

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 10, 1871

The statement that Charles Reade's last story is improper is "A Terrible Temptation" to many to read it.

The Technologist, or Industrial Monthly, especially devoted to engineering, manufacturing and building, is received for August.

Thanks to Captain William G. Phelps, general freight agent of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad, for appreciated favors.

The chap who took the thread of life to sew the rent of a house, has gone and invented a patent point for cross-eyed needles.

Five thousand dollars for each person slaughtered by such accidents as occurred on the Westfield is the amount fixed for damages by the statute of New York.

Mr. John S. Walton, Administrator of Finance, invites sealed proposals until twelve o'clock, on the twenty-first instant, for the sale to the city of seven wharf bonds.

We had the pleasure of meeting, on the street, yesterday, Judge Reher and Mr. Hitchcock of Concordia parish, two of the Young America Republicans of Louisiana.

Henry Ward Beecher is to take part in the anniversary exercises of the battle of Bennington on the nineteenth of this month, when a most imposing demonstration is to be held.

A strict temperance man in Connecticut would not let his horse drink out of a public trough which had the word "bitterns" printed upon it by some peripatetic advertising agent.

Ludwig, the eccentric young king of Bavaria, has at last been prevailed upon to consent to marry, having found a princess who does on Wagner, and is not altogether averse to the musical monarch.

C. H. Webb, who killed Dr. Johnson, of the Crutchfield House, in Dallas, Texas, was refused bail before Judge Hart, at the recent term of the District Court, and has been placed in the iron cage in the Bonham jail for safe-keeping.

The thermometer yesterday morning was 78° at New Orleans, 78° at Augusta, 83° at Charleston, 78° at Savannah, 76° at Cincinnati, 80° at Louisville, 81° at St. Louis, 80° at Nashville, 81° at Memphis, 83° at Key West, and 83° at Havana.

When the Customhouse was in danger from fire last night, the firemen dared not throw a stream on the building, as they had not been supplied with entrance tickets, and the low-wells on Canal street refused, in that case, to pack-hair water.

A young man, fond of horses, is making a tour of the summer resorts, and astonishes the natives by wearing a vest buttoned with gold horsehooves, a gold scarf pin in the shape of a horse's head, and sleeve-buttons representing a horse jumping over a hurdle.

The general freight agent of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad, gives notice that on and after the eleventh instant, the general freight office will be at the freight depot, foot of Girod street, instead of the corner of Camp and Common streets, as heretofore.

Ladies who travel now-a-days take more comfort than formerly, as crinoline, if worn at all, is of very small dimensions, and with their linen overdresses, fluff veils, waterproof cloaks, heavy boots and tarpaulin hats, can defy wind and weather, and stand any amount of dust and cinders.

At all times in this wintry life the presence of those we love is like a gleam of sunshine through the clouds, lighting up the particular spot amid the shadows, and giving warmth and lustre and loveliness to all beneath the ray. The passing gleam still seems brighter than the full sunshine.

A gentleman of Connecticut, who is something of a sportsman, went to sleep in church on one of the late warm Sundays, and dreamed he was hunting rabbits. During an eloquent passage in the sermon he copied in his dream a rabbit, and started the congregation by shouting "there he goes."

A picnic, under the auspices of the New Orleans St. Andrew's Society, on the occasion of Sir Walter Scott's centenary celebration, next Tuesday, will be given at Carrollton Gardens, commencing at half past one P. M. A complimentary ticket has been received from Peter Ross, Esq., chairman of the committee of arrangements.

Brigham Young was asked, not long since, which of his sons was at West Point. Brigham scratched his head a moment, and said that if memory served him, it was the one that killed the Gentle, alone in 1863, for selling peanuts to a Mormon without a license, but he couldn't remember his name.

"And yet he is not happy."

It is said that one of the Emperor William's recent annoyances is, that Bismarck always beats him playing chess. The emperor believes himself a first rate player, and yet nearly everybody checkmates him after twenty or thirty moves. The effect of his game is reported to be that he doesn't know how to use his castles.

