

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 19, 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. G. Hale, No. 19 Commercial Place. C. G. D. Hollis, No. 61 Exchange Place. James Ennis, Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, Third District, also at depot foot of Esplanade street, First District. John Schaefer, corner of Ninth and Constance streets. J. W. Long, corner of Love and English streets, Third District. E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District. W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street. Only Lancers matinee at Academy, 12 M. to-day. Henderson Williams, Republican, is elected to the House in Madison parish.

Governor Warmoth yesterday appointed Frank Powers, Deputy Constable for West Feliciana parish. Ladies and children, unaccompanied by gentlemen, can visit the Academy to-day and witness the military play of the Lancers. General Sheldon proposes to leave this city for Washington to-morrow evening, to be present at the opening of the session of Congress.

The Richmond Whig tells the Democrats that if they wish to retain ascendancy in that city they must do justice to all classes, colors and conditions of people. The organization of the Robert E. Lee Monumental Association of New Orleans has been completed by the election of directors and officers, whose names appear in this paper. See advertisement.

Amos S. Collins, the successful Republican candidate for the office of Sheriff in the parish of Jefferson, received his commission yesterday, and will forthwith enter upon the duties of the office. To secure the unqualified admission of an intelligent newspaper man, casually remarking to him that his department is the first thing you turn to on opening the paper. After that you may borrow his entire salary.

Dr. J. L. Stevens, of Richland parish, favored our office with a call yesterday. It is believed that when the legal votes of Richland are properly counted, the Doctor will be found among those elected to the House of Representatives. General Butler's speech against England will be delivered before the Boston Lyceum on the twenty-third instant. It will contain an elaborate statement of the difficulties about the fisheries—a subject in which there is great interest among our commercial circles.

Hon. W. Jasper Blackburn, a defeated, but not dishonored candidate for the State Legislature in Claiborne parish, is now in the wilderness of this great city, having taken a short respite from the monotony of the piney wood region of North Louisiana. Lang may be wavy. We are indebted to the committee on invitation for tickets to the American Hook and Ladder Fire Company's grand fancy and mask ball, at Odd Fellows' Hall, to-night. This ball is for the benefit of the relief fund of the company. There will be a large attendance.

The Monitor notices the death (in a sort of) of Madame Lefebvre, the looking vivandiere of Franco-Tirons of Paris. She was a golden-haired beauty, and never failed to excite the admiration of those who saw her marching with her corps. She was mortally wounded by a musket ball, which struck her in the chest as she was commencing some brandy to a wounded comrade behind a barricade.

The steamers Wm. Wagner and Nick Longworth collided on the morning of the twentieth instant, nine miles above Baton Rouge. The Wagner was bound hence for New Orleans, and the Longworth was on her way to this city from St. Louis. The former escaped without damage, but the Longworth sustained considerable injury on the starboard side, and was hulled badly, being out to the water's edge.

The board of returning officers for the election met for business yesterday morning, and were engaged during the greater part of the day. A full board was present and the election in Jefferson parish was passed upon. The board then took up Orleans parish, and are now busily engaged upon it. It was Judge Howe (not Stowe, as the types had it) who administered the official oath to the members of the board.

The census enumerators closed their lists to-day, and as it is proposed to take the census over again in New York and some other cities, we demand that New Orleans shall have a fair show, for like Mark Twain, that eloquent Republican orator, General George A. Sheridan had "a son born to him" yesterday, and he was a bouncing boy with, as yet, "No Name." We congratulate the happy father and fond mother on this accession to their household of a priceless treasure. Let us have a new census.

The passenger train from Memphis to Louisville jumped off the track Wednesday night, near Mumfordsville, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The accident was caused by a broken rail. The sleeping car and two passenger coaches were thrown from the track. The sleeping car, which was filled with passengers, was badly broken, and several persons were slightly injured, but none were seriously injured. The train arrived in Louisville about twelve hours behind time.

