

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JULY 6, 1872.

A married woman's note, according to the ruling of the courts, has no legal force.

A Finnish army surgeon recommends wooden shoes as a preventative of rheumatism.

Mail service has been ordered on the Baltimore and Potomac railroad, between Baltimore and Washington.

Sealed proposals are invited by the Louisiana Levee Company, for building the Kemp levee in Texas parish.

The first volume of the Hibernian News was completed on the fourth instant. This is regarded as a favorable augury.

There are now twenty-five Republican papers in Pennsylvania opposing the election of the Radical candidate for Governor.

Mr. Depauw, the Democratic nominee for the Lieutenant Governorship of Indiana, is said to be the wealthiest resident in that State.

Emily Jordan, the actress, has more taste, more beauty, more dresses, and more money than anybody at Long Branch, except Tom Murphy.

There is said to be \$25,000,000 invested in silk manufactures in this country, and the production of these manufactures sell at \$30,000,000.

A Texas sheriff, who lately ran away, was vigorously pursued, captured and reinstated in office. This is poor encouragement to absconding officials.

About three miles of the rails have been put down on the Point Isabel and Brownsville, Texas, railroad. The cars will be run to the salt marsh in a very few weeks.

The Burmese embassy gave Queen Victoria a bracelet whose gold weighed seven pounds. Her ladyship will hire one of her Dutch counsils to wear it for her.

Almost all the bars in England are presided over by women, and their names appear over the street doors as "licensed to keep and retail" alcoholic potations.

It is true that Kellogg always has a glove on when he shakes hands with a colored man. It is true he may be afraid of defiling the colored man, but is that the reason?

Murder isn't thought much of out West, but when a man is arrested for horse-stealing the officers have to go through the form of ironing him to save him from being mangled by the mob.

Peru has already twenty-eight railroads in operation or in course of construction, with an aggregate length of 2310 English miles. The longest is from Arequipa to Puno—232 miles.

A lady was urged by her friends to marry a widower, and as argument she spoke of his two beautiful children. "Children," replied the lady, "are like toothpicks—a person wants her own."

Excursion tickets on the Mobile railroad are now good for six days, instead of only three days as heretofore. This does not include Sunday excursion tickets, which are specially for that day.

The chief quartermaster, Department of the Gulf, invites proposals for the erection of stone or brick lodges, one each at Alexandria, Baton Rouge and Port Hudson. See advertisement.

A. T. Stewart is said to possess the finest private art gallery in America. Alvin Adams, of Boston, has the best and most expensive one in New England, which is opened cheerfully to strangers.

The board of delegates of the Firemen's Protective Association will hold a meeting on the eighth instant, at half-past seven p.m., at the hall of Louisiana House Carpenters, near Perdido and Carondelet.

Walrus st. have become an article of value. The blubber of these are very used for veneering, grails of the roots is worth \$150, after which some stumps are left shape, "properly worked."

A suit is on in the United States Court at Boston, which dates back to 1828, and includes the business affairs of the English Admiral Coffin, Jonathan A. The plaintiff against William Appleton, executor of Amory's father.

Mr. W. S. Pike, in charge of twenty boys and girls, stopped at the Galt House, Louisville, last Tuesday, on route to New Orleans. The children were returning from school, near Baltimore, to their homes in the Southern metropolis.

The anniversary exercises of the Louisiana Institute for the Deaf and Dumb will be held in Baton Rouge next Wednesday. A polite invitation from Superintendent J. A. McWhorter comes to us for the REPUBLICAN and its friends.

During the 318 years following the discovery of Hispaniola \$1,500,000,000 worth of gold was poured into European markets, and \$750,000,000 worth of silver, writing in the Economic Review, at an equal amount has come to Europe since—2-3-53.

The card of the general editor, now on an editorial desk in this office, is that of Mr. A. B. Cunningham, agent and correspondent of the Houston Times, whose office is at No. 106 Camp street, called here a few days since.

It is stated that Messrs. Boninger & Cogan have concluded a contract with Colonel Thomas A. Scott to receive and transport all iron and other material for the Southern Pacific railroad, from New Orleans, Cairo, St. Louis, New Albany and Louisville.

The Washington Patriot, which has heretofore held out against the proposition to endorse the Cincinnati nominees at Baltimore, fell into line Monday morning, and advises harmony and union with the Liberal Republicans for the common good, and to put an end to existing official corruption.