A loving heart and a pleasant countenance are commodities which a man should never fail to take home with him. They will best season his food and soften his pillow. It were a great thing for a man that his wife and children could truly say of him, "He never brought a frown or unhappiness across his threshold."

Messrs. Hine & Co. having bought the salable part of the stationary stock of Messrs. Barrett, Seymour & Co., No. 69 Camp street, opposite Commercial alley, are now offering the same at retail for less than cost, to make room for their regular stock, soon to arrive from the North and Europe. For particulars read the advertisement.

The United States bonds reported by the national banks as security for their circulating notes are classified as follows: 1861's, \$69,930,300; five-twenties of 1862, \$30,434,400; other five-twenties, \$27,572,500; Pacific, \$15,593,000; ten-forties, \$102,308,050; new funded five per cents, \$49,271,650; total, \$361,922,550. The new bonds on deposit as security for public deposits are: 1861's, \$1,638,500; five-twenties of 1862, \$1,575,100; other five-twenties, \$5,197,700; new funded loan, \$2,003,500; Pacific, \$909,000.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The logical results of calling a State Convention to meet in the United States customhouse were developed yesterday. None were admitted, either as delegates or spectators, except those who had been specially selected for the purpose by the federal office holders here. And this selection under federal jurisdiction betrays on the part of those responsible for it a nervous anxiety to perpetuate their own tenure of office. Whether this was done by Messrs. Packard, Casey, Lowell, Joubert, Stockdale and other office holders, all of whom were present and active, and nearly all of whom were self-appointed delegates, on their own motion, or whether they were inspired thereto by the President, is a matter of some doubt. We are loth to believe that Grant has ordered United States bayonets to be pointed in a hostile manner toward a Republican State administration until we have further proof of the fact. At present we have only Mr. Packard's word for it that he was acting under "the highest authority" in calling out the military to enable him to stifle the voice of the Republicans of Louisiana. [That this order was issued from the War Department we have no doubt. That it was obtained under false representations, we firmly believe. And the Republicans of this State are fully determined to hold President Grant responsible for the outrage. If he will disavow it and prove his sincerity by removing all the unworthy officials who now prostitute the high places of the government to defeat its friends, all may yet be well with him. But there is no alternative; he must rebuke these faithless men or lose the support of the Louisiana Republicans both in the next State convention and in the election next November. He must summarily remove Messrs. Packard, Lowell, Casey, Joubert and the other incompetent and unfaithful officials, or he will lose Louisiana, and many other States as well.]

This system of introducing United States bayonets and United States deputy marshals to assist in packing State conventions is something not only new, but extremely dangerous. If the precedent is followed, it will turn every postoffice in the country into a clubroom; every customhouse into a hall for the meeting of State conventions, surrounded by bayonets, into a meeting place for the national convention for nominating the next President. When all this shall have been accomplished, we shall actually have achieved a military despotism.

No people, no party, is bound by the rules and regulations adopted by a body from which they legally chosen delegates were excluded, upon any pretense whatever, and when the members of the Republican State Convention yesterday found a row of bayonets between them and their designated place of meeting, they and their constituents were most deeply insulted. It was a hostile act, for which Marshal Packard and his aids and abettors here are responsible, and, until the burden of presumption is removed, "the highest authority" indirectly so. The representatives of nine-tenths of the Republicans of Louisiana were thus forcibly ejected from the place in which they had been invited to convene. It was a contest between a few federal office holders on the one side and the delegates of the people on the other. A short time before the hour named for the meeting, some ninety or ninety-five delegates presented themselves in a body at the court-room door, and asked for admission. All these gentlemen had tickets in due form, and their credentials in their pockets. But they were stopped by a deputy United States marshal, who informed them that they could not go in until twelve o'clock, as there was a caucus being held inside. The plotters were already on the ground cooking up the temporary organization. As this was told them, and in response to protests against such a reception, a Captain Smith, of the Nineteenth infantry, assured Governor Warmoth that the delegates would have to wait until Mr. Packard and his party were ready to receive them. Thus the indignity was sustained by the armed forces of the United States, present by "the highest authority," and the ordinary proceedings of a Republican State convention were obstructed by an order of a Republican administration, or by those who assumed to act in its name. And thus the grounds of a complete divorce between the Republicans of the State and the national administration were furnished by the party that can ill afford to lose a single supporter.

