New Orleans Republican.

FFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 29, 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.

Official returns from all the Congressional districts in Pennsylvania show a Republican majority of 4,293.

Long black silk mantles, lined with fur, and turned over collars of fur, are to be very fashionable next winter.

The latest style of hair-dressing is to braid the hair and let it hang in large loops half way down the back.

Black lace vails are worn pointed and long, trimmed with fringe or wide lace, and are worn loose over the face.

Do not fail to attend the matinee at the Academy of Music, at twelve o'clock to-day, when Dominick Murray will appear as *Mickey Free* and the *Benecia Boy*.

A large and respectable looking body of Democrats passed the office of the REPUBLICAN last evening, with a fine band of music, banners and torches in profusion.

We learn that George A. Fosdick has withdrawn as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District, and that the Democrats have nominated J. A. Walsh, spurious Republican, in his place.

Mr. Charles Wagner, of the Merchants' Room, No. 168 Common street, will open his new saloon this evening at five o'clock, when a splendid lunch will be served. Wines, liquors and cigars of the best quality always on hand.

The "Flower Mission" of Boston, originated by two little girls, has during the past season made many poor and sick persons happier, and doubtless, in many instances, better, by carrying to them 11,000 bouquets and 1800 pond lilies.

Mr. W. B. Bowman, the only agent for Fairbanks & Co., whose place of business is at No. 53 Camp street, guarantees their scales to be the standard for the United States. They give correct weights, and we can therefore safely refer to Mr. Bowman's advertisement in another column.

"The Robbers" and the play of "My Neighbor's Wife" were performed last night at the St. Charles Theatre by the Orleans Dramatic Relief Association, for the benefit of the Lee Monumental Fund. There was a very large house, and the pieces were excellently performed.

The card of Dr. G. T. Brozeen, in another column, announces that having become satisfied that the so-called Christian Republican Association is in league with Democrats, he has withdrawn from that association, and will support and advocate nominees of the regular Republican ticket.

There were ten deaths from yellow fever in Mobile on Wednesday. The *Register* says that it has been observed that of the foreigners the Germans have suffered most from the prevailing epidemic. The Irish, who are generally the greatest sufferers, have this year been more than usually exempt.

"Pay or die!" would seem to be the motto of a Boston physician, who was visited Sunday evening of last week, by a young man who had just been severely cut in a quarrel. After dressing the wound and naming his fee, he was told by his patient that he could not pay him till Monday, whereupon the physician cut the stitches he had taken, and sent the young man away with his wound open and bleeding.

The last spike will be driven in the connecting rails of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad (between this city and Mobile) to-morrow. A train will leave here about eleven o'clock this morning, and proceed to a point some twenty-seven miles from this city, where the last spike will be driven. The train will then continue the run to Bay St. Louis, and will return in the evening.

The London *Court Journal*, of October 8, says: "Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late President of the United States of America, arrived in Dundee on Wednesday, on a visit to Mr. Smith, the American Consul, and pastor to the late president. She will be Mr. Smith's guest till Monday, when, it is understood, she will return to the continent, where she had been residing sometime before coming to Dundee."

An Arkansas genius conceived that monkeys would, on account of their nimble fingers, make splendid cotton pickers with a little training, and further calculated that one good hand could manage about ten monkeys, and the expense of cotton picking reduced to a minimum. When the experiment was tried, however, it was found that instead of one good hand being able to manage ten monkeys, it required about ten good hands to one monkey.

Information has been received at the Revenue Bureau, from the Fourth District of Tennessee, to the effect that a band of disguised men burned the mills of James MuHins, late member of Congress, but now collector of internal revenue. A large quantity of grain was destroyed, together with the entire buildings. The same band then proceeded to the residence of Mr. Bradshaw, a revenue agent, and endeavored to kill him. Mr. Bradshaw, having anticipated the attack, escaped by his rear door, and a volley fired at him fortunately did no injury. These lawless acts were committed in revenge for the suppression of certain illicit distilleries, which had been seized by Collector Mullins upon Bradshaw's information. The latter gentleman was an officer in the Confederate army.

