New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 20, 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.

The mails due shortly after eleven o'clock yesterday morning did not arrive until about five in the afternoon.

Mark Twain wants to have an armistice proclaimed until his map of Paris is translated into French and German, and supplied to both armies.

The Metropolitan Police Board want all who have bills for articles furnished before the first instant, to present them at the office of the chief clerk without delay.

The Grand Jury have found bills for manslaughter against Yerger, who killed Colonel Crane, and Sizer, who killed the City Marshal of Jackson, Mississippi.

In Prussia, at the primary schools for girls, the children are usually taught plain sewing, knitting, and embroidery; but now all these are superseded by lint picking.

A Democratic postmaster in Virginia sends in his returns thus: "I hereby certify that the four going A count is as near rite as I no how to make it. If there is enny mistake it is not dun on Purpose."

Five or six hundred yards of the wooden portion of the roadbed on the Jackson Railroad have been burned by the recent fire on the shaking prairie. It was supposed that trains would be able to go through yesterday.

Since the beginning of the present war, 10,000,000 of the newly introduced correspondence cards have been used in the German army by the soldiers and by their friends and relatives in communicating with them.

The National Lincoln Monument Association has appointed S. D. Williamson its general agent. The crowning figure is to be a colossal statue, representing Lincoln signing the emancipation proclamation. The work will cost upward of $200,000.

A United States judge in Vermont has decided that the prohibitory law of the State is constitutional, and that express companies which undertook, in violation of the law, to transport liquor, did so at their own risk, and must accept the consequences.

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. 53 Camp street.

A torpid system is the latest definition of Democratic inactivity. It is prevalent in Rapides parish beyond precedent, not more than half of the Democrats even feeling their liver move them to register for the election. We have heard of parties in this neighborhood who were accused of the same inactivity.

General Sheridan has written a letter to a friend in Washington, in which he says there is the same percentage of deserters and shirking from military duty, in the German and French armies, as there was in the United States army during the late civil war, and speaks of the fall of Paris as merely a question of time.

The New York *Evening Post* says: It is the opinion of many persons that the late unprecedented freshet in the James and Shenandoah rivers was not caused by a continued rain, but by something like the bursting of a waterspout on or about their headwaters, as their sources are not a very great distance apart. The flood came down in the Shenandoah in great waves succeeding each other rapidly.

The New York *Times* says that within twenty days, at the commencement of the war, 151,000 men passed through Berlin. The committee which furnished them with refreshment as they passed through that city served out to them 5100 bottles of wine, 110,000 large glasses of beer, 2300 bottles of seltzer water and three casks per day, 430 bottles lemonade, 64 bottles of Jamaica rum, 228,600 cigars, and 20,500 packages of tobacco.

When John Saxon, editor of the Canton *Repository*, the oldest paper in Ohio, heard of the battle of Sedan and the capture of the Emperor, he wrote and published the account of the event in a column parallel with a reprint of the account he wrote and published in the same paper of the surrender of Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815. He is the only editor, probably, in the world who has written of the exit of both Napoleons in the same paper.

The South Pacific Railroad is now in operation two hundred and ninety one miles, from St. Louis to Pierce City, and connects with the El Paso line of stages to Sherman, Texas, making the trip through in four days. A wagon road for freight will soon be established, also, which will charge just enough to pay expenses. This will throw much of the trade of Northern Texas to St. Louis, unless the Central Railroad reduces its tariff of charges, and hurries up to prevent it.

Republicanism is paying well in one sense at least. A Western paper says that Iowa, under Republican rule, has paid off all her public debt, and has a large surplus; Indiana has paid the last dollar she owed, and her bonds are no longer the sport of Wall street stock jobbers; Illinois has steadily reduced her indebtedness, and has at easy command the means to extinguish it; Michigan has reduced her indebtedness about two millions in the past eighteen months, and under Grant the war debt is shrinking by tens of millions every month.

THE NORTHERN ELECTIONS.

The elections in the three great States of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana have resulted in a slight Republican loss, but not so great as we were at first led to fear. The Democrats also gained four members in North Carolina. Two leading questions, only one of which, however, involved a principle, entered into the contest and divided the two parties. These were a protective tariff and negro suffrage. Pennsylvania, although largely a manufacturing State, will probably send to the Forty-second Congress a delegation equally divided on the question of protection. It now appears that the Ohio delegation will stand fourteen Republicans to five Democrats. They will be divided more equally on the protection question, or ten for and nine against.

