

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 15, 1874.

To be forgiven one must sin.

The count keeps good hours, and retires early.

Buffalo Bill has become a resident of Rochester, New York.

Mobile looks to the establishment of a cotton factory in that city.

Daring destroys, genius elevates, good sense preserves and perfects.

Whatever you dislike in others take good care to correct in yourself.

St. Louis has a good luck in Mr. Shaw, who gives to the city his beautiful gardens.

Mr. E. H. Newell (Orpheus C. Kerr) is editor of the *Health and Home*, which is now published by the Graphic Company.

The Minerva Social Club invites its friends to a complimentary picnic to be given at the Delachaise Grounds on Sunday next.

This evening "Clouds" will be performed at the Varieties Theatre by the Orleans Dramatic Association, with Misses Louise Hawthorne and Minnie Doyle in the cast.

"This world is all a fleeting show," said a priest to a culprit on the gallows. "Yes," was the prompt reply, "but if you have no objections I should like to see the show a little longer."

We have received the first number of the *Berville Pioneer*, a Republican paper edited at Plaquemine, in the proprietary interests of Widow Charles E. Merrill, relict of the late State Senator.

The *St. Louis Republic* of the twelfth says: "Lower freight rates to New Orleans went into effect yesterday—thirty cents per barrel on flour, and fifteen cents per 100 pounds on pound freight."

Attention is called to the constitutional amendments adopted by the last Legislature, and upon which the electors are to pronounce on the second of November. They appear in full in another column.

College students who graduate in rowing, and make themselves the objects of betting at summer watering places, are as effectually used for hotel advertisements as if they were posted on the back and stuck to circus fences.

"I have listened," said an unregenerate individual, "to many a sermon with weariness and inattention, but I never heard a chapter read from the New Testament that I lost a word of its clear narrative and cogent logic."

A good Democrat of Houma wants the convention of his denomination to be held in that town. He says their new courthouse is small, but large enough to hold all of the honest men of the party who will come there, besides a brass band.

The *St. Louis Globe* of the twelfth says: "Samuel C. Reed, an attorney of New Orleans, was introduced to Judge Krum while presiding in Circuit Court No. 1, Saturday. It was stated that he would have to pass an examination before being enrolled."

More than the usual number of snake bites have originated in Tennessee this season. It is a common occurrence there now to have full grown and living rattlesnakes taken from human stomachs. There is something wrong with the eating, or more likely the drinking indulged in by the makers.

Galveston, Texas, has lately been amused by "eight men's foot race," for which there were fifty entries of men ranging in weight from 250 to 225 pounds. Among the contestants was Mr. D. G. Hitchcock, formerly of this city. His shadow has evidently not grown less, for he came up to the starter's stand weighing 257 pounds.

Mr. W. H. Clifford, son of Judge Nathan Clifford, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has declined the nomination of the Democrats for Congress in the first district of Maine on account of professional duties. He has tried the race once and was "distanced," which probably affords the true definition of the professional duties.

Young Japanese sent to the United States for education invariably reject the facilities of San Francisco, and pass through that city to Eastern colleges. They are told at home that not only are the morals of California bad, but that her literary institutions are worthless. The University of California is now endeavoring to destroy that impression, thus far with little effect.

On and after Sunday next, the nineteenth instant, the following changes in running time will be made on the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago railroad: The express train will leave the city daily at seven o'clock in the morning and arrive at half-past ten o'clock in the evening; the mail train will leave at five o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at eight o'clock in the morning.

In referring to the appointment of Mr. Benjamin Moran, secretary of the United States Legation in London, to an assistant secretaryship in the State Department, the *London Times* says: "Of all Americans who have resided in London during the last ten eventful years, it would be difficult to name one whose advancement will be more heartily welcomed or whose loss to English society will at the same time be more generally regretted."

A well informed correspondent, who has been making the tour of the colleges to write up the boating interests, says that the most right rules of abstinence are enforced, and the men who burn with ardor for victory have kept them faithfully. No temptation could induce one of them to smoke a cigar or to drink a glass of wine, or to eat at all, or to touch pork or pastry. Anchovies could not be more abstinent than these young men.

They indulge in "society gossip" out in Kansas. A Dallas reporter's gossip of this kind was a red barbaric dress, a checked with top alpaca, and an overskirt rose gingham, with a border of parsley leaves. Her tenure was particularly agreeable, from the fact that her hair was continuously scrambled in front. She also wore a number nine lace double-buttoned dress, a number six stone shoes, slashed at the heels, and Pompadour socks.