A BAD CASE.

T. G. Noel has consented to defend a very cheap sham when he takes up the cudgel in favor of the Christian Republicans. It is easily to be understood that men may grow dissatisfied with certain members of a political party, and may even refuse to support certain nominations made by their associates in political ideas; but no faction can be accepted as honest which not only departs from its party on account of objectionable nominations, but which at once jumps to the support of the opposition. This is a somersault which argues an entire revolution of sentiment and opinion. It is a desertion of principle and an entire change of ideas. Yet this is what the Christian Republicans have done, and this is what Mr. Noel has undertaken to defend. The organization to which Mr. Noel belongs pretends to be an association of Republicans who are dissatisfied with certain nominations that have been made by the convention of the Republican party. They profess to be favorable to the success of Republican principles. And yet, in the very face of their propositions, they nominate men of well-known Democratic ideas, and of established Democratic prejudices, to be their leaders and candidates. And they not only deny their fidelity to principle by following these adversaries, but they nourish, and are in return nourished by the Democracy. The organ of the Democratic ring urges its followers to vote for these Christian Republicans where there are no Democratic candidates; and in return for this favor the Christian Republicans are urged to support the Democrats where there are none of their own partisans in nomination. In fact, the Christian Republican Association seems to be a regular wing of the Democratic army, and its strength is to come in at the right place to support the main Democratic charge on the seventh of November.

The most objectionable feature in this rather unprincipled war is the effort this faction is making to lead men with Republican principles into the Democratic camp under a Republican flag. The banner of the Christian Republicans is a falsehood in two particulars. It has no support from the large organization of Christians who first originated the order for a good purpose, nor from any body of genuine Christians in the State. In the second place, it is not supported by any well-known Republicans. It only represents a few disappointed and rejected men who have been rejected by the Republican party, and who are now seeking to make capital for themselves in the Democratic party by pretending that they are bringing to its support an auxiliary force of colored voters. It is a sham and a sell throughout. It is a weak device of the enemy to weaken the Republican party by capturing a few discarded Republicans and arming them with counterfeit flags to mislead the weak and thoughtless. This is proved by the fact that this organization, which pretends to be Republican, has repudiated the best men in the State and has attempted to defeat Republicans whose record is without blemish, and who are known to be disconnected from all the men against whom the Christians pretend to be embittered. What excuse can the bitterest Republican enemy of the Governor give for repudiating Mr. Graham, Mr. Dubuclet, General Sheldon, Mr. Sauvinet, Mr. Lewis or Mr. Flanders? These men are above all partisanship. They are simply Republicans. Their records are without the shadow of partiality for any individual or clique. Why are they, then, rejected, when it is known that every vote they lose from the Republican ranks is so much strength cast in favor of the Democracy. Governor Warmoth has necessarily made enemies, because he has been required to decide many personal controversies. He has made strong personal friends. It is natural that his bitter enemies should oppose his warm adherents. This sometimes palliates bolting, but it can never excuse men for refusing to support all the nominations of their political friends, without regard to principle or party. And still less can it defend them for taking up with an opposition which they have always denounced as unjust and proscriptive in principle, and dishonest in action.

This is the labor which Mr. Noel has engaged to perform. He has entered the list to defend men who pretend to be Republicans, while they are affiliating with the Democrats. It is an unprofitable and an ungrateful labor. It is one that will not pay any gentleman to undertake it. And if Mr. Noel was not so anxious to hear himself speak, and was not so well satisfied that his chances of election were already too far gone to be recovered, he would not enter Lafayette square to make himself ridiculous before the crowd.

METZ SAVED AND LOST IN THE SAME DAY.

The friends of Metz were highly elated Thursday afternoon and yesterday morning to read in the *Picayune* the following assuring paragraph:

> At length we have at least one significant and reliable hint regarding the situation at Metz. It is telegraphed from London that one thousand stoves have been ordered for the huts of the German army of investment. This one fact dissipates all the clouds of false reports about the critical condition of Bazaine's army, and the immediate prospect of its inevitable surrender. If hostilities are to be continued into the winter, Prince Frederick Carl, and not Marshal Bazaine, will occupy the critical position.

