New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 13, 1871.

Hon. B. L. Lynch, of Iberville parish, is in the city.

The Feliciana *Ledger* has entered on its seventh volume.

Begin life with but little show; you may increase it afterward.

Great minds are easy in prosperity, and quiet in adversity.

Tell not your secrets to your servant, for he will then be your master.

Religion is the best armor that a man can have; but it is the worst cloak.

Experience without learning does more good than learning without experience.

We acknowledge the receipt of complimentary tickets to Captain John B. Braine's lecture, at the Masonic Hall, this evening.

Mr. Durant Da Ponta has arrived in New York from his travels in Europe, and will start for New Orleans shortly.

The wife is the sun of the social system. Unless she attracts there is nothing to keep heavy bodies, like husbands, from flying off into space.

Messrs Louis Stern & Brothers sell today, at ten o'clock, at number 16 Chartres street, eight hundred cases boots, shoes and brogans.

We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from Mr. E. Kidder, agent of the Lingard company, which opens the season at the St. Charles Theatre next Sunday evening.

John Russell Young is writing editorials for the New York *Herald*. They say he gets forty dollars a column. It is the only position of the kind on the *Herald*.

Louis Napoleon recently planted in the park attached to his English residence a young shoot of weeping willow, from Longwood, St. Helena.

The centre of population in the United States is said at the census office to be about forty-five miles northeast of Cincinnati.

An English woman, wanting to show her appreciation of her minister's earnest and forcible action, remarked: "He knocks about pretty tidy in the pulpit for an old gentleman."

The thermometer at seven o'clock yesterday morning was 49° at Augusta, 42° at Cincinnati, 79° Key West, 45° at Memphis, 46° at Pittsburg, 54° at Savannah and 47° at Shreveport.

A Missouri husband, whose wife has applied for a divorce, writes a protest to the judge, in which he says, "this dam thing called devoce has in my opinion parted many a man and his wife."

"I wish I was a little French girl," said a ten-year old. "Why?" asked her mamma. "Because then I should know two languages." "How so?" "Why you know I can speak English now, and French would make two."

The *Saturday Review*, in speaking of costumes at church, says that "dress ever was, and will ever be, as webs spread in the way of woman's righteousness. No doubt Eve frilled her apron of fig leaves before she had worn it a day."

Commencing on the nineteenth instant, freight rates between New Orleans and all way stations, and between Mobile and all way stations of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad will be local tariff rates. For rates to Donaldsonville and way stations, on the western division, inquire at the freight office, foot of Girod street.

A massive silver vase, lined with gold and richly chased, a salver, a silver cigar box and some United States government bonds are shortly to be presented as a testimonial to Captain Judkins, late of the Scotia, and for many years commodore of the Cunard line of steamers.

It is said that there are now plenty of snakes in Ireland. Several experiments were made two or three years ago with vipers and such thoroughbred specimens, which failed; but in 1831 the common snake of England was carried over, and has since increased rapidly.

Sealed proposals, addressed to John Cockrem, Administrator of Improvements, will be received until 12 M., Wednesday, the eighteenth instant, for paving with square block stone Canal, Julia, Delord, Rampart and other streets, in accordance with specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor. See advertisement in another column.

Governor Warmoth has made the following appointments: Zuinglius McKay, mayor of Carrollton, Jefferson parish, vice Gilbert J. Harrison, resigned; T. B. Stamps, councilman, town of Carrollton, vice Z. McKay, resigned; Abraham Levy, Jose Flonadure, Josiah Elfrith, Charles L. Pond and John N. Smith, councilmen for the town of Jackson, East Feliciana parish.

Captain John C. Brain, late of the Confederate States navy, will deliver a lecture to-night at Masonic Hall, in which he will narrate stirring incidents of the capture of the steamer Chesapeake in New York harbor, the last naval expedition of the confederates, in which their flag went down, together with other matters of interest to those who sympathized with the lost cause.

Owing to the difficulty of identifying spirits, after the casks in which they are contained are emptied into the large vats for rectification, rectifiers are required to give notice to collectors before such emptying, in time for an examination of the casks, and where they fail to do so with intent, collectors are authorized to withhold their order for the gauging and stamping the rectified spirits.