It is barely possible that any have been so negligent of duty as to have failed to purchase tickets in the single number drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery that takes place to-day. If there are any, they are admonished, for the last time, to attend to the purchase of tickets early this morning. The Democrats plead in behalf of the State Committee and State Convention, that they did everything in their power to secure success, and says that: If those who are now disposed to find fault, will take the trouble to make a careful and unprejudiced survey of the situation

THE ENFORCEMENT LAW.

We are not a little surprised to observe that the city papers have generally assumed an attitude of antagonism to the act of Congress to enforce the fifteenth amendment to the constitution. Certain citizens of Baton Rouge are charged with insurrection on the night after the election: with having forced open the doors of the courthouse for the purpose of taking possession of the ballot boxes; and with the crimes of riot and murder. All this took place at Baton Rouge on the day of the election. The assault upon the law by the city papers raises the presumption that there is no better defense for the accused. For if they are able to establish their innocence of the acts charged against them, they have no reason to fear punishment under this law or any other. Interference with the ballot boxes should be regarded as a heinous crime in every community where the elective franchise exists. There can be no honest apologies for it. Murder is usually regarded as the highest offense against mankind, while rioting is condemned by all decent people. These are the crimes for which penalties are prescribed in the enforcement law. These are the crimes for which the sixty odd citizens of Baton Rouge are required to answer. And the apologists of those prisoners sigh and groan over the hardships to which they are subjected without hinting at the possibility of their innocence. The *Beys* say: It is for a violation of this act, said to have been committed by those citizens of Baton Rouge, that they have been torn from their homes, brought a hundred miles under guard of soldiers of the army, incarcerated in the Parish Prison in this city, and marched daily, backward and forward, from the prison to the United States Court-room, for the purpose of being examined by a United States Commissioner as to the charges made.

Yes, "it is for a violation of this act," that the arrests were made. The act was violated, and the culprits deserve severe punishment. But we do not go so far as the *Beys* in assuming that any one of the prisoners is guilty. They are on their trial, and are entitled to all the means of defense known to the law and usage of the courts. But the acts complained of admit of no excuse. The testimony of Captain Meyers, which we published yesterday morning, needs no comment. An officer of the United States army, and a gentleman, he relates the events of the riot in a straightforward, unpassioned manner that compels belief. The conclusion is irresistible that there was a premeditated, well conceived plan to kill the Republicans and destroy the ballots. If not all, at any rate, a large number of the white men of Baton Rouge had been informed of the plan, and their concealment goes to establish the fact that they approved or connived at the outrage. No position of social standing, education, wealth or official station can be pleaded in justification of the damnable crimes which have destroyed the lives of innocent men, thrown families into mourning for their mourned protectors, cruelly wounded others and endangered the lives of hundreds of others. The government that fails to protect its citizens is contemptible, and soon has to be changed. The United States government has made ample provision by the law in question to preserve the political rights of all its citizens, and none but an enemy of justice can assail its excellent provisions. The case of Baton Rouge prisoners is in the hands of the United States authorities. We have every confidence in their discretion and ability, and while we shall not say anything to prejudice the case against any of them until they are proved to be guilty, we will maintain that the law is just and necessary, and the infliction of it at Baton Rouge on election day was outrageous and should be severely punished, no matter on whose head the bolt may fall.

A LUCID INTERVAL.