About the same hour the astute observer who writes for the *Picayune* was penning the above brilliant and assuring idea, old King William, who is as truthful as he is direct and terse in his dispatches, was writing the following to his good Queen Augusta:

> This morning Bazaine and Metz capitulated with 150,000 prisoners, including 20,000 sick and wounded.
>
> This army and garrison laid down their arms this afternoon. This is one of the most important events of the war. Providence be thanked.

Straws may show which way the wind blows, but stoves and skillets can not be relied on to indicate the result of a siege.

If Prince Carl, who is renowned as a warrior, has invested in stoves, he doubtless knows what he intends to do with them. We do not know whether they are of the Stewart, Magnolia, Charter Oak or Brilliant pattern; but whatever they are, the Prussian hero will know how to turn them to a good account. Perhaps the poor people of Metz, who have been cooped up by the Prussians since July, are out of skillets, so that a brisk demand exists in the market. At all events, it is evident that the "report from London" has not "dissipated" any of the "clouds" referred to, but is most likely to end in a cloud of smoke.

We await with some anxiety the views of Antelope on this great stove question. It is contended by some that he will prove that Prince Carl's order for the stoves and skillets has greatly depressed United States bonds, while others are quite as positive that bonds have gone down to about the price of paper stock in consequence of King William's dispatch. Without being entirely able to understand all of Antelope's reasons, we may say that we think so too.

But Metz has fallen. All the dispatches to and from Tours; all the plausible reasons urged by the apologists for France in both continents; all the 150,000 troops under Bazaine could not save the devoted fortification from the unmatched force of the princely Charles Frederick. His splendid army will now be liberated from sentinel duty on the frontier, and can be sent to join the main body of Prussians operating before Paris, unless he is intercepted and checked in his march by the women, children and priests who are reported to have risen against the invaders.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND HER MORAL.

An election occurred in South Carolina on the nineteenth of October, just ten days ago, and we are still in the dark about the figures, although it is known that the Republicans carried the State. South Carolina is one of the oldest members of the Union. She was settled by Cavaliers principally, with a mixture of the Huguenots. The aristocrats from England and the Protestants From France managed to agree, because the first had no particular religious preferences, and the latter were not averse to royalty. Under their conduct Charleston was at one time the most prosperous commercial centre on this continent, but through some bad management she lost her position to New York and Boston. South Carolina engaged in the elegant and easy business of living off of slave labor, while her more northern sisters got rid of it, not, as is commonly believed, because it did not pay the individual owners of the chattles, but because it was a drawback as a political institution. The trade seemed to be mutually agreeable, for the North never regretted that she was without slavery, and South Carolina took considerable stock in a big fight in order to perpetuate the peculiar institution. This ought to be good evidence that she was friendly to its continuance, and was satisfied with her part of the old trade.

Since South Carolina was organized, twenty-five or more States have been formed and admitted to an equality with her in the Union. All the communities west of the Allegheny mountains are new, compared to the Palmetto constituent of the Union. And yet, if an election is held to-morrow in Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, California or Indiana, we might safely calculate on having the footings of the vote before sundown of the succeeding day. God knows how long it will require to obtain the returns from the outside counties in South Carolina. Why? Because she is twenty years behind the age. She has no telegraph poles reaching to the remote corners of her territory. She has but few good roads even in counties where nature does not furnish the road bed. She has but little light. A few aristocratic residences are scattered about the country, with a villa here and there, but the great mass of the people are stagnant. One or two comfortably easy newspapers lazeaway their time in explaining profound political theories to the landed proprietors. Nothing fervid, except the sun, burns in South Carolina. She has been surrendered for eighty years to the *dolce far niente*.

