New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 28, 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.

It is said Dominick Murray, the Irish comedian, is a Power in the land.

Captain Burdeau dispatches the Kellogg and barges for St. Louis to-morrow.

Messrs. Louis Stern & Brothers will sell, this day, at ten o'clock, at No. 16 Chartres street, 600 cases boots, shoes and brogans.

"When he didn't attend church, he made it a duty to kill a digger Indian," says an obituary notice of a dead Laramie gentleman.

The Belle Vernon, one of our favorite Ohio river steamers, arrived early yesterday morning with a full cargo, and is receiving to leave again to-morrow.

Commissioner Delano has been formally tendered the appointment of Secretary of the Interior, to take effect on the retirement of Secretary Cox, and has formally accepted.

The case of P. Harris, charged with manufacturing and selling counterfeit money, will come up before United States Commissioner Weller to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

There were four deaths from yellow fever in Mobile on Tuesday. One hundred and fifty is the number of deaths since the disease broke out, on the eighteenth of September.

Large and important sale of fine household furniture at Old Auction Mart, 87 Camp street. Also, fine carpets, from the St. Charles Hotel, on Saturday, October 29, at eleven o'clock.

Governor Warmoth yesterday appointed Napoleon Underwood Supervisor of Registration in the parish of West Baton Rouge, and Pliny White Superintendent of Registration in the parish of St. Martin.

As the State Tax Collector of the First District is bringing suit against delinquent tax and license payers daily, we would advise all interested to call at his office, No. 9 Carondelet street, without delay and save costs of suit.

It is reported that the Western Union Telegraph Company is about to lease the Astor House, New York, as its central office, at a rental of $60,000 per annum, the building to be divided up into offices for lawyers, brokers and such like purposes.

United States Commissioner Weller has, we learn from the *Picayune*, issued a warrant of arrest for Mr. J. Grady, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue and Deputy Marshal for Concordia parish, on an affidavit made by Mr. Louis Treger, charging him with extortion and oppression.

This is the last day for registering, and may be said to be the last day for purchasing tickets in the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, that takes place to-morrow, as the sale of them will close early to-morrow morning. Therefore, those who would secure the right to vote, and the chance of a prize, had better attend to these matters to-day.

Jefferson, according to the newspapers, seems in danger of having his honors wrested from him. Robert McWade is the name of his bold competitor. We think the heirs of the lamented Irving should be entitled to a percentage on "Rip Van Winkle," since one actor has made a large fortune out of it, and now another appears, who, by all accounts, is reaping a harvest.

Representative Cessna, of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania District, was in Washington last Saturday, and had interviews with the President and Attorney General. He proposes to contest the election in his district by which he was beaten fifteen votes, on the ground of the colonization of a very large number of voters from Franklin and Somerset counties, who, he says, had no legal right of suffrage except in their own district.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes from Biloxi that the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad has finished its connection between Mobile and the Rigolets—the distance being one hundred and eight 63-100 miles; from the Rigolets to New Orleans is 56-100 miles; entire distance from city to city, one hundred and thirty-nine 19-100 miles, being forty-one miles shorter by rail than by Morgan's line. The time to make the through trip will be six hours.

Horace Greeley has written a letter to the capitol moving executive committee, in which he expresses the opinion that if the subject be thoughtfully and carefully canvassed, the change will be approved and demanded. He thinks the place selected should be the focus of art and refinement, thus inviting the presence and commanding the admiration of the choice spirits of the civilized world. He believes New York pre-eminently that city, but is quite sure Washington is not.

The President the other day informed a member of Congress that he had fixed upon a successor for Commissioner Delano, and conveyed the impression that his intention was to hold the matter under advisement for some time. It is positively asserted, by persons in position to know, that previous to the departure of Senator Cameron, last week, he had a definite promise from the President that Mr. Douglass should succeed Delano. The report came from the Treasury Department that Secretary Boutwell is very desirous of securing Judge Richardson for the position.

