trade has gone where it is not badgered by an opinionated ass, who is as big a failure in business as he is in politics. This is how Cincinnati has worried Louisville, and how she has worried us also.

We have no doubt that every business man who went to Cincinnati to attend the convention was treated in a business way. If he did not get his belly burnt out with Bourbon whiskey, he may congratulate himself that he escaped what Louisville would have proposed at the outset. And if he did hear some objectionable politics, he at least felt safe in his own opinions. Cincinnati tolerates free thought as well as sleep goods. She does not run a merchant out of town because he is a rebel or a Radical, but she sets up orators to convert the sinner from the error of his way, while she offers him good bargains in material things. Let New Orleans and, if possible, Louisville, grow up to this liberality of speech and action, and it will be better for them.

TERRIBLE CONSEQUENCES.—St. Dizier has been sacked. Bazailles has been burned. Such are two of the items of European news which the world laments over at present; and there is every prospect that other towns and villages in France will suffer like calamities. People can not indulge in the luxury of war without suffering such indications as these. They are part of the terrible arbitration of arms. Fields are sown, churches go down, libraries are consumed, lives are destroyed, and villages are devastated. This is not the first time that such things have narrowed the history of mankind. In our own war, General Magruder adopted the policy of Louis XIV., and issued an order from Houston that the coast of Texas should be devastated for thirty miles inland. The town of Indianola escaped destruction by good fortune. People were driven from their homes, homeless and unprotected. It was the destruction of the Palatinate renewed; and, although it was useless and recklessly done, we do not hear that it was denounced in this latitude as wicked, wanton and revolting. Some said that it was patriotic. We simply assert that it was one of those horrors that accompany war, and which must be expected when war is invoked.

But there is one feature about the sacking of St. Dizier and the burning of Bazailles which must be taken into account in considering their execution. They were both in possession of the Prussians. Police regulations had been established for the protection of the people. They were under the guardianship of the enemy, and it was their duty to protect themselves by keeping the peace. A band of criminally wicked men attacked and assassinated some of the limited force sent to protect St. Dizier. The citizens made no motion to arrest and punish the murderers. They thereby indorsed the outrage and assumed the responsibility. There was but one alternative. The Prussian either had to check this system of assassination or they had to withdraw their garrisons. They could not spare men to overpower every little town that might take it to be a patriotic duty to resist its limited police of German soldiers. Even in our war with Mexico, the town of Panocha was destroyed by order of General Scott, because it assuaged a detail of

his opponents; but at none of the places or times designated for the meetings did either Walker or St. Martin appear and address the people. General Sypher having thus vainly endeavored, at the times and places designated by the opposing candidates, to meet his opponents, and the latter not coming up to the spirit of their manifesto, the people must conclude that Walker and St. Martin fear to meet an able and energetic candidate. Their neglect to come to time will not, however, prevent General Sypher from exposing the corruption and damning sins of the Democracy before the people of his district. The issues will be discussed, and the people will be enlightened, in spite of Walker and St. Martin.

DEATH OF GENERAL LEE.—Little by little are disappearing from among us the consequences and the reminders of the late direful strife between men of the same nationality, who speak the same kindly mother tongue. And one by one are disappearing the men who took an active part in the great events which have reshaped the status of the nation.

We have now to record the death of one of the most prominent of those who, lured by the ignis fatuus of State rights, and State ultimate sovereignty, took their lives in their hands, and dared and lost all for a political chimera. General Robert E. Lee, the very head and front of the prolonged armed resistance to the national authority, breathed his last at thirty minutes past nine o'clock yesterday morning, at Lexington, Virginia, aged sixty-three years, eight months and twenty-three days.

His death will be universally lamented throughout the South by all who sympathized in his political views, while those to whom he was opposed in armed strife, will speak gently of the memory of a gallant opponent.

No one will withhold a tribute to his personal character, or deny that he was a gallant gentleman. Yet, he can not rank with the host of the unfortunate brave who, in various periods of the world's history, have striven for national life or national disentanglement—with Wallace or with Kosciusko. For the cause for which he unshakably his weapon was not a strife for human freedom.