It does not require the gift of prophecy to foresee the disasters that will overtake the Republican party of this State if the ambitious men, who lead the opposition, are permitted to continue in their unwise course. The vote of Louisiana will be given for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1872. The same party will probably elect its State officers, in which event no colored man may even hope to be lieutenant governor, to say nothing of aspiring to a higher position. The old vagrant laws of 1865 will be revived and enforced against the colored people. And all this, because a half a dozen men in their blindness have determined that they shall themselves occupy the high places here, or ruin the party that refuses to give them. When the next turn of the political wheel is made Governor Dunn, Mr. Packard, Mr. Lowell, Mr. Casey, and all their present colleagues, will be left out, for the Democrats despise them all, naturally, and will have plenty of men of their own stripe to fill the offices. Besides, a man who has betrayed one party is never trusted again by anybody. These men, therefore, who have never had many constituents, will now find they have none at all. They will at best be but a burden and a clog to the national administration, who cannot afford to carry them. The President may as well appoint out and out Democrats at once as such disorganizing Republicans. An open foe is better than a covert one, and we would prefer another Perry Fuller to Casey, a Smallwood to Lowell, and any

square, honorable Democrat, to S. B. Packard. For then we would not look for friends and find enemies. We should not have men in the high places of the government who used their power to divide, betray and destroy the party to which they owe their elevation from obscurity.

ARE THESE MEN WORTHY?

In the extra REPUBLICAN which was published yesterday afternoon, and which is reproduced this morning, the names of the members of the convention assembled in Turner Hall are given in full, with the parishes which they have been sent here to represent. If we are not mistaken, all of these names have been heard of before, many of them in the field, most of them in the councils of the Republican organization, and all of them in the ranks of the party which is now preparing to carry the Republican flag through the trying campaign of 1872. They are true as steel, having been tried and proved in the harness. From the first to the last there has been no faltering in their republicanism, whether the day was dark with the prospect of defeat, or whether it was radiant with the halo of victory. Are these men unworthy at this last hour? Are they to be driven out of the house they helped to build, and which many of them fought to protect? Look at the roll! Strike down the names upon its list, and where are we to obtain a record of the Republican party? Blackburn, first in the field, mobbed, driven from his home, his press destroyed, is he faithless? Bentley, set upon and persecuted until there was no safety for him in Attakapas is he a traitor, now that it is safe to be a Republican? Hunsaker, libeled, defamed and imperiled, is he false to the party which his life was staked to preserve? McMillen, clear-headed, brave and honest, always at the front and consistently Republican in all things, is his loyalty departed? Pinchback, quick, manly and determined, has he no Republicanism in his nature? All, all have been tried, and yet the cry of faction has attempted to teach the people that these men were untrue to the only party they ever upheld, and faithful to the only organization which offers them protection. If these men are not worthy, then indeed are we at a loss to discover where good men are to be found. Such Republicans are never faithless, because they established their truth in the hour of trial, and upon that testimony alone they are entitled to be accepted as the genuine oracles of Republicanism.

A UNITED STATES CONVENTION.

Marshal Packard, Collector Casey, Postmaster Lowell and the United States troops, organized in the United States courtroom yesterday a federal convention to represent the Republican party of the State of Louisiana. Delegates elected by the people had to beg their tickets of admission at a postoffice window from a postoffice clerk, under the scrutiny of the postmaster. Obtaining this pass, which resembled one of the tickets of leave granted by overseers before the war, the delegates had to pass between a phalanx of federal soldiers armed with muskets and Gatlin guns, until he was surrendered to a guard of federal deputy marshals, who were mounted with badges like the rosettes that were worn by Boss Tweed's waiters in New York. These beautifully rosetted deputies, tricked out in their federal livery, held the deputy of the people as a hostage until they could speak to a federal marshal as to whether the delegate should be shot or admitted to the convention. A squad of federal deputy marshals held an inquest on the application, and either divided on the fate of the man who had a federal ticket of admission to a State convention, or referred the matter to their employers. The people of Louisiana had nothing to do with the matter. Their voice was hushed by the superior power which, for the moment, assumed to speak in their name. It was emphatically a United States convention, held to determine for the State what it wanted. Whether the voice will be accepted by the country is a disputed point.