THE LAST DAY OF GRACE.

The registration books will be closed to-day, and thus practically shut out from admission to the polls every voter who has not had his name inscribed. The registration has been pretty general in the city, and so far as we have heard from the country parishes, there also. In the meantime, we urge those who have not attended to this important duty, to lose no time this morning in making their way to the proper registration office and getting their certificates. The election may be close in some of the districts, so that a half a dozen votes, or even one, may be sufficient to turn the scale in favor of the right side. The Republican party needs all the votes we can poll, and every man is expected to do his duty now and on the day of the election. The franchise is justly regarded by thinking men as a valuable attribute of citizenship. It may be said to be indispensable. For a man, or class that is backward in electoral duties or notoriously neglects to vote, or "take part in politics," loses all influence in the government. To be neutral is to be nothing. It is equivalent to disfranchisement, and is none the less injurious for being voluntary. The intent of the law is that every legal voter shall have a voice in all questions of public policy, and to secure to him this right, and protect him from those who are not voters and from those who are in the habit of voting more than once the registration system has been introduced. Careful men have been appointed to examine the claims of all applicants to citizenship. Their duties will end to-day. It will not be their fault if any legal voter's name is omitted from the rolls. Due notice has been given. The Supervisors have attended daily to their work. They have sat for hours unemployed, waiting for people to come forward. They could not leave their offices to persuade them them to leave their counting-rooms, their street corners, or their workshops, but they could, and did, invite all to come up. We hope no Republicans have omitted to respond. Every man, more especially every colored man owes to the principles of the Republican party more than he can repay by his vote. The latter owe this very privilege to the party that now appeals to them to come forward and exercise it. Our enemies are quiet, but on the alert. They are more formidable when they go quietly to the polls than when they openly storm and threaten violence. They are more dangerous because more insidious. We have nothing but admiration for the conduct of the Democracy during registration. They have obeyed the law, and presented themselves for registry. Such as were found to be qualified were successful. On the day of election they will march to the polls and vote. This is their right. Let us imitate their example. We are confident in the strength of the Republican party. We can easily achieve victory if our friends register and vote, and in no other way is success possible. It is purely a question of numbers, and the side that can show the most hands will win.

A CASE IN POINT.

If the shoemakers had such a reading-room in this city as their numbers and wealth entitle them to, their table to-day would be spread over with valuable books and papers and they would be saving money and gaining information every day. And among the documents which would be found at their command we may mention the speeches which Mr. Hughes, the British member of Parliament, has recently delivered in the North on the subject of the labor party in England. These addresses are of the same practical character as the remarks which the REPUBLICAN had the bravery to make to a powerful combination in the very midst of an exciting political contest, even while we felt that our advice would be warped by selfish men into an attack on a powerful class of our own citizens.

Mr. Hughes relates that the trades in England were misled in their first attempts at organization to interfere in politics, and this operated as a drawback on the laboring population for years. But more recently the mechanics have devoted themselves, in their unions and leagues, to the discussion of their own immediate interests and occupations, and have sought to make themselves familiar with their own wants. They have dismissed their political advisers, and no longer meet to plan who shall be sent to the town council or to Parliament. This is not their duty as mechanics. As tradesmen they consider the trade. In doing this intelligently, they acquire that necessary information which enables them as citizens to dispose of political questions in political meetings.

This speech must have fallen on the labor party in New York with stunning effect, seeing that it had just been sold out by its leaders to the Democracy for a nomination for Coroner. The labor party fiddled around both camps, and at last agreed to vote with the Tammany ring if the ring would nominate a Mr. Young for Coroner. And this will be the result with our own shoemakers if they do not mend their ways. Some demagogue will use them for his own advancement, and then the cause of labor will suffer. Mr. Hughes has taught one lesson by his speech, and now let us teach another by repeating what he said.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRECEDENT.