It is a maxim among physicians and others who have studied the human mind and its aberrations, that the more hopelessly demented have at times a lucid interval, when they can observe and reason correctly. The truth of this maxim was never more clearly seen than in the case of the *Democrat*. It recently had a very severe paroxysm which lasted for weeks, during which time the poor unfortunate raved, roared and bellowed incessantly, continually uttering the most absurd and ridiculous stuff, such as: "gross fraud," "thousands of our best citizens refused registration," "Radical plunderers must be cleaned out," "Democrats have a majority of five thousand, at least, in the city," "The colored men are tired of the carpet-baggers, and large numbers of them will vote the Democratic ticket." "After a storm comes a calm," says the old adage; and so, after this severe fit comes the lucid interval. The *Democrat* of Thursday last, in an article headed "The Political Situation," says: Now that the dust and smoke of the conflict have passed away, and the turmoil and confusion incident to a heated and excited contest have subsided, it is meet that we should take a calm and deliberate survey of the field, and discover, if we can, the cause or causes of our defeat. He then goes on to defend the Democratic State Committee against those Democrats who are disposed to blame them for their defeat. He points out what Republicans have continually insisted upon—that "new issues are upon us; a new and powerful element has been thrust into the political arena, which had to be reconciled and won, or rejected and opposed." How far the Democracy succeeded in reconciling the new element, the annals of 1868 and 1870 will tell. The fact is the attitude of the Democracy of Louisiana is as absurd as that of a full grown man who should insist upon getting into the clothes he wore when a boy. The people have outgrown the Democratic ideas and principles, and they are no more suited to society to-day than are the clothes of the boy suited for the man.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The spirit which animates the Carondelet street exchange, wakes up at two o'clock precisely. For two hours a perpetual coming and going, as in an ant-hill or beehive, from two o'clock until four, such is the aspect of Carondelet, particularly at what may be called "high change hour," or 2 P. M. New York exchange assemblies at a quarter to three o'clock. In Liverpool the hours are from two to five. In the London exchange the crowd begins to pour in at four. In European cities all the principal houses have regular places of resort on "change." Rothschild is always found on the "Italian Walk;" Baring Brothers & Co., at the column they have frequented for years; American merchants frequent the "American Walk;" the Russian and Swedish the "Baltic Walk;" and the Germans the "Hanzburg Walk." High change in New Orleans, as before

THEY WILL BE CONVINCED THAT THEY HAVE DONE THESE TWO BODIES INJUSTICE IN ATTEMPTING TO THROW UPON THEM THE BLAME OF THE DEFEAT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Now this is all wrong. We also have a kind word for the Democratic State Convention and Committee. They ought not to be blamed for not accomplishing impossibilities. The most startling statement made by the *Democrat* is that "the number of colored voters exceeds that of the whites several thousand." Such being the condition of things, what chance had the Democracy of carrying this city? This only one. Supposing all the white men to be Democrats, it would require, in addition, the vote of a large number of colored men to carry the Democratic ticket. But we know there are several thousand white Republicans in this city, hence it would require a corresponding number of colored men to join the Democracy to insure its success.

Our friend of the *Democrat*, in his lucid interval, knows this—hear him: They (the Democratic State Committee) well know that the success of the Democratic party depended, in a great measure, upon a division of the colored vote. They did all in their power to accomplish that object. That the colored vote was not divided to the extent anticipated, is not the fault of either the committee or the convention.

Good for you, old tripe-panny, they did all in their power to divide the colored vote, and failed; were outvoted by thousands. Right here, we would like to ask, if the colored men outnumbered by the thousands, and the Democrats failed to divide their vote, what does the vote count? Not in the counting of the votes as you say, when the fit was on you, for there would be no need for anything of the sort, according to your own admission.

So much for the "lucid interval" of our neighbor, which intervals, like angels' visits, are few and far between. In the next column he falls back into his former forlorn condition. Could anything be more truly pitiable than the following: If future elections are to be conducted as was the one on the seventh instant, the sooner the people make up their mind to either give up their rights and privileges of freemen or maintain them at all hazards, the better it will be.

Really we feel like sending for our family doctor, and addressing him in the words of Shakespeare: "Canst thou not administer to a mind diseased," etc.

LAW AND TAXES.

Great complaint is made that the taxes are too high, and that the government costs too much. If this is admitted, let it be considered that all these taxes and all this expense have but one origin—the necessity for a government of laws. If we can consent to live without laws or officers, all this present expense will fall to the ground. What would follow after is another matter. But since we have taxation and law, why not enforce what we pay so much for? There is now on trial in this city a case which involves a breach of the law. Not only property, but life was destroyed in Baton Rouge, and the law, which we pay so much for, declares that this deserves punishment as among the offenses against society. Somebody must have broken the windows of the courthouse at Baton Rouge, trampled the numbered shots, and killed the unarmed citizens. Is this violation of law to be punished? Is this destruction of property to be atoned for? Is this death to be accounted for? Or do we pay taxes and make laws for the fun of the thing. The community can answer these questions when the pending case is ended. And as the people answer, so let them make their decision, that they pay for government without expecting it to do its duty.