Thus the old issues that divided the Whigs and Democrats for many years are about to be revived. The causes of quarrel which led to the late war have been entirely ignored, and had no influence in the canvass in either of the three large States named. But the Republicans lost some strength, especially in Indiana and Ohio, by adhering to the principles of the fifteenth amendment. For, although the question had been fairly settled beyond the power of either or all of these States to revive it, the Democratic politicians insisted upon forcing the Republicans to declare whether or not they approved of the principle of negro suffrage. The latter boldly met the issue, indorsed the fifteenth amendment as a matter of right and justice, and, as a consequence, lost more white votes than they gained colored voters. But the party was strong enough fortunately, to stand the loss without being defeated. It is not the first time the great Republican party has periled its success for what it deemed the right. Even in North Carolina, where there are more colored voters than in all three of the other States, and less whites than half of the smallest, the opposition elected five members of Congress, out of seven. Here again the Republican candidates stood boldly up to a principle at the risk of success. In all of the States, the colored vote was cast for the Republican ticket; but it added no strength to the party in Pennsylvania, Ohio or Indiana. It will add none in New York or Illinois. But we may hope for some compensation in Maryland, Delaware and the States further South. For here the parties are divided on issues different to those which entered into the contest in the Northwest, where they have fought out the war of the rebellion. Their worst Copperheads, like Ben Wood and Valandigham, have been sent to the political cemeteries, and all the mourners have dried their tears. The funeral being quite over, the people have passed to the consideration of other matters. We are not so far advanced here. We continue to attach too much importance to the old animosities, and to the status of candidates during the war. A revival of this feeling has taken place very recently. And so long as it remains alive or shows symptoms of returning animation, it will meet with determined opposition at every turn. Our friends, the Democrats, have not yet imported the latest fashions for politics from the North, and are running exclusively on the old issues. In their platform recently adopted there is no mention of any new principle. The leading ideas of the Republican party, which are now incorporated in the constitution and laws are reluctantly recognized as unassailable, but that is as far as the Southern Democracy have gone. In the North, on the contrary, they have given up the war against the rights of the colored man. That is, they no longer strive to keep him down, and merely confine their acts of resentment to voting against those Republicans who have been prominent in securing the passage of the fifteenth amendment, and the law to enforce its provisions. But they have returned to the old position they occupied against the Whigs, and begun to rail against the tariff. In order to popularize their movement and render the tariff as odious as possible, they stigmatize it as being protective—that is, designed to foster peculiar branches of industry, such as manufacturing at the expense of the agricultural interests. Such appeals were very potent to the farmers of Ohio and Indiana many years ago, and yet have their influence there and in western Pennsylvania.

The partial success of the Democracy in the North can not, therefore, be hailed as an encouragement for the Democracy of Louisiana. For to carry out the doctrine to its logical consequences it would involve the repeal of the duty on our sugar, which the planters of this State are not quite prepared for. And as the politics of the country must necessarily hinge on the questions of tariff and finance for the next two or three years, perhaps our Democratic friends will do well to pause and consider before they throw up their caps at the triumph of a party at the North that is evidently working for an object antagonistic to our material interests. The questions that once divided the country—those arising from the institution of slavery—are so firmly settled that they are hardly of sufficient practical importance to be put into the platforms. There is no probability that the work of the past ten years will be undone, or that it will be seriously attempted to disturb it. The Republicans will, of course, jealously guard what they have secured, while the Democrats will gladly take up any issue that promises to put them into power. And they are much too shrewd to hope for success by going back to the ideas which have caused their downfall.

The next Congress will be Republican by a sufficiently decisive majority. There will be little to say or do about the reconstruction question, as that is pretty thoroughly disposed of. Other matters will claim the attention of the members, and if the Democrats are fortunate enough to originate a principle or a policy of any kind, and cease their traditional opposition to everything proposed by any other party, they may draw to their support a fair share of the voters of the Union. But mere opposition to the tariff, as shown in the North, or following in the footsteps of the Republicans, and generally two years behind, as in Louisiana, will not accomplish any brilliant results. And as it is not likely that they will aim at anything higher, the chances are that the Republican party will make the laws and administer the government for at least another Presidential term.

