

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JULY 27, 1871.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Notices of meetings, resolutions, personal cards, and matters generally of a political character must be accompanied with cash for payment, or the written guarantee of some person known to us to be responsible. No notice will be given to any request to publish unless this rule is complied with.

There were 225,000,000 paper collars "wilted" in this country last year.

Two women of San Francisco lately ordered eighty five dresses from Berlin.

The Duke of Montpenier, a Spanish journal says, is as bold as a pebrian, vain as a noble, rich as a king.

A Canadian bank president, "worth" four millions, was married last week in Newburg, New York, to a widow "worth" a million.

United States Marshal Packard has appointed Andrew Dumont, late Recorder of the Fifth District, a deputy United States Marshal.

Tin snuffians express value in terms of oil barrels. Thus they speak of a fashionable young lady as wearing an eighty-six barrel opera suit.

Thomas A. Scott, one of the new purchasers of levee stock, is said to be president of two railroad companies, vice president of eleven, and director in thirty-four.

Croquet slippers are now sold. They are ornamented with golden balls and nuclei encased on the front, and the most expensive have coral, ivory, or gold inlaid on those ornaments.

The Louisville Commercial says: "Never, since 1865, have the Republican prospects in Kentucky been so bright as now. Democrats and conservatives are coming into our ranks in all directions."

In Boston next month a very large sale of India rubber boots and shoes is to be made. Six manufacturing companies have united to put on the market 30,000 cases, containing 600,000 pairs of shoes.

Governor Warmoth yesterday made the following appointments: Marius Lethique, Inspector of Hay for Orleans parish; J. T. McKittrick, Chief Constable for East Baton Rouge parish, vice Henry Schorten.

Cincinnati has established a public fountain of ice-water, and the taxpayers, taking their whisky tepid, complain of the extravagant waste of the public money on ice, which might as well be saved for something that people drink.

The Cincinnati Commercial says: "If it is true, as Archbishop McCloskey asserts, that no throne in Europe is safe unless the Pope be restored to his throne, let them be unwise. We could stand it here in America, even if they were to tumble."

It has been decided by medical authorities that "if a man has a good appetite, sleeps well, and feels buoyant in spirits after his meals, he should let his health alone, whether he is as big as a hoghead or as thin and dry as a fence rail."

The editor of an Ohio Democratic journal is much grieved because in a spelling match in school, his daughter, as he expresses it, was "spelled down by a nigger," of about the same age. He thinks this a new reason for desiring to beat the Republicans.

Thermometer at seven o'clock yesterday morning was 78° at New Orleans, 79° at Augusta, 83° at Charleston, 81° at Savannah, 77° at Cincinnati, 80° at Louisville, 81° at St. Louis, 79° at Nashville, 80° at Memphis, 81° at Key West and 84° at Havana.

Halifax county, Virginia, beats 'em all. A lady of that county, who, year before last, was the mother of three boys at a time, none of them living, who, week before last, the mother of four boy babies—all hearty and kicking—and everybody "doing well."

Out West they tell a story of a dog which was greatly interested in music. He attended a singing school, and was subsequently found in the back yard with a music book in front of him, beating time with his tail on a tin pan and howling "Old Hundred."

A New York judge gave twenty dollars to a starving woman, whereupon she blessed him and broke for a restaurant, where she put herself out of misery with lamb fries, broiled chicken, Bermuda potatoes, stuffed tomatoes, black tea, raspberries, and Stilton cheese.

At the election this fall in Texas the people will vote upon the proposition to divide the State into three States. It is said that the Democrats now oppose division, while the Republicans generally favor it, as it will be likely to give them at least two more United States Senators.

A State convention of schoolteachers and superintendents in Alabama has resolved, by a unanimous vote, that the education of the colored race was a duty and a high privilege of the white race, and that the convention will consent in any measure calculated to accomplish the result.

The Washington Chronicle "lately heard of a newly appointed Treasury clerk, who, after idling away his first day at the desk, was asked by his chief if he did not intend to work. 'Work! the d—!' exclaimed the indignant youth. 'Didn't I work hard enough to get here?' He found, however, that he must either work or 'walk.'"