In the election at Philadelphia the reason why the United States marines were called to preserve order at the polls was because a crowd of Democratic roughs had formed around the ballot-box and so obstructed the colored people that they were prevented from voting at all. To have interfered with this game of rascality would have brought on a fight between the citizens, which the Republicans sought to avoid, as they always do. But they were determined that the negroes should vote, and they asked of the United States Marshal to interpose federal forces for the protection of the honest electors. The request was complied with. A company of marines was ordered up and the disorder ceased at once, and from that time orward every man cast his ballot as his time came. We ask of any right-minded citizen if it was not better that these soldiers should be present to insure a fair election than that a disorderly army of roughs should be tolerated to perpetrate a fraud? That is the question.

The *Times* may equivocate and cloud the matter day after day, but we shall continue to bring it back to the main issue, whether it was not better to have a fair election with the military than a corrupt election without them. We understand all that may be said about the dangerous tendency of such precedents, but the good people of this country will deal with that trouble when it comes up. The first aim is to destroy a known existing evil, and then take care of the next one when it threatens us. The best way to do this is to have honesty in the elections, and then we may be sure that the officers will take care to provide against the aggressions from other quarters. Let us destroy the rough influence anyhow, and run the risk of the military influence afterward. As our officers are gentlemen, we shall rely on them to do their duty, and respect the laws as they did in Philadelphia, both now and hereafter.

THE MILITARY IN NEW YORK.

The soldiers dispatched to New York are there as so many aids to the civil authority. Their action will be governed by an officer in the civil service. It was openly paraded in the Democratic organs in New York that if the United States Marshal attempted to enforce the law of Congress, both himself and his deputies would be arrested and locked up. This was to be done by the police force. The Marshal considered these outgivings as worthy of attention. He asked for military aid, as his duty bound him to do. He will use this aid to enforce the law as he understands it; just as the chief of the city police would have used his patrolmen. It is a mere conflict between two civil officers, acting under different laws and for adverse systems. It is well known that the REPUBLICAN stands by the government to-day as it has always done. The *Times* need not repeat this any more, for we confess it, and the people understand it. There are two facts to be settled by the election in New York. One is the prevention of fraud at the ballot-box. The second is the superiority of the nation over a corporation in the enforcement of its laws, until legal restraint is resorted to.

The government of New York threatened to nullify a law of Congress by force. It relied upon rowdies to do it in the interest of rascality. The President of the United States, backed by the law officers, determined to uphold the law by force. As New York was the complainant, she had her remedy at law. This she declined to exercise at first, and set up her roughs as an excuse and a defense for her rebellion. There was but one course left open for the Federal government. It had to assume the validity of its law and its defense. Its own self-respect and the cause of good order demanded prompt assertion of the national strength in support of its own sworn law officer. The marshal asked for troops to assist in enforcing the law. The government has dispatched the military to uphold the civil arm. This is the entire statement. It is no military interference. The troops are merely passive agents. They have no power outside of the law. They can do no act except at the bidding of a civil officer. It is an element of the law itself which is at work, for in the enactment of statutes it is always understood that they will be enforced by the full power of the government.

LOGAN COME TO LIFE.

Hatch has broken cover. His organ is out in an endeavor to explain away the forty years of misrule and plunder to which the Democracy subjected the State before the advent of the Republicans. The gravamen of the defense is that the people were happy and prosperous. This is the speech of old Logan revived. The Indians were happy and prosperous, with an entire continent at their mercy. But was the continent satisfied? What must have been the revolt of nature at the selfish protest of Logan against the advance of a new race and of a new order of life? In the same spirit Louisiana protests with all her eloquent valleys and magnificent wealth against the stagnant prosperity which left her for forty years without a single monument to the energy of man. She could show no roads. What nature provided, the people used, without improving. And to-day Texas is bidding us good by, because the West, which is only ten years old, is building a railroad from Kansas City to Galveston, where we ought to have had one before the Western States were born. Hatch had better bury the past, or else the present will wonder that he has not paid that debt to nature which is more than overdue.