Governor Warmoth yesterday appointed Messrs. Charles McVea and William C. Connell administrators of the Insane Asylum at Clinton in place of Messrs. Isaac Perry and John Gair. The new appointees are prominent citizens of East Feliciana. Mr. A. Bonnabel was appointed deputy junior for Jefferson parish, left bank, vice C. Beard, declined.

WHAT THE SIGNS INDICATE.

The telegraphic dispatch from Shreveport which we publish this morning is only one of the many evidences that are constantly being received from different parts of the State that Governor Warmoth is not the gubernatorial nominee of the great convention which is to be held in this city next August. Caddo parish is but representative of the State at large. Her people are in active sympathy with the people of all North Louisiana, just as New Orleans is in active sympathy with the people of South Louisiana. An identity of interest has produced an identity of thought, and the result is seen in the movement which organizes the entire conservative strength of the commonwealth to effect a nomination in favor of the State, similar to that which the same identity of interest and thought organized at Cincinnati in behalf of the nation at large. The demand for reform, which is the demand of every political party, now comes from the people themselves, not only in favor of a change of administration, but in favor of a change of parties. The State has suffered until she can bear it no longer, and despairing of relief from the agencies which she has hitherto looked to, the people assert their disposition to make this year such a combination as will help them. They have promised immunity from plunder by every man and by every party, and yet they have been cheated year after year until they can tolerate cheating no further. The Republicans, so-called, who now support General Grant and Senator Kellogg, solemnly pledged themselves to economy and emity to monopolies, and yet they wasted the public moneys and created close corporations for every interest in the State. The Democrats promised to defeat these schemes, and failed for want of strength. With corruption eating them up and inability vainly striving to beat it back, the people either had to be consumed or they had to look for assistance to some other quarter than in the Democratic camp. Governor Warmoth offered them the aid they sought. He volunteered to strengthen the cause of right and justice, provided the people would do right and be just themselves. They made their own misfortune by their prejudices against a race of people with whom it was their necessity to live, and toward whom it was their duty to be liberal. This was the cause of their defeat and depression. They were so deeply involved in this wrong, both in Louisiana and in all the other States, that they had to devise a new leverage wherewith to lift themselves out of the pit into which they had fallen. Their errors had so strengthened the party in power that it no longer needed to be honest to be successful, and it gradually fell into corrupt practices and despotic actions. A spontaneous protest of the people was the result. The country clamored for a change. It sought to get rid of the Republican party, but it refused to trust the work of salvation to the Democracy, because it doubted the result. The people had tried that remedy four times, and had failed to effect the cure they wanted, and, like a sick man who has satisfied himself that one medicine will not cure him, demands another, they asked for a new helper. The Cincinnati convention offered to do the work which the Democracy had failed to perform, and in their sore distress the people have consented to accept that help that thus unexpectedly came to their relief. Men who have hated Mr. Greeley for forty years are now his most ardent supporters, because from being their opponent he has strangely come to be their friend.

As it was in the nation so it is in the State. The people of Louisiana felt discouraged at their condition. The way was dark before them. The party that was admitted to be in the majority was notoriously incompetent to administer the government honestly, or else it was disinclined to do so. Instead of improving it grew worse. In the midst of this uncertainty and darkness Governor Warmoth held out a helping hand to those who stood confounded at the dreary prospect that the future presented. He only asked in return for his assistance that what good he had done should be guaranteed from destruction by those whom he had opposed when their success was accomplished. He told the people that he proposed to deliver them from their oppressors, he could only do so upon the condition that they would not become demanded their hour of triumph. He nifty. The party in return for amnesia forgotten in the of the past were to whoever worked in it of the present. There should be reward for labor of salvations. The news from Shreveport is the answer to the offer from Cincinnati. The people of Louisiana intend to accept Governor Warmoth as the people of the United States intend to accept Mr. Greeley. We can assume this much from the lights before us at present. The swell of public sentiment is already felt in twenty different parishes and it will rise as the day of August convention draws nigh. And why should it not? Why do people consent to this strange revolution because they know that Governor Warmoth has befriended them to the utmost extent of his power. He stood between the public treasury and his greedy enemies with a courage that has perished his existence as an officer. He has not done all that he would have done had he been stronger, but his has done all he could without endangering his power to do anything. Levees are sometimes saved by allowing crevasses to occur in the most wilderness places. A man sometimes pretends to be asleep at night in order to save his home and life from the thieves that flash their dark lanterns near his bedside. But he guards himself better next time. The Governor had to be constantly on his guard for fear of an overthrow. The people did not uphold his hands. He stood alone, the only dyke between mercenary corruption and the people who reviled him. When he turned Wickliff from the office that he had thrust into a lair of robbery, what

help did the Governor get from the community? When he fought off the mercenary raid of the Customhouse faction upon the State treasury, who upheld his hands? The people in their sober senses realize these suggestions, and now they propose to rally to the support of the man who has done so much to protect them while they were neglecting their own defense. They believe that with a better Legislature he will be a better Governor than he has been. When the labor of reform is divided, the State will be reformed better than she has been for years. This is our interpretation of the result at Shreveport. And we think Mr. Kellogg sees that this uprising is the flood that endangers his prospects next November.