The *Times* is in a high state of irritation, and unless something is done to mollify its inflammation, there is to be an uproar of fearful extent about the constitution, the Roman senate, and the intrusion of Cataline where he was not wanted. The parties that are now dragging the *Times* from its business, its family and its home, on a trivial affidavit for a trifling offense, will either desist at once, or we shall be forced to digest Cicero until Judge Durell applies an emollient by returning to the Crescent City and to the United States Court-room. The offense which the *Times* considers trivial consists in the killing of two men and the wounding of ten or twenty more in a playful frolic at Baton Rouge.

The extraordinary Munchausenism concocted, edited and delivered by John A. Cheevers, the historian of Donaldsonville, and which was indorsed in the concrete by the *New Orleans Times*, has obtained a wide circulation in Kentucky by being copied into the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, under the heading of "Fool-to-fun." The children of the blue grass region will peruse it as a sequel to Gulliver's travels.

The public will not fail to read Captain Myers' testimony in the Baton Rouge case. He proves himself to be the right man in the right place. We ought to have had such a man here in the days of Sheridan, Baird and general ineffectuality.

Judge Abell has delivered himself of another interminable charge to the Grand Jury, which, as usual, we are unable to understand and do not care to publish. It is not worth the space it would occupy.

ROBERT E. LEE MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS.

The organization of this Association has been completed by the election of directors and officers, as follows: DIRECTORS: William M. Perkins, G. T. Beauregard, A. W. Bosworth, William K. Pike, Hugh McDougal, A. Thomas, Ann. Fortier, Lloyd R. Coleman, Charles E. Fester, Ed. A. Falley, William B. Schmidt, H. S. Mosey, William H. Duncanson, Samuel Boyd, William H. Mercer, Archibald Mitchell, M. O. H. Norton, H. H. Kennedy, Henry Bushaw, Newton Richards, Edward Barnett, James Jackson, George Jones, E. A. Tyler, Edward Rigby. OFFICERS: WILLIAM M. PERKINS, President; G. T. BEAUREGARD, First Vice-President; A. W. BOSWORTH, Second Vice-President; WILLIAM K. PIKE, Treasurer; THOMAS J. BECK, Recording Secretary; J. G. CAMPBELL, Corresponding Secretary; THOMAS J. BECK, Recording Secretary. New Orleans, November 18, A. D. 1870. n23 1/2 p

MILLER & DIEMANN.

(Formerly C. M. Miller & Co.) 50 and 52—New Levee street—50 and 52 Corner of Natchez after. LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN THE SOUTH. FIRST PREMIUM. Steam Candy Manufactory AND WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY. Awarded the HIGHEST PREMIUMS AND GOLD MEDALS at the Louisiana Mechanics and Agricultural Fairs in 1866, 1867, 1869 and 1870 for STICK AND BARBER POLE CANDIES, PASTY CANDIES, GUM DROPS, DRUMS, ORNAMENTED WORKS, LOZENGES, SYRUPS, and different other candies. Importers of PASTY ARTICLES, CREAM OF TARTAR, ESSENCES AND ESSENTIAL OILS. Depot of all kinds of FIREWORKS. Agents for CALIFORNIA WINES AND LIQUORS. All above mentioned goods will be sold at the lowest figures, and delivered to city and country customers, free of charge, at steamers and depots.

EXCHANGE. We purchase SHORT AND LONG SIGHT ON BOSTON, PHOENIX, PHILADELPHIA AND CHICAGO. Also, STEERING AND FRANCHISE AND CHECK AT RIGHT ON FOREIGN AMERICAN BANK, NEW YORK. SALOMON & SIMPSON. n1 1/2 p

POSITIVELY SELLING OUT AT COST. The undersigned, having determined to retire from business within the next thirty days, begs leave to offer his splendid stock of DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC. At prime first cost, and would solicit an early examination of his goods, as the stock must be all cleared out in the shortest possible time. The stock is well worth the attention of connoisseurs in goods, and all those in pursuit of GREAT BARGAINS. Will be sure to find a safe and profitable investment, where they are certain to get their money back.