FOREIGN CAPITAL WARNED AWAY FROM NEW ORLEANS.

We can not of course effect much by writing in the American language to those who do not understand it, but the position taken by the *Bee* in regard to the Mississippi Valley Association coincides so well with the graveyard headings of the Fusion press, as to afford a text for addressing a few observations to the reflective Americans who are now determined to throw off the livery of party to effect substantial reform and economy. It may be that the *Bee* is conducted chiefly with the object of changing the political direction of Louisiana. It has not been, that we have seen, remarkably zealous in behalf of any measures of education, industrial or commercial development.

We had indeed hoped something from the immigration of the Germanized French provinces on the Rhine; apparently, however, they find the subjugation of Kaiser Wilhelm more tolerable than the exaggerated exile of Louisiana, and we have received little aid from that source. Worse even than this, much French capital has, we have learned, been withdrawn from New Orleans, while that meritorious class, the absentees, who draw their revenues from our city without contributing to its improvements, naturally denounce a system of city expenditure and taxation which so much restricts their income. That very distinguished class of our foreign patrons, headed by the late proprietor of the Pontalba barracks, must be particularly discontented with the colonial mismanagement.

An association of persons in London have formed a corporation with almost the name of the Mississippi scheme with which John Law picked up the Parisians a century or so ago. It is not, however, now, as then, based on silver mines to be discovered, or a commerce to be organized. It will repose on the more solid basis of a trade with thirteen independent republican States, built up in the French wilderness, with a population of something under twenty millions; with a foreign trade which may be estimated, in and out, at some three hundred millions of dollars.

The scheme of that company is not addressed, as seems to be supposed, to Louisiana alone. It proposes to place its capital in St. Louis, Dubuque, Memphis, or wherever else cotton and grain are produced, British goods are consumed, or British freights necessary. The company has even transactions, we believe, in Chicago and Cincinnati, and certainly in Galveston and Mobile. The object of the company is to place this capital safely and profitably. It can all be absorbed by those communities which wish it, but will not, it may be supposed, be forced upon those who do not wish it.

The *Bee* is apparently apprehensive that this English capital will be crowded upon New Orleans, and so publishes an article, the effect of which may be to warn away this capital as from a place of unsafe investment. The effect of the argument upon those aliens who read it must be to show the utter impossibility of obtaining an investment of foreign capital here until the present Republican State government is overthrown and its place supplied by such persons as may meet the entire approval of the Democratic White Leaguers.

We are told by the *Bee* that capital seeks security as well as profit, and that the first condition necessary to attract it to Louisiana will be to offer it that security. This we are told must be commenced by founding anew and reconstructing our whole constitutional and administrative edifices, remodeling our legislation and evidencing in public the return to those scandalous abuses of power which place individual interests at the mercy of venal and corrupt legislators. Then the Mississippi Company can not safely lend money in Louisiana without a new constitution, and until such a patent lock shall have been put on the treasury that a Radical Legislature with a Democratic lobby can not pick it. We fear that by the time this shall have been effected, by the shortest possible process, these British millions will have been lent and lost in the paper promises of St. Louis, Galveston, or even other prudent cities which keep their financial troubles in the background. We have never seen the press of New York eulogize the Democratic Tweed and his mammoth swindle, or the city debt of more than one hundred millions, as a reason for placarding Europe with posters warning capital to seek some safer location. Nor have any parties interested in the character or credit of national securities spread throughout Europe the abuses of the Credit Mobilier, or the District ring. People interested in defending the character and credit of the republic, its States or cities, rather endeavor to tell of the hopes and intentions of reform than the errors and abuses which are lamented by all good, patient and prudent proprietors.