Another extraordinary instance of good fortune may be cited in the case of Mr. J. Halpin. He recently invested twenty-five cents in a quarter combination ticket of the Louisiana State Lottery, and drew the prize of six thousand dollars. This is what we call making money fast; and the chances are open for all who have a mind to try their luck. In addition to the daily drawings there will be a grand single number drawing on the twenty-first of this month, in which four hundred and forty prizes will be distributed among the holders of lucky numbers—one of them a fifty thousand dollar prize.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The fall elections in the North show an increased vitality in the Republican party. Maine led off with an undimished majority, California cast off the Democratic party and returned to the Republican fold, and now Ohio and Pennsylvania advance into line as usual with heavier majorities than at the last election. In the South, so far as political opinion has developed itself, the Democracy have won the fight, carrying Texas and succeeding in an important municipal contest in Georgia. This resume is cheering as showing that the North, which is the birth place of the Republican party, is still faithful to the principles of liberality which it originated. It is also assuring in this that it insures the permanence of all the reconstruction measures, and guarantees the perpetuation of the party of progress in its control over the general welfare of the country for an indefinite period. For since the North, which embraces that section of the Union known as the free States, from Maine to California, is the governing power, whatever party that predominates there must predominate over all the country so far as the general government is concerned.

The loss of the South to the Republican party, which is now apprehended in well informed circles, must have a cause. Congress conferred the right of suffrage on a sufficient number of voters whose political opinions were known and could be relied on as Republicans to insure the triumph of the Republican party. The ground work of victory was well laid, and its sufficiency was fully demonstrated by repeated victories up to within the last twelve months. All the party had to do was to preserve the strength that was given to it, and its success was assured.

Instead of maintaining its ascendancy, as Congress had a right to expect, the Republican party has lost ground, and that quite rapidly within the past year. And what is more, the indications are that the losses which have already occurred are but insignificant disasters compared to those which are likely to occur unless the reason for their occurrence is discovered and the remedy applied. It is our duty, as it is that of every lover of Republican principles, to search for and discover this cause, and, if possible, to suggest the remedy.

In a previous article we mentioned as an element of weakness in the Republican party two facts; First, the inherent disposition of all men, whether white or colored, to divide upon principle rather than upon color; and, second, that a large number of the colored people had sought to emancipate themselves from their accepted leaders before they were able to direct themselves. The first of these propositions suggests the probability that some of the negroes have been seduced into the Democratic party; and the second suggests the possibility that others of the negroes have followed after factionists, and are now disturbing the party with personal and selfish projects that have no abiding place in Republicanism.

But there is another reason which presents itself which demands our attention. The President of the United States is supposed to be earnestly at work for the success of the party whose ideas he represents. He is the accepted head of the party that elected him, not selfishly, as a man working for himself, but as the instrument of the great principles that he and his supporters consider essential to the salvation of the nation. In this capacity the President should be a builder, working with every instrument to a common end. His eminence should enable him to cast away prejudices and partialities in order to the selection of the best men for the duties of the occasion. His judgment should be just and exacting, he being the agent of others and not of himself. His wisdom should be comprehensive to enable him to discover the best workmen and the trustiest instruments. Has General Grant fulfilled this role in the Republican party? Are his friends and appointees in accord with all the Republicans of the South? Are they in accord with all the leading Republicans in the country as they should be? The President may be without reproach in this matter, but his appointees are not. Instead of working subordinate to the Republican leaders of the various States, the federal appointees have attempted to control the local political organizations in their own interest. Witness Missouri, where the party lost the State owing to federal interference with the State canvass. Look at New York, where but for the magnanimity of Messrs. Greeley and Fenton the party would be plunged into chaos. Look at Louisiana, where a faction obtains its means to war upon the Republican party from the federal treasury. Then look at California, which remained true because it was left to its own decision. Look at Ohio, where the mere imputation of federal interference was rebuked in the person of bluff Ben Wade, but where the State went Republican because it was free to do so. Look at Maine and Iowa, all Republican because they were not interfered with. Do not these facts suggest the reason of our weakness? Is not the sentiment of the Republican party rebelling at the interference with its freedom by the agents of the government at Washington?

The Customhouse influence in Louisiana, or rather the federal influence, is not being used for the benefit of the party, but for its injury. Our local politics are sought to be taken out of the hands of the men who have directed them to immense successes, in order to be transferred to other men who receive their instructions from Washington. The people themselves are being deprived of their own self government, and their leaders are being cut down in the interest of leaders appointed from abroad. And the party is being shattered in order to dismember it from the men whom it has honored, whom it has trusted, and who have led it to victory.