There is a certain article of the constitution of the United States which declares that no man who had once held an office under the United States, or under any State, and subsequently gave aid or encouragement to the rebellion, shall be allowed to hold a seat in Congress, unless he has first been relieved of his disabilities by Congress. Governor Stevenson, lately elected United States Senator from Kentucky, was once a Federal office-holder, and afterward, it is said, accepted a commission in the rebel army. Under the constitution he is plainly ineligible to the Senate, and yet, because these statements are being made by the public press, the *Courier-Journal* declares that a Radical conspirary is on foot to keep Mr. Stevenson out of Congress. This is rather mixing things. Who is getting up the conspiracy? It seems to us that Governor Stevenson's own history is the chief conspirator in this affair. If he made mistakes in his associations the public can not be held responsible for them. If he had an eye on Congress he should not have engaged in the colonel business. And if the colonel transaction comes up, he must blame himself, and not those who can not forget. This confusion of matters shows that the Governor has a bad case, or is the object of sympathy with parties who do not understand what a conspiracy means.

A few days ago our friend, Mr. Conway, State Superintendent of Education, lost, by scarlet fever, his beautiful fair-haired, blue-eyed boy, little Willie. The parents were stricken down with their bereavement, and while the father's heart bled, he gave expression to his grief in a few sad lines, which were published in the *Journal of Education*, of which he is the editor. We copied these into the REPUBLICAN, stating the painful fact attending their production.

A writer in the New Orleans *Times* is heartless enough to ridicule these verses, and brutal enough to drag the name of the suffering parent before the public, in order to invite the laughter of those, very few, we hope, who may be so depraved as to enjoy the malicious cruelty of the article.

This community will not suffer such a disregard of decency without rebuke. The people have their prejudices, their likes and dislikes of men, but their tastes are not so vicious as to countenance such a vulgar intrusion into the chamber of grief in search of wit as this criticism of the *Times*.

We feel it our duty to say that we trust that our people may not be judged by such writings.

It is the province of the modern press to lift humanity up by inculcating charity and teaching refinement—not to degrade the race by brutality and vulgarity.

The *Times* is of opinion that matters look squally in New York of a conflict between the national forces and the State militia. All wrong, neighbor. Hoffman may order out the militia, but that body will never respond. As was said once or twice before, "it is easy to call spirits from the vasty deep, but it is not so easy to make them answer." The government will carry its point in New York. There is every prospect that the Democracy will win the election, but it will do it honestly, which will make it feel about as dismally as if it had not won at all.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

Business continues to improve, not only upon this trading thoroughfare, but in all parts of the city; and the absentees are all returning from the North like swallows to their home. The weather being still warm, clear and delightful, substantial blocks of storehouses are going up in various eligible locations in the city, while carpenters, plasterers, and especially painters, are making the older buildings everywhere look almost as good as new. Commerce of all kinds in this active mart is commencing to move extensively as of yore. Steamboats and steamships are arriving, and daily and hourly departing in all directions. Labor and capital and enterprise are constructing new lines of railroad in the directions most needed. Away to the west of us, track clearing and grading on the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad is progressing rapidly; the entire roadway from this city to Donaldsonville will be ready to receive the superstructure by February, and the cars may be running by April that distance; while, on the same road, between this city and Mobile, one hundred and thirty-nine miles east, a gap of only half a dozen miles remains. And further, while speaking of railroads, it may be added that Mr. Sewell, who has just arrived from a quarter where none but good railroads are tolerated, has taken charge of the old one-horse Jackson and Great Northern Railroad as Superintendent, with *carte blanche* from McComb, its president, to make this a first-class road, if capital, intelligence and enterprise can make it such. A new era is dawning.

