

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 5, 1871.

Ramie roots can be purchased in the Teche for fifty dollars a thousand.

Mayor Flanders will be absent from the city a few days in consequence of the indisposition of his son, and will probably pass the time at Point Clear.

It is proposed in California to commence the cultivation of the Italian sunflower. It is raised for its root, which is a bulb, nutritious as a potato. Its top is good for food also. A good crop yields 1500 bushels to the acre.

A gentleman one day indiscreetly asked a lady how old she was. "Let me see. I was eighteen when I was married, and my husband was thirty; now he is twice thirty, and that is sixty; so, of course, I am twice eighteen, that is thirty-six."

A site has been selected for the new stable for the White House, south of the Navy Department, and the foundation has been laid. It is to be seventy-eight feet by fifty-eight, two stories high, with pressed brick front. On each side there will be a wing for a carriage house.

It is probable that the yachts Linmas, Mathia, Domino, Corinne, Alpha, Diavolo, Annie, Myra, Sarah and Lucy, all of New Orleans, and the Gladiola, Irma, Angelo and Werborn, of Mobile, will take part in the races at Bay St. Louis next Monday.

Deeply were we affected on reading the other day of a young lady who, being told that her lover had been suddenly killed, cried, "Oh, that splendid girl! watch of his! Give me that—give me something to remember him by." Touching simplicity!

Mayor Flanders has appointed Judge A. Shelly, the druggist at the corner of Girod and Carondelet streets, city dispenser of drugs under the Sickles legacy. In the will of the late Mr. Sickles, \$16,893 was left to the municipal authorities to establish a dispensary where poor persons could obtain medicines gratis.

The sacred concert which is to be given by the choir of St. Mark's church next Thursday evening, is for the benefit of the building fund of the church. With the volunteered assistance of some of the best amateur talent in the city, they promise to the lovers of music a rich treat. All would do well to attend.

The murderer Wilson, in the Connecticut State Prison, is writing a sketch of his life, which he entitles "Thirty-three Years in the Life of a Criminal." He claims to have broken out of nine State prisons, and to have committed between two hundred and three hundred burglaries, having begun the business at the age of nineteen.

It is a singular fact that the ablest and most influential journals published in Italy are either edited or controlled by Jews. In Rome the liberal journal most read is edited by a Jew. They demand liberty of conscience, and discuss the religious questions now uppermost in Italy with great intelligence and perfect freedom.

Thirty barrels of molasses, taken from the wreck of the W. R. Arthur, were sold at auction last Saturday at thirty-eight cents per gallon. A number of bags of cotton from the same wreck, from which the bagging had entirely disappeared, sold for forty-five dollars per bale. The cotton was badly stained and water soaked.

A Quaker gentleman, riding in a carriage with a fashionable lady decked with a profusion of jewelry, heard her complain of the cold. Sluivering in her lace bonnet and shawl as light as a cobweb, she exclaimed: "What shall I do to get warm?" "I really don't know," replied the Quaker, solemnly, "unless thee should put on another breast-pin!"

Koopmanschap, the famous import of beehive hives, has been in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, to look after the interests of about three hundred and fifty Chinamen who were taken there to work on a railroad and have received no pay. He found them living on blackberries and crawfish, and probably deemed the diet healthy for the Mon. golian, as he left them to continue the same regimen.

The old whipping-post at Huntington, Long Island, which was used before the revolution, and at which many Americans were tied while being whipped, during the war of independence, for their rebel sentiments, has been cut down. The post was situated near the First Presbyterian church, and was an old locust tree, cut off about eight feet from the ground and trimmed up.

The first bale of the new crop of cotton made in Louisiana arrived here last evening on the steamer B. L. Hodge No. 2, from Marcy's Cut-off. The cotton was raised and shipped by Charles A. Pearson, on his plantation near the mouth of Cane river, and consigned to Messrs. Bonligy & Escapion. This is fully one week in advance of the first bale of the new cotton received here last year.

A rumor having found its way into some Scotch papers that Mr. Laurence Oliphant had ceased to be a member of the community at Broclyn, that gentleman, in a letter to a friend, contradicts the statement, and adds: "It is only as I am in harmony with the life there, and working for the same ends as those who are there, and in conjunction with them, that I should feel any satisfaction. I might almost say any possibility, in life."