Auber is said to have been sensitive on the subject of his advancing years. When some one pointed out a white hair lying upon his coat, the octogenarian remarked, "Ah! it must have belonged to that old man who brushed by me just now." He used to say, however, "Why complain of old age; it is our only means of prolonging life."

The Republican papers out West are indulging in all sorts of jokes about the Democratic "new departure." One of them illustrates the policy by this anecdote of a boy and a woodchuck. The boy was observed watching for a woodchuck to come out of his hole. "Do you suppose you can catch him?" said a passer-by. "Catch him!" said the boy, contemptuously, "I've got to catch him, stranger; we're out of meat."

THE BALLOT IN ENGLAND.

The next reform measure proposed to be brought forward in the British Parliament is the ballot. Since the death of its great champion, the late George Grote, this great reform has become a subject of agitation, and is now the leading ministerial measure for the action of the representatives of the English people, and promises at last to be settled.

Forty years ago, when this matter was first introduced by Mr. Grote in the House of Commons, who presented it in the form of a motion and supported it in a speech of remarkable ability and interest, replete with ancient, historic parallels and showing the tyranny of the great English borough-owners, by the masses of the people were deprived of their right of representation. During the period of Mr. Grote's political life for eight years, while he was a member of Parliament, the same motion was annually renewed, but the time was not favorable for such a reform in England. The seed had been sown and was germinating to its springing up and bringing forth its fruits in due season. The reformer dies, but his labor is not in vain, for with his death the principle which he was the originator and promoter becomes a living reality. The ballot bill is the great democratic power which, when carried, will place in the hands of the English people the means to overthrow the aristocracy, and reorganize the government in consonance with the will of the people.

This bill was debated in the House of Commons a day or two after Mr. Grote's death, and was advocated with considerable force by Mr. Stanfield. The opponents of the measure asserted that the evils which required the passage of such a law no longer exist in the same gross form as when Mr. Grote made his earnest plea. They are ridiculing the idea that the ballot or secret voting is of any service to the English people, but it is manifest that there is fear and trembling in the ranks of the aristocracy and their followers.

The London Spectator, in alluding to it, says: "We are going apparently to adopt the remedy, if it is to be adopted at all, forty years too late; to sacrifice the advantages of open voting when those advantages are beginning to predominate; to avail ourselves of the advantages of secret voting when those advantages are far less conspicuous and impressive than they were then."

And the advantages of open voting are supposed to be that it prevents men from swerving from their political convictions through personal considerations, and holds them accountable to the community for the proper exercise of the suffrage. The evils against which the present ballot bill are especially aimed are intimidation and corruption. In the English elections both are acknowledged to exist so as to prevent a fair and honest expression of the will of the voters, for the open voting and the showing of hands is a political servitude to the land-holding power, and a coercing of the political convictions of the tenantry to their landlords.

The Poll-Mall Budget, alluding to this subject, says: "Unquestionably much of the reasoning, both against the ballot and on its side, has not been of a character to command much respect. The controversy whether a vote is or is not a trust, is in reality a profitless dispute as to the correctness or otherwise of an irrelevant analogy. Mr. Grote's advocacy of secret voting may confidently be traced to his sympathy with a famous expedient of the classical democracies, among which, however, a vote was just as often given for judicial as for political purposes. The whole correspondence to the ballot was in fact a guarantee for the safe performance of an onerous and dangerous legal duty."

The journals in the interest of the opposition to this great reform measure follow the same line of argument, and assert that the right of voting in England is full and complete without the aid of any other legislation. This is not true, as has been shown by various parliamentary investigations upon the rotten borough system as it prevails under the present form of conducting English elections.

Nobody who knows English society will need to be told that even now there are large classes of voters, tenant farmers, clerks, salaried employes and others, who can not vote conscientiously, nor even abstain from voting, without the risk of serious or disastrous loss. Put the ballot in the hands of the masses of the English people and there is every reason to believe that the privilege would be intelligently exercised for the best interests of the nation. Without doubt, under its influence and with the power such a privilege would give the people, great and important changes must necessarily follow, infringing upon the hereditary rights of the privileged classes. However this may be, if the ballot bill be adopted, there will come to the recipients of its benefits a deep sense of their responsibility which it is presumed will not be rashly or recklessly exercised.