It is needless would be perpetuated the bondage of millions of human beings, and sown the seeds of eternal strife consequent upon the geographical division of a country that should be geographically united in homogeneous nationality. Yet, he will be remembered with respectful tenderness by all, adherents as well as opponents; for his errors of opinion were common with nearly all who belonged to his section of the land, while his many ennobling traits of character were such as fall to the lot of but few. Requiescat in pace!

ON CARONDELET STREET.—Matters on the street were in much the same condition yesterday as noticed the day before, the general quietude being only slightly disturbed by the Tiro al Bersaglio celebrating the anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. It is painful to have to remark in this connection, that some persons who saw the Garibaldian-looking procession appeared as ignorant of the cause of celebration as did Mark Twain and his pilgrim companions, when shown the bust of the discoverer by a guide at Genoa. Said one of the latter travelers to the guide:

"Ah! what did you say this gentleman's name was?"

"Christopher Colombo—the great Christopher Colombo. Well, what did he do?"

"Discover America—discover America! Oh, ze devil!"

"Discover America. No, that statement will hardly wash. We are just from America ourselves. We heard nothing about it. Christopher Colombo—pleasant name; is he dead?"

"Oh, corpo di baccio! three hundred years!"

"What did he die of?"

"And so continued our jokers to quiz the foreigner, who could not see the subtleties of the jokers. But they served him right, for he had shown them the birthplace of Columbus' grandmother, instead of that of Christopher himself. A house in Valladolid, Spain, was once shown us by one of these guides as the one in which Columbus died, and when the true house was found, heard that where Cervantes wrote, it was a half mile from the one first pointed out. But, to pass 'From grave to gay, from lively to severe,' we will remark that things on Carondelet street look very well, both for the city and State, judging by sales of stocks. To what may not New Orleans and Louisiana rise, under our free political institutions, with the immense extent of our natural resources, with all our advantages for foreign and domestic trade, exempted as our nation is by its situation from a participation in the wars of Europe. If Louisiana can only get rid of a few laws and institutions which give advantages to some men over others, we might arrive at a state of improvement which would surpass that of any country of which mention is made in history. We have more means of happiness within our reach than any other people. If we turn them not to good account, the fault will be our own, and we must patiently bear the consequences.

Still further turning from grave to gay, we will say that the first sale reported on Carondelet yesterday was \$5000 new State warrants at 71, though this is severe on others, who sold \$2000 do. at 73, and \$2000 and \$10,000 at 73. The range of rates seems to be between 73 to 74. Of fiscal certificates, \$5000 sold at 86, and \$600 at 87. In Metropolitan warrants, a sale of \$700 was made at 98, and of \$600 at 98.

Fifty shares of Mechanics and Traders' Bank stock sold for \$40, though \$39 25 seems to be all that was asked for such stock at the board of Tuesday evening. One hundred shares of Slaughterhouse sold at \$18 50; so it is undoubtedly looking up.

As before remarked, city securities also keep well up: \$550 seven-thirtieths sold for 77, and \$10,000 seven per cent new bonds went at 72 and \$2000 do at 72.

while \$900 do, in small bonds, brought 73. These are facts, and it is difficult to make a pleasant reading of them as fiction. The gods did not make us poetical, and poetry can not be made of it, though one Thomas Moore wrote "Odes on Cash, Corn and Catholics." Would that we could invoke the muses on the subject of Ship Island and Slaughterhouse stock.

The Board of Brokers has adjourned until Thursday. The business last evening was trifling, only \$11,200 gold at 112. The offerings and bids were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes New Orleans Gas Company, Crescent City Slaughterhouse, Levee Steam Cotton Press, etc.

NEW CODE OF PRACTICE.—It is with pleasure we call the attention of the legal profession to the advertisement of B. Bloomfield, Esq., law publisher, announcing the publication of the new Code of Practice, as adopted by our Legislature at its session of 1870. This code will contain an extensive index, also the statutory amendments from 1825 to 1870, and references to the decisions of the Supreme Court from first volume of Martin's Reports to the twenty-first volume of Annual Reports, inclusive; and references to the articles in the new Civil Code, as adopted by the Legislature at its session of 1870 and Code Napoleon and other authorities, compiled and edited by Albert Voorhies, Esq., ex-Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana, author of the "Criminal Jurisprudence of the State of Louisiana."