The text on which we comment herein blazes the alleged domestic maladministration of our affairs as so scandalous that foreign capital will not come among us. Why then does not the domestic maladministration of other countries have the same effect as to investments in those countries? The same article to which we refer quotes authority to show that "in all the great European markets capital seeks investment even at a low rate of interest" and that in France the condition of the deposit banks is especially prosperous. When we read of the anarchy of France, with two dynasties fighting for the crown, and one or two divisions of Republicans unable to agree upon or control the political future of the State; when we have seen the hand adme with the irrepressible discontent of "the lower orders," and the prisons crammed with the miserable Communists whom the *mitrailleuse* had spared; when we see a legislative body, itself provisional, endow an executive of its own appointment with power and duration of office, and this executive announce that he intends to hold this provisional body to their own bargain, so that though they deposed his servile predecessor they can not play the same game on him. We should think that if capital can trust France it could rest safely under any other

government. But the Fusion place hunters know nothing of the industrial condition of Louisiana. They do not look at the fact that while France has next to no government she has an industrious and productive population, while Louisiana has been visited by war, inundation, pestilence, and that the city of New Orleans has suffered the diversion of the most of her Western trade by bridges, tunnels and railroads carrying almost her entire Western trade across to and from Atlantic ports. The Mississippi Company comes prospecting to place its millions in the Mississippi valley. The Fusionists hasten to show that until the Republican party shall be evicted from office, the English will not lend any money to Louisiana. This is calculated to have an effect upon the approaching election, and all good citizens are exhorted to unite on the Democratic White League ticket as the sole means of removing the only obstacle to the immediate importation of a great many millions of pounds sterling.

Now, we submit there is one means of testing this theory of capital attraction without consulting the Republican party at all. The city government is in the hands of the Democratic White Leaguers. The greater part of the taxes imposed upon the industries and vested capital of the city is imposed for the debt and expenditures of the city. Let the Fusion organization think that official abuses and local taxation alone keep away foreign capital, cancel the city debt, as the State debt has been in part canceled; reduce the wasteful expenditures, and consequently reduce the current city taxation; reform the alleged abuses; and if this experiment shall prove successful in bringing among us British millions, it will be proper for the Republican administration to make a surrender of far less amount of patronage. "Sell what thou hast and give to the poor, and come then and follow Me; and he departed sorrowful, for he was exceeding rich."

We apprehend that our Fusion friends, who wish to make their own maladministration of the city an argument for securing the administration of the State as well as of the city, will be chaffed in like manner with the young man in the scripture. But unless they are prepared for this text it is not proper or patriotic to warn capital against coming to a State which needs it so much as our own.

ANOTHER CELEBRATION IN PROSPECT. Almost every one who had seen the remarkable unanimity with which the whole Mississippi valley vote in Congress repudiated the windmills, and expressed its preference for the canal, would have supposed that the jetties would have taken no for an answer. Such observers do not know the bridge ring, which is to receive sixty-five cents a ton from the Eastern railroads on all the trade which shall cross the river, besides a local traffic and travel to produce in the aggregate something less than a million of dollars annually.

The value of the bridge stock and the dividends on its dead-head and other shares will demand the diversion of trade from the river, since every ton which seeks an Eastern or foreign market by boat or barge is gone from the bridge ring and its heirs for ever. What policy, then, so obvious on the part of the stockholders of the bridge, and the Eastern railroad, as to obstruct the Mississippi outlet? What work so little capable of obstructing the outlet as the canal, which, even if a failure, would leave the navigation no worse than before its construction? We learn from conversations with members of Congress who participated prominently in the discussion which defeated the jetty obstruction, that the common sense danger of a structure forty or sixty feet deep under the water, constructed of fascines, or brack timber, concrete or caissons, tumbling into the channel, leaving islands of drift and breaking away through other un navigable channels, determined many members that this was a dangerous experiment on the navigation of the great river. When it shall have been demonstrated that the same parties who insist upon the jetties are interested in taking all trade from the mouth of the river, it will not tend to diminish the apprehensions of those members. Suppose, for instance, that after sinking these obstructions called jetties in the lower Mississippi the contractor should choose to abandon them, who would be bound to take them out? We do not hesitate to say that if they cost a million—these snaken obstructions—they would only add another to the millions which the bridge has cost, while they would effectually turn over the bridge all the foreign and coastwise trade of and west of St. Louis, which now seeks the river outlet.

We are thus prompt in giving warning of the unabated determination of the bridge ring, with enhanced means of influence, the necessary support before Congress, because the *St. Louis Republican* and *Times* resume, by communication and editorials, their assaults upon the merchants of New Orleans and the Western majority of sixty odd in Congress. Strangely enough both these journals undertake the duty of commending the jetty instead of berating their own representatives in the House who voted against it.