At this favorite resort, (Long Branch), says the New York World's correspondent, "every year the Israelitish element becomes more pronounced here. It is a sober, staid, enjoyable element. It brings children and boards quietly, smokes expensive cigars, drinks claret and plays croquet in full dress, but doesn't drive. The material part settles down to the branch quietly for the season. The paternal part rushes down once or twice a week in flaming neckties.

George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, is having what is called a splendid time in London. He and Mrs. Childs spent the Fourth of July with the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham on an excursion on the Thames, and a dinner at Greenwich, and they are to spend a week with them at Stowe. On the fifth of July Mr. Childs and party dined with the Lord Mayor and lady. They are also to be the guests of John Walter, of the London Times, at his great estate, Bearwood.

A COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS APPOINTED.

The State Central Committee is also gathered to-day. It is overworking itself. It endeavors to smooth the rugged details of the coming State convention, and relieve it of as much of its work as possible. To this end a committee on credentials, consisting of course, of the State Central Committee, has been appointed by it to say, not only who shall be recognized as delegates, but who shall be admitted to the place of meeting, when selected. The programme is a thorough scheme of usurpation. In the first place, a list of names will be prepared, containing the partisans of the central committee. These will be, prima facie, the duly elected delegates. Those, however, who are able to bring to the minds of the managers of the committee sufficient evidence to convince these one-sided gentlemen that they have some claims to be called contestants, will also be furnished with admission tickets. But we apprehend the delegates that are known to be unfriendly to a majority of the committee will find this arrangement will work slowly and badly. For we can not look for dispatch in business from men who have taken thirty days to decide upon a place of meeting, and finally admitted their inability to make up their minds. At this rate it will take them a year to make such inquiries as will enable them to determine that alleged contestants have sufficient grounds to entitle them to tickets.

Here we have the whole scheme. The Central Committee has constituted itself the committee on credentials, which is equivalent to giving it the unquestioned right of electing the delegates. The convention, when it assembles for temporary organization, will have nothing to do but proceed to business just as it finds itself constituted by the usurping committee on credentials. And as every delegate, no matter by what right he may appear as such, will have to give a pledge to accept and adopt the report of the committee, unexampled unanimity is confidently expected. The few contestants who succeed in obtaining tickets of admission will, of course, be powerless for good. Again, the committee reserves to itself the right to be admitted to the convention, with their secretary. And all other persons except delegates, as reported by the committee; contestants who are fortunate enough to be considered such by the committee; and the committee and the secretary are to be excluded. Thus the usurpation is to be carried into the convention, and the tenure of the Central Committee's power is to be prolonged without a shadow of authority. Do the gentlemen expect that any Republican will be bound by such high-handed proceedings? Is the great Republican party of Louisiana to become the subordinate of their own faithless servants?

After twelve o'clock on Wednesday, the authority of the committee falls from it, and the members are no other than private gentlemen, unless they shall in the meantime elect themselves delegates to the convention. After that hour they may make suggestions as individuals, but can no longer give orders; and if they attempt anything of the kind they will be met with a storm of indignant remonstrance from every true Republican in the State.

So the programme must fail, because it can not be carried out. The interests of the Republican party of Louisiana are not to be held in the hollow of the hands of this committee, to be controlled for individual benefit, or betrayed. The convention should be an open meeting, in which no close packed concern, in which no one can appear except by the grace of the Central Executive Committee.

ASSEMBLING OF THE CONVENTION.