THE GROWTH OF OUR COUNTRY. The rapid growth of the United States in territory and population from the close of the war for independence up to the present time—embracing a period of ninety-one years—must serve to show the value of re-establishing peaceful relations between the different sections of our country. When Cornwallis surrendered at Washington at Yorktown, the thirteen colonies that had combined to throw off English rule and oppression contained a population of about three millions. After the adoption of the federal constitution, which is acknowledged to be the origin of our country's prosperity and present greatness, census laws were passed by Congress, and the first census was taken in 1790, at which time the thirteen colonies had become States, and their whole population was reported to be 3,929,827. In 1830 it had increased to 23,191,876, notwithstanding our country had passed successfully through another war with Great Britain of over three years' duration. Since that time we have had a war with Mexico, experienced a disastrous civil war of several years' duration, and yet in the face of such embarrassments, our country has steadily continued to grow, and has now a population of at least 40,000,000, and a territory and commerce that have expanded at a still more astonishing rate. The United States of America have grown from thirteen to thirty-seven States, with a large territory left, sufficient for the formation of many other States that will eventually shine in that bright galaxy of stars that appear on the American flag, and represent the States of the American Union.

Considering, then, that the perfection of republican government under which we live is the origin and stimulus of our country's rapid growth in all the elements of wealth and greatness, we would ask is not its perpetuation, in the spirit in which it was conceived by its founders, of immense value to our people?

If the system of government under which our country has made such gigantic strides within less than a century is maintained, who can say what will be its population and wealth in 1972?

That man, then, is a patriot and statesman who endeavors to harmonize the various and vast interests of the different sections of a country that has grown to such immense proportions in less than a century, and will continue, under the same salutary government and laws, wisely administered, to make a still greater headway in years to come in all that can make a nation great and prosperous.

But the integrity of the country and its free institutions must be maintained in order that the goal of its greatness may be reached. And the citizen whose conduct invariably points in this direction deserves to be distinguished as the true friend of his country.

We believe the conduct of Horace Greeley, the choice of the Liberal party—the great reform party of the country—for President, has invariably led to the preservation of the integrity of the country and its free institutions. We believe that a desire to put a stop to civil war and harmonize the people of the different sections of a common country led him to propose, among other very important propositions looking to the restoration of a permanent peace, that four hundred millions of dollars should be paid by the government to the late slave States for the loss of slave property. This proposition was not accepted by those who pretended to represent the slave States at the time it was made, but this does not derogate from that profound statesmanship which led Mr. Greeley to make the effort to put a stop to the devastating effects of a civil war and restore friendly relations to his countrymen. Four hundred millions of dollars thus spent at that time would have been well expended if it restored peace and friendship among the people of this country. And if that amount were required now to restore friendly relations among our people, secure civil reform in the administration of the government and the perpetuation of the republican government as administered by the great and pure men who were called to the presidential chair in the early days of the republic, that sum would be but a drop in the bucket compared to the immense benefit that will result to the people from a continuation of the American Union under a republican form of government.

A BAD DOCTRINE. For a year or more an old fogey has prevailed in New Orleans, which possesses every sort of improvement or commercial enterprise calculated to advantage. It proceeds from a reluctance to part with money, and a huge desire to accumulate it. The great majority of this class of citizens have accumulated large fortunes as hucksters, small dealers or peddlers of some nostrum. Investing but small capital in their business, they concluded that their gains depended more upon their own exertions than the commercial prosperity of the city. Hence they can perceive no reason for such undertakings as will increase the trade, improve the health and enhance the beauty of New Orleans. Of this class of men are the tax resistors, those who oppose railroads, city drainage and such like adjuncts indispensable to the permanent

well-doing of an ordinary village, much less a great metropolis. Although these men may have accumulated millions of the people among whom they live, they think it an outrage to take a dollar of this money in the way of taxes, to give pure air to the city or augment the commercial advantages of the people.