The *St. Louis Times* says of the Senator from Louisiana: The honorable course of Senator J. R. West, of Louisiana, in defiance of party dictation, on this great question has won for him a distinguished and enviable reputation as a statesman, and, as a fearless advocate of the interests of the people of the whole Mississippi valley, he has earned their highest admiration and respect.—*Signal*.

As to the independent policy and course pursued by Senator West in advocating the jetty plan of Captain Eads for keeping open the mouth of the Mississippi river, he has only acted for the interests of the people of the whole Mississippi valley, whose commerce New Orleans is dependent. But because this distinguished and talented Senator soared above the narrow-minded local prejudices of a party clique and ring not representing the people of Louisiana, he is accused of desertion and treachery.—*St. Louis Republican*.

Under our theory of government the representative prefers the indorsement of

his constituents to the unavailing compliments of an alien or even an antagonist interest. We presume Senator West will by no means feel under obligations to anonymous and editorial advocates who assail his constituency as being but the agents of a mud-flat ring. No doubt, as Senator West has announced a purpose to respond to any request for information of his actions which may be made by his constituents, he would have preferred that these embittered assailants of his constituents should have been silent. He will with alacrity first defend the motives of his constituents against the calumny of their opponents even before he proceeds to vindicate the wisdom of his own actions.

RATHER EXACTING. A gentleman by the name of "Louisiana" favors the *Bulletin* with some very excellent, but at the same time perfectly impracticable views, in reference to the duty of the select few who are attempting to organize a white man's party. He demands an entire change of programme. "We want," says the writer, who styles himself an ex-Democrat, "entirely new men—no party hacks." A further demand is made for men who do not speak to Republicans on the streets or affiliate with them in any way. His idea seems to be that a select few, comprising a sort of social and political aristocracy, should graciously condescend to take the burdens of government, with the emoluments, upon themselves, and put themselves in power without so much as asking the people for their consent, or even letting them know anything about it. "We want no men who have personal ends to accomplish in seeking office," says Mr. Louisiana. Indeed, then, how many such can be found in the ranks of the party with which he lately voted. There is not enough pure disinterestedness in this whole city to go around—not enough even to fill the offices—none at all for voting. We can not expect men to undertake the cares of public office, with all the attendant annoyances, risks, vexations and exactions for the mere love of the thing. Probably Mr. Louisiana himself would decline a nomination. Possibly, if he sought one, he might, like the gifted Mr. Marr, find himself set aside for others almost unknown to him and entirely so to the public at large.

Experience teaches us that a political party can not be kept up in this country without taking in all classes of people who can vote and are willing to come in. There are so many votes to be cast, all of equal weight and respectability. If, in a community, the majority of the people happen to be such as Mr. Louisiana would reject from his party altogether, then he will have no possible chance of success. For every vote cast must be either for him or against him. At the same time the gilt-edge ballots are put into the box, there will be an avalanche from hands which Mr. Louisiana would refuse to take in friendly grasp. The ignorant colored man may be set down at the head of the list of those whose votes this very exclusive politician would reject. Then we would follow in order the scallawag, the carpet-bagger; all the old party hacks of Democracy, who have either held office, or were candidates for one; the Liberals, whom the writer reads out of his little party; men who have some personal ends to accomplish, even if it is nothing more than a slight improvement in a sidewalk, and finally, those who speculate in bonds and scrip and drink champagne with the Radicals.

The result of such an election would be such an overwhelming defeat for Mr. Louisiana and his very virtuous party that the genius of all the returning boards of 1872, even though unanimous, could never count them in. We certainly have no objections to urge against his making the attempt. He can not call away votes enough from any party on such a policy to effect anything. It may even be questioned whether a man who is so simple as to believe such suggestions can possibly be adopted, ever did much voting or saw any. He is too good to wrestle with bearded, selfish men, who, as a rule, do nothing for nothing. He deserves an appointment as keeper of an insular lighthouse, where he would rarely ever come in contact with a wicked world.

GEORGIA POLITICS. The Atlanta *Constitution*, a thorough-going organ of the Georgia Democracy, publishes a letter from ex-Chief Justice Lochrane to "Governor Bard," in which we are afforded an insight into the intentions of the political element represented by two gentlemen named. Unfortunately we are not sufficiently acquainted with the local affairs of Georgia to say how far the influence of Judge Lochrane and Governor Bard extend among the Democracy of their State, but the judge writes as one who evidently thinks himself able to speak by authority.

