

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 23, 1872. THE LINES DOWN.

The telegraph lines to Baton Rouge were down last night, and communication interrupted after eight or nine o'clock. We have nothing from the convention, therefore, after the nomination of Antoine, which appears to have been done on the first ballot, accompanied by a deal of fuss and noisy enthusiasm.

Maiden ladies regard the multitude of weddings nowadays as simply outrageous. At Niagara the "bbling and cooing" of bridal parties is heard above the roar of the falls.

A pair of New Haven parents are afflicted with a boy that doesn't stop whistling even in his sleep.

Lowell Mason, who visits the Boston jubilee as an invited guest of the executive committee, is eighty years of age.

Three thousand dollars are subscribed to build a monument to ex-Governor John A. Andrew in Hingham, Massachusetts.

The Mobile Tribune opines that the politics of the Piousness do not rise to the degree of respectable nonsense. Level.

Dr. Brandegee has gone to Europe. He is a prominent pillar of American society, and will doubtless be recognized by the aristocracy.

A "Society for the Encouragement of Young Men Desiring to Marry" is organizing among the young ladies at Rondout, New York.

Hiram Green says: "According to Scripture, the workmen are right asking for higher wages, for don't the book say, 'The laborer is worthy of his higher'?"

Dr. Stronsberg, formerly "Prussian railroad king," and at one time believed to be worth many millions, has fled from his creditors to a hiding-place in England.

There will be an exhibition of the Lathrop School, on Lathrop street, next Wednesday, at 10 A. M. An invitation to attend has been received from L. A. Smith, principal.

Hiram Powers says the fire department at Florence, Italy, consists of ten men—three equipped with pipes, four with buckets, and three with small brass fire extinguishers.

We see a patent "spark" noticed. A man who can't do as much sparking as is good for him without the help of machinery, ought to be gobbled up by a widow with nine small children.

A constable in Ohio lately testified in court as follows: "I know nothing of her but what I hear the neighbors say; and, in my opinion, what a woman says of another is not worthy of belief."

Rev. Father Ryan will deliver an address at the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge, this evening. Those who desire to hear this lecture may go by rail and steamer, leaving here at 8:15 this morning.

The Natchitoches Times says this: "The ninety-one bullet-headed city delegates who foisted the Bourbon State ticket on the people, represented nobody but the roughs of New Orleans and their Lilliputian political leaders."

There will be anniversary exercises at Straight University to-morrow, Tuesday and Wednesday next, as follows: To-morrow, elementary examinations; Tuesday, advanced examinations; Wednesday, annual exhibition.

Ford's Opera House, in Baltimore, has been selected for the National Democratic Convention, and the sub-committee of the National Democratic Committee will be on hand, the twenty-fifth instant, to perfect the arrangements.

Louis Winkler, of Orchard street, New York, is the model landlord who beat a poor woman with his fists the other day, because she had lost the keys to one of his tenements. He is snapping his winklers for the present in the penitentiary.

The following ludicrous sentence is the result of a compositor's erroneous punctation: "Cesar entered upon his head, his helmet upon his feet, armed sandals upon his brow, a cloud in his right hand, his faithful sword in his eye, an angry glare."

The case with which the marriage contract can be consummated in Scotland is illustrated thus: Mr. A. and Mrs. B., who wrote their names in a family Bible, and added that it was Mr. and Mrs. A.'s Bible, were forthwith held to be man and wife.

The Sisters Marianites of the Holy Cross extend an invitation to the REPUBLICAN to assist at the exhibition and distribution of prizes at the Academy of the Holy Angels, in the Third District of this city, on Thursday, the twenty-seventh instant, at 9 A. M.

We have received complimentary tickets to the concert and exhibition by the pupils of St. Theresa's School on Thursday next, twenty-eighth instant, in St. Theresa's Hall, Erato street, between Camp and Magazine streets. Exercises commence at 7:30 P. M.

The examination of the pupils of the Hebrew Education Society Institute will take place to-morrow, Wednesday and Thursday next, between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. The annual exhibition will be held at the Deutsche Company Hall, corner of Bienville street and Exchange alley, next Saturday evening. Complimentary invitation received from Mr. Alexander Dimitry, principal.

The Natchitoches Times says: "Crops are reported to be generally promising throughout this and the adjoining parishes. On the authority of Mr. J. Alphonse Prudhomme, we will state that caterpillars have appeared in small numbers in some fields on Cane river, below town. But, as these pests can do no harm in every year, we hope no danger need be apprehended if the weather is dry during the remainder of the growing season."

SUITS AGAINST THE CITY.