On Carondelet street, corner of Gravier, where William Creevy holds forth as steamship agent, and where things are always lively, a singular commercial barter was heard of. His staunch steamer, Juniata, Captain Hoxie, has just unloaded here 40,000 beautiful pressed brick, from Philadelphia, which are being already rapidly built into the face of Morgan's block, on the corner of Canal and Chartres streets, to the admiration of all. And in addition to the cargo of the products of the rice, cane and cotton plant with which the Juniata starts this evening on her return to the old city of Brotherly Love, she has received on board a live and living, but muzzled cayman or alligator, thirteen and a half feet in length. It is consigned to Dixey's new museum, in Philadelphia, as a sample of animated nature, indigenous to this part of Dixie's land. But let Mr. E. F. Dixey and his museum and opera-goers be fairly warned that this *crocodilus acutus* is one of the most dangerous of carniverous saurians known, with thirty-eight ugly teeth in the upper, and thirty in the lower jaw; and if a young negro child, a calf or a pig (to which food it is accustomed), walk too near its tank in the museum, it will use its tail to whisk such prey down where it can devour it at its leisure!

The more exciting matter on the street yesterday was the noted effect of the judicial decision ordering the city to receive the Metropolitan checks (commonly known as blue checks), for taxes and licenses. Hitherto the city has refused to receive such, alleging that the same were not drawn in accordance with the law. As these warrants were issued a year or so ago, this decision saddles a debt of some hundreds of thousands of dollars on to this city administration, which was not contracted by them but by their Democratic predecessors. It will cause their Administrator of Finance and the rest trouble, making them wade in pretty deep water for a few months before the city can receive money instead of warrants, and before it can pay greenbacks again to its numerous employes and other creditors, for so long as a warrant can be purchased at a cent below par, all who have to pay taxes or licenses will pay in warrants instead of greenbacks. This decision, then, is a gain of probably $20,000 to the checkholders (though none to the city), and they consequently are selling them at an advance. Sales were made of $2100 of old Metropolitan warrants at 98¼, and of the new or blue $800 and $500 at 85; $2500 do at 88; $900 at 90; $2100 at 98½, and $500 at 99¼.

In new State warrants, sales were made of $700 at 73¾; $1500 and $1900 at 73⅞ and $1000 and $1100 at 74.

Of city new seven per cents $400 sold at 73½; $3000 do at 73¾ and $500 of small ones at 73¼.

One hundred shares of Slaughterhouse sold at $17 per share.

Fifteen shares of Barbarin Gaslight Company sold at further advanced rates, viz: Five at $130; 8 at $135, and 2 at $140 per share.

One hundred shares of Navigation sold at $2 75; 100 do at $2 87½, and 200 at $3.

At the board last night there was a sale of thirty-five shares Tuetonia National Bank at $50 per share. The offerings and bids were as follows:

	ASKED.	BID.
New Orleans Gas Company	$153 00	— —
Crescent City Slaughterhouse	— —	17 00
Barbarin Gas Light Company	150 00	155 00
Crescent City Railroad	— —	67 00
Canal and Claiborne Street Railroad	55 00	51 00
Orleans Railroad	73 00	67 50
New Orleans National Bank	— —	39 25
Union Bank	90 00	— —
Bank of America	200 00	192 00
Canal Bank	— —	49 75
Citizens' Bank	— —	142 50
Gold	1 11½	1 11⅛
State (old) 6 per cent bonds	72	—
State North Louisiana and Texas Railroad bonds	85	—
State warrants	74	73
New city seven per cent funding bonds	73¾	73¼

Since Commissioner Osborne, of New York, dismissed the prisoners brought before him on a charge of violating the election law of Congress, the *World* is greatly rejoiced. The Democracy of Gotham can go on in the old way if, as the *World* contends, the law is so defective that a seventy-four gun ship can sail through it. Were it not for the troops and marines, the Democracy would be apparently happy.