It appears that Governor Bard, who is the postmaster at Atlanta, has organized a "Grant National Club," of which he is the president, and that the club elected Judge Lochrane a member and sent him notice of the intended honor. The judge returns thanks for the compliment but declines, on the ground that he belongs to no association or organization of any kind. With the object of the club, however, so far as they are for the re-nomination of President Grant for a third term, the ex-Chief Justice is in entire accord. We publish this remarkable letter in another place, that our readers may judge for themselves the reasoning of a well known Southern Democrat in favor of the continuance in power of one of the most steadfast Republicans in America. It will be seen that the great object the writer wishes to achieve is the defeat of Sumner's civil rights bill. He is not only willing to indorse the great embodiment of American Republicanism, but also takes it for granted that the President will stand by those who are trying to defeat Sumner's legacy. The currency question, the revenue policy, our relations with foreign nations, and in fact everything else upon which men are divided or in doubt, are

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Corner of Canal and Camp Streets.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with their charter, the company publish the following statement:

Table with financial data for the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company, including premiums, losses, and assets for the year ending December 31, 1873.

TAKE NOTICE.

New Orleans, July 1, 1874.

We are still settling city back taxes at a very liberal discount.

E. H. LEVY & CO., 112 1/2 Second and No. 120 Gravier street.

GRAND REGATTA AT BILOXI.

Saturday, July 15, 1874.

There will be a race at Biloxi on the above day for sailing skiffs of three classes. The first class to measure from twenty to twenty-two feet, second class eighteen to twenty feet, and third class under eighteen feet.

Two or more boats to make a race.

The prizes are as follows: \$100 for first class, \$50 for second class and \$25 for third class.

July 22.

NOTICE TO CITY TAXPAYERS.

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JOHN KLEIN & CO., No. 30 Canal street, front office.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, June 12, 1874.

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 receipt 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;

And whereas, the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has this day officially informed me that the following named ports are infected places, viz: All ports in the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico and Jamaica, and the port of Demarara, in South America, and has recommended that all vessels leaving any of said ports on and after June 15, 1874, shall be detained at quarantine station not less than ten days.

And whereas, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, declaring the aforesaid ports infected places, and requiring that all vessels, together with their crews, passengers and cargoes, leaving such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them on and after the tenth day of June, 1874, 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.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State, at New Orleans, this thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor.

WILLIAM WELLS, Assistant Secretary of State.

BANKS AND BANKING.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, No. 51 Camp Street.

CAPITAL \$500,000.

E. C. PALMER, President.

JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.

Directors: E. CONROY, FRED. WING, J. H. KELLAE, W. H. THOMAS, DAVID WALLACE, E. C. PALMER.

Its capital gives security to depositors. Six per cent on deposits and upward received, and 8 per cent INTEREST allowed.

JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

SAVINGS BANK.

Chartered by the United States March, 1865.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH, No. 182 Canal Street, corner of Dryades.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from six to eight o'clock.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

C. B. STUBBS, Cashier.

HENRY BAGGS, Assistant Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Is a strictly legitimate bank for savings.

Noted up plan of deposit and successful institutions in New York and London, and incorporated April 24, 1874, under a special and favorable charter granted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, with an authorized capital of \$200,000.

Interest six per cent per annum.

Deposits of ten cents and upward received.

All deposits are payable on demand.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on Saturday evening from six to eight o'clock.

GRINWOLD HALL, No. 22 Baronne Street.

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CHARLES KILHAM, Treasurer.

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BUSINESS CHANGES.

Partnership under the name and style of PAINE, KENNEDY & CO., to succeed the old firm of J. U. H. M. Payne & Co., and to transact a Cotton, Factory and Commission business.

S. H. KENNEDY, Cashier.

And the late members of J. U. & H. M. Payne & Co., New Orleans, La. June 27, 1874.

NEW ORLEANS, La. June 27, 1874.

Notice.—From this date Mr. C. E. GAUDET and Mr. E. F. Clarke are no longer connected with the Ocean Saw Mill. All orders and bills of exchange payable to the said firm are to be directed to Mr. N. Keves, superintendent, postoffice box No. 228, and Mechanics and Dealers Exchange box No. 37.

M. FUG & CO. General Managers, 112 1/2 Customhouse street.

New Orleans, July 6, 1874.

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