An evil of very great magnitude is the persistent litigation that is waged against the city of New Orleans. Something should be done to arrest this war upon the taxpayers. We do not urge this so much in defense of the taxpayers as we do in the interest of honesty and reform, for the taxpayers are the very men who attack themselves, and they are, therefore, not entitled to any great sympathy at our hands. Every dollar that has been dishonestly spent in the State or city is directly chargeable to the people themselves, for their negligence, prejudice or stupidity opened the door to the men who plundered them. It is a fact that the sympathy of the public of this city has always been given to litigants against the corporation, and the courts have been used to deplete the municipal treasury without any protest from the very men who were to be taxed to pay the damages. One of the common remarks that most men use when they hear that some citizen has sued the corporation upon an account which the authorities have refused to pay, is, "O, it is the city, let her rip." And the most unjust judgments are allowed to pass without a word of comment, because "what is everybody's business is nobody's business."

The very reverse of this should be the rule. The corporation represents the entire mass of the people, and any attack upon its treasury is an attack upon the private pockets of every man, woman and child in the community, for every living soul within the boundaries of New Orleans pays a certain per centage of the general expenses in some way, either directly or indirectly. An unjust claim collected from the city treasury is a robbery of the entire people. It is stealing in detail and under cover of the law just as much as if the perpetrator were to go at night into the house of his neighbor and fitch therefrom ten cents or five dollars, according to the relation of his judgment to the assessment rolls.

The courts have mistakenly considered that they should lean toward this class of litigants, upon the supposition that their claims were not paid by the city authorities for reasons of an improper character. The very reverse of this should be the rule. The courts should lean toward the city. The public interest, as Mr. Lacey remarks in his able brief in the insurance case, should take pre-eminence over private interests, since even the private parties themselves are concerned in seeing the public interest protected. Then the presumptions are in favor of the city. The authorities are presumed to do right, and what is more to the point, they do right in most cases. A claim which the Administrators reject must have some defect about it, or they would not refuse to pay it. Seven dishonest men are not prone to commit injustice in a spirit of wickedness or carelessness.

And this brings us to the remedy. The State and federal governments deny to the private claimant the right to sue them without their consent. When an account is of doubtful nature, both the State and United States authorize suits to be brought against them for the purpose of satisfying the demand for information. Perhaps it would be just as well to protect the city treasury in the same way. The justice of the thing can not be questioned by those who insist that the people are capable of self government, for that would be to say that the people can not elect officers who will do justice. If there was such a law in existence the Administrators would be prompt in their settlements, for they would see that the claimant possessed no other redress, and the city might then know just what her expenses were to be, for her agents would be the arbiters of the entire list of expenditures. At present the financial head of the government can form no estimate of what demands will be presented to the treasury, for the courts are as competent to draw upon him as the Council is. It is full time that the litigation should be put under restraint in some way to protect the people from their own disposition to take money out of one pocket to put it into another.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

The prominent idea recognized by all the factions and parties seeking ascendancy in this State is the correction of political abuses. Each professes the good of the State in preference to party prestige or personal ambition. They say they are indifferent as to who it is that inaugurates and perfects reform, so that it is done. But, as if to render these patriotic purposes perfectly impracticable, none believe in the sincerity of opposing organizations and all are distrustful of each other.

Any one of these factions alone is unable to carry the State against a combination of the rest. So equal in strength are the four parties that the coalition of any two will give them an overwhelming ascendancy.

The Customhouse party, it is well understood, notwithstanding its professions to the contrary, have no immediate interest in State politics. For these are only incidental to the national election, and to contribute the influence of Louisiana in perpetuating the rule of the present incumbent of the Presidency. The graver issues, involving the redemption of the State from the thrall of bad laws and oppressive obligations, are sunk in the endeavor to advance the cause of centralization and military aggression.

There is no room for doubt that the other three parties really mean what they say. They are patriotic, if possibly unwise, in their plans of reform. The contention of these with the Customhouse party has evolved an additional and more complex issue. In order to carry the State for the Philadelphia nominees, they are willing that the government shall pass to the control of colored people. In short, to establish a black man's party, which shall succeed to all the important offices and eventually result in the Africanization of the State. This idea of rule or ruin has now become the prominent characteristic of the Customhouse party. So prominently developed is it already that the Grantites will have to succeed or fall vic-

tims to their own treachery. Their difficulties in the Baton Rouge convention are the beginning of their troubles, but by no means the end of their treacherous policy. In view of these facts we naturally recur to the question which heads this article: What is to be done?