The report of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury for the last fiscal year has been completed. It shows the aggregate amount of drafts issued to meet contractors and others to be $2,383,894, 10; aggregate amount of warrants issued to the same, $8,857,203 92; received from postmasters by mail contractors on collection orders, $2,681,560, 81; paid to letter carriers, $1,231,340 68; paid for advertising, $66,571 80; collected from mail contractors by collection of drafts from over collection made by them from postmasters, $25,684 44. One hundred and twenty-six suits were instituted for the recovery of balance due the United States, amounting to the sum of $146,586 43; and one hundred and seventy resulting judgments therefrom stand in favor of the United States.

The season of amusements has now fairly commenced, and we note the arrival here yesterday, of Mr. J. W. Albaugh, the new manager of the St. Charles Theatre, and that physically feeble gentleman, Mr. P. Gleason, the treasurer of that institution, whose attenuated features show that he has need to winter in New Orleans for the promotion of his health. His friends unite in expressing the wish, "Long may he wave."

NOTICE.

The Grand Drawing of the Single Number Tickets, Louisiana State Lottery, will take place to-morrow, SATURDAY, the twenty-ninth day of October, 1870, at eleven o'clock A. M. over the rooms of the company.

Capital Prize.....$50,000.

Only 20,000 Numbers.

TICKETS ONLY TWENTY DOLLARS.

The public is invited to witness the drawing.

oc28 1t

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.

BALLEJO'S MARKET,

Corner St. Charles and Jackson Streets.

Families supplied with all kinds of

MEATS, POULTRY, FISH, GAME AND VEGETABLES.

Orders filled promptly and delivered in all parts of the city free of charge.

oc25 3t2p PETER FORSHEE.

W. H. HENNING,

GROCER AND IMPORTER OF FINE

WINES, LIQUORS, PORTER, ALE, ETC.,

75 Camp Street, New Orleans.

Has now in store and for sale, twelve hundred and fifty (1250) cases of the following well known brands of WINES:

BRANDENBURG FRERES.

ST. JACQUES.
ST. ESTEPHE.
MEDOC.
HAUT SAUTERNES.
ST. JULIEN—Quarts.
ST. JULIEN—Pints.
MARGAUX—Quarts.
MARGAUX—Pints.
PONET CANET.
CHATEAU SAUTERNES—Quarts.
CHATEAU SAUTERNES—Pints.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
CHATEAU LAROSE—Quarts.
CHATEAU LAROSE—Pints.
CHATEAU MOUTON.
CHATEAU LATOUR BLANCHE.
CHATEAU YQUEM.
HENKEL & CO.'S SPARKLING MOSELLE.

ALE AND PORTER.

McEWAN'S ALE—Quarts and pints.
JEFFREY'S ALE—Quarts and pints.
BASS' PALE ALE—Quarts and pints.
ALSOPP'S ALE—Quarts and pints.
DEETJEN'S (BREMER) PALE ALE.
DEETJEN'S (BREMER) LAGER BEER.
BARCLAY & PERKIN'S PORTER.

BRANDY.

POULTNEY BRANDY. HENNESSEY BRANDY.
PELLEVOISIN BRANDY.

WHISKY.

McGIBBON'S BOURBON. MOORE'S OLD RYE.
BAKER'S OLD RYE.

SHERRY.

OLD TOPAZ SHERRY. OLD MANZANILLA.

PORT WINE.

OLD CHAMOUSES PORT. OLD OPORTO PORT.

Together with a fine assortment of both Staple and Fancy Foreign and Domestic GROCERIES, to suit the trade. oct25 3t

LEE MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Constitution of the Lee Monumental Association of Louisiana.

ARTICLE FIRST.

This Association shall be known as the LEE MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA, and its object shall be to erect a suitable monument in the city of New Orleans, to perpetuate the memory of the great soldier and citizen, ROBERT E. LEE.

ARTICLE SECOND.