WHAT A SCATTER-GUN!

The laboring and all but stranded Bulletin plunges thus: Governor Warmoth attempted to force his way into the Customhouse without credentials or a ticket of admission. He was met at the front of the stairs by two officers of the convention, who put him out without any ceremony or hesitation. He then attempted to address the crowd from the steps of the building, but was driven from this position by an officer, who would not permit him to open his mouth. The bolting Governor then sought to his carriage and inconspicuously fled, dragging behind him a crowd of officeholders and paid emissaries, who could find nothing else to do but take the place of the horses, and drag their master in his carriage through the streets, like so many braying asses.

Without recurring to the fact that Governor Warmoth was in the Customhouse building for a quarter of an hour; that the convention had not organized, and therefore could have no officers; and that the "dragging" part of the scene depicted is very much mixed, we desire to offset the above extract with another from the next column of the same paper, supposed to be "taken on the spot."

Between eleven and twelve o'clock, a large body of delegates belonging to the Warmoth party, appeared at the Customhouse, and sought admission into the convention then about to assemble there. They were denied admission, at least so say the friends of the Governor. At this juncture Governor Warmoth made his appearance on the steps and was about to make an address to the large crowd assembled. It is said that those within made it convenient to rush to the door, and in the crush his excellency was literally pushed out. Taking another position he proceeded with his speech, detailing the high handed measures of the federal ring, and wound up with adjuring his friends to the German Turners' Hall.

The Governor then entered his carriage and was proceeding along Canal street, followed by a large concourse of people, who were cheering and seemed to know no bounds. Surrounding the carriage, they soon detached the horses, and themselves proceeded to drag it through the streets. Inside with the Governor were Senator Pinchback, colored, General Hugh Campbell, and another individual, whose name we could not learn.

Keep cool, gentlemen of the Bulletin, or you will prove more damaging to your schismatic allies than the famous "Wi-

nan's gun" that Speaker Carter delights to introduce when recounting his Confederate exploits!

OUR ENEMIES REJOICE.

The Bulletin, the most virulent organ of the Ku-Klux Democracy in the South, and for the time being the especial champion of the Customhouse ring, glows over this sweet morsel: "Governor Warmoth attempted to gain admission to the Customhouse without credentials or a ticket of admission. He was, however, promptly met by the officers of the convention and forcibly ejected."

The "officers of the convention" were United States deputy marshals; H. C. Warmoth was a delegate to the convention called at the Customhouse, and elected by the almost unanimous vote of the people of the Tenth Ward over his opponent, Collector James F. Casey; and he had a "ticket of admission" from the United States Marshal. Will our Republican brethren of the North please consider these facts, and reason out why the Bulletin should feel so happy. Perhaps a sentence in the conclusion of the article above quoted may help them out, to wit: This proves "his (Warmoth's) utter failure to unite the Republican party."

ENMITY SILENCED BY GOOD CONDUCT.

Even the Plebeian and Times could find nothing in the proceedings of the Republican Convention yesterday, from the moment when it was resolved to adjourn from the Customhouse to Turner Hall, to condemn. There was such a law-abiding and orderly disposition manifested by the delegates, that their sworn enemies could only testify to the presence of these eminently peaceful qualities. The Times takes occasion to indulge in some of its venom at the expense of the Governor, but that only proved how much it was disappointed in the honesty and firmness of the delegates. If it could have reported a fearful disturbance, and laid the blame upon the Governor, nothing would have given it greater satisfaction; but since it found no disorder to parade, it fell back upon its chronic abuse of the Republican party, and laid upon Warmoth the bitterness which it hoped to report about the Convention.

A GAY DECEIVER.