If, as asserted, the parties of reform are willing to sacrifice party ascendancy in order to secure the salvation of the State, the way is open and direct. A majority of the State Democratic conventions of the country have declared for an endorsement of the Cincinnati nominations at Baltimore. This course will make the Liberal Republican movement a basis of easy compromise to all who oppose the Customhouse party. Such a coalition secures the State to the friends of reform and good government. The liberal ideas and the admirable purposes of the party will involve to none of the coalescing elements any sacrifice of principle. The Democrat and Reformer, on the question of rescuing Louisiana from her many difficulties and burdensome obligations, can go hand in hand with the Liberal Republican, who professes the same object and is working for the same end. What, then, is to hinder such a compromise? Not, certainly, the personal spite and defeated ambition of a number of men who set their eyes upon distinguished places, and who wish to make the coming election the medium by which they shall attain greatness. The interests of the State are of more importance than their elevation to power.

But, say one, we can not abandon our principles; we can not forego our party allegiance! There is no necessity of doing either. This is merely a compromise. Your principles are in no wise affected, and are merely held in abeyance. The greater interests of the State secured, politics will open new fields where partisan opinion can be exercised upon every conceivable subject. It is only asked in this coalition of the parties that the partisan, for a time, shall be sunk in the patriot. It is certainly not too much to ask of a people who have every vital interest of home and country at stake.

THE GREAT LAW OF NECESSITY.

George E. Bovee is suing Governor Warmoth for having suspended and removed him from the office of Secretary of State. He demands fifty thousand dollars damages, which is more than he could be reasonably damaged if removed from public office should continue in force during the balance of his natural life. Bovee is above thirty-five years of age at present, and in the course of nature he ought to die in thirty-five years. He is not worth in any position more than fifteen hundred dollars per annum, which would put his entire earnings from now until eighteen hundred and ninety-nine at just what he demands for a single year. Besides, he has not been financially injured, because he has drawn his salary from the State with beautiful regularity while attending to his private business as a stationary merchant in the parish of St. Charles. He defends his claim to these royal damages upon the ground that his removal from office was not accompanied by that politeness which prevails in parlor intercourse, but was accomplished by what the preachers call "laying on of hands." General Herron laid on the hands. Governor Warmoth had nothing more to do with the act of violence than Mr. Bovee complains about than he had with the act that induced him to remove the Secretary.

In resisting the suit of Bovee, the Governor confesses that he suspended and removed the plaintiff, but avoids by pleading the great law of necessity for his act. The Secretary of State assumed to declare that to be a law which was not a law. He usurped the functions of all the departments of government. This was a direct, open and palpable violation of law. Any citizen who sees another committing a flagrant offense feels that the "great law of necessity" justifies him in arresting the deed. This law is the normal nature of the human race. It prevails in every honest man's conscience. It does not need to be written on parchment, because it is engraved upon the heart, and is incapable of being erased or lost. The Governor of the State, moreover, is made the guardian of the written law. He has sworn to see that the laws are faithfully executed. How was he to do this duty in Bovee's case effectively in any other way than by suspending him from the power to injure the community? Mr. Bovee proclaimed, under his official seal, that a mutilated and imperfect paper, which somebody handed to him, was a genuine statute, when he knew that the original and correct copy was in the possession of the Governor. This pretended law, thus stamped with all the formalities necessary to give it force in a court of civil jurisdiction, was an open, bare-faced fraud, dishonest in its inception, impolitic in its provisions, and injurious in its designs. Its promulgation was a violation of law. The Governor saw this wrong being done, felt that his power was being usurped by a subordinate in his own office, remembered his oath and his duty, and at once removed from office the man who boldly avowed his guilt, and challenged interference with his usurpation.

If the people discover in this that the Governor has laid himself liable, technically, as an offender against them, not against Mr. Bovee, they should also discover that he offended in their interest, not in his own, for he had no other concern in the matter than to see that the common law as between himself, the people and George E. Bovee was not violated by the latter to their direct injury. The "great law of necessity," which overtops all mere formalities in justifying the shooting of a robber or the arrest of an intending murderer, without waiting for a writ of arrest, palliates the action of the Governor in suspending the late Secretary of State from an office that he abused and perverted, and excuses the magistrate who stopped a wrong-doer on the threshold of his wicked conduct, without waiting to be precise in the manner of his doing it.

As to the injury that Bovee has suffered, that he must blame himself for. If he

had acted as he should have done, no complaint or injury would have occurred against him. As he was the original wrong-doer, he deserved what he got. The people, the Legislature and the public conscience justified the Governor in calling into requisition the "great law of necessity" against Wickliffe, and the same influences will sustain him in his using the same "great law of necessity" against the feeble imitation that Bovee attempted of Wickliffe's wickedness.

NOMINATIONS AT BATON ROUGE.

The convulsive fit which the Customhouse party