PRUSSIAN TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

It has been charged that the Prussians were violating the usages of civilized warfare by their cruelties to the prisoners and to the peasantry that have fallen into their hands. As most of these slanders come from parties that are hostile to the Germans, they are scarcely worth refutation; but it seems that some English gentlemen consider it about time to put in a little counter testimony, and they say that from their actual observation of the Prussian hospitals and of the Prussian campaigns, they are satisfied that the French are treated with all the gentleness and care that men can expect in the midst of so much activity as characterizes the campaigns of the Prussian King. In every instance they are provided for just as the German wounded are, and sometimes they are treated better. And, in this connection, it will be recollected that some complaint has been heard even in Germany against the conduct of the people that they waited on the French prisoners in a spirit of hospitality and compassion, before they attended to their own wounded countrymen. It will be well to consider that the Prussians did not enter the contest prepared to take care of two hundred thousand prisoners, and that the sudden call upon the commissariat for rations and quarters for this immense number of men, all captured within six weeks, necessarily found the conquerors somewhat put to to find where to bestow them comfortably. The fact is, the Germans are making war to convert an enemy into a friend, and they are too shrewd to inflict such injuries on individuals as will make them personally vindictive. Bismarck intends to beat France, but he has no idea of leaving an individual cause of quarrel behind in the wrong done to Frenchmen.

The *Louisiana Democrat* is trying its level best to lift the fog that envelops the political horizon in Rapides parish. It is filled with alternate appeals to the white people to register and overthrow the present order of things; and to colored people to ponder and consider the awful responsibility that rests on them if they do not want to be ruined. As these two appeals are not in harmony the editor is likely to be without followers. The Democrats say he is for the "nigger," and the colored people say he is for the "white man's party."

A thoroughly demoralized Democratic editor, in Rapides, appeals with frantic earnestness to the colored people to vote the white man's ticket, because both parties are pledged to the same thing. One misfortune is that pledges of this kind are not trusted, and another is that the Republicans practice what they teach, while the Democrats neither preach nor practice the principles they set out in their platform. It is turkey on one side and buzzard on the other all the time, and this manner of dividing the game had its end when emancipation commenced.

The Natchitoches *Times* intends to stand with the Democrats until the Radicals are wiped out and exterminated. We may just as well say at once that a little Democratic editor on Red river will be found buried in the same grave with the Democracy, with his head up.

The Shreveport *Southwestern* declares that this is a government of the majority, and then stupidly insists that the Governor, who was elected by thirty thousand majority, is no Governor at all. Too much bigness has made Shreveport silly.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

Everybody was "under the weather" yesterday afternoon: yet, after so long a dry spell, all were willing to be exposed to the peltings of a rain storm, though it was not favorable to street transactions in stock, and very few were reported. Money, however, must be more plentiful, judging from the quantity loaned through instrumantality of the brokers. Rates, of course, were high, as borrowers know to their cost; and they say that some of Judge Houghton's charges are hard to stand; that of the Prussian battalions harder still; but the charge of the moneylender is hardest of all. Some of these borrowers would like to possess that improved lever recently patented, the inventer of which professes to be "able to raise anything with it." They think they could "raise the wind" with one. Some persons yesterday, while the rain was saying "down with the dust," found the stamps to pay for the following stocks which were sold, viz: $1000 and $5000 new city seven per cents at 72¾; $3000 and $15,000 do at 72⅞, and $4000 do at 73; and $600 city seven-thirties at 77½.

A small amount of Fiscal Agency certificates (June 16) sold for 87, and $1500 of June 1 brought 88.

Of Navigation, 297 shares sold on private terms.

In State warrants there was considerable movement, $25,000 and $2000 selling at 72¾ and $2000, with $5000 in small ones, at 73.

There is an advance in the Barbarin Gas Light stock of $5 per share, nine shares having sold at 91. It is in much demand, there being more orders for the machines than the factory can supply.

Ten shares of Bank of New Orleans stock sold at $39 25.

Nothing was reported in Levee, Slaughterhouse or Ship Island. No sales of any kind were made at the Brokers' Board last evening, though considerable bidding took place in city securities, and stocks generally had an upward or stiffer feeling, to judge from the pulse of the meeting. The following, however, were the bids made and rates asked:

	ASKED.	BID.
New Orleans Gas Company	$132 00	150 00
Levee Steam Cotton Press	65 00	— —
Ship Island Canal	— 30	21
Barbarin Gas Light Company	— —	91 00
Jackson Railroad	— —	5 87½
Carrollton Railroad	112 00	110 00
Pontchartrain Railroad	69 00	— —
St. Charles Street Railroad	— —	65 00
Bank of New Orleans	40 00	— —
Crescent City Bank	— —	19 50
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	39 00	— —
Union Bank	30 00	— —
Canal Bank	— —	41 00
Southern Bank	— —	72 50
People's Bank	52 00	— —
Lafayette Bank	25 00	— —
Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds	— —	44
Opelousas Railroad first mortgage bonds, per bond	— —	612 25
State North Louisiana and Texas Railroad rights	35	— 75
City five per cents	54	—
Railroad city bonds	— —	68
City seven per cents, new	72⅞	— 72¾
City seven per cents, old	— —	71
Fiscal Agency certificates	88½	88
Gold	1 12¼	1 12
American halves	— —	1 06¾

[Communicated.]