The result of the election about which we are making this lecture promises to assist in putting South Carolina in motion. She has been two years struggling to break the chains of her sluggish existence, and there are some strangers in the State who are helping her as the strangers helped nature in the West to throw off the torpor of savage sloth. They are elected to continue their efforts for two years longer. Governor Scott and the Republicans will hold power for a while longer. They promise relief from the sluggishness of the past. Let us congratulate them that they are successful in the name of the Republican party in Louisiana; and let us hope that when they are called upon to account to the world and to progress for what they have done, that they will point to the election returns and say that what it once took twenty days to obtain in 1868 can now be done in twenty hours.

THE FALL OF METZ.

The surrender of Metz and one hundred and fifty thousand men by Marshal Bazaine, is the greatest material loss yet sustained by the French. The loss of McMahon's army, with the Emperor Napoleon thrown in as a make weight, was a serious, if not total calamity. Men of good judgment declared at the time of the capitulation of Sedan, that the war would probably be soon after closed up. But unfortunately those who happened to have the long looked for opportunity to establish the French Republic, had also the ambition to retrieve the lost glory of the French arms. They would not, therefore, listen to any proposition for peace, unless founded upon the condition that the Prussians should evacuate French soil. This preposterous demand was answered by an immediate movement upon Paris.

Since then city after city has fallen. Strasburg, Rouen, Chalons, Orleans, Rheims, and now Metz. It may be the turn of Tours next. The capture of Metz, after Strasburg, leaves the whole line of Prussian communications free and unlikely to be intercepted by any force. The fall of Paris must inevitably follow. Even without firing a Prussian gun at the city, it can not stand. For communications are all cut off and supplies stopped, so that want, suffering and starvation will effectually accomplish the work.

The great error of the French has been that the people have looked backward instead of forward. The dazzling glory of the First Empire still blinds the enthusiastic Frenchman to the practical realities of the situation. They fondly imagined that every field should turn out an Austerlitz or a Jena. They forgot that these hard fought slaughter pens have their humiliating recollections for the enemies of France as well as their glories. They are to be avenged on the one side as well as cherished on the other. How long this moral blindness is to continue we can not say. The disaster at Sedan and the heroic resistance and final fall of Strasburg may remove it. The tramp of hostile feet into the heart of France has heretofore failed to awake the nation to a sense of the great danger that environs it. Perhaps the capitulation of Metz, and with it the last marshal of the empire and the last army of France worthy of the name, may bring the people to their senses, and make them realize the futility of further resistance. Without a leader; without an army that dare take the field, and with no hope except upon raw levies, that flee, panic-stricken, at the sight of a German battery, it is criminally wrong to attempt to prolong the contest.

But as these reasons existed in a modified form after Sedan, and were more palpable after Strasburg, they may not even be seen by the blind men who, for the moment, control the destinies of the unhappy empire even after Metz.

Prince Charles lost no time in moving heavy masses of his troops toward Paris, even before the articles of capitulation had been signed. His army is very formidable. A force capable of compelling the surrender of 150,000 men will be no inconsiderable reinforcement for the army now threatening Paris. His troops can be so posted as to prevent the possibility of introducing supplies, or may join in the assault if such be made. He will be able to replace the forces sent off to Orleans, Tours, and other important points, and thus enable the Prussians to overrun the whole country. The prediction made some time since that the Uhlans would be able to water their horses in every stream in France, seems near its fulfillment. There is but one thing that can now stay the Prussian conquest, and send the German veterans across the Rhine. That is, a submission on the part of the French to such terms as King William may propose.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