A prominent instance of this characteristic is exhibited in the drainage improvement. Scarcely one of these huckster millionaires approve it. It is a useless expenditure, they say, to carry the surplus water from our streets into the lake, or convert many thousands of swamps and overflowed lands into dry, pure and tillable lands. For years these swamps and morasses in the rear of the city have been the horrible lair of the cholera and yellow fever. Every wind that swept through these tangled thickets bore on its wings the seeds of death to our people. Now, the admirable drainage system adopted by the municipal government has converted these malaria-laden districts into places where human beings can live and prosper, and where the cheap lands invite population and improvement. But greater than all, it removes the hitherto increasing dread of epidemics.

But still the tax resistors cry waste and extravagance, and characterize the pittance they are required to pay for their improvements as official robbery.

Was this the way the people of Chicago and St. Louis did, when they sent out their iron arms in every direction to bring to their cities the commerce of the South and West? To-day the municipal taxation of St. Louis is double that of New Orleans. What is the reason of it? It is because they are alive to a spirit of enterprise. The metropolis of Missouri alone proposes to send railroads into Southern Arkansas and Western Texas for the trade of a country belonging to us. One of these roads is now nearly complete. Yet a prominent tax resistor (prominent on account of the few thousand dollars he has got) proclaims the State of Louisiana insolvent, because she has granted a paltry loan to a railroad company on which absolutely depends the commercial prosperity of New Orleans.

What sort of a policy is this? Is it wise and sagacious, or foolish and contemptible?

It is a fair question to ask of Mr. Kellogg if he ever read the messages of Governor Warmoth to the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, and if he approves of the same. There are about one hundred recommendations in these vigorous State papers that can be made in what Mr. Kellogg calls "good laws." As Governor Warmoth could never prevail upon the men who are supporting the Grant candidate to enact these propositions into "good laws," what argument does Mr. Kellogg propose to use in order to accomplish his purpose? Can he explain this point?

As Mr. Kellogg is in favor of "good laws," and as Mr. Antoine has never been known to oppose a bad one, which end of the Grant ticket is the representative end? Can Mr. Kellogg guarantee that he will wield the executive veto against Antoine as successfully as Governor Warmoth has done? If he can not guarantee this, where is the reform to come from?

Colonel Thomas A. Scott at the Cotton Exchange. The most interesting and significant meeting held in this city on the twenty-sixth anniversary of American independence was the large, intelligent, and influential gathering of our people at the Cotton Exchange to hear Colonel Scott, the railroad lion of the age, discuss the great railroad interests of our State and country, and learn from his own lips what impressions his present trip had fixed upon a sound and practical mind.

Colonel Scott and the retinue of distinguished gentlemen who accompanied him South, at a season of the year when it has been fashionable to be traveling away from the "sunny land," astonished and delighted many of our people with their boldness, when it became known that they had actually reached Shreveport, an important commercial point in Louisiana, and were prospecting to make that place the Northern terminus of the Southern (Texas) Pacific railroad. Many of our people down here in the Crescent City were inclined to think that Colonel Scott had performed a great feat in going to Shreveport, a hot place, at this season of the year; but when they learned he had actually crossed the borders of our own State and passed into Texas, as the pioneer of a great railroad interest, they felt he did so fearlessly because he was impelled by the same great and dauntless spirit that had moved other men to the undertaking and consummating of great deeds. If Colonel Scott and friends could then, in midsummer, traverse extensive portions of the great State of Texas, inspecting five hundred miles of the proposed route of the Southern Pacific road, and visiting Austin and Houston in the course of their explorations, no apparent reason suggested itself to the minds of our people, who are wide awake upon railroad and commercial matters, why they should not visit, on their return to their Northern homes, the chief center of trade in the South—New Orleans. So it was determined that the Chamber of Commerce, acting as the organ of the people in this matter, should appoint a committee to wait upon Colonel Scott and Forney and invite them to address our people on the fourth of July, at the Cotton Exchange, on the subject of the Southern Pacific road and branches, and their travels in Texas.

The committee consisted of General Cyrus Bussey, Moses Greenwood, M. Mason, L. B. Newman, John Chaffee, S. H. Kemper, E. H. Sammers, S. B. Buckner, T. C. The distinguished visitors reached here from Austin on the evening of the third, and were immediately visited by the committee, who explained the promise of Colonel Scott and Colonel Forney to address our people upon the proposed subjects at the time and place designated.