This Association shall be composed of all persons who pay an entrance fee of Five Dollars, for which receipts shall be given; the Governor of the State of Louisiana and the Mayor of the City of New Orleans shall be ex-officio members of the Association.

ARTICLE THIRD.

The affairs of the Association shall be conducted by a Board of Twenty-one Directors, who are to be elected as soon as the Association numbers one hundred members. The Board of Directors shall, as soon as elected, select from their own number—

A President,
Two Vice Presidents,
A Treasurer,
A Secretary,
A Financial Secretary,
A Corresponding Secretary,

who are to hold their offices until the Monument is completed. The Board of Directors shall be authorized to charter the Association under the laws of the State, and shall be empowered to make such rules and regulations as they, in their opinion, may deem necessary.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

The Board of Directors shall be authorized to receive voluntary contributions for all sums, and to make public acknowledgment of the same WEEKLY.

We, the undersigned, agree to form the LEE MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA, on the basis of the foregoing Constitution, and for that end we hereunto affix our names:

Thomas Sloo,	Patrick Irwin,
Rudolph Siegl,	E. Rigney,
J. M. Wagner,	E. G. Gottschalk,
A. Eimer Bader,	A. B. Griswold & Co.,
F. H. Wilson,	F. D. Roloff,
P. C. Bennett,	J. H. DeGrange,
B. T. Walshe,	W. H. Manning,
F. A. Brode,	Paul J. Robert,
Wynne Rogers,	Dave C. Johnston,
Adam Gillen,	W. R. Whitaker,
A. D. Bernoudy,	George Jonas,
James J. Tarleton,	Louis Schneider,
A. Iuria,	E. Gamelheim,
S. Magner,	J. W. Buhrmann,
J. G. Fleming,	J. G. Campbell,
Joseph W. Pierce,	N. C. Forstall,
M. O'Rorke,	W. H. Rogers,
John Tobin,	John H. New,
Tim O'Neile,	John Casey,
R. H. Wilde,	B. Onorato,
Richard Lambert,	W. I. Hodgson,
Judge H. D. Ogden,	A. M. Sortier,
E. H. Reynes,	Samuel Bell,
T. D. Van Horn,	E. Maier,
Meyer Stern,	C. H. Zimmermann,
G. H. Brangtin,	C. H. Weishons,
John Stumpf, Jr.,	E. A. Cowen,
R. Otway,	S. P. Blanc,
Jeff D. Van Benthuysen,	Joseph P. Hornor,
K. N. Ogden,	B. Huff,
C. C. Haley,	C. Fritz,
J. Tuyes,	W. G. Robinson,
S. N. Moody,	Taylor, McElroy & Co.,
A. M. Holbrook,	D. E. Sullivan,
A. D. Bernoudy,	Louis Gagnet,
J. W. Stone,	Charles Potthoff,
W. H. Letchford,	William S. Pike,
C. Fritz,	Charles E. Buck,
T. Lallache, Jr.,	Moses Harris,
S. Hernsheim,	E. Marquezze & C.,
J. Hassinger,	C. A. Weed

Samuel Barnes, and others. oc27

READY TO-DAY! READY TO-DAY!

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

EDITED BY J. G. HOLLAND.

Fifty Pictures in the First Number.

The following are among the contents

"JEREMY TRAIN—HIS DRIVE," by "AN OLD FELLOW," with THIRTEEN SPIRITED ILLUSTRATIONS, by Magrath.

A new poem, by WILLIAM MORRIS, author of "The Earthly Paradise."

"NATASQUA," the beginning of a new and powerful story, by REBECCA HARDING DAVIS, authoress of "Life in the Iron Mills," "Waiting for the Verdict," etc.

"TWICE ALONE—A TALE OF THE LABRADOR;" a thrilling story of Life in the Northern Seas, by Dr. I. I. HAYES, the distinguished explorer.

A Popular Scientific Article on "THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA," with profuse and elegant illustrations.

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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. BOVEE,
Secretary of State. my25

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