The federal intervention may hold its own for to-day, but the Republican party will overthrow it in the end. In fact, it must do so, or it will be overthrown itself, for the people will not be told that their affairs can be managed better for them in Washington than they can manage them for themselves.

THE BEE VS. JUDGE EMERSON.

It is always gratifying to the REPUBLICAN to be able to speak well of the public servants of the State. Whether these be Democratic or Republican in politics makes no difference. We endeavor to weigh their characters by their acts, and judge them accordingly. It has been our good fortune to testify on more occasions than one to the ability and fidelity to justice displayed by Judge Cooley in his interpretations of the law; and again it has been our misfortune to disagree with him in other important cases. But we have always endeavored to show reasonable grounds for our opposition, as well as our adherence to the views of this learned jurist.

And it strikes us as not a little singular to find that we are now called upon to defend another Democratic judge from an attack from one of his party organs. The *Bee* made the mistake of prejudging the Bovee case before Judge Emerson had time to pass upon it judicially. And as our contemporary has been flattered by partial but indiscreet friends into a strong belief in its own ability to discuss abstract principles of law, it naturally clings to its own opinions with great tenacity. It sacrifices its fealty to the officers of its own party to its pride of opinion. This, in itself, is not censurable unless coupled with the unfortunate fact that its position is wrong.

Our contemporary falls into the error of assuming that the Governor is a merely ministerial officer, who is bound only to perform such duties as are prescribed for him by the written law. His duties are sententiously defined in the constitution. He is charged with the supreme executive power. That is, he is vested with the general control and direction of all the officers in the executive department of the State, of which he is the supreme head. The Auditor, the Treasurer and the Secretary of State are merely subordinate officers in the executive department whose duties are defined by law. In case either of them, or any other officer in the executive department, neglects or refuses to obey the laws, or attempts to exercise powers or perform acts repugnant to these laws, it at once becomes the duty of the Governor, who is vested with the supreme executive power, and charged with seeing that the laws are faithfully executed, to interpose his authority in the interests of the State. "He is the proper representative of the State and bound to protect her interests." So says the Supreme Court, and the assertion is entirely in accord with our notions of common sense.

What would be said of an executive who remained silent and inactive while the subordinate officers of his department were committing repeated acts of wrong? He would not only be in a legal sense an accessory to the crimes, but his administration would be held responsible for them in the public estimation. And as a complete set of rules prescribing the mode of procedure in every supposable case is impracticable, no attempt has been made by the law-makers to introduce them into our jurisprudence. The Governor is directed, in general terms, to assume supreme control of the executive department, and take care that all the laws are obeyed. He must be presumed to be clothed with power to perform this duty, as a command to do a thing confers upon the mandatee all necessary authority to employ the proper means to do it. And to suppose that the Governor would find himself without the physical power to execute his official functions would be to assume that all the civil and executive officers of the State would prove faithless to their obligations. It is a very violent presumption to assume that any officer will fail to discharge his duties. The rule is that all are faithful. The exception is that a few are faithless. Besides, if it were possible for us to suppose that the police authorities were to refuse to obey the orders of the Governor in a case of the kind suggested by the *Bee*, and that all the civil offices of the State were likewise disobedient, the Governor would be justified in declaring martial law, and calling the militia to his aid. We can not go further into this supposing business, for we will not believe that an entire community, as large as the State of Louisiana, can be found in the world, that would refuse to assist their Governor in enforcing the laws. When the executive is right the citizens are bound by their natural obligations to aid and sustain them. To refuse to do so would be revolutionary, and we do not think our neighbor, the *Bee*, is prepared to urge the controversy to that point.

Another suggestion of the *Bee* is, that the Governor ought to have rushed into the Eighth District Court, and obtained a writ enjoining the beneficiaries of the Crescent City Waterworks bill from attempting to avail themselves of the franchises granted, and a judgment declaring the act void. Well, that would be one way of meeting that difficulty, but it would not strike at the root of the evil, for when the Secretary of State had once got his law-making machine into operation, he could have ground them out so fast that the Governor and the Eighth District Court would have been unable to keep up. The ordinary business of the State would be suspended, and the whole time of the Governor taken up in running to and from the Eighth District Court, with prayers for injunctions. Besides it would monopolize the time and attention of that tribunal to the exclusion of all other business. And who would pay the cost?

