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New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 14, 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 Ennis, 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.

Last night was the coldest of the season, and there must have been frost not far from the city.

Roasted chestnuts, a certain indication of cold weather, are now for sale on the streets in Boston, hot in the roasting pans.

Messrs. Louis Stern & Brothers, No. 16 Chartres street, will sell to-day, at ten o'clock, 800 cases boots, shoes and brogans.

After the Colfax Guards had honored the REPUBLICAN with a serenade last night, they extended similar honors to the *German Gazette*.

The order of the principal cities of Illinois in population is as follows: First, Chicago; second, Quincy; third, Peoria; fourth Springfield; fifth, Bloomington; sixth, Jacksonville.

Marion A. Baker, of the *Picayune*, and E. C. Hancock, of the *Times*, returned to the city on the Jackson Railroad train yesterday morning.

Hon. Curtis Pollard announces that he is an independent Republican candidate for the office of Senator for the district composed of the parishes of Madison, Carroll, Morehouse and Richland.

The annual session of the Peabody Normal Seminary will be opened next Saturday, at nine o'clock, in the Franklin school-house, St. Charles street, between Girod and Julia streets. See advertisement.

On the first instant the Postoffice Department put into operation the distribution system between Detroit and Chicago, and is now preparing to extend it between St. Louis and Cleveland.

There was about 28,000 postoffices in operation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1870, of which 1093 were those known as Presidential offices; of the latter, 174 were in the New England States.

Captain Joe Dalferes brought his Lafourche packet Henry Tete to the wharf yesterday, and if anything could have added to the charms of this elegant craft, Captain Joe's personal supervision in her refitting has accomplished it.

The Harmony Social Club will give its first grand dress ball, for the benefit of the Touro Infirmary, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Saturday night, November 12. We thank the president and secretary for complimentary invitation cards.

The German Republican Central Committee have made arrangements for a grand mass meeting of German Republicans of the Second District, to take place this evening at Turner's Hall, Derbigny street, between Customhouse and Bienville.

As will be seen in another column the Irish citizens of the Third District will have a grand mass meeting this evening, at their hall on Spain street, near Love. General J. H. Sypher, Colonel S. C. Emley, and many eminent speakers will address the meeting.

During the prevalence of the present drouth, to afford relief to those suffering for the want of water, the fire plugs in the rear of the city will be opened from seven to nine o'clock each morning. This will enable families to obtain an ample supply of water.

Colonel Frank N. Wicker, Special Treasury Agent for Southern Florida, sailed in the Tappahannock last evening for Key West. He has been ordered by Secretary Boutwell to look after certain officials in the Florida Customhouses, and is just the man to do it.

The revenue officials decide that where a brewer sells his brewery as it stands to another party, the ale which happens to be on hand at the time must be stamped before transfer, as it constitutes a sale in the meaning of the law, as much as if the ale was sold outside the brewery.

A large number of houses suspended business yesterday, in respect to the memory of the late General Robert E. Lee, but there will be a more general suspension of business to-day, and more numerous expressions of sorrow. Most of the steamboats at the levee display their colors at half mast.

The Kansas City *Bulletin* is jubilant over the census returns of the population there, it being the largest city west of Chicago and St. Louis. Their ninth and tenth lines of railroad are now secured by a recent vote of the city lending its credit, and in addition to all its greatness, Kansas City has opened a magnificent opera house.

The Internal Revenue Bureau gives the following statement of the stamps sold during the month of September: Tobacco stamps, 17,711,079, value, $3,463,795 72. Beer stamps, 2,013,617; value, $671,737 92. Whisky stamps, 348,800; value, $3,074,300. Revenue and other stamps, 37,821,145; value, $1,154,669 64. Total number of stamps sold, 5,789,675; total value, $8,305,207 28.