The people of England are slowly but surely preparing for the change before them—from a monarchy to a republic, fashioned after our own—and one of the most marked evidences of it consists in the passage of the ballot bill and the exercise of the right of free suffrage.

The STATE ADMINISTRATION. Archimedes required a planet upon which to plant his fulcrum before he would agree to move the world. He proportioned his means to his labor. He was an exemplar. The world can only measure problems by the strength that is required to solve them. An ordinary crane will move a bale of cotton, but monstrous derricks and complicated tackle are wanted when granite blocks are to be lifted into place. A regiment of troops will suffice to thrash an Indian revolt into submission, but a million of men had to be enlisted to disarm the great rebellion.

We measure force by force, estimating that that must indeed be a strong position which long time and vast outlay of strength are required to capture. In politics as in war, science or mechanics, the same rule applies that the public agent who is planted in popular favor can only be shaken by varied and persevering

efforts. The faithful officer is defended by conscience and confidence; for as a rule the people stand steadfastly by the representative of these qualities, believing that the man who has displayed a conscientious rule in his administration is worthy of their confidence and support. And in the main, these elements are sufficient to uphold a just administration, for to assume any other position is to impeach the capacity of the people for self-government. And many instances might be mentioned where rulers have served out their time of usefulness without descending to vindicate themselves, because the tone of the community was such as to satisfy them that factious or selfish detraction was unheeded by the great mass of the people.

But these exceptions have been few, and their occurrence in this country has been rarer than in other communities, less perplexed by intelligent criticism and dishonest endeavor. Administrations, both State and national, that are now accepted as models, were assailed with bitterness and force during their existence; and presidents and governors, who are to-day considered as synonyms of patriotism and ability often feel during their official existence that their best endeavors were doubtful of success and perhaps unsatisfactory to the people in whose behalf they were being expended. In fact, some of the most sterling statesmen that we ever had have left their complaints behind them that the service of the State was a fearful labor, because it involved a continuous personal warfare against treachery and spoliation. They were forever assailed by men whose speeches in public were in the face of what they demanded in private. Damagogy and speculators denounced the officer as dishonest whom they had failed to corrupt or control. Knavery of this sort is so cunning and so pertinacious that it often demoralizes the public and forces honest men to bend or break beneath its multitudinous efforts.

These general remarks fitly apply to the present political situation in Louisiana, for when it is considered how many men Governor Warmoth has been forced to thwart of their private ends, or to deny in their personal solicitations, it is easy to compute that even in this regard he has an army of opponents enrolled against his administration. When to this array of discontented spirits we add the force that is represented by the federal government, aided by the Mayor of the city of New Orleans, some idea may be formed of the powerful influences which are at present working to the full of their ability to destroy the solid strength which the Governor possesses. Considering, too, that these combined elements of opposition assume that Governor Warmoth has no strength, is it not singular that he manages to resist such a powerful combination? Could there be a more conclusive argument of his popularity and worth than this: that his individual political enemies, having openly coalesced with the Democracy, and having confused themselves with every sentiment of selfish or stupid opposition to the man and officer, yet Governor Warmoth is carrying the great mass of the Republican party along with him? He is master of the situation, notwithstanding the ingratitude of Mayor Flanders, despite the envy of some of his colleagues in the State administration, and in the face of the lavish patronage and avowed hostility of the Customhouse, the Postoffice, the Marshal's office, and a portion of the police force. Betrayed on the one hand, badgered on all sides by parties with favors that have been refused, denounced as a traitor to his principles and his party because he would not abuse the one and desert the other, he has still held fast to his anchorage in the hearts of the people, and is winning victories where he was supposed to be without friends. The sustaining voice of the people has rallied to his support. Men who neither want office nor patronage are responding to the defense of the officer who has not misapplied his trusts, nor squandered the public treasure. His victory in Lafourche was the spontaneous work of the colored people, who see in Governor Warmoth a man who has not deserted them, nor oppressed their neighbors. They credit him with the peace which prevails, and the good will which grows apace. He did not quit them in adversity; he has not flattered nor deluded them in prosperity. A Republican at the first, he is a Republican to-day. They did not ask him to abuse his office by smiling on them at the expense of their neighbors, and since he has done nothing of the sort, they insist that he will do to trust again.