According to all principles of trade and speculation, the present is the time to go into business on Carondelet street—by which is meant any part of the Crescent city where stocks, paper securities of any kind, cotton, sugar, real estate, are bought and sold, for, this is when things of these kind are at the worst, or when business is in the dullest and most depressed state. It is when one can buy cheapest, or the least capital is required, or capital goes furthest. It is the time most advantageous for acquiring or laying in stock. To purchase almost anything now, enables the purchaser to start with a certain advantage and sure gain, already in effect, acquired by the general depression of prices. For the same reason the present is not a good time for the speculator or holder of stocks, or almost anything else, to sell. Of course the best article to speculate in is cotton, that for which there is no substitute, which has fallen in price below the average (or, in other words, it has become cheap), and that of which there is so great exportation and demand, and an article in which there is so much business done. But, of course, it is requisite in speculating in cotton or stocks—both to the purchaser and holder, that there should be capital, and courage, and patience. The latter quality is particularly requisite these times, so that the party will do nothing when nothing is to be done. One must "bide his time," the proper time for buying, the proper time for selling. Many dealers in stocks and all sorts of securities, on Carondelet, have recently been acting on the principle that nothing be done when nothing should be done. But they have been putting their houses in order, to be able to do a large business at the proper time. This is particularly the case at those exchange brokers where the reporters meet to exchange items, and are so courteously provided with table and other facilities—De Buys & Ogden's, 172 Gravier street—and where the new fittings up are in the neatest style, and suitable to the most extended business in this line of brokerage. Almost every house on Carondelet around the corner from this has been newly burnished up, polished and beautified both outside and in. That of Moore, Janney & Hyams, at 23 Carondelet, has been enlarged and improved as a business office sufficiently to transact the most enlarged and varied brokerage. Of course space forbids reference to all that are getting ready thus to do business, when there shall be business to do; but mention may be made of the fine quarters just opposite the foregoing, at 22 and 24 Carondelet, known as the "Gold Room," where, it is said by those who go there, a most extensive and gratifying business is transacted; for there the inimitable Sansoni presides, who, as Byron has expressed it, is—

> "The grand Napoleon of the realm of Punch;"

particularly since the fall of the Imperial at the next corner. Thus, if abuse is not meted to enemies, puffs are to friends, and who would not want the friendship of Sansoni? when, like Burns, you can be "fu for weeks together." And as it is but a step from the "Gold Room" to that of the Board of Brokers, it may be remarked, without change of subject, that only two sales occurred at the meeting there of brokers last evening—a gold sale of $5000 at 11⅛, and a security sale of $2000 city new seven per cents at 73½, showing that the brokers possess the negative quality above spoke of as so necessary in speculation—of knowing how to bide their time.

During the day yesterday there were sales of $1200 of city new seven per cents at 73½, and of $300, $500 and $2000 do at 73¾.

Of fiscal agencies, $600 and $1200 of July 16 sold at 87.

Metropolitan warrants showed a great range, depending somewhat on the quantity sold; $400 of blue ones were reported as low as 84½, while $150 sold at 86, $5000 at 88, and $3500 at 93½; $400 old brought 98½.

In State warrants nothing was reported but a sale of $1500 at 7⅞.

Though numerous offers were made at the board for various kinds of bank stock, the only sale heard of on the street was fifteen shares of Teutonia at $50.

Barbarin Gas Light stock was active at an advance, 10 shares selling at 150; 3 at 151; 10 at 152, and 5 at 155. Like the speculator who got rich on hops and hopped from obscurity, this stock is rapidly inflating the pockets of its owners. Evidently it is not a bubble, but a reality—a company in *esse*, and not in *posse*, as the lawyers say. It may not be considered an unnatural inflation, however, considering the general success of gas companies. At all events, this is not one of the commodities referred to as being "at the worst." "When things are at their worst, they will mend," is a common proverb. The trouble is to know when a stock is at its best, and exactly when at its worst.

Major Williamson, of the New Orleans, Chattanooga and Mobile Railroad, remarked on Carondelet street yesterday, that the gap of six miles unfinished between this city and Mobile has been reduced to *six rails*, which will be laid today, and trains will be able to go through to Mobile at once. As much ballasting is yet to be done, however, to perfect the road, only a single train will be run daily until this work is completed and the road left free from obstruction of workmen ballasting. Ho! for a grand opening day to Mobile.

In addition to the sales above noted, 30 shares Hibernia Bank sold at $67, and 18 Carrollton Railroad at $110.