On the whole, we think the Governor adopted the proper course. He broke up Mr. Bovee's patent law factory, and thus avoided further trouble. He is responsible to the proper authority for his conduct, and will give a good account of his stewardship at the proper time and place.

Since Judge Emerson's decision was first published, we have heard it commended by some of the most prominent members of the New Orleans bar. It will add to his previously well-earned reputation for legal ability, and stand as the settled jurisprudence of the State. And we have reason for saying that its author is already looked upon as a possible occupant of a seat upon our Supreme bench at a future period.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The money market shows no change. The demand for discounts is liberal. The call for accommodations repeatedly gives evidence of a greed for cash with which to operate. The fact that all the trade centres of the commercial world are held together in one system by laws as wise and rules as sure as the forces that control the planetary worlds may possibly explain the recent effect in America of the stand taken by the Bank of England in augmenting its rate of interest.

The system is only made the more perfect by the electric telegraph, and almost before the people of London have ceased to dwell on the position taken by "the old lady of Threadneedle street," the impression is visible on Carondelet street. Eyes of the whole street are now turned to the moving of cotton, and ever bale is watched that the future may be dimly discerned, if not read

Money is scarce here because the demand is active, and consequently interest is high. Were there no cotton to be moved, no other commodity whose momentum was to be overcome by the all powerful agent of commerce and the "sinews of war," money could scarcely fail to feel the result of finance in Europe, but when to these influences one adds the idea of insurance losses to be borne by Boston, New York and St. Louis, as well as the shock to all markets created by the most disastrous conflagration of modern times, the great cause of moneyed stringency stands out in bold relief. It is absurd to suppose capitalists have no imagination. Nothing is more sensitive than capital; nothing has such foresight. The price of a thing not only shows its value, but tells its future; and so correct is the barometer that it proclaims the pressure long before it comes. With such reflections that form the ordinary small talk on the street, taken with the sluggishness of currency and the hourly news from the North, which only adds up more losses to be borne by the crack insurance companies of the continent, one is not surprised to hear that all street transactions stood still, and the army of operators in stocks, securities, commercial paper and bonds rested on their arms.

The street was calm as an inland lake in August. Far as dealings in evanescent stocks, transparent humbugs, incandescent paper was concerned, the day showed no more sign than if it had not been a day at all. All quotations fell back on the ranks of the day before. Waterworks made no mark: Pneumatic had nothing to say, and as for the rate of other circulations of stock companies, "don't mention it," was the prevailing sentiment. Everything looked old. Slaughterhouse could not be sold at $20, though it is scarcely fair to take its price yesterday as any criterion of its worth or loss. Holders of stock were anxious, but yet afraid to sell in such uncertain weather, neither fair nor foul, while purchasers were equally unwilling to buy, lest the next day might see the thing lower. The financial atmosphere must become more pronounced before one will witness animation in the market.

Cotton of the middling grades is now nearly exhausted, and commands an extra price. A decline in foreign exchange has changed the "limits" of large cotton orders now pending from Liverpool, and hence operates to stay proceedings until the stream shall become settled down into a uniform and calculable current. The impression seems to prevail that recent large sales of cotton are due to the anticipation of higher prices after the present lull is over.

A singular evidence of Oregon's antiquity was recently taken out of the ground at Tillamook Heads. It appears that some men were grading a road bed, and, when twenty-five feet below the surface, one of them exhumed a copper bowie-knife over twenty-two inches long, two and a half inches wide, by three-eights of an inch thick. The curiosity was sent to C. Roop, of Dayton, who has it in his museum. Here is another mystery for the oldest inhabitant to explain. The knife is made of the best copper.

The real pale of civilization is the ice pail which contains a bottle of the famous widow's vintage. Lately a Japanese visitor to the English Club in Japan was induced to take some champagne, and, on putting away his third tumbler, exclaimed with great fervor: "I like civilization! I like civilization!"

A Connecticut ruralist drank his first glass of soda water very solemnly the other day, and then, eyeing the clerk inquiringly, anxiously remarked: "It is all right, I suppose?" "Why, yes," said the clerk, hesitatingly, "but what do you mean?" "Why, the darn thing won't go off in a fellow, will it?"