This is the strength which the accumulated forces of federal authority and the Democracy have united to destroy. It is the power which disappointed ambition and defeated speculation have joined it is presumed will not be rashly or recklessly exercised.

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their faces were of that good easy cheer that betokened them to be of the Customhouse Light Brigade. We could hardly believe our eyes—though seeing is believing. Sense of sight soon convinced us, however, that we had to believe a portion of the Customhouse force had actually been detailed to build a wigwag in the Tenth Ward. There was at least a good baker's dozen of these stalwart men, ranged under Mr. Casey's banner, at work on the wigwag; and among them Battle Payne, Sam Bassell, George Dupassant, Mark Johnson, and the gentleman who is honored with the title of chief carpenter of the Customhouse. The wigwag may be required by the small Customhouse clique that is endeavoring to "rule or ruin" in this State; but what authority has the collector for putting his hand in the public treasury and taking out money for purposes of this kind? If it would not be right to do this in the interests of the Republican party, it is certainly doubly wrong to do it as it is being done. President Grant and Secretary Boutwell certainly can not give their sanction to so flagrant a violation of the public interest, if by chance it should come to their knowledge. Collector Casey is wrong in retaining men in the public service for work of this kind, and wrong for joining with the few men who are working to divide the Republican party of this State. We are very much mistaken if he can make up a "slate" in Washington to work for such a purpose.

RAILROAD TO DONALDSONVILLE. We are indebted to Lieutenant J. Lewis Spalding, New Orleans correspondent of the Washington Chronicle, for the following information: G. W. R. Bayley, chief engineer New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad; J. R. Kendrick, general superintendent; the general ticket agent, road masters and other officials, left Chattanooga, Louisiana, for Donaldsonville this morning at ten o'clock, for the purpose of consultation, and to decide upon a time when trains will be run regularly between these two points. It is, however, probable that about the first of September will be fixed upon. Last Sunday it was my privilege to ride over this road with an excursion party given by Mr. Bayley to the planters of that section and a few other invited guests. With but few exceptions, this road is in excellent condition. I understand that Governor Warmoth and friends intend a trip to Donaldsonville over this road next Sunday.

ON CARONDELET STREET. Gold yesterday could be had at 12 1/2 at the highest. New York quotations on the white slips putting it at 12. No more than the usual sales were transacted, \$50,000 being offered by the Sub-Treasurer at a medium rate, 12. There were no great amounts of importations on which to pay duties in gold, the recent arrivals being all settled up, and the temporary demand created by these having simmered down.

The sales of cotton on the boards still include the lower ordinary grades, the best qualities being lone and forsaken, the disposition being to "let them severally alone," the intelligence from Liverpool producing this state of things.

Though domestic eight still rules at three-eighths premium, ten thousand dollars was sold at one-half; both parties satisfied.

A mere cat-paw stirred the surface of the universal dullness into which the usually turbulent market seemed to have settled, and this was inquired for State warrants, which stimulated the holders somewhat, and prices immediately became fixed at fifty-six, with no eager desire to sell at that, showing anticipations of better things, though from what source could not be ascertained. The news spread rapidly, and in the early hours of the afternoon dealers had their hands full to be sold on private terms, but no sales were reported. It is supposed this bit of feeling was caused by a design for speculation, though the slightest movement will, in these dull times bring a sensation.

The taller grades of flour are still in demand was the latest news from Poydras street, and the market is spoken of as barren of the high extras, and reports studiously circulated about forthcoming dead loads of the article failed to quiet the raging demand. This, too, it is supposed, is caused by the fell swoop of some money men who have "speculation in those eyes."

The late protests of sugar men promoted inquiries about sugar without succeeding in communicating to the market any portion of the movement that actuated themselves. The street it can not be expected should always be in a fever. Dullness sometimes supervenes as a relief, in which the greater part of dealers prepare for future "ruffles."