G. SCOOLETT, No. 11 Camp street.

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY. S. SILVERSTEIN, 195—Paydras street—195 (corner of Carroll street). DEALER IN GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES, ETC. Would respectfully inform his old friends and customers that he has removed to the above named location. His stock being entirely new, his goods, consequently, are all of the latest styles, and are warranted to be equal to anything in the market. Having bought for cash, he can sell lower than almost any other house in the city, and being in favor of quick returns and small profits, he will guarantee bargains to all customers. Come and see his goods. Watches and Jewelry repaired in the very best manner and at the shortest notice. n2 1/2 p

ZABLE & DALTON, No. 115 Paydras Street, MANUFACTURERS OF TIN AND JAPANESE WARE. DEALERS IN Groceries, Cakes, House Furnishing Goods, etc. AGENTS FOR Van Times Cooking Stoves, Bramhall, Deane & Co's European Ranges and Boilers, Asbestos Roofing, Arbores, 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. n2 1/2 p

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. Capital, Over \$6,000,000. Annual Income, Over \$2,000,000. H. STOKES, President. C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-President. J. L. HALSEY, Secretary. HENRY Y. WEMPLE, Assistant Secretary. S. N. STEEDMAN, Actuary.

Important New Features in Dividends and Modes of Insurance. SMALLEST RATIO OF MORTALITY. Expenses Less than Any Cash Company. LIBERAL MODES OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. Insurers Receive the Largest Bonus Ever Given. DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY ON ALL POLICIES. Policies Incontestable. ALL KINDS OF NON-FORFEITING AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES ISSUED. All Policies Paid for Two Years Non-Ferfeiting. GOOD SOLICITORS AND STATE AGENTS WANTED.

B. MORDECAI & SON, GENERAL AGENTS FOR LOUISIANA. No. 140 Gravier Street, NEW ORLEANS. n1 1/2 p

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. A full assortment of NEW GOODS at moderate prices at B. T. WALSHE'S, n18 2 1/2 p

SOUTHERN PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING COMPANY. Office—No. 184 Peters Street, formerly New Levee, above Julia. NEW ORLEANS. This Roofing is adapted to every style of House Roofs, as well as Steamboat Roofs, Verandas, Awnings, etc. Costs less than that of any other standard roofing. Plastic Slate is likewise a most excellent covering for metal roofs of all kinds; it preserves the metal, dispenses with painting, and checks the contraction and expansion. Plastic Slate is Irish and American. Put for sale in quantities to suit. For full particulars send for circular. n2 1/2 p

NEW AND FANCY GOODS.

KID GLOVES, VELVETS AND TRIMMINGS. GUEBLE & NIPPET, 137—Canal Street—137 Have just received per steamer from Queen, Ambrosia and ship Oakland a magnificent assortment of NEW AND REASONABLE FANCY GOODS, such as Kid Gloves, Velvets, Ribbons, Trimmings and Satin Ribbons; new styles of Ribbons for scarves, Jett and Fancy Jewelry, Embroidered Shoppers, Fancy Linens, etc.; Toys, Porcelain Dolls, etc.; Vaccines and Children's Carriages, etc. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Such as Shirts, Gloves, Collars, Cravats, Responders, Drawers, Handkerchiefs, Fancy Walking Canes, Umbrellas, etc. GUEBLE & NIPPET, n18 2 1/2 p

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, November 18, 1870. In compliance with the recommendation of the President of the United States, designating the twenty-fourth instant as a day of public thanksgiving, I, H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do designate THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth day of November, 1870, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and I recommend the good people of this State that upon that day they unite in returning thanks to God, the author of all our good gifts, for the benefits bestowed upon us in the past, and supplicating for their continuance in the future. Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this twentieth day of November, eighteen hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fifth. By the Governor: H. C. WARMOTH, n18 2 1/2 p