We again acknowledge the gratifying attentions of the Colfax Guards, one of the most faithful and efficient Republican organizations in the city. On their return from the Third District mass meeting they halted last night in front of the REPUBLICAN office, and we were serenaded by the band and cheered by the members of the Guards, for which we return them our most sincere thanks. The names of the officers are so familiar to our readers that it is unnecessary to republish them. The record of their discretion, fidelity and energy will be written on election day, when every member of that organization will vote the straight Republican ticket.

THE SHOEMAKER AGAIN.

Just as expected, Jemmy Twitcher never saw a hen's nest but he wanted to steal the eggs; and the *Democrat* never sees a trap without putting its foot into it. Men that are not honest never understand how it can be the best policy. They must see a policeman before they can resist temptation. In writing the article about shoemakers last Wednesday, it was our intention to dig a trap for the *Democrat*, just as the detective leaves a corner of his handkerchief out when he wants to catch Jemmy Twitcher. And here we have it, caught in the very attitude that convicts it of being both stupid and dishonest.

To epitomise, a writer in the *Democrat*, signing himself a "Shoemaker," wrote a very lengthy but very illogical and indefensible letter, in which he attempted to favor the election of his own class to office. The article contained the evidences of its own weakness, and demonstrated that the author was unfit to treat on matters which concern the government. It is easy to judge of a man's capacity by his work, and accepting "Shoemaker's" communication as a test of his ability, we at once declared that he was an incompetent politician. And to certify our good faith, the proposition was deliberately set forth that if Jacob Mueller would consent to let this shoemaker run his business for one month, free from interference, we would then consent to help the shoemaker into an office, for although Mr. Mueller's acceptance of our challenge would prove nothing as to the political ability of our Crispin, it would, at least, satisfy us that the man was honest, and that he had the confidence of our honest friend, Jacob Mueller. This proposition is still open, and we submit that a candidate for responsible public employment should at least satisfy the community that he has some capacity as a manager before he can demand to be trusted with the management of political affairs. So much for the prologue.

It is the duty of the editor to strip men and measures of their fictitious attributes. This "Shoemaker" put on a leather apron and asked for office because of his vestment. He appealed to all men with leather aprons to support a candidate simply because he wore a badge of their industry. It was not a question of honesty or capacity, but simply a matter of leather aprons. He evidenced his incapacity in the matter of his address, because he misrepresented the principle of political advancement; he testified to his want of political honesty by traducing the Republican party. As in duty bound, we exposed the weakness of the aspirant, and admonished him to stick to his last, as he had but little chance of success as a statesman.

The *Democrat* comes to the defense of the "Shoemaker," just as it comes to the defense of the colored people on occasion. It falls into the trap as easily as Jemmy Twitcher fell into the calaboose. It turns upon us as the enemy of the shoemakers, which was just what we expected. It sometimes says we are the enemy of the colored people, with just as much sincerity of speech. It is willing to make politics a game of soft sawder. It is willing to misrepresent the most patriotic conclusion, if it can gain a vote by so doing. It is willing to flatter any class, if it can make Democrats out of them thereby. And it not only abuses our sensible advice to this shoemaker, but it inferentially declares that the Crispins are the elect and responsible leaders of political judgment.

Sensible men can see the difference, at once, between a genuine Republican newspaper and a regular Democratic organ. What we said to this incompetent aspirant is what every responsible citizen ought to indorse in regard to all men of his class. No shoemaker, nor painter, nor lawyer, nor philosopher, nor preacher has the right to come before the public and demand an office in the name of his profession. Some of the greatest characters in American history have risen from the lapstone, but they mounted to position, not because they were shoemakers, but because they were men. American history teems with instances of elevation from the lowly walks of life. But these patriots and statesmen never held their leather aprons in the faces of men and declared that they were great, and good, and competent, by virtue of their professions.

The *Democrat* can have all the capital it can make out of this sort of clap-trap. It is the veriest abuse of politics that thus seeks to foster class interests for the sake of a little class support. Society is a concrete. Some of us must think, and some of us must dig. We need the politician, and we need the shoemaker. The one may consider that his position was not fairly assigned to him, and the other may wish that he was something else. Every one must stand on his merits, either as a thinker, a politician or a shoemaker, and if this test fails, the best way is to quit. The editor of the *Democrat* is a failure as a politician. That is evident. The shoemaker is a failure, perhaps, in his business. Let the two exchange places. We certainly can not be injured, and if we are, no complaint shall be made.