City tens are still nominal, and the handsome chirography of the finance administrator is seen in all its magnificence in the brokers' windows, with the names of school teachers filled in.

There was nothing doing in Slaughterhouse at twenty-six, those who hold not being anxious to sell, and none being over eager to buy. The city ordinance about blue warrants, appropriating fifty thousand dollars on Tuesday evening, created some talk, but no other sign of business, and, in fact, the whole current of affairs on the street seems to have cooled down into one of those calms that precede a storm. Levee is disinclined to change hands, or to move one side or the other; but waits quietly for the next news to set it afloat again.

We are doing double duty at present in attacking the Democrats and fighting the attempted rebellion in our own camp. It is some satisfaction to know that our gunnery is fast driving the rebels into the same camp with the enemy, for we see that the Democracy answers when a rebel is hit, which shows that the two parties are close together, and have a sympathetic feeling for each other.

We learn that an appeal has been granted, in compliance with the order of the Supreme Court, in the case of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company vs. James Graham, Auditor. This is the celebrated case in which the Auditor refused to register certain State bonds issued to the company in compliance with an act of the Legislature. A peremptory mandamus was obtained in

the Eighth District Court, commanding Mr. Graham to comply with the demand for registry, but from this decision an appeal now goes up to the Supreme Court. We learn that by agreement of counsel the case will be submitted to the court on briefs next Thursday, at Monroe. We learn that counsel have already left the city for Monroe to attend to this business. The prospect seems to be fair for obtaining a final decision before the adjournment of the court.

The United States, in the shape of a military squad, headed by a United States Marshal, captured a body of rioters in Kentucky last week, in the act of mobbing a man named Vaughn. One of the party has turned upon his fellows, and in his evidence reveals the entire truth about the Ku-Klux. He says they exist in Kentucky and Tennessee in large numbers, and that their organization is united in opposition to the negroes. What does Mr. Beck say to this?

There is no hesitation or stammering in the tone of the proceedings set to us last night from the Eighth Ward. The Republicans down there go in with determination for harmony in the party. President Grant and Governor Warmoth. And they will succeed beyond question.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Canal and Poydras Streets. oc29 ly

JACOB OTT, BUILDER, 184 Delord Street, 184 (Tenth Circle), NEW ORLEANS. Stores fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to.

NEW ORLEANS SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY. Attention is particularly directed to my SILVER TABLE WARE, such as SPOONS, FORKS, ETC. Prices as low as at any Northern Manufactory and CHEAPER THAN IN ANY HOUSE IN NEW ORLEANS. Quality and style equal to any. Full guarantees given in all cases. Every description of Medals, Badges, Military Belt-plaques, Sword Mountings, etc., manufactured in the most artistic manner and at low prices. A. HIMMEL, Proprietor, del ly 2p No. 105 Poydras street

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. (State of Louisiana.) Executive Order. (New Orleans, May 25, 1871.) 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 pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews coming from such place or places.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions 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 their crews, 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 be effected from and after the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1871. Any violation of the quarantine laws here proclaimed will be severely punished.

The places which are hereby declared infected as aforesaid are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Caracas, St. Jago, all on the island of Cuba; Port Royal and Minto Bay, on the island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port au Prince, on the island of St. Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campechy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Anjuna and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguna, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para Cayenne, Buenos Ayres, in South America; and Nassau, New Providence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1871, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth. By the Governor H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana. GEORGE E. BOTEZ, Secretary of State, my26 2p

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICH, DENTAL SURGEON, 155 St. Charles Street, Corner Girod Street, one square above City Hall. del 2p 1/2

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73 Camp street, my26 2p

PELICAN GASLIGHT COMPANY. OFFICE: CORNER CANAL AND CARONDELET STREETS. Factory—No. 123 Dryades Street.