Ex-Confederate George W. Carter said in a speech yesterday, in the Customhouse Convention: The Republican paper said that he was elected on the Democratic platform. Mr. Carter said that the Democrats voted for him because he was a gentleman, and the Republicans because he was a Republican. It is a matter of dispute which party was the more deceived.

THE BULLETIN SNUBBED.

The Customhouse Convention yesterday chose the Citizens' Guard as its organ. The Bulletin's claims were therefore ignored. The Patriot was scarcely thought of at all.

The Times was in a state of ecstasy yesterday. It was out in all the finery of paint and feathers. Spotted Tail could not have sported dirtier colors and cheaper plumes. It was after the carpet-baggers and the "niggers," with all the ardor of a prairie savage, scalping right and left, unmindful whether its trophies were gathered from friend or foe. The "newcomers" were denounced as a delusion and the "nigger" rated as dishonest. The first are cautioned to depart, and the latter are advised to throw themselves into the keeping of their best friends. If this double-headed advice is adopted, the future presents a rosy aspect under Democratic auspices. Perhaps the United States convention at the Customhouse sympathized with this political influence, for the Times seemed to be in harmony with that body; but, as to the State Convention, at the Turner Hall, the delegates simply replied that they had heard this kind of talk before, and had but little use for it.

One of the hallucinations of the Times is that a return to the rule of the Democracy would be the salvation and glory of Louisiana. If men prefer to walk when they can be provided with cheap and rapid conveyances; if they desire to live in the midst of inertia rather than among the evidences of life and progress, they ought not to stay in Louisiana, but should fix their domicile in some Spanish-American possession, where to improve is to be suspected of disloyalty to the government. Under Democratic rule the State and city stagnated—under Republican auspices both are advancing in the pathway of improvement and wealth. As we see no stop to this headway, it is manifestly proper that the Times should remove to some Democratic community where railroads are tabooed and progress is retarded.

Leet, the "talkative blond" of the Press Convention, yesterday supplemented the obituary of the Abbeville Flag with an "extra" published in New Orleans. It contained a very weak and blundering "hash" of Louisiana political matters, purporting to come from the New York Sun. The only noticeable point the extra contained was a declaration that even he (Leet), is not prepared to declare "against the re-election of Governor Warmoth," and even this would have no significance were he not a delegate in the Packard convention. It is simply indicative of the fact that even the tools the Customhouse ring employed to carry out their nefarious designs may prove too sharpened for comfortable handling.

If the Bulletin had accepted the Convention at Turner Hall as an honest and legitimate organization, the party would have been justified in regarding that body as a suspicious institution. Since the Bulletin goes with the United States Convention at the Customhouse, we submit that the party is justified in suspecting that organization of being in sympathy with the Democracy? Men who have been denounced for four years as Republicans are entitled to full faith since they are still denounced for the same reason. The Republican Convention at Turner Hall is filled with men who are entitled to this credit.

As all the Democratic papers endorse the United States Convention at the Customhouse yesterday, it is presumable that that is the Republican offshoot with which the Democrats purpose to side and tie in the coming canvass. If Tray was condemned by the company he kept, what is to prevent the rule that condemned him from condemning the friends of the Democracy as being of that faith?

IN HIS ELEMENT.—The great hero of secession, who boasts that he had been the main cause of the secession of two States from the Union, was in his glory yesterday. He has not, probably, been so happy since he induced Texas to join the Confederacy as he was yesterday when the delegates of the Republican State Convention were driven from the courtroom by orders of one of his dupes.

The Bulletin reports George W. Carter as saying: "His motto is principle first, measures next, and men last." We believe this "George W.," like his illustrious predecessor, would not tell a lie; but it might be gratifying to the people to learn which principle he is so willing to stick to. As a political "flop" he can beat the man, who rose from village alderman to the Presidency, all to pieces.

The Bulletin ridicules the REPUBLICAN for advocating "a spirit of conciliation" among the members of the Republican State Convention. As the Customhouse ring and the Bulletin are in rapport, we have no doubt that paper speaks advisedly in declaring such a consummation impossible.