A PRECEPT ON OBSEQUIES.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

It is just possible to over do sympathy. And the men who engage in this kind of work may not be the sincerest mourners. Funerals have been made the occasion of much wailing that was not genuine. True grief is not ostentatious. It refuses to drag its crape in public. It abhors publicity. Its swollen eyes and pallid cheek are buried in quiet. Weeping in silence and waiting in patience is the conduct of the mother who has lost her darling. Men upon whose hearts the bolt of affliction has fallen, withdraw into the solitude and darkness, because they abhor the unsympathetic turmoil of the world, and pick up comfort in their loneliness. Friends who come to testify their sense of sympathy, tread softly and speak in whispers. There is a touch of the hand and a glance of the eye that tells more than a set oration.

When General Lee died the people kept time to the sorrow that they felt. The houses were closed. Business was suspended. The funeral badge gave token, at the door, of the grief that was within. A great and good man had fallen. He was dear to the public heart. He had suffered in a common cause. He had failed in a common failure. His words had been dear to us. His example was a guiding star. His sudden taking off left the people with an unexpected loss to bear. It was proper that those who loved such a man, and who hoped so much from him, should testify their bereavement. But it was to be done properly. Our demonstration was to be made in sympathy with his life. He had ever refused to be vain and ostentatious. He sought no pageants. His great mind fell off from the weak displays of the groundlings. And, above all, he avoided contention. His life was poised too surely and too evenly to engage in acrimonious debates. He fled from the noisy flood of rhetoric that was ever ready to bathe his genius in forensic periods. His mind was too calm for disorder. His hope and self-reliance were too grand to be ruffled by opposing opinions. The column which he chiselled was left without defense. If it was correctly lined and curved, no censure could make it otherwise; if it was faulty and deformed, the marble was wasted and the shaft must be left to its fate.

Some over-zealous friends, either of General Lee or of themselves, do not seem to have comprehended the quiet side of his life. In the first place they do not recollect one fact, that no earthly consideration could have induced him to attend at or participate in any such demonstration as that which occurred at the St. Charles Theatre on Tuesday night. His first objection would have been that it was vanity and display. The second would have been that it was calculated to awaken that spirit of criticism which it is proper the South should restrain at present. Such meetings and orations can not occur without exciting painful discussions. Questions of fact, and theories that are always violently assailed, must necessarily arise from the discussion of such matters as Messrs. Burwell, Semmes and Palmer brought into the meeting at the St. Charles Theatre. This is a composite community. There are thousands of men in our midst who do not feel as these three orators do. We are called upon to differ with Messrs. Semmes and Palmer every day. Men are so violently divided in sentiment about these matters of which they spoke so confidently that they refuse to know each other. It is a cause of quarrel. It is a daily guage of personal animosity. But it had been accepted that General Lee was a greater man than our local agitators. We felt that his genius and his personal life were worthy of our admiration, and our tribute of sympathy was paid to his individual merits. Believing that his obsequies would partake of the nature of his own quiet and Christian life, all the people, not excepting those who differed with him in many things, consented to testify, in a simple and earnest way, that his death was a great loss to the world and to the South.

But if his grave is to be made the scene for wrangling, and if his death is to be caught up as an occasion for debate over issues that only borrowed a glow of rectitude from his integrity, then it is quite time for us to say, these funeral orations will have to pass through the regular course of newspaper criticism, and the orators will be dealt with as they deserve to be. We can not afford to see even the body of General Lee dragged about in processions by men who never understood his greatness, and who do not appreciate the moral of his life. They can not be allowed to make capital for their narrow fame by perching themselves upon the column which is consecrated to Lee. Let us hope, then, that all this officious mourning, wherein cause of aggravation is planted, will be suspended, and that the true and genuine lovers of the dead hero will mourn as parents do, in their homes, and in their conduct, and that they will show their sense of appreciation for the many virtues of the departed teacher, by striving to be like him in all wherein he was good.

A SOUTHERNER.