TO STEAMBOAT BARBERS AND OTHERS. STEAMBOAT PORTERS. OFFICE OF MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION Company of the South and West, New Orleans, September 24, 1870. The undersigned will receive proposals, directed to the care of JAMES MACK, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio, until the FIFTEENTH OF NOVEMBER, next, at twelve o'clock P. M., for bids for the sale of the TWO BATH-ROOMS and the TWO BARBER SHOPS and BAGGAGE ROOM, during the life of the Steamboat now building on Caspan D. De-Havay's place, by James Mack, Esq., at his ship-yard, near Cincinnati, Ohio. The FIXTURES and FITTING-UP of the Bath-rooms. Barber Shops and Baggage Room are to be at the expense of the bidder. The awards will be made to the highest bidder, on the following terms and conditions, to wit: One-fourth (1/4) of the amount bid is to be paid into the hands of James Mack, Esq., within ten (10) days after the award is made; one-fourth (1/4) at the time of the launch of the boat, and the balance one-half in notes, satisfactorily indorsed, at three (3) and six (6) months from the date of the day on which the boat starts on her first regular trip. On the first and second payments made to James Mack, Esq., he will allow interest, at the rate of eight (8) per cent per annum, from the date of the payment until the date of the day on which the boat starts on her first regular trip, and will bind himself for the prompt return of the money so paid, in the event of any failure on the part of the builders of the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all or any proposals which may be considered too low. For further information apply to JAMES MACK, Esq., or at the office of the undersigned, B. BLOOMFIELD, n2 1/2 p

TO STEAMBOAT BARBERS, LIQUOR DEALERS, RESTAURATEURS. OFFICE OF MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION Company of the South and West, New Orleans, September 24, 1870. The undersigned will receive proposals, directed to the care of JAMES MACK, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio, until the FIFTEENTH OF NOVEMBER, next, at twelve o'clock P. M., for bids for the sale of the TWO BARS and the RESTAURANT privileges during the life of the steamboat now building on Caspan D. De-Havay's place by James Mack, Esq., at his ship-yard, near Cincinnati, Ohio. The fixtures on the boat must be furnished when required, on the European style, by the Restaurateur, and the wines, liquors and cigars to be furnished by the proprietor of the bars. The fixtures and fitting up of the bars are to be at the expense of the bidder, who will have, also, the privilege of selling at the lower deck any species of merchandise and groceries. The kitchen, pantry and storeroom are to be fitted up at the expense of the bidder of the restaurateur. The awards will be made to the highest bidder on the following terms and conditions, to wit: One-fourth (1/4) of the amount bid is to be paid into the hands of James Mack, Esq., within ten (10) days after the award is made; one-fourth (1/4) at the time of the launch of the boat, and the balance one-half in notes, satisfactorily indorsed, at three (3) and six (6) months from the date of the day on which the boat starts on her first regular trip. On the first and second payments made to James Mack, Esq., he will allow interest, at the rate of eight (8) per cent per annum from date of payment until the date of the day on which the boat starts on her first regular trip, and will bind himself for the prompt return of the money so paid in the event of any failure on the part of the builders of the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all or any proposals which may be considered too low. For further information apply to JAMES MACK, Esq., or at the office of the undersigned, B. BLOOMFIELD, n2 1/2 p

MONEY CAN NOT BUY IT! BUT THE DIAMOND SPECTACLES WILL PRESERVE IT. THE DIAMOND GLASSES, Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., NEW YORK. Which are now offered to the public, are pronounced by all the celebrated opticians of the world to be the MOST PERFECT. THE SPECTACLES PRINCIPLE on which they are constructed breaks the rays of light entering the eye, and forms a focus of the eye, producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural healthy sight, and preventing all unpleasant sensations, such as dimming and wavering of sight, dizziness, etc., peculiar to all others in use. They are Mounted in the Finest Manner, in France, of the best quality, of all materials used for that purpose.