TWO WAYS TO TREAT POLITICS.

As we do not keep an intelligence office to find out what the politics of private individuals are, we can not say whether the gentlemen who have hired the Chinamen are Republicans or Democrats. The *Democrat* says that they are Radicals. Will Messrs. John Williams & Sons, who are the chief agents in importing Chinamen, declare what the politics of their customers are? It is none of our business, it is true, but if the private business of gentlemen has got to be a matter of political argument, we shall have to clear our skirts in the premises. Our position on the Chinese question is one of principle. We oppose the introduction of cheap contract labor from any quarter as illegal and unjust. We say that contract laborers will never submit to fulfill their engagements, and we caution their employers that there is no law to enforce such contracts. They are against the policy of the State, and the positive law of Louisiana only recognizes a labor term of one year. If the Chinese are willing to come here as other people come, there is no law against it, and the sentiment of our free institutions invites them. But they must come as free men, and they must live as free men. They may engage to work at whatever rate of wages they can obtain, but we want them to make their engagements here, and with their eyes open. If they hire out in China to labor for eight dollars per month, they cheat themselves ignorantly, and the laws of this country will absolve them from any compliance with such an unjust bargain. But if they have a mind to engage and work for five dollars per month after they have arrived in Louisiana, that is their business. We do not propose to interfere to regulate any contract made between free and intelligent men in this State. If the law upholds it, we uphold it. There are certain Chinamen already, whose control they are under, or that they are under any control, is not a matter that concerns us if they are satisfied. And if they are not satisfied, and their control is a matter of oppression, the law is open for them, and we stand ready to assist them in upholding their individual rights. And in this, as in other matters, it is plain to see how much superior the REPUBLICAN is to the Democratic organs. We stand on principles which are universal. They stand on facts which are isolated. We look at the Chinese question as a matter affecting the industrial interests of the State and people. They nose around to find out whether it is a Democrat or a Republican that has hired these men, and if it is a friend, they say nothing; but if it is a Republican, they denounce the party for what one man is doing. Our denunciation is leveled at friend and foe, if in the wrong, in order to sustain a principle. This is broad and manly politics. It is worth serving up to our readers. The other is a kind of Paul Pry business that we do not understand, and could never follow.

CHRISTIAN COMMON SENSE.

We are informed that there are in this city and vicinity, ten churches of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. These have four presiding elders and nine pastors, not one of whom is identified with the so-called "Christian Association." These preachers are all earnest, pious, God-fearing men. They are Republicans, of course, from principle, but they believe that there is safety in a reliance upon the grand party that has piloted the ship of State through the storms of the rebellion and the subsequent conflicts. They are too grateful for the good already accomplished to distrust the men who promoted it. This is Christian common sense in its most exalted aspect. To the Republican party the Methodist Episcopal church, and all other Christian denominations in this State, are indebted for the perfect freedom they enjoy. Before that great political party purged this land as with fire, their preachers would not dare to preach the gospel as they interpret it. They would not be permitted to say a word against the great sin of slavery. They could not even preach the word of God to the poor slave without special permission from some petty ruler, styled a Mayor, or police juryman in the country parishes. If five or more colored people had assembled together in one of their own churches on the Sabbath without at least one white man among them, they would have constituted an "unlawful assemblage," and incurred the severe penalties of the tyrannical "black code." Anything said to the colored people on the subject of their rights as men, would have been "incendiary language," punishable under the law by imprisonment, and under the practice of the constitution-loving chivalry with hanging to the first tree.