The Bulletin indulges in much self-congratulation because the "large concourse of people" who followed the Governor from the Customhouse to Turner Hall "were chiefly colored, whose ardor seemed to know no bounds." If this be comfort, make the most of it.

Postmaster Lowell, who lives a mile above Carrollton, and claims to be a delegate from the Third Ward of this city to the United States Convention, headquarters at the Customhouse, declares that "he left his family for the last five years in the North." Such has not been the general report down South.

"Captain John S. Chapman, of Baton Rouge, was next called." A few months ago, Casey, Packard & Co. put him out of the office of Collector of Internal Revenue, and they are now going to put him back because he would "kiss the hand that smote him."

Was it John Barleycorn, or not, who planted himself behind ten score of United States Marshal's deputies, and half the number of bayonets, to hurl foul charges against this community, and land his own darling? Vide yesterday's Bulletin on the Postmaster's speech.

It is a queer commentary upon the Customhouse Convention that Postmaster Lowell should feel it necessary to warn his brother delegates to beware of "being purchased." We refer the people to the report in yesterday's Bulletin.

The Bulletin declares Carter made one of his "characteristic speeches" yesterday at Mr. Packard's convention. We have known chameleons display "characteristic" colors.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

There was no disposition manifested yesterday to indulge in heavy operations in gold, which ruled at the usual advance on New York rates. For unregistered warrants inquiries were made, not with a view, as far as could be ascertained, of purchase, and these inquiries were necessarily coupled with conjectures about the result of the political convention, which, we find out from dealers, has an appreciable effect upon all classes of State securities and bonds. All the sales of warrants amounted to jobbing, though the rates seemed to be rather stiff.

No more than the usual sales in gold were made, the largest sum being twelve thousand dollars at twelve, and divers sums smaller. In foreign exchange there were evidences of fluctuation and uncertainty, and this unsettled state of things is by some attributed to the recent decline in gold, which not being marked, is yet a decline sufficient though within the fractions, to produce some commotion. A sale of five thousand pounds bank sterling at one hundred and ten about shows the rate.

The demand still continues for the lower styles of cotton, which are held at stiff rates. The higher qualities don't go off, though the price is not affected. Cotton circulars are in abundance. Most every one who deals in cotton is a prophet concerning the coming crop, for about the time that the first bale arrives all eyes are turned toward discovering how many hundred thousand are to follow it, for upon the correct calculations of this character successful speculations are made. Prices at present oscillate between seller and buyer, and are favorable either to one or the other, as future crop statements and prognostications are believed or credited. According to Liverpool advices, the opinions about the unfavorable crop are not fully credited, but are attributed to a desire to shove up the present prices. The truth is, the crop will be shorter—how much is a part of the same question, not so easily solved.

In flour, the demand is all for the higher grades, which go off fast, and always seem to be insufficient in supply. There is abundance of the lower qualities, which submit to some coquetting on the part of buyers, who seek to fill the local request, while among the taller grades the export interest seeks to be satisfied.

There was a slight movement in Pneumatic stock, which the knowing ones had foretold several days. Previously ruling at four and a half to five, within forty-eight hours it sold readily at seven dollars, one hundred, eighty and sixty-five shares having been sold yesterday at this price, and two hundred shares at eight (buyer's option). Improving in this way, it was the subject of a good deal of liveli-

ness, considering the dullness that "sit brooding" upon the street affairs. In Leves stock just as perceptible a decline was observed, what had been twelve and twelve and a half the day before selling at eleven and ten and a half yesterday, and various reports were flying about concerning these two themes of speculation, to which there was little foundation. The rise in Pneumatic was alluded to by a cautious old fox as "a kite," by another as the result of a successful experiment in "compressed air," while various views and counter-views were exchanged by both parties. But money dealing and stock buying is essentially a business of peace, which can not go on in the midst of commotion or excitement; hence, the sales made were few, though a great deal of thinking was undoubtedly done.

Money is still reported as "easy," a showing of good collaterals bringing it down cheerfully at about eight or ten per cent. No loans have been heard of, however, and though mortgages are drawn every day, there is not enough of this done to constitute a special notice.