EDWARD LILIENTHAL, JEWELER AND OPTICIAN. In sole agency for New Orleans, Louisiana, No. 95—Canal Street—No. 95 From whom they can only be obtained. These glasses are not supplied to retail prices. He also keeps constantly on hand a very large and well selected stock of Watches, Jewelry and Silverware. All of which is of the very best quality, and fully guaranteed. n2 1/2 p

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE. ELKIN & CO., 168—Canal Street—168 Are receiving New Styles of superior ENGLISH VELVET, BOYD BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETING, FLOOR OIL CLOTH, etc. Three-ply and Superfine STRAIGNS of various qualities, WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES—new patterns, Brocade Terrys, Brocades and Reps, for Curtains, Lambrequins and Parasuits, which they offer at extremely low prices. n2 1/2 p

GENTLEMEN'S WARM UNDERWEAR. Refresh your wardrobe at B. T. WALSHE'S, n18 2 1/2 p

J. B. KNIGHT.

76—Carnadelet street—76. MACHINERY. General Southern Agent for Watertown Steam Engine Company. Builders of Excelsior Patent Portable Engine, with Cylinder in Dome, Locomotive Boilers, Plantation and Farm Engines, Mounted on Wheels, with Spoke Arrangements. STATIONARY ENGINES. Of all sizes, With Flue, Tubular or Locomotive Boilers. Improved Reversible Circular Saw Mills, Can be set up either Right or Left Hand, without altering any part of Mill or Carriage. J. B. BOODET Improved Locomotives. Turbine Water Wheel, Shafting. Hangers, Pulleys, Car Wheels, Mill Work. All the above are built under the personal supervision of MR. G. BRADFORD, the Pioneer in Portable Steam Engine Building, which enables them to produce MACHINERY UNSURPASSED BY ANY. SOUTHERN COTTON GIN. Manufactured by J. E. CARVER & CO., Bridgewater, Massachusetts. These Gins have been in use for many years, and received the highest MEDAL awarded at the Paris Exposition, and are built under the superintendence of Mr. J. E. Carver, The only person of the name who is engaged in the manufacture of COTTON GINS. J. B. KNIGHT, Agent, No. 76 Carondelet street. Also the following from the BEST MAKERS: Enger Mills, Evaporators, Sugar Kettles, Portable Cotton Presses, Newell Saws, Corn and Wheat Mills, Seed Cracks, Horse Powers, Bolting Sieves, Broad Corn Thrashers, Steam Corn Scrapers, Wood Working Machinery, and all Varieties of Mill and Plantation Machinery. W. E. SEAMAN, J. B. KNIGHT, n18 1/2 p

CARBOLIC ACID. One gallon of Carbolic Acid, judiciously applied, will thoroughly disinfect any ordinary premises for an entire season. What Professor Stillman says of it: "Carbolic Acid, mingled with the most offensive sewerage and cesspool matter, instantly arrests putrefaction, and changes and destroys the nauseating odors of decaying animal and vegetable matters." Let every household procure it. They will find it the best investment they can make, particularly at the present time. For sale by all druggists. Manufactured by PAGE & CO., n18 1/2 p

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 23, 1870. WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1868, 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 proclamation, and declare the place hereafter named to be an infected place, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews and passengers, and cargoes, arriving from such place, or having touched or stopped at any place there, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health, to take effect from and after the FIFTH DAY OF JUNE, 1870. Any violation of the quarantine laws, as here proclaimed, will be severely punished. The places which are hereby declared infected are as follows, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Caracas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Montego Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jaemel and Port-au-Prince on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe, Compoche, in the West Indies; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Atlix, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Apalaima and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Loguayna, Island of Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro, Para Cayenne, in South America, and Fassa, 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. n18 1/2 p

SECOND-HAND PIANOS. SQUARE PIANOS at \$100, \$125, \$150, \$175, \$200 and upward. UPRIGHT PIANOS at \$100, \$125, \$150, \$175, \$200 and upward. These Pianos must be sold, to make room for new Pianos, now daily arriving. Bargains can be secured by applying at once. Also, for sale cheap, a number of FINEST PIANOS, which have been retailed out from three to five months, and are as good as new. LOUIS GRUNWALD, Piano Warehouse, 129 Canal Street, n23 2 1/2 p