The following dispatch relates to a whisky suit: FRANKFORT, Ky., October 10.—The great suit of Frazer & Shawhen vs. Macklin, for a large quantity of whisky burned in the government warehouse here in 1839, commenced to-day. The case is one of great importance, as testing the responsibility of government warehousemen for whisky stored in their warehouses. Prominent legal counsel is employed by both parties.

DIED: YOUNG.—At the residence of J. H. Young, corner of Magazine and Lyons streets, in this city, on Monday, the tenth of October, at half past six A. M., of congestion of the brain, EDITH M., infant daughter of J. H. Young and Mattie Davidson, his wife, aged seven months.

MILITIA COMPANIES, ATTENTION! Military Goods! Military Goods! Just received a large quantity of GILT AND SILVER TRIMMINGS!

GILT AND SILVER TRIMMINGS! EAGLES! EAGLES! SPEARS! SPEARS! SWORDS, BELTS, DRUMS, PIPES, SASHES, BRADS AND CORDS, SHOULDER STRAPS, ALL GRADES, AND UNITED STATES REGULATION TRIMMINGS, IN GILT SILVER AND WOODEN.

BANISERS made to order at shortest notice, at PIPFETS, 618½ West 1st and 1/2 Canal street.

CARBOLIC ACID. CARBOLIC ACID.

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

What Professor Sillman says of it: "Carbolic Acid, mingled with the most offensive sewerage and cesspool matter, instantly arrests putrefaction, and changes and destroys the nauseating odors of decaying animal and vegetable matters."

Let every household procure it. They will find it the best investment they can make, particularly at the present time. For sale by all druggists. Manufactured by PAGE & CO., No. 25 Camp street.

THE NEW REVISED STATUTES OF 1869 AND 1870. Is now ready and for sale at 60 Camp street. WILLIAM BARRETT.

ZABLE & DALTON, No. 115 Poydras Street, MANUFACTURERS OF TIN AND JAPANNED WARE.

DRAINERS IN Stoves, Grates, House Furnishing Goods, etc.

AGENTS FOR The Times Cooking Stoves, Bramhall, Penno & Co's American Ranges and Boilers, Asbestos Roofing, Arbor, Bird and Animal Cages.

We are now manufacturing all kinds of Bath Tubs, Toilet Ware, Water Closets, 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 \$5, \$10, \$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. CHURCHILL & BRO., No. 21 Tchoupitoulas street, Between 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.

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. Soudry, 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 the 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 ENTAILS US TO EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, IN THE MOST PERFECT MANNER.

MAHAMOTH 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 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 unexcelled 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.

NASH & HOBBSON, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Office—No. 170 Gravier Street.

Referring to the above, and the undersigned, thankful for past favors, take this method of informing their friends and the public that, having satisfactory arrangements, they are more fully prepared than ever to transact the GENERAL BUSINESS OF REAL ESTATE AGENTS, in all their details, either in city or suburban properties, plantations or lands, or outdoor sales, every description, and would most respectfully solicit their firm a fair share of the business in their line, qualifications, and ample stock of money, for the purchase and sale of real estate, Succession and Sundry Estates, Sales of Bankrupt Estates, Sales of Merchandise and Produce, in Store, warehouse, on shipboard, or in bond; Sales of Damaged Cotton and other Goods, Sales for Account of Underwriters, or for Whom it may Concern, For 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, J. B. HOBBSON, New Orleans, October 1, 1870.

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General Southern Agent for Watertown Steam Engine Company, Builders of Excelsior Patent Portable Engines, with Cylinders in Dome, Locomotive Boilers, Plantations and Farm Engines, Mounted on Wheels, with Spack Arrangements.

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, Our 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. 75 Carondelet street.

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

W. H. SEAMAN, J. B. KNIGHT, 75 Carondelet 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 Roof, 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 Put for sale in quantities to suit. For full particulars send for circular.

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.

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR (STATE OF LOUISIANA), ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE, APPROVED MARCH 15, 1855, "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 heretofore 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 St. Domingo, on the Island of Jamaica; Juncos and Port-au-Prince on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadaloupe; Campeche, in Yucatan; Belle in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aguiñal and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Lagayra, Ibañe, Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro, Para Cayenne, in South America; and Nassau, New Providence.

Given under my hand and the seal of this State, this third day of May, 1870, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

H. C. WAINWORTH, Governor of Louisiana.

ROBERT E. BOWEN, Secretary of State.