As a clergyman was leaving the house of one of his friends at ten o'clock on Saturday night, he remarked: "I've half of my sermon to write yet; don't you pity me?" To which the friend answered: "O no, not you, but the people!"

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

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BUILDER,
184.....Delord Street.....184
(Tivoli Circle.)
NEW ORLEANS.
Stores fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to. in12 2dp 1y

NOTICE.
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
62.....Baronne Street.....62
In reply to the many inquiries made at this office respecting the amount of risks covered at Chicago by the London and Lancashire, the undersigned, General Agent, begs to state that outside of the States of Louisiana and Georgia the London and Lancashire have no agencies, and hence no risks, and are, therefore, fully prepared to take full lines in this city against fire on buildings, furniture and all kinds of merchandise and produce.
R. G. MUSGROVE, General Agent.
New Orleans, October 12, 1871. oc12 1w 2dp

STATE NATIONAL BANK.
(Formerly Louisiana State Bank.)
Samuel H. Kennedy, President; E. Rigney, Vice President; Charles L. C. Dupuy, Cashier.
Capital, $500,000.....Limit, $1,000,000.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Collections made upon all points.
Gold deposits received. Gold checks for sale on Bank of California, San Francisco. oc10 1m 2p

FOR SALE.
STORE FIXTURES AND GLASS SHOW-CASES,
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
Can be seen at No. 159 Royal street. Apply on the premises, or to
JACOB OTT,
oc8 10 12 2dp Builder, No. 184 Delord street.

A CALL.
The undersigned, citizens of New Orleans, having agreed to extend an invitation to
HON. CARL SCHURZ,
United States Senator from Missouri, to visit this city for the purpose of addressing our people upon the political situation, now call upon their fellow-citizens, without distinction of party, to assemble in mass meeting, at such time and place as may hereafter be designated, to hear that distinguished statesman discuss the questions of the day.

John M. Haley, Jr.,	Jacob Hassinger,
George Foerster,	John B. Cotton,
Carleton Hunt,	Theodore Lilienthal,
Charles Engsfeld,	J. S. McKay,
R. Hutcheson,	Louis Schneider,
F. M. Ziegler,	J. R. Austin,
W. M. Burwell,	Louis Schwartz,
George Stromeyer,	W. E. Mills,
John G. Haas,	Joseph Magner,
Charles Bendix,	Jules Vienne,
John Purcell,	M. F. Sibilsky,
Louis Grunewald,	L. L. Levy,
Charles Claiborne,	D. Michel,
J. M. Wagner,	Edward Labaure,
Emile Maier,	F. J. Kuhnholz,
Charles T. Nash,	W. J. Hodgson,
Ernest Pragst,	R. H. Gogreve,
C. Stockmeyer, Jr.,	F. Del Bondio,
J. W. Buhrmann,	J. A. Schalk,
James H. Hummel,	J. M. Schwaitz,
Frank Reder,	Vatter & Blanke,
Dr. M. Schuppert,	Rud. Sieg,
J. C. Mueller,	Julius Leefler,
H. F. Marburg,	R. H. Benners,
Louis Stein,	Ph. D. Mayer,
Geo. L. L. Mayer,	C. H. Miller,
Chas. Wanneck,	Hugo Redwitz,
Christian Krost,	Ph. W. Dielmann,
Dr. J. Wenz,	J. H. Pohlhaus
J. A. Staiger,	Benj. Armbruster,
Norman & Rice,	E. Lachenmeyer,
Herrmann Curtius,	F. Roeder,
F. Oppermann,	Dr. O. Kratz,
B. H. Adler,	Thomas Schorr,
H. H. Wulff,	John Frank,
Gust. Mueller,	N. Bauer,
Dr. B. Maas,	F. Oberheuser,
J. F. Dittrich,	A. Simon,
J. Brandner,	F. J. Losch,
Dr. Jos. Albrecht,	Hermann Ricke,
W. Hadersolt,	J. P. Hand,
Reinhard Wirth,	Dr. F. Loeber,
Jacob Staub.	