In courts of law the party which attempts to commit one fraud is thenceforth viewed with suspicion in all its proceedings. This is a rule, venerable and solid, which human nature accepts as applicable to all the relations of life. The merchant who finds his clerk dishonest in one transaction trusts him slowly ever afterward. The citizen who detects his neighbor in a falsehood or a fraud puts himself on his guard in his future transactions with that man. And he redoubles his caution if the explanation contains an equivocation of questionable honesty. Suppose we judge the State Central Committee by this venerable and accepted rule of every day law. It was the agent of the Republican party, and a part of its duty was to assemble conventions whenever the interest of the party required them to be called. Coupled with this duty was another, to state where the convention should meet, in order that the delegates might be relieved of all trouble on the subject. The committee, in the discharge of its duty, which it was bound in honor to perform with faithfulness to the entire party, and not to a faction, called a convention of the party to meet in New Orleans, but omitted to mention the place of meeting. Being charged with the neglect, and respectfully requested to correct the oversight, it not only refused to comply, but fortified its refusal with a falsehood, by asserting that the convention could not meet with safety in the hall of the House of Representatives. First, then, we have the fraud, and now we have the falsehood to sustain it. If the bare suppression of a duty, and the subsequent refusal to correct the evil, do not constitute a fraud, certainly the untruth that is invented to excuse it fixes the character of the act beyond all controversy in the eyes of all honorable men as a cheat. If the committee had been honest, it would have said, in a manly way—the convention shall meet at a certain place, and then all manner of doubt would have been at an end. It had the authority, and there was no disposition in any quarter to question the exercise of this legitimate authority. And in our first reference to this subject all we asked was that this uncertainty should be removed by a positive announcement of the place of meeting. The committee, however, had not decided this point in its

secret cabal, so it defended its suppression of duty by the perpetration of a scandalous untruth, to the effect that a State Convention could not be held in a publicly announced room in the city of New Orleans with safety to its freedom. If this assertion is correct, then Republicanism is a failure and reactionaries are a force in Louisiana. Marshal Packard is worse than useless in his office if the members of his own party and the factiousness of his own party can not be protected in peacefully assembling anywhere in New Orleans from what the Times denounces as the "fanatical radicalism."

We have no particular preference as to the precise hall in which the convention shall meet, but we are concerned that the responsible delegates shall be duly informed as to where they are to assemble. And as a matter of pride, we think they ought to meet in some place where the reproach will not be cast upon them and upon the party that they were afraid to meet anywhere else. Democratic organs insist that the delegates shall deliberate in the Customhouse, where the federal authorities can protect them. Is this not a thin and transparent piece of strategy, intended to be used hereafter against the Republican party itself, that being in possession of the State and federal government it so demoralized its power that even its own members were afraid to meet in the hall of the House of Representatives! What an argument the Democracy will make of this, and how quick the delegates should be to resent it, we leave to their own sense of propriety.

THE LEVIES.

The Times almost persuades us to believe that it actually wants another overflow. But we will not, in this case, take our somewhat eccentric neighbor at his word. He does not want another overflow. He does not even want the city to incur any risks. And if Mr. Cockrem should so far forget his official duty as to neglect the warning of the REPUBLICAN, and another storm blow up the waters of the lake so far into the city as Rampart street, the angry roaring of the winds would be accompanied by the shrill shrieks of discontent from the Times office. It may be vastly funny for a newspaper that boasts of being a guide to the public and to officials to thus give advice that it will not sustain in case of disaster; but we respectfully suggest that we can not see just where the laugh comes in. Perhaps, it is intended to come in with the waters, when the angry floods enter the dwellings of the citizens and drive them forth again homeless. Or perhaps the Times wishes for another opportunity to send a check for \$25 to the relief fund for the sufferers by the overflow. But none of these reasons are sufficient. We are willing to consent to anything that is reasonable and not expensive, that will afford our neighbor an opportunity to show his wit or his charity, but must insist upon our motion that Administrator Cockrem look well to his levees.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

On all sides the answer of dull times was given to all inquiries, and nothing appeared to be all that was doing. The current topic, however, was the late dividend of the Citizens' Bank, which declared six per cent, thereby greatly encouraging the stockholders, and the recent three per cent dividend of the Crescent City railway, declared since the twenty-eighth of July last.

The offerings of bank stocks were little or none, the owners of money being little inclined to buy as the others to sell. Whatever business may come in the fall, this appears to be the maximum of relaxation. Gold, remaining steady in New York at twelve and one-eighth, the highest advance beyond these figures here being three-eighths, fifty thousand dollars being offered for sale, but not taken, at the New York rate. Sales were unusually heavy for this season, produced, however, by the demand for imports.