A lustre has hardly elapsed since the Republican party has removed the barriers that shut the colored man from the freedom to worship God, and the danger of a relapse has not yet fully passed away. The Methodist denominations feel that there is safety in the perpetuation of the Republican party, while its defeat and disruption might be followed by a return to the "good old times" that rebels every day sigh for, when a negro was merely a chattel, and had no rights. When it was the practice to buffet them around in the streets, at public places, at the churches and in their own cabins, merely for the amusement of the young scapegraces who owed every dollar they had in the world, and every stitch of clothes they wore to the unpaid labor of the patient, helpless slave. A generation must pass away and a new race spring up, inured to work for themselves, before the last hope for a return to something like the peculiar institution will depart from all the people. A defeat of our party at the next election would revive the hope now nearly extinct, and possibly put a finishing blow to it. The Methodists, as humble followers of Christ and earnest teachers of His sublime truths, ask for no greater privileges than the right to preach to all mankind without being persecuted by the unrighteous. They have confidence in the ability of the Republican party to perpetuate this liberty, and while refraining from anything like dictation concerning questions of party policy, they will vote solid for the ticket at the election. This conduct is in striking contrast with that of a certain set of religio-political fellows who have recently abandoned their flocks and betaken themselves to the club rooms. It may become necessary for the several congregations of these faithless shepherds to choose new pastors—men who have pious zeal enough to keep them employed without going into political squabbles.

THE NORTHERN ELECTIONS.

According to the custom of the Democracy, great expectations were predicated upon the result of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, New Jersey, etc. And, as usual, the result has not justified the predictions of the hopeful prophets. The Republicans have not counted upon doing more than hold their own, while the Democrats have fully accepted the figures of the New York *World*, which showed conclusively that extraordinary Democratic gains were certain in every State. A claim was put in for two-thirds of the Pennsylvania and Ohio delegations; another Democrat or so was to be added from Indiana, and they were sure of at least two from Iowa.

The defeat of John Lynch in the Portland district of Maine, was to give the Democracy a foothold in the stronghold of Republicanism—New England—and from various other States gains enough were to be secured to give the Democracy a majority in the House. But Maine refused to defeat John Lynch; there is no change in Iowa; Indiana is doubtful; the Republicans have certainly gained two members in Ohio, and probably lost two; in Pennsylvania the Democrats have possibly gained a member, but we are, by no means, sure of that.

But the best remains to be told. Little Delaware, that has never failed to vote Democratic since the death of John M. Clayton, has recently given a Republican majority of several hundred, and there is some prospect that we shall have a Republican member of Congress from that State. Furthermore, a Republican Legislature may have the pleasure of electing the successor of Senator Willard Saulsbury, whose term, luckily, will expire next March.

The redemption of this little State from the Democracy, will be a very gratifying event. Her two Senators have for ten years been counted on the wrong side of every question coming up before Congress, and it is time for a change.

On the whole, therefore, we have little reason to be dissatisfied with the recent elections. We expect to do better here in Louisiana, of course, but are too reasonable to expect our Northern brethren to fight the battle alone.

HOW TO CATCH THEM.

Mayor Hall has been cornered by Marshal Sharpe in New York, and, it is disagreeable to state, the Democratic party has been caught in the corner with him. Mayor Hall openly charged that the census was dishonestly taken in order to damage the Democratic party. Marshal Sharpe challenged him to specify wherein and whereat the census was dishonestly taken. Mayor Hall unfortunately specified the tenth ward, which gave a Democratic vote of 709, and which only returned an entire population of 807. Marshal Sharpe replies that he will go through the ward with the Mayor and make the registration before witnesses. The Mayor replies that he is too busy. And this settled the matter of fraud in that ward, and it settled that the Democratic Mayor and the Democratic leaders knew of it. Marshal Sharpe has elected the next Republican candidates in New York, or rather he has enabled honesty to do it, which is both sharp and just.

A GOOD CHANCE.