Accordingly, at two o'clock on the fourth the spacious rooms of the Cotton Exchange were filled with the elite of our business community, anxious to hear the views of gentlemen who were capable of enlightening them upon subjects of vital interest to New Orleans, and in fact, upon the whole country.

A little after twelve o'clock Colonel Scott and suite appeared, among them General Dodge, chief engineer of the Southern Pacific road, and were seated upon the platform. Mr. Summers, president of the Cotton Exchange, introduced Colonel Scott to the meeting, and he at once proceeded to deliver a most interesting account of the road which he is about to build through Texas, New Mexico, etc., on to the Pacific. He assured his hearers that this work was about to be commenced; that he had traveled over its route through Texas and was perfectly amazed and delighted with that beautiful and prolific country. He said he had no idea what a wonderful country the State of Texas embraced, or what a thriving people it contained until he had gone there and seen for himself. He had met and been greeted in the most friendly way by an intelligent, hardy and thrifty people engaged in agricultural pursuits; engaged in raising cotton, tobacco, wheat, etc. He thought such a people with such a magnificent territory—capable of sustaining comfortably the whole population of the United States—had a grand future before them. He again assured his hearers that the Southern Pacific road would be immediately commenced, and that branches would connect with Austin, Houston and Galveston. He advised the citizens of New Orleans to take immediate steps toward building a road in the quickest manner to Shreveport. He said such a road would cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000, but that amount was not required in cash.

He said that if the people of this city would raise \$2,000,000 he would guarantee that the road would be built by the way of Baton Rouge or any other route that might be more available. He urged upon the people of this city the necessity of building this road at once if they would not have New Orleans shut off from and despoiled of its share of the immense trade the Southern Pacific road will assuredly bring to Shreveport as the natural outlet for this immense trade, if she will stretch out her hand to receive it and her port from all parts of the world. Colonel Scott concluded his remarks by asking the people of this city if they would do this. "Will you," said he, "connect yourselves with this great cornucopia?"

Colonel Forney was then introduced to the assemblage, and gave a very felicitous account of his present trip. He is a pleasant and fluent speaker, and made a most pleasing and lasting impression upon those who had the pleasure of hearing him. General Bussey being called upon, gave his views in regard to the importance of taking immediate steps to build a railroad to Shreveport. The General spoke in the most earnest manner, and concluded by moving that a committee of fifty citizens be appointed to take the matter immediately into their hands. His motion was adopted, and the meeting adjourned in the best of spirits.

"Greeley Smiles." Our enterprising friend C. H. Incher, over the way, has sent us a sample of the exhilarating "smiles" of the great philosopher, orator, farmer and people's candidate for the Presidency. The sample is inclosed in a blue bottle, and bears the trade mark of the great house from whence it comes, at Nos. 95 and 97 Camp street. There is a contagious influence in the smile of a good man, which inevitably brings a response from the most stolid. Such we found the sample, and such we believe to be the character of all that beam from the honest countenance of Horace. May they soon illumine the dark corridor of the White House.

Excursion to the Watering Places. A Sunday excursion to the watering places along the line of the Mobile railroad must be delightful. The train leaves the Canal street depot at twenty minutes past seven o'clock in the morning, and passengers may return at a reasonable hour in the evening. Sunday excursion tickets at very low rates. See advertisement.

Jackson Railroad Sunday Excursion. At twenty-five minutes before eight o'clock to-morrow morning a Sunday excursion train will leave the Jackson railroad depot for Magnolia and intermediate points at rates so low that it is cheaper to go out on the road than stay at home. The train will arrive in the city on the return trip at ten o'clock P. M.

Catholic Fair at Algiers. The ladies' fair in the Church of the Holy Name of Mary, at Algiers, for the benefit of that edifice, under the auspices of the ladies, will be one of the most interesting, pleasant and agreeable reunions of the season. It will commence this evening and continue during next week, ending on Sunday evening, the fourteenth instant. Visit the fair and enjoy yourselves while aiding a good cause.

THE TIMES COOKING STOVE Will save its cost in fuel in one year. It will outlast any other, as it contains twice the metal. It will cook meats and breads in a shorter time. It will broil as well as a range. And it is the cheapest stove in the market.

HENRY PERRY, Agent for the Times Cooking Stove, 149 1/2 St. 141 Poydras street.