New Orleans, October 10, 1871. oc10 12 15

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE.
ELKIN & CO.,
No. 168 Canal Street.
Are receiving new and elegant styles of VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CURTAINS, etc. se22 1m 2p

JOHN W. MADDEN,
STATIONER,
LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
73.....Camp street.....73
Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

THE WILSON VICTORIOUS
At the Great Ohio State Fair.
THE NEW UNDERFEED
WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
Unrivaled for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and BEAUTY. Easiest to learn and manage. On easy terms of payment, at TWENTY DOLLARS LESS than machines controlled by "the monopoly." Warranted to do perfect work. Rooms at General Southern Agency, No. 168 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED.
H. H. TRUE & CO.,
de16 Sa Su & Tu 1y Agents.

SINGER'S
NEW IMPROVED
Family Sewing Machine.
THE ONLY RELIABLE MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.
Six Hundred and Fifty Thousand
In daily use is sufficient evidence of its superiority. Call and examine, or send for circular and samples of work.
WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO.,
Nos. 7 and 9 Camp street,
oc12 We Sa Su 1m General Southern Agents.

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-plates, Sword Mountings, etc., manufactured in the most artistic manner and at low prices.
A. HIMMEL, Proprietor,
de4 1y 2p No. 186 Poydras street

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142.....Canal Street.....142
Conducted by Drs. CHOPPIN, C. BEARD, D. W. BRICKELL and J. D. BRUNS.
Postoffice Box No. 67
Dr. S. CHOPPIN—GENERAL SURGERY, Diseases of the BLADDER, URETHRA and RECTUM.
Dr. C. BEARD—Diseases of the EYE and EAR.
Dr. D. W. BRICKELL—Medical and Surgical Diseases of FEMALES.
Dr. J. DICKSON BRUNS—Diseases of the LUNGS, HEART and THROAT.
The best NURSES provided. Fare and accommodation FIRST CLASS.
CONSULTATION HOURS from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
se30 1m 2p

REOPENING.
SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS.
The public have long desired the establishment of a Mart, where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Findings could be had; where they could see and compare the workings of one machine with another, and select from the different makes the machine best suited to the use to which they desired to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you at 159 Canal street. Agents wanted.
no13 2p tf M. S. BEDRICK, General Agent.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, 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 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 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 officers, 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 take effect from and after the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1871. 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 Guadeloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoras and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, 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. BOVEE, Secretary of State.
my26 2p

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICHS,
DENTAL SURGEON,
155 St. Charles Street, Corner Girod
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de2 2p81y

$20,000 IN PREMIUMS.

FIFTH GRAND STATE FAIR
OF THE
MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION
OF LOUISIANA
Will be held
ON THE FAIR GROUNDS,
IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,
November 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1871.

Exhibitors are invited from every section of America. Railroads, steamships, and other transportation lines, as named in the Premium Catalogues (pages 10 and 11), will carry exhibitors to and from the Fair at one-half the usual rates.

The books are now open for the entry of Machinery, Wares, Merchandise, Stock, Agricultural Products, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., at the office of the Association, in the Mechanics' Institute.

For further information see Premium Catalogue, which will be sent to any address free of charge.
LUTHER HOMES,
oc8 2p Secretary and Treasurer, New Orleans.

MACHINERY.

ARMSTRONG'S
FOUNDRY AND BOILER MANUFACTORY,
Corner of Erato and New Levee streets,
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W. J. J. ARMSTRONG, Manager.
Manufacturer of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Screws and Gearing, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, Boiler Black, Revivifiers, Gas Retorts, Railroad Frogs, etc.; Low Pressure, Locomotive Flue and Cylinder Boilers of all kins, Filters, Juice Screws and Clarifiers, etc.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

PHIL. HOFFMAN,
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SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Branch A. Cabannis—No. 33,654.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
oc6 9 13 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of Captain Leo Bayhi—No. 34,896.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans.—Whereas, Ernest Buerkle has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Captain Leo Bayhi, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the court.
oc7 11 15 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of Jules Courche—No. 34,919.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Whereas, Philip B. Fouke, public administrator, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Jules Courche, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court.
oc13 18 22 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of William Northern—No. 34,918.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Whereas, James H. Matraffee has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late William Northern, deceased, intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court.
oc13 17 21 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of John George Damm—No. 34,847.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Whereas, Miss Elizabeth Damm has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late John George Damm, deceased, intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the Court.
oc10 15 19 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of Louise Caroline Neyrey—No. 34,904.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Whereas, Eugene Neyrey has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Louise Caroline Neyrey, deceased, intestate: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the court.
oc8 12 16 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

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We gin for the seed, and guarantee satisfaction.
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