It is the constant grief of our Democratic friends that the colored people are not nominated to more offices in the State by the Republican party. Let this matter no longer afflict the unterrified, for we have a remedy to propose which will suit all around. There are some parishes in the State that are largely Democratic. Let the Democrats nominate and elect colored men in all such localities, and the trouble and affliction of which they complain will be remedied in a very considerable measure. Our earnest desire to see them out of their grief is the only excuse we have for troubling them with this proposition.

ANOTHER EVIDENCE.

The Democratic party, in the late election in Cincinnati, attempted to win their point by nominating the president of a base ball club as a candidate for one of the city offices. The base bailists said they were not to be caught by that manner of bribe, and they took a turn at voting the Republican ticket. This is the treatment that all parties ought to receive who attempt to corrupt the politics of the country. Let men vote for principles, and not for men.

The *Times*, *Picayune*, *Bee* and *Bulletin* were dressed in black yesterday morning, in consequence of the death of General R. E. Lee.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

If Carondelet and the whole city were not in mourning yesterday, they were at least in half-mourning; the full lamentation for the sad loss of the great soldier, Lee, will be observed to-day, however, when doubtless business will be suspended by most of the merchants and business men of the city. The Board of Brokers adjourned over until to-night, Friday, so that no business was transacted by it last evening. From the dearth of business, the continued drouth, and scarcity of money, it seems just now almost like a "city of the dead." Money is certainly not abundant, yet all whose credit is good in bank can be there accommodated to a certain limit at 8 per cent per annum. Outside of this circle, and on the street, of course the rate runs up to as high as 5 per cent a month, at which figure a loan was made yesterday. A dearth of water certainly is felt here, notwithstanding water privileges are decidedly abundant in New Orleans, with the Father of Waters on several sides of it, Lake Pontchartrain on another, and water all over the city a sixth part of the year, and watering places all along shore to Mobile. Water now is about the only commodity which bears a premium. When brokers can't find it, they go into liquidation, as they call it, at Hawkins'. Business is impeded, of course, not by the scourge of yellow fever, but by the alarm created abroad by exaggerated and false reports of this plague here. Only eleven died of fever yesterday. But if we do die reasonably fast there are more than as many births to keep the account good. Half a dozen twins (boys) were reported recently. Glorious sea breezes are giving great purity to the atmosphere.

Speaking of water reminds us of ice. Inquiry was made for Louisiana Ice Manufacturing Company's stock yesterday. The answer was that dollars don't care to part with it; that $30 per share of $50 is about the standing, but it would not be offered at that. It seems to be not only a paying institution, but one that has proven a God-send to us, with the scarcity of ice this season, by keeping down the price. The manufactory has a capacity of about eighteen thousand tons per annum, and, as it sold all it made this season, together with an accumulated stock from last, it makes some money at $20 per ton. This shows what can be done *at home*, in a manufacturing way. Let others follow the example of this company, and not continue to have everything manufactured for them at points two thousand miles distant. If our people will have change in their pockets, they must first have some in their habits of life. In that case, "change will follow change."

This leads to a remark that 104 shares of Mississippi Valley Navigation Company sold yesterday at $2 55. During the day $2 50 was generally the offering rate, and $3 the asking.

In city securities the sales were three lots of $5000 each of new seven per cent city bonds at 72¾, and $20,000 at 73.

Seven hundred and eighty-five dollars Metropolitan warrants were disposed of at 98¼, and $800 at 98¾.

Two thousand dollars new State warrants brought but 73¼, but $2000 and $1000 sold for 73½, while small amounts of small warrants went at 75 to 75¼.

Fifteen hundred dollars of Fiscal Agency certificates sold for 86¾, which was the principal amount of the real stock business done yesterday, though there was a great deal of talking, and very nearly many more sales. Slaughterhouse was firmer at $18 75, while but $18 25 was offered.

A Good Joke.

The New Orleans *Democrat* has the following, which explains itself:

RADICAL VERACITY.