At the Board of Brokers last evening the offerings and bids were as follows:

	ASKED.	BID.
Levee Steam Cotton Press	— —	67 00
Crescent City Slaughterhouse	17 75	16 50
Caleasieu Sulphur Mining Company (ordinary)	12 00	— —
Calcasieu Sulphur Mining Company (preferred)	30 00	— —
Barbarin Gas Light Company	156 00	— —
Sugar Shed Company	22 50	— —
Jackson Railroad	7 87½	6 62½
Carrollton Railroad	— —	108 50
New Orleans City Railroad	167 00	165 50
Bank of New Orleans	40 00	39 25
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	41 00	39 00
Bank of America	— —	195 00
Canal Bank	— —	40 75
Southern Bank	— —	72 50
Citizens' Bank	— —	142 50
Jackson Railroad second mortgage debt bonds	— —	— 65
State North Louisiana and Texas Railroad bonds	— 82½	— —
State warrants, new	— 74½	— 73⅛
City seven per cents, new	— 73¾	— 73½
City ten per cents	1 00	— —
City seven-thirty certificates	— —	— 74
City Fiscal Agency certificates July 18	— —	— 87
Metropolitan Police warrants, (class)	— 50	— 35
Gold	1 11⅛	1 11⅛
American halves	— —	1 06½

The census returns show the population of Baltimore to be 267,500. In 1868 a local census showed a population of 352,136, and now the Baltimore papers are very much dissatisfied at the result.

Have Your Printing Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. oc29 1y

MERCHANTS' ROOM,
168.....Common street.....168
CHARLES WAGNER, PROPRIETOR,
Informs his friends and the public that he will open his New Saloon at the above place on THIS DAY, October 29, at five o'clock. A splendid Lunch will be given. The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand. oc29 1t2p

ZABLE & DALTON,
No. 115 Poydras Street,
MANUFACTURERS OF TIN AND JAPANNED WARE.
DEALERS IN
Stoves, Grates, House Furnishing Goods,
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.

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.
POMET 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. Goitschalk,
A. Einer Bader,	A. B. Griswold & Co.,
F. H. Wilson,	F. D. Roloff,
P. C. Bennett,	J. H. DeGrange,
R. T. Walshe,	W. H. Manning,
F. A. Brode,	Paul J. Robert,
Wynne Rogers,	Dave C. Johnston,
Adam Giffen,	W. R. Whitaker,
A. D. Bernoudy,	George Jonas,
James J. Tarleton,	Louis Schneider,
A. Iuria,	E. Gauscheau,
N. Magner,	J. W. Buhrmann,
J. G. Fleming,	J. G. Campbell,
Joseph W. Pierce,	N. C. Fotstall,
M. O'Rorke,	W. H. Rogers,
John Tobin,	John H. New,
Tim O'Neile,	John Casey,
R. H. Wilde,	B. Onorato,
Richard Lambert,	W. L. Hodgson,
Judge H. D. Ogden,	A. M. Fortier,
E. H. Reynes,	Samuel Bell,
T. D. Van Horn,	E. Maier,
Meyer Stern,	C. H. Zimmermann,
G. H. Braugin,	C. H. Weishons,
John Stumpf, Jr.,	E. A. Cowen,
B. Otway,	S. P. Blanc,
Jeff D. Van Benthuysen,	Joseph P. Hornor,
K. N. Ogden,	B. Huft,
C. C. Haley,	C. Fritz,
J. Toyes,	W. G. Robinson,
S. N. Moody,	Taylor, McElroy & Co.,
A. M. Holbrook,	P. E. Sullivan,
A. D. Bernoudy,	Louis Gagnet,
J. W. Stone,	Charles Potthoff,
W. H. Letchford,	William S. Pike,
C. Fritz,	Charles F. Buck,
T. LaHache, Jr.,	Moses Harris,
S. Hernsheim,	E. Marquese & 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.
A charmingly written account, by MARY E. DODGE, authoress of "Hans Brinker," of "A DAY WITH DR. BROOKS," giving, with the aid of numerous engravings, a description of the New York Juvenile Asylum, and the method of discipline there developed by one of the most remarkable practical reformers of the age.
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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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CHARLES T. NASH,
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New Orleans, October 1, 1870. oc1 2dp 1 m

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