Among dealers in flour, the recent arrival a thousand barrels from St. Louis by the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railway was a topic of considerable moment. This is the first of a lot of five thousand barrels intended to be shipped by the Iron Mountain, Mobile and Ohio and Mobile and Texas roads, and arrived here without "breaking bulk." This is opening a new line of transportation and swifter, being but five days from point to point delivered.

The Ticket System—How It Worked.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: It being announced in yesterday's morning REPUBLICAN that the delegates could procure their "tickets" to the Republican State Convention by calling at the money order door, postoffice, United States Customhouse, I repaired to that office to see whether the State committee and Mr. Packard were willing that the Republicans of the convention, and to procure my "ticket." The office was crowded until it was impossible to transact the business pertaining to the place, when Mr. Lowell, Postmaster, and a member of the State Central Executive Committee, by whose order this place was designated, appeared. He directed those present to step outside, and select that one had been authorized to select that place, and that tickets should be issued there, and that tickets should be issued there. I passed out with the crowd. Mr. Lowell then appeared, with tickets in hand, at the window to the right of the entrance of the money order office, at a distance of some six feet from the pavement. Here he commenced the issuance of tickets. In many instances they were procured by climbing up the stone-work and hanging to the window sill. Could anything be more humiliating or degrading than the sight thus presented? Representatives of the people climbing up and hanging to the window sill of the United States Customhouse to obtain the ticket necessary to admit them to a convention of the Republican party!

The selection of such a place by the State Central Committee for the issuance of tickets should be condemned, if for no other reason, because it could not but result in a serious annoyance to business men, and further, because it was a misuse of a United States office.

The degrading manner in which the tickets were really issued stamp Mr. Lowell and his abettors as three cent tricksters, not having the decency of gentlemen, or an appreciation of the respect due to gentlemen.

Fortunately for the cause of Republicanism in this State, the desperate straits to which they have been reduced, and the timidity which compelled them to resort to unfair means, has resulted in their open conviction.

The people need only to be told the facts.

EMERSON BENTLEY.

Delegate from St. Mary.

Flour Through from St. Louis in Five Days.

One thousand barrels of flour arrived here yesterday by the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad, from St. Louis, it being brought through without breaking bulk. This is the first installment of five thousand barrels being shipped through on the St. Louis and Iron Mountain via the Mobile and Ohio and New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroads. This flour was brought at eighty cents per barrel, clear of insurance. Steamboats charge seventy-five cents, besides insurance. Five days is a short time for the transportation of flour from St. Louis to New Orleans.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—The tax rolls for 1871 are now open for inspection. Taxpayers please call. Room No. 15 City Hall. See advertisement.

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

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Offers for the above, as proposed to be understood, will be received until noon on SATURDAY, the twelfth instant, at the office of Messrs. George A. Fossick & Co., No. 39 Carondelet street. ALBERT MINOTT, Master and Agent, for whom it may concern. and19 37y

ONLY THIRTY CENTS. NO ADVANCE ON PUBLISHER'S PRICE. CHARLES READE'S "TERRIBLE TEMPTATION" Only Thirty Cents. and3 22p

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JOHN W. HADDER, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73.....Camp street.....73 Recovers all orders with promptness and dispatch. 129

REOPENING.

SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS. The public have long desired the establishment of a store 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 store we invite you to 129 Canal street. Agents wanted. NEW ORLEANS, General Agent. and3 22p

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Attention is particularly directed to my SILVER TABLE WARE, such as

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Prices as low as at any Northern Manufacturer's and CHEAPER THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE NEW ORLEANS. Quality and style equal to any. Full guarantees given in all cases. Every description of Medals, Badges, Military Belt-plates, Striped Mountings, etc., manufactured in the most artistic manner and at low prices. Agents wanted. and1 22p

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 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 hereafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with their crews, passengers and cargoes arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health, to 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 are as follows, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Minto Bay, on the Island of St. Domingo; Port au Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campechy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagras, Aguinaval and Paro, in the Central American States; San Carlos, in Venezuela; Lagayra, 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. BOYER, Secretary of State.

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