VOISIN & LIVAUDAIS, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, 28.....Carondelet street.....28

Will attend to the payment of Taxes, City and State, and will allow a liberal discount. Will also pay taxes in the parish of Jefferson, left and right banks, and city of Carrollton. We have orders for first-class Mortgage Paper. Parties wishing to borrow will find it to their interest to give us a call. jell 1m

W. T. MORGAN, BROKER, 33.....Carondelet street.....33

Mortgage and commercial paper negotiated; State and city taxes settled at a liberal discount. jell 1m

HAVANA LOTTERY. The highest price paid for any amount of Lottery Prizes. Apply to P. A. DESFORGES, No. 3 Old Levee street, opposite the Postoffice. jell 2p

C. W. CAMMACK, 181.....Common street.....181

MONEY BROKER, 181 1/2 2nd

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, June 13, 1872.

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 proclamation, and declare the places hereinafter 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 JULY, 1872. 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, Carleusa, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Mintero Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jaconel and Port-au-Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Campeche, Yucatan, Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagras, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para, Cayenne, Guayana, Paramaribo, in South America; and Sassa, New Providence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth. By the Governor, H. C. WARMOTH, P. J. HENSON, Secretary of State. jell 2p

THE LUZERNER HOSPITAL, erected by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for small pox and contagious complaints, IS ON THE POSTCHAMBER RAILROAD, Fifth square corner of the Cotton Exchange. Indigent cases are received according to usual city provisions, with permits from the sanitary commission, and with the usual charges.

Private or paying cases are received for: Wards, 25 cents per day; medicine, 50 cents; nursing, 25 cents. Apply at the hospital. m22 1/2

THE NEW LOUISIANA REMEDY, SMITH'S LIFE TONIC. Is incomparably the most effective Blood Purifier and Spring Tonic extant. SMITH'S PULMONIC SIRUP. The other form of the New Louisiana Remedy, for Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, etc. is prepared by the same chemist. Parent Office—No. 29 Baronne street. ap 2m 3/4p

RAILROADS, STEEL RAIL: DOUBLE TRACK BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, The great short line from Cincinnati to Columbus, E. A. ST. Having eighty-seven miles, and arriving one train in advance at BALTIMORE. Having fifty-nine miles, and arriving six and a half hours in advance at BALTIMORE. Having seventy-seven miles, and arriving eight and three-quarters hours in advance at WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA One train the quickest. THE GREAT IRON WALK BRIDGES Over the Ohio river, at Parkersburg and Bellairs, are completed. MORNING AND NIGHT LINES OF Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars. Are run on this route from St. Louis, Cincinnati or Columbus to Baltimore and Washington City, WITHOUT CHANGE! By this route you avoid all omnibus transfers and ferries. Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West. L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Maryland. L. WILSON, Master Transportation Agent, Maryland. NEDRY B. JONES, General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio. mh

DEALER IN LEAF TOBACCO, 185.....Hampart street.....185

GEORGE ALCES, 'PREMIUM CIGAR MANUFACTORY, (Below Canal street). Lock box No. 244. ap 2m 3/4p

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, 73.....Camp street.....73

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. JOHN KLEIN & CO., NOTE AND STOCK BROKERS.

Will attend to the purchase and sale of bonds and city securities, and all kinds of stocks, State, etc., and the negotiation of loans. Will pay State and city taxes at a liberal discount; also taxes of the parish of Jefferson and city of Carrollton. Office No. 33 Carondelet Street, jell 2m 3/4p

REDMOND B. MANNION, 29.....Carondelet street.....29

NEW ORLEANS, Messrs Travellers' Letters of Credit. Messrs F. M. Rothchild & Sons, London. Messrs G. B. B. Brothers, Paris. Messrs S. M. de Rothschild & Co., Vienna. Messrs M. A. de Rothschild & Co., Frankfurt and all other correspondents. jell 2m 3/4p

ITEMS ABOUT "THE TIMES."

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QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, June 13, 1872.

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 proclamation, and declare the places hereinafter 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 JULY, 1872. 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, Carleusa, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Mintero Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jaconel and Port-au-Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Campeche, Yucatan, Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagras, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para, Cayenne, Guayana, Paramaribo, in South America; and Sassa, New Providence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth. By the Governor, H. C. WARMOTH, P. J. HENSON, Secretary of State. jell 2p

THE LUZERNER HOSPITAL, erected by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for small pox and contagious complaints, IS ON THE POSTCHAMBER RAILROAD, Fifth square corner of the Cotton Exchange. Indigent cases are received according to usual city provisions, with permits from the sanitary commission, and with the usual charges.

Private or paying cases are received for: Wards, 25 cents per day; medicine, 50 cents; nursing, 25 cents. Apply at the hospital. m22 1/2

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