The prices of cotton, as anticipated, have been stimulated and remain firm, on account of the low estimate at which the coming crop is put. The topics at the Exchange all look forward to the future, now only thirty days off, when business shall open, and when more than the "first bale" will be reported among the arrivals.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

It is a pleasure to discuss public grievances with the Bee when it states its proposition gently, and argues it reasonably, as it does in response to our defense of the payments made to the REPUBLICAN for printing done on the order of the State authorities. We can go so far in this connection as to accept a part of the Bee's suggestion that some of the printing which was done by us, and much that was done by other parties, might have been postponed or left undone, but we can not consent that Governor Warmoth ought in justice to be saddled with the responsibility for this outlay. And especially is he guileless in the matter of establishing a multitude of irresponsible country papers to be fed out of the State treasury, for if the Bee kept as good an account of the doings of the recent press convention as was published in its own columns, it would have discovered that the principal opposition to the Governor in that body arose from the fact that he had refused to sign the bills of these very country papers. This fact, which we now bring to the attention of the Bee, ought to induce it to do the fair thing by the immediate correction of its assertion that Governor Warmoth is responsible for the useless printing that is done in the country. If the Governor had more pots in the rural printing offices he would have fewer enemies, and this circumstance ought to be used in his favor by the taxpayers instead of being used, as it is, against him. And while we are on this subject, perhaps it might be just as well to remind our

down-town friend that the REPUBLICAN has made enemies for itself in the Republican party, by being rather unfavorable in its remarks to the longer continuance of the expense of keeping up a list of papers that do not seem to reflect credit on the profession, in point of ability or appearance. The Bee should not be so unjust as to not only ignore our protest, but to hold us responsible for an evil which we have condemned.

"THE ONLY MAN WHO CAN SAVE THE PARTY."

A dispatch to the REPUBLICAN, dated Cincinnati, August 4, informs us that dispatches were published in the morning papers there, which "though evidently biased against Governor Warmoth, produced the impression in political circles that he is the only man who can save Louisiana to the Republican party in 1872." We shall look with some interest for the Cincinnati papers of the fourth instant. But it will not require a sight of these biased dispatches to produce a similar impression. We regard it as a foregone conclusion, that unless Governor Warmoth's hands are held up by the united Republican party of this State, the Democrats will carry the election in 1872. Governor Warmoth is the only man who can rally the party, and any attempt on the part of the federal officers to weaken his influence with the party is a blow at Republican interests. And it appears that the Republicans of Ohio see this point as clearly as we do.

The Louisville Ledger, with some show of enterprise in its handsome typographical face, pretends to have discovered that the Ku-Klux law was passed by the radicals for a partisan purpose. It occurs to us that this is not a recent discovery, but as the funeral is not ours, if no Democratic paper makes a dispute as to the priority of assertion in this respect, we shall not. We shall do something more, however—we shall at once proceed to demolish the assertion. The Ku-Klux bill was passed by the Republicans to discover and suppress disorder in the South, and in the progress of its enforcement its officers have not only fought the lawless desperadoes they were instructed to ferret out, but they have caught some of them, and they have so frightened others that even in Kentucky members of the Ku-Klux are deserting the band and owing up to their own and their associates' rascalities. This was the origin and this is the end of the law.

Having passed under the rod and been chastised by fire, Dennett is now wisely recoupled to accept the situation, under the solemn reflection that his affliction was a blessing in disguise. We told you so.

Dennett and his posse boarded the steamboat Iberia last week, and came near creating a riot because the barkeeper did not turn out fast enough. This is the humanity that forgets the Fourth of July.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 22, 1871. Whereas, An act of the Legislature approved March 18, 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, the Governor, do hereby 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 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, Ardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Matanzas Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port au Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belle, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Panama and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Lagayuta, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para Cayenne, Buenos Ayres, in South America; and Kasaul, 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. BOTEY, Secretary of State. JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

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WILLIAM McCULLOCH, (Formerly Superintendent New Orleans Gas Works), 1378 Im 2p Superintendent.

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We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN.

Also from T. H. Senior, agent, a new

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

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

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

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POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE,

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SUCH AS

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FACT SHOW CARDS,

RAILROAD WORK,

LAWYER BRIEFS,

BOOK WORK,

STEAMBOAT WORK,

BUSINESS CARDS,

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The facilities we have in the way of

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EVERY DESCRIPTION

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