Five thousand eight hundred and ninety-five dollars' worth of human hair was entered at the Boston Customhouse for the week ending October 7, 1870!

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

PIFFET'S, 127 Canal street.

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NEW ORLEANS RICE DEPOT.

A. MAUREAU,

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

Between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF RICE.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

fe19 3p 1y

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF

TH GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK

OF NEW ORLEANS.

At the close of business, on the evening of the eighth day of October, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$603,765 75
Overdrafts		1,775 57
United States bonds to secure circulation		300,000 00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents		49,110 83
Due from other National Banks		36,205 52
Due from other banks and bankers		26,634 05
Furniture and fixtures		4,121 47
Current expenses, salaries, rent, etc		8,386 07
Taxes paid		5,413 60
Premiums on United States bonds		35,000 00
Checks on city banks	$194,391 96	
Bills of other National Banks	11,035 00	
Specie	20,153 03	
Legal tender notes	23,177 54	—158,758 59
Total resources		$229,950 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000 00
Surplus fund		7,100 00
Discount account	$14,636 19	
Exchange currency account	6,438 47	
Exchange gold account	470 43	
Interest currency account	4,635 49	
Interest gold account	1,523 12	
Profit and loss account	5,544 72—	33,248 42
National Bank circulation outstanding		261,545 00
Dividends unpaid		470 00
Individual deposits		596,389 57
Due to National Banks		15,048 40
Due to other banks and bankers		16,129 27
Total liabilities		$1,229,950 72

I, Hermann Roehl, Cashier of the Germania National Bank of New Orleans, do hereby solemnly swear that the above statement is a true copy from the books of the bank.

HERMANN ROEHL, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:

FRED. DEL BONDIO,
J. W. BUHRMANN,
HENRY ABRAHAM,
Directors.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this seventeenth day of October, 1870.

JOSEPH COHN, Notary Public.

NOTICE.

Mitchell, Craig & Co. are now moving their immense stock of FURNITURE to their new stores, Nos. 103 and 105 Camp street, known as the Moresque Building, and will open there on the first of November, when they will be pleased to see their old friends and the public generally.

MITCHELL, CRAIG & CO.

oct18 6t

WILLIAM HOGAN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

BOOTS, SHOES,

TRUNKS, VALISES AND BAGS.

French and American.

Also Agent for the

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE.

Nos. 99 and 101 Canal street.

oc15 8a1m

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 139 Canal street. Agents wanted.

oc16 1m 2p M. S. HEDRICK, General Agent.

VACCINATION.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, 139 Canal street, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, October 14, 1870.

Vaccination will be performed gratuitously every SATURDAY, from 12 M. to 2 P. M., at the offices of the Sanitary Inspectors of the several districts.

First District—Dr. J. A. Mathieu, corner Delord and Tivoli Circle.

Second District—Dr. P. B. Albers, No. 45 St. Peter street.

Third District—Dr. James T. Jackson, No. 67 Elysian Fields street.

Fourth District—Dr. A. W. Perry, No. 524 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, over 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.

oc15 1m

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.

Manufactured by

PAGE & CO., No. 96 Camp street.

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ZABLE & DALTON,

No. 115 Poydras Street,

MANUFACTURERS OF TIN AND JAPANNED WARE.

DEALERS IN

Stoves, Grates, House Furnishing Goods, etc.

AGENTS FOR

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

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

ZABLE & DALTON,

ap6 1y 3t2p No. 115 Poydras street.

THE NEW REVISED STATUTES OF 1869 AND 1870

Is now ready and for sale at 60 Camp street.

WILLIAM BARRETT.

se25

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM

BOOK AND JOB

Printing Establishment,

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

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

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

CAMPBELL BOOK PRESS,

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 this Department of our Establishment, as we have made to it extensive additions in the very

NEWEST STYLES

OF

POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE,

PRESSES, ETC.,

WHICH ENABLE US TO

EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF

PRINTING,

SUCH AS

MAMMOTH 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

OF

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 BEATIFUL 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 unequaled 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 & HODGSON,

CHARLES T. NASH. W. I. HODGSON.

AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Office—No. 170 Gravier Street.

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

CHARLES T. NASH, W. IRVING HODGSON.

New Orleans, October 1, 1870. oct 2dp1 m

J. B. KNIGHT,

76.....Carondelet street.....76

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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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To run by hand or power.

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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. 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 Crux, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoras and Tuspan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, Island of Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro, Para Cayenne, in South America, and Nassau, New Providence.

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

H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana.

GEORGE E. BOVEE, Secretary of State. my28