REOPENING. SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS. The public have long desired the establishment of a Sewing Machine Store, where they could see and compare the workings of one machine with another, and select from the different makes the machine best suited to the use to which they desired to apply it. To such a store we invite you at 159 Canal street. Agents wanted. my22 2p M. S. HEDRICK, General Agent.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. Is now almost universally used in the Kitchen, the Camp, the Galley. It is not only the best but the Cheapest Baking Powder, and is unequalled for the production of elegant and wholesome

Griddle Cakes, Waffles, Dumplings, Etc. Composed of the purest and best materials, and put up in Tins which are, to all intents and purposes, impervious to the action of weather and time. It will keep for Years in Any Climate.

To those who have never used it, we say give it a fair trial, and our word for it, you will thereafter use no other kind. Put up in quarter pound, half pound, one pound and five pound cans, actual weight. Sold Generally by Grocers, Ship Chandlers and Dealers. DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors, Wholesale Depot 69 New Street, New York. my26 2p

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM BOOK AND JOB Printing Establishment, 94 Camp Street, 94

We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the Republic. Also from T. H. Senor, Agent, a new

CAMPBELL BOOK PRESS, with all the late improvements, which, in addition to our previous supply of Printing Machinery, will enable us to turn out work with dispatch, and in a style that can not be excelled in the South.

GORDON PRESSES of assorted sizes. These are considered in New York the Best Presses that are made, for the rapid and superior execution of work. We employ skillful workmen, who will at all times be properly informed as to the latest and best styles of work.

We would call the particular attention of the Mercantile and Business Community to this Department of our Establishment, as we have made it to extensive additions in the very

NEWEST STYLES OF POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE, PRESSES, ETC., WHICH ENABLE US TO EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, MAMMOTH POSTERS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, RAILROAD WORK, LAWYERS' BRIEFS, BOOK WORK, STEAMBOAT WORK, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, AND ALL KINDS OF MERCANTILE WORK.

The facilities we have in the way of STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES, WHICH ENABLE US TO EXECUTE WORK RAPIDLY, NEATLY AND CHEAPLY.

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.

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BILL HEADS ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER, Prices Accordingly.

INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS. RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, In fact, all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch but on accommodating terms.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors, Wholesale Depot 69 New Street, New York. my26 2p

BANKS AND BANKING. BANK OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, June 2, 1871. In accordance with the requirements of Congress, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, approved June 3, 1864, I, public herewith the certificate of authority issued to the New Orleans National Banking Association, of New Orleans, National Banking Association, A. AUGUSTIN, Cashier.

Office of Controller of the Currency, Washington, May 27, 1871. Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION" in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Hiland R. Hulbert, Controller of the Currency of the United States, do hereby certify that the "NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION," in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official office, this twenty-seventh day of May, 1871. HILAND R. HULBERT, Controller of the Currency.

THE FREDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. A National Savings Bank. CHARTERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, March, 1865. Thirty-three branch offices have already been established throughout the country.

Principal Office: WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. J. W. ALVORD, President. D. L. EATON, Actuary. NEW ORLEANS BRANCH: 114 Canal street, 114 New Orleans, Louisiana.

Deposits of any amount received. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Interest payable on demand with interest due. SIX PER CENT interest paid or compounded, free of all taxation, on all deposits. Deposits are made in charge trust funds, and are subject to the order of the depositor. Certificates of deposit issued, payable on demand in currency or gold, with interest due. Deposits can be made by express, or bank draft, or postal money order. Deposits received from individuals, firms, societies and corporations, subject to check at sight.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company is incorporated for the special benefit of the freedmen of the South, but it offers its advantages to all classes alike. As a national institution, subject at all times to the supervision of the Congress of the United States, its honesty and integrity are constantly assured. OFFICE HOURS: From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday nights from 6 to 8 o'clock. C. B. STURTEVANT, President. J. W. ALVORD, Actuary. CASHING NEW ORLEANS BRANCH.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY. No. 51 Camp Street, No. 51 W. VAN NUNN, President. HENRY FREYHAU, Vice-President. JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

W. H. Thomas, David Wallace, Henry Peychaud, Dr. P. W. Holcomb, J. M. J. M. Six per cent paid on savings deposits. Safes rented, and valuables received. Interest will be paid on all deposits. Persons living in the country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, etc., at a small expense.