Not long since, in showing up the fact that a number of carpet-baggers and scalawags held two and more offices to the exclusion of colored Republicans, and among the names mentioned was that of S. B. Packard, who, we stated, in addition to the office of United States Marshal, held those of Register of Conveyances and State Senator. This, the State *Register* says, "is all true, except that Mr. Packard is *not* Register of Conveyances and State Senator," and adds, "this is about as near the truth as a Democratic newspaper can usually get." Now, we propose to show that we come nearer the truth than the *Register* man, who, it seems, prefers an erroneous statement when a veracious one would better suit his purpose.

We may have been in error as to Mr. Packard having held the office of Register of Conveyances. There have been so many moves upon the political chess-board since H. C. Warmoth has been clothed with dictatorial power, that it is difficult for the uninitiated to keep the run of them. But we were not mistaken when we stated that S. B. Packard was State Senator at the time he received the appointment of United States Marshal. And we say he is State Senator until his successor is elected and qualified, and if an extra session of the General Assembly were called to-morrow, Senator Packard would take his seat and draw his eight dollars per diem. No one knows this fact better than the editor of the *Register*, and yet he unblushingly says he is not a State Senator. We leave the public to decide who comes nearest the truth.

This is too funny, as the ladies say. The point is this: Marshal Packard was Register of Conveyances until he received his present appointment from the President, when he was succeeded by Mr. Delassize, now in the city government. He has never been a member of the State Senate. Will the *Democrat* acknowledge the corn?

The Knights of Pythias.

Teutonia Lodge, No. 8, of this order, is to be opened to-morrow (Saturday) evening, at Ætna Hall, Carondelet street, between Canal and Common. William E. Fitzgerald, Esq., the efficient District Deputy Grand Chancellor of the State, is succeeding in opening quite a number of lodges. The one now to be opened is, as its name indicates, to work in German.

Ivanhoe Lodge No. 1, the largest and most flourishing in the State, is to give a grand ball at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Thursday night, the twenty-fourth of November.

The death of the Earl of Mayo, Viceroy of India, leaves at Mr. Gladstone's disposal the greatest prize in the lottery of British ministerial patronage. The salary is £25,000 per annum, with an outfit of £20,000, besides a free passage for the Viceroy and suite, and the use of palaces furnished in royal style in Calcutta and other parts of India. These are the direct advantages, but the indirect emoluments are so immense that the Indian Viceroy, after having expended the whole of his salary, usually at the end of his official term of six years brings back with him from £100,000 to £150,000 in hard cash. He is forbidden to receive presents from the Indian princes, many of whom have the wealth of sovereigns, but he usually comes back with a fortune nevertheless.

FLAG TO THE NINTH WARD CLUB.—One of several pleasing incidents, in connection with the immense Republican meeting in Washington square last evening, was the presentation of a flag to the Ninth Ward Club. This took place on Love street, between Elmira and Desire streets, as the club was on its way to the mass meeting. The presentation was made by Mrs. Henry Brown, wife of one of our esteemed German citizens. In presenting the flag, the lady paid a high compliment to Captain Kinsella, president of the club; and all who know the indefatigable zeal of that energetic champion of the party of progress, will agree that he deserves the compliment.

THE SOUTHERN MARKET.—Our old friend and experienced butcher, Gus. Merkel, has bought the private market at the corner of Prytania and Terpsichore streets, and will begin business to-morrow morning. Mr. Merkel will be associated with a partner, by means of which arrangement he will be able to devote his personal attention to the purchase of stock, and preparing the meat for his customers. The families living in the First and Fourth Districts can have their marketing brought to their doors without extra charge.

NEW CODE OF PRACTICE.—The attention of the members of the bar is called to the advertisement of B. Bloomfield, Esq., law publisher, announcing the publication of the Code of Practice as adopted by the Legislature at its session of 1870, compiled and edited by the Honorable Albert Voorhies. No member of the bar, merchant, bank or insurance company should be without this valuable publication.

[Advertisement.]

THE WALKER-SYPHER IMBROGLIO.

Card From Mr. Sambola.

[From the New Orleans Democrat.]

THE CHALLENGE.

General Sypher, the Radical nominee for Congress for the First Congressional District, having, in a letter dated the fifth of October, invited Colonel St. Martin and myself to meet him in joint public discussion, at such time and place as we might designate, we answered the invitation, which only reached us on the sixth, the same day, and designated places already indicated by him: the Buras Settlement on the eighth, at 12 M.; Pointe-a-la-Hache on the ninth, in the evening. With considerable inconvenience, the time being short, and the call unexpected, Colonel Waggaman, representing Colonel St. Martin, and myself proceeded to the Buras Settlement, and arrived there at twelve o'clock, Saturday. I waited until 5 P. M. We went on Sunday evening to Pointe-a-la-Hache and waited until dusk without, at either place, finding General Sypher or any sign of him. The gentleman having also appointments to speak at New Texas on the evening of Saturday, at Point Michelle, on Saturday noon, we also visited those places with the hope of meeting him, but with the same results. After these repeated disappointments, hoping at last to come up with him, we proceeded to the Sarat plantation, the new courthouse, Plaquemines, where our antagonist was advertised to speak on Tuesday evening, and found he had been there on Monday evening, when the time appointed by him was Tuesday evening. We then ascertained from his friends that our opponent had gone down on a tug on Saturday, reaching the Buras Settlement on Saturday late at night, and thence proceeded to Pointe-a-la-Hache, where he spoke at from ten to twelve o'clock at night, and then visited the new courthouse twenty four hours previous to the time appointed by himself.

Having thus vainly endeavored, at the time and places designated by himself, to come in contact with the gentleman who challenged us, we think this simple statement of facts due to the community, before which the correspondence alluding to the subject was presented in the papers, leaving the facts to speak for themselves.

We shall, however, go to English Turn this evening, where he has an appointment to speak. We hope to meet him there.

A. W. WALKER.

Wednesday, October 12, 1870.

THURSDAY, October 13, 3 P. M.

I have just returned from English Turn (Myers' store), in the parish of Plaquemines, where I accompanied Major A. W. Walker in his continued pursuit of Mr. Sypher, and will state that, to my own knowledge, the same disappointments which had attended his long pursuit of that gentleman throughout the same parish was again inflicted upon him. My attention having been called, since my return, to an article in the REPUBLICAN headed, "dodging the issue," stating that we had failed to answer the challenge of Mr. Sypher, I reproduce the above letter as explanatory, and in the absence of Major Walker, whom I left at his plantation, take upon myself to say that the statement of the REPUBLICAN is based on a willful and artful perversion of the truth, as Mr. Sypher did really go to the parish of Plaquemines, but invariably avoided meeting Mr. Walker at the hour agreed upon, as published in the REPUBLICAN. And in one instance attended the place of meeting (the new Courthouse) on one day when the time of meeting was the following day. At Point-a-la-Hache, the meeting which Mr. Sypher called together met at midnight. Mr. Walker might have been there at that hour had he received timely notice of the change, though I confess it to have been rather an unusual one.

ANTHONY SAMBOLA.

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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,
FIFES, SASHES, BRAIDS AND CORDS,
SHOULDER STRAPS, ALL GRADES,
AND
UNITED STATES REGULATION TRIMMINGS, IN GILT SILVER AND WORSTED.
BANNERS made to order at shortest notice, at
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CARBOLIC ACID.

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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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MANUFACTURERS OF TIN AND JAPANNED WARE.

DEALERS IN

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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.

ZABLE & DALTON,
ap6 1y 3t2p No. 115 Poydras street.

GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS AT GREAT BARGAINS.

Just received—500 Double-Barrel GUNS, at $8, $10, $15, $20.
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100 REVOLVERS, at $10 each.
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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, Scripps, 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 1 m

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Mounted on Wheels, with Spark Arrester.

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Sugar Mills, Evaporators, Sugar Kettles, Portable Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Corn and Wheat Mills, Seed Carriers, Horse Powers, Belting, Saws,

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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. se18 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 23, 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 Gaudaloupe; 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. BOVIE,
Secretary of State. my25