

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 16, 1870.

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

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN May be had of the following dealers: George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice. A. Simon, No. 24 Exchange Alley. C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place. C. G. D. Hollé, No. 61 Exchange Alley. 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 English streets, Third District. E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District. W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street.

Many men are worth nothing, and some are worth less. Our thanks are due to Mr. W. H. Finegan for files of the Sparta Times, Shreveport Gazette and Southwestern.

The Louisiana Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company has removed to its new banking house, No. 51 Camp street.

The Orleans Dramatic Relief Association has adopted a series of resolutions in respect to the memory of the late General Robert E. Lee.

The town of Albion, New York, is kicking up a fuss about the census just as Chicago and St. Louis are. And now, let Albion have a new census of her own. Who cares whether Albion counts 879 or 978?

The amount that a laborer would receive for one year's labor at \$1.50 per day, would be \$546.60, which amount would be the interest of six per cent on \$789, which latter sum would be the cash value of the man to his family.

The Shakespeare Club will give a theatrical performance at the St. Charles Theatre, next Saturday evening, for the benefit of the "Lee Monumental Fund." Bulwer's historical play of "Richelieu" will be presented on that occasion.

There is a doctor in Chicago who first treated a patient for consumption, then for heart disease, and finally for paralysis. He at length gave her a dose of morphine, which so relieved her that she will never suffer any more in this world.

It is stated that there is so much doubt of the acceptance of the English mission by Senator Morton, that the name of Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, has been mentioned for the position, in the event of Morton's peremptory declination.

The resolutions of the Shakespeare Club, proposing a monument to the memory of General Robert E. Lee, are again published in our columns this morning. The Shakespeares will give a public entertainment at a future time for the benefit of the fund.

We wish to state that the Fairbank's cotton beams are the only reliable cotton beams in the market, and that they are extensively purchased by sugar and cotton planters. Every beam is guaranteed to be correct by the agent, Mr. W. B. Bowman, No. 33 Camp street.

Haley, the champion news dealer, of Commercial Place, sends us the usual supply of leading weekly papers and monthly publications, but he has an immense quantity and variety of Sunday reading left, and can accommodate his customers and all the rest of the world besides.

The second game for the championship between the Lone Star and R. E. Lee Base Ball Clubs will commence at three o'clock this afternoon, at the Louisiana Base Ball Park. As the day will be propitious, the attendance of spectators to witness this exciting national game will undoubtedly be large. See advertisement.

Frequent mention is made of the legal ability displayed and just decisions rendered by Judge Heidenbach, assistant Recorder of the Second District Recorder's Court. He grasps the law and analyzes the facts so quickly and closely, that we regret he was not educated to the bar so that he might be promoted to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State.

One of the Democratic clubs, on its way home from the ratification meeting in Lafayette square, last night, passed by the REPUBLICAN office with banners and torches, and made a very respectable appearance. The only familiar face we recognized among them was that ever faithful Democrat, Hon. Anthony Samba, bearing a torch as an emblem of his fiery zeal in the Democratic cause. The club did not cheer the REPUBLICAN, but were gratifyingly respectful.

The President has signed the pardons of some of the imprisoned Fenian leaders, General O'Neill and Donnelly heading them. The fines imposed in some of the cases were also remitted. But three more remain in prison, and they will be pardoned as soon as the papers in their respective cases are received from the courts that convicted them. A committee representing the Fenian organization have been in Washington for two weeks, assiduously engaged in securing these pardons.

We regret to state that Allen G. Alsworth, Esq., was thrown from his buggy and fatally injured on Saturday evening, the eighth instant, in front of his residence, at Scotland plantation, four miles above Baton Rouge. He survived an hour and a half, in great pain, and died from internal hemorrhage. He leaves a family and large circle of acquaintances to mourn his sudden death. Mr. Alsworth was a scientific farmer, and a very useful and worthy citizen. He was a native of Mississippi, long a resident of Texas, but has resided in Louisiana since the war. He was in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

The Iberville South, which was the father of the People's Party, says that the North and the West are about to engage in a contest which will be a close one. Dr. Ward had better turn the political horoscope of his paper over to other hands, for he has been looking through the big end of his spy-glass long enough. Let somebody take a squint that has a reliable pair of eyes.

PROSPERITY OF THE REPUBLICAN. The prosperity of the REPUBLICAN is evidently a source of annoyance to the Times. Our success, politically and financially, is a thorn in its side. So thoroughly displeased is our big neighbor that he refuses to tell the people how all our good fortune came about, but at the same time intimates that he knows a thing or two on the subject.

When the publication of the REPUBLICAN was begun, in 1867, the proprietors encountered many grave difficulties. Some of our best friends feared that the result would not be satisfactory. Our neighbor, the Times, did us the honor to predict that a very few months would see the last of the Mendocino Loyalist, as it playfully termed our journal. But the Mendocino Loyalist refused to verify the prediction, and the witty man of the Times thought to close out our concern summarily by calling the REPUBLICAN the Cormorant. But the only appreciable success was in favor of our great enterprise. We began with a four-page paper, when the Times published every day from ten to twelve, and on Sundays sixteen, without, however, furnishing anything very readable, or of sufficient importance to justify such a reckless waste of white paper. We are now able to give our readers an eight-page paper. We have apparently established the custom of publishing only eight pages, for we see the Times contains no more, except on Sundays.

The means by which we have accomplished the success of the REPUBLICAN, and given it a very wide circulation and an influence greater than that of the combined Democratic press of the State, are very simple. We have dealt honestly by all people; we have advocated the equal rights of all men—the rich and the poor, the educated and the illiterate, the black and the white, have always been able to find a defender in the REPUBLICAN from all manner of wrong committed against them. It is very easy to be just and honest. It is to us a gift of nature to be so, and it pays a rich reward to those who try it for any length of time. We recommend our neighbor to try it.

We beg to differ with the Times when it accuses us of insolence. We submit that the term does not apply to anything the REPUBLICAN has ever said of anybody. The charge of insolence would imply that we had been disrespectful to our superiors. We have no superiors, morally, socially or politically in this State. We stand on our rights and privileges as American citizens, and claim for that title all the prerogatives of royalty.

We have ever taught the doctrine of American unity and strength as a nation, as opposed to sectional disintegration. The mass of the people are loyal to the old flag in their inmost hearts. They have approved our course, and have sustained our enterprise with liberal hands. From the Mendocino Loyalist we have become "a prosperous paper." During our short career we have seen journals of more pretensions than ours once had, topple and fall. We have also been grieved to observe that others, whose editors failed to comprehend the progress the age is making, become embarrassed, and lose a large share of the patronage that was once lavished upon them. But we have kept steadily on in what we deemed the path of duty, and have never had reason to regret our course. We enjoy the confidence of the Republican party to the extent that we can confidently "speak for" that great organization. We observe that the Times admits that it is not authorized to speak for the Democracy. We are sure it can not speak for the Republicans; and as the thinking men of the State are pretty well absorbed in one or the other of these two parties, neither of which the Times can speak for, it would appear that our neighbor has no constituency. We are sorry to hear this. We supposed it had some influence, and could speak ex cathedra to a certain extent. We have long been aware that we have outstripped our neighbor in all those objects of emulation, the achievement of which is so gratifying to our ambition, but we never supposed that we had left it without a party to speak for. A political journal should have a party, without this, it is a failure; for to be a political paper implies a policy of government and certain well-defined ideas of political economy. If the principles it advocates are correct and founded on right and justice, the paper will have numerous followers or adherents, and these make up a party. To confess that the paper has no party is an admission that no considerable number of people believe in the judgment of the editor or the character of his paper.

Such is not the case with the REPUBLICAN. We have a party. We endeavor by every means in our power to promote its interests and insure its success. The universal good of mankind is our leading principle, and the people are our adherents, and these make up a party. To confess that the paper has no party is an admission that no considerable number of people believe in the judgment of the editor or the character of his paper.

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SHREVEPORT TO BE REDEEMED. Shreveport is addicted to gin and sugar palaces. She has a better organized riff-raff than any other town in the State. There is a meanness about Shreveport that comes from cowardice and ignorance. She has a villainous capacity to hang about a whisky mill or a gambling saloon. Churches and schools are at a discount in her midst. Politeness is a question of force. She bows to strength and breaks the head of weakness. She sends a committee to declare her loyalty and peace-friendliness, but she calls her rowdies to the front when gentlemen accept her hospitable professions. Nature located her amidst the swamps because her breath is a social malaria. She is infected by disease because she is too filthy to be healthy. Her mouthpieces were selected from Billingsgate. They are wholly without truth, and entirely devoid of decency. If a Christian gentleman should entertain any doubt about hell, let Shreveport disabuse

him. It is infernal. The honest man who enters it might just as well forget hope at the door. If he escapes without being ridden over by a gambler, cursed by a drunken loafer, shot at by a half-crazy fool, or astounded by a vulgar set, he can write a sequel to Dante's picture of the lower regions. All the despicable wretches that fled from the Confederacy after pilfering the people; all the bunners of General Smith's army; all the riff-raff that have been driven out of other Western communities; all the irresponsible dead beats west of the Mississippi have congregated in Shreveport. They hang about the bar-rooms, sun themselves on the dry goods boxes, lurch at the whisky mills, and manage to get a living in ways that puzzle mankind.

And this is the community which proposes to insult Governor Warmoth after inviting him to test its decency. At Shreveport, where the Democracy has its headquarters, where the devil is Head Centre, where disorder is the rule and decency the exception, where there is a settlement second only to "Natchez under the Hill," the Governor of the State of Louisiana, who has won his way to the confidence of our own people by his honesty and courage, it is proposed to put an insult upon him.

What will the famous committee do in this matter? How is it to be explained that the goose which was said to hang at a lovely attitude in Shreveport, is now so low? The measure of the little village on the upper Red river has been taken. Her good people—for there are good people at Shreveport—will live to see the day when this pestiferous crew that now hangs about that town will be driven out, as it has been driven from everywhere else. They will yet see the day, and without much waiting, when it will not need a white-washing committee to tell us that peace prevails in Caddo. The people can not resist the current of progress which has almost regenerated the southern section of the State of Louisiana. They must drive the loafers to work and the turbulent to jail. It is inevitable. Let them only abide in peace. The Republican party proposes to handle Shreveport as it has handled New Orleans and Jefferson parish, until that fool-ridden town will be glad to see the Governor who has done so much for it. This is the prophecy—mark its speedy fulfillment.

MURDER WILL OUT. Dennett, it will be remembered, has always been a profoundly peaceful man according to his own affidavit. He lives in a peaceful community, as he has repeatedly declared on oath. He has been killed in Franklin, printing offices have been destroyed, women have been insulted in Attakapas, riots have raged, officers have been assassinated, and yet Dennett said that these were only evidences of peace and good will. The people were killing and driving out all those who did not agree with them in opinion, which, if it was violence, was also the way to peace. All was to be lovely when none disagreed in sentiment. It is doubtful if Dennett admitted as much as we have given him credit for, but then he certainly sturd with the proposition that St. Mary parish was not only reconstructed, but it was loyal and quiet. There was nothing to justify Congress in sending an investigating committee in that direction. Dennett was willing to swear to this much; and he was willing to be indignant that any supposition to the contrary had obtained currency in the halls of Congress.

We always felt that this was one of those constructive and liberal pieces of evidence, such as are to be found at the bottom of a patent medicine advertisement. It comprehended the spirit of the witness, if it did not cover the facts of the case. And now Dennett has supported this impression by a confession made on or about the seventh of October, and printed in the Banner, in which he admits that he has concluded to treat Republicans with contempt instead of beating them with sticks, and pelting them with brick-bats, as he formerly did. They are "chicken thieves and skunks," and "deserve to be treated with contempt rather than violence."

If Dennett desires it, we propose to have his confession added to the congressional testimony in the shape of an affidavit. It will serve to explain his former evidence, and it will quiet the nerves of those who are willing to be treated with contempt, but who object to being beaten with sticks or pelted with brick-bats. In another respect, it will manifest to the people of Maine the true idea of peace and fraternity, as understood in Louisiana. It will do the Down Easters good to be told that Dennett considers all who differ with him, and who support Governor Warmoth, as skunks and chicken thieves. This manner of argument is familiar in Maine, and it is very convincing in a political campaign. It shows that the moral party is worthy of admiration in polite circles, and that its organs furnish good reading for Sunday school children.

EASILY SATISFIED. Every organ of the People's party has adopted the Democratic nominations. The Iberville South, which was desperately hostile to Democracy, is now an ardent supporter of Jumel and Blair. Mr. Ward says the Democratic State Convention satisfied him by indorsing the fifteenth amendment. He is easily satisfied. We shall never feel any doubt about his disposition to be satisfied hereafter. If he were an old maid a pair of breeches would satisfy him, for the support given to the fifteenth amendment by the Democratic Convention was about as real and sincere, and came fully as near to an indorsement as a pair of breeches comes to being a man. If Dr. Ward wants a party that does indorse the fifteenth amendment, let him accept the party that passed the measure. If he wants to put on a little virtue where it does not belong, let him stay where he made his bed—in the house of Democracy. If he can cheat the people of Iberville into the idea that his

political chastity is above suspicion by such an excuse for his association with a party that is so deliberately treacherous as the Democracy, they deserve to be misgoverned.

The Democrats in Pennsylvania threatened to resist the law which allowed the colored people to vote. The Age declared that it "was a damnable infamy, which should be resisted at all hazards." They did not do it. It was a bluff game, but the government held the strongest hand, and the Republicans won the election. New York Democracy is equally valiant, but it will weaken. Marshal Sharpe is bound to do his duty, if it takes him all night to lock the Democrats up for their own safe-keeping.

The Iberville South says that the Democracy is not national, because what it proposes in New York it opposes in Ohio; and what it suggests in the North it condemns in the South. And yet the South supports the ticket headed by Blair and Jumel, and declares that they represent the true Democratic sentiment. It would bother a Philadelphia lawyer to unriddle such a puzzle as the South presents. Is the editor capable of defining his own position.

"What sort of Republicanism is that," says the New York World, "which can only succeed by using the bayonet?" In response, let us ask what sort of Democracy is that which can only succeed by putting forward a drunken rascal to assail the Governor of the State with epithets? If the World will answer on behalf of Shreveport, we can point to the prosperous condition and continued unity of the Republic as the best reason and justification for the use of bayonets.

ON CARONDELET STREET. It is said that, at the height of three miles from the earth, the temperature is always the same. That's being above the weather. A number of people in New Orleans, beside those of Carondelet street, understand in these tight times what it is to be under the weather. Money was sought and not found on the street yesterday at two per cent a month. Times are hard, though the city is pretty healthy, except the complaint of structure of the chest. So hard are they that bank stock and every other stock must rule low and sell low, if sold at all. Again, speaking of the weather, it must be quoted as beautiful and healthful in the extreme, and the fifty to one hundred thousand people who went to the country and North for the summer are rapidly returning to the city, being no longer fearful of heat or yellow fever. This reminds us of a remark of an Irishman who was asked by an English broker on Carondelet street if the summer heat was intolerable. "You would have something else to think of in the hot months," said he, "for there is one set of mosquitoes who sting you all day, and when they go in toward dusk, another kind comes out and bites you all night."

The usual number of brokers were on the street yesterday, and a respectable attendance was observed at the Brokers' Board in the evening, called together partially for an election of a new secretary to the board. As visitors were invited to withdraw before the election took place, of course it is not expected that the result shall be given in this column. Afternoon sales were as follows: \$1800 of city seven per cent new bonds at 73; \$1200 and \$5000 do at 73; two lots of \$2000 each do at 72; \$4000, \$4500 and \$10,000 at 73; \$2000 at 73, and \$650 small do at 73; \$4500 old do at 70; \$700 and \$1000 city seven-thirties at 77.

Fifty shares Navigation brought \$2 87 1/2, and one hundred shares, deliverable Wednesday, sold for \$2 75. Ship Island (not the veritable island itself that Iberville occupied in 1699), but the stock, is as variable as the wind, and three hundred shares sold at 27c—an improvement since last report of 4c. Seven hundred dollars Fiscal Agency certificates brought 86, and small amounts, September 30 dates, 85. In State warrants, \$2000 new brought 73, \$2000 old 73 and \$4500 old went at 71. For Valley Lease, \$3 50 per share was paid for 200 shares, and \$4 25 for 50. For 200 shares Louisiana Lottery, it was reported that \$80 was offered and refused. It is reported worth \$100. This is not vouch for, and being opposed to all lotteries, let him who takes chances in them be reminded that he may find after the lottery is drawn that, like a poor fellow who has had a tooth drawn, he is paying for a bank. But after taking a view of the brokers at their board last evening, it seems to the writer that Wall street has not all the sharpness that's going, and Carondelet street brokers are perfectly aware of the character of tools they are handling, and know that when they buy stocks of any kind they are like the menagerie man, who puts his head in the lion's mouth, he is investing his capital in a hazardous speculation.

Coin is not usually quoted in this article, but as sales of silver are rather uncommon these days, one of \$1000 and another of \$150 may be mentioned of yesterday at \$1 06 1/2.

At the Board last evening, \$1100 and \$10,000 gold sold at 112, and \$5000 city seven per cent new bonds at 73. The offerings and bids during the session were as follows:

Table with columns: New Orleans Gas Company, Ship Island Canal, Crescent City Sluiceway, Calcasieu Sulphur Mining Co., Louisiana Gas Light Company, Carrollton Railroad, New Orleans City Railroad, Crescent City Railroad, Bank of New Orleans, Union Bank, Mechanics and Traders' Bank, Citizens Bank, Louisiana State Bank, Southern Bank, Ibernia Bank, Jackson Railroad second mortgage bonds, Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds, North Louisiana place, Railroad rights, City Seven per cent new, City Seven per cent old, Southern and Fertile Co., Union Insurance Company, American Express.

At a regular meeting of the Orleans Dramatic Relief Association, held on Monday, the tenth instant, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted and approved: Whereas, the Supreme Ruler of the universe has taken from our midst our late brother member, ROBERT EDWARD LEE; and whereas, the death of this noble and distinguished citizen, at the age of twenty-six years, has filled our hearts with sorrow; therefore be it Resolved, That it is our duty to show respect to his memory, to do honor to his many many qualities, to emulate his virtues, and to offer to his relatives and friends that sympathy and condolence which they so justly deserve.

Resolved, That, whose gentle nature, whose urbanity and cheerful disposition, and whose bright intellect will no more grace and add lustre to our little circle, was one formed to make friends everywhere; for how many a heart could have been soothed, how many a grief assuaged, how many a "stranger land" drawn around him so many warm and loving hearts? Well may the sons of Erin be proud of their father, and the people of the world be proud of their friend, who is a guarantee of the fact that noble and sunny life is a source of blessing to all who come in contact with it. Back across the ocean, saying "Be comforted, son, a brother's friend, has found rest in a land where the good are gathered around him, and where flowers or his grave, gentle hands closed his eyes, and pressed his forehead, and his feet found a death, and fair forms bowed by his last resting place, to follow to their rest."

Resolved, That the members of this Association do wear the usual badge of mourning during thirty days, and that a copy of the resolutions be transmitted to the Rev. Father James, and that they be published in the New Orleans Times and Republican. JAMES R. LEE, JOHN A. GILMORE, Committee.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION. The Old Municipal Wards Abolished by the New Charter. We have received the following opinion on the school question from a well known member of the bar in this city.

NEW ORLEANS, October 14, 1870. EDITOR REPUBLICAN: Seeing a long letter in the REPUBLICAN this morning, from Attorney General Belmont, on the school question, I am reminded of a promise made to myself of making to you a few suggestions on the question, and put the same in writing, that you may make such use of them as you wish.

The only difficulty in the way is found in the last clause of the last sentence of section 34, and in sections 56, 57, 58 and 59 of the charter. Although the school act No. 6, of the extra session of 1870, was adopted the same day—March 16, 1870—as the new city charter, act No. 7, it is evident from the journals of each, and fully proved by the journals of the two houses, that the sections above referred to were enacted in view of the provisions of the charter, and that they are not repealed by the new charter, act No. 7. In the first place, it was impossible for the ward boards to have been legally appointed, for the very day the law, act No. 6, was approved by the city council, and the approval of act No. 7. The Attorney General properly says: "The sections above referred to, are repealed by law, and can not be the subject of legislative discussion," but improperly, that "the representative in both houses of the General Assembly is by law in opposition, and which are defined by legislative enactment." This is not correct. The appointment of representatives is by districts, not wards, and are by separate legislation as to boundaries. Wards were established by law for the election of aldermen, and they are not identical with districts. The Tenth Representative District of New Orleans is not the tenth ward, but the tenth district, and the existence of representative districts remains, the wards of New Orleans and Jefferson ceased to exist, with existence of their old charters, and the law which created the law was to take effect. There could then have been no legal selection of ward boards for these new wards.

The action in closing Ward Boards, besides, shows this inconsistency. If the law creating wards in the city still exists so far as the schools are concerned (and it can not for a moment be pretended that they exist for any other purpose), why are the Attorney General's acts, "defined by legislative enactment," by law, and can not be the subject of the slightest discussion. What are they, then? The boundaries of each ward, part of the Sixth District, had five wards, and that portion of the parish of Jefferson between the cities of Jefferson and Carrollton, had two (I think Police Jury Wards). Have the City School Boards made appointments for these seven wards composing the Sixth District, by the law as it was on the sixteenth March, 1870? There is but one Ward (I) Board for the Sixth District, composed before the charter of seven distinct wards. If the Sixth District, comprising seven wards under the law the Attorney General invokes, is but one school ward, why are the other divisions of the city, as now made by its charter, subdivided into more than one school ward for each district?

My opinion would be that all wards being abolished in the parish and city of New Orleans at a date subsequent, in the process of legislation, though simultaneous in the approval of the acts, and the provision for the Ward Boards must be considered repealed by the provisions of the new city charter abolishing wards, or, at the worst, that the school wards cannot be collected with the six districts and there be only six school wards. The remaining provisions of the law, that relative to "public schools in the city of New Orleans," are applicable to either supposition and sufficient to maintain an efficient school organization in this city. LEX.

NEW BOOKS. ELEMENTS OF ASTRONOMY, accompanied with numerous illustrations, a colored representation of the Solar System, and Nebula, Spectra and celestial charts of the Northern and Southern hemispheres. By Professor J. Norman Lockyer, New York: D. Appleton & Co., publishers. The American edition, adapted to schools in the United States, has just been issued, and will be found useful if not indispensable to teachers. THE SCARFOAT. By Leo, Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., publishers. A neat little volume, bound in muslin. The work is a novel by an English author, and appears from a hasty glance to be easy in style and interesting in the plot and incidents. The above books are for sale by A. Eylich, No. 130 Canal street.

Massachusetts Democracy. The Massachusetts Democrats have re-nominated John Quincy Adams for Governor, and have also nominated for Lieutenant Governor James Challoway, of Springfield; for Secretary of State, Luther Stephenson, of Hingham; for Treasurer, Levi Heywood, of Gardiner, and Phineas Allen, of Pittsfield. A resolution was passed affirming that "While we regard it as an existing fact that suffrage is a right, a privilege, and that any restriction upon its exercise shall be founded on an unmistakable public policy, we consider the proposition to extend the right of suffrage to the women of the commonwealth as involving too many serious considerations to be summarily treated as a mere political question; but there is a pressing obligation on the people of the State to consider the subject of suffrage with all propriety and other qualifications on the exercise of that right by every man who is a citizen of the United States."

Another resolution reaffirms the New York resolutions on the tariff and internal revenue. Another opposes the undue exercise of power in the hands of revenue officers. Another denounces the importation into the country of goods of foreign origin, brought here by the interests of capitalists to degrade labor.

MARRIED. "GRAYFOUR" (The thirteenth instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Father Quin, assisted by the Rev. Father McLaughlin, D. D., and the Rev. KATE RACINE, only daughter of William O'Hara, Esq., of this city. No cards.

BOLSEN-GOLDING. On Wednesday, October 12, 1870, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. BOLSEN, of St. Paul's church, Miss ILLIDA YERGIN, only daughter of Mr. W. L. BOLSEN, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and New Albany, Indiana, papers please copy.

IN MEMORIAM. ROOMS SHAKESPEARE CLUB, New Orleans, October 14, 1870. Whereas, A great calamity has befallen our country in the death of the Christian gentleman, ROBERT EDWARD LEE; and whereas, it is fitting that a lasting monument be erected to his memory, so that his posterity may be reminded of the glorious deed he did; Resolved, That the Shakespeare Club of New Orleans call upon the people of this State to receive the funds collected and to make the final arrangements for the contemplated monument; be it further Resolved, That the Shakespeare Club resolve itself into a Committee, and that an assurance of its readiness to give a public entertainment for the benefit of the fund, be it further Resolved, That the above proposed and resolutions be published in the New Orleans papers, with the request to exchanging journals, in this State, to copy the same.

GEORGE H. BRAUGHIN, President. S. C. FORTALL, Secretary. WILLIAM HOGAN, Treasurer. Manufacture and Dealer in

BOOTS, SHOES. TRUNKS, VALISES AND BAGS. French and American. Also Agent for the

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE. REOPENING. SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS. The public have long desired the establishment of a Mart, where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Findings could be had; where they could see and compare the workings of one machine with another, and select from the different makes the machine best suited to the use to which they desired to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you at 150 Canal street. Agents wanted. oc16 1m 2p. M. S. HEDRICK, General Agent.

LOUISIANA BASE BALL PARK. SECOND GAME FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP. LONE STAR VS. R. E. LEE. Game to commence at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Ladies free. oc16 1m 2p

VACCINATION. OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, 130 Canal Street, New Orleans, La. Vaccination will be performed gratuitously every SATURDAY, from 12 M. to 2 P. M., at the office of the Sanitary Inspector of the several Districts. First District—Dr. J. A. Mathieu, corner Delord and Tivoli Circle. Second District—Dr. P. B. Alberts, No. 45 St. Peter street. Third District—Dr. James T. Jackson, No. 67 Elysian Fields street. Fourth District—Dr. A. V. Perry, No. 341 Camp street, in rear of Magazine Market. Fifth District—Dr. C. P. Ames, No. — Patterson street, Algiers. Also at Police Station, Gretna, from 12 M. to 2 P. M., every TUESDAY. Sixth District—Dr. S. S. Herrick, corner Jefferson City Market house. The Board of Health guarantees the purity of the vaccine virus used by the Sanitary Inspectors and furnished to the medical profession. Physicians can be supplied with a limited quantity of vaccine virus gratis. S. C. RUSSELL, M. D., Secretary Board of Health. oc16 1m

NEW ORLEANS RICE DEPOT. A. MAUREAU, 43 Peter Street.

ALWAYS ON HAND. LARGE STOCK OF RICE. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. CARBOLIC ACID. CARBOLIC ACID. CARBOLIC ACID. CARBOLIC ACID. CARBOLIC ACID. CARBOLIC ACID. One gallon of Carbolic Acid, judiciously applied, will thoroughly disinfect any ordinary premises for an entire season. What Professor Stillman says of it: "Carbolic Acid, mingled with the most offensive sewerage and 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. 84 Camp street.

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

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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. oc21 1m 2p

QUARANTINE. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department. New Orleans, May 23, 1870. Whereas, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1865, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of the act aforesaid, I, issue this my proclamation, and declare the places here after 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 are aforesaid are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Montego Bay on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port-au-Prince on the Island of San Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, St. Martinique and Guadalupe; Caracas, in Yucatan; Belle, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuspan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Apinwah and Porto Bello, in Central America; Haracabo, in Venezuela; Cayenne, 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. WARHOUT, Governor of Louisiana. GEORGE E. BOYER, Secretary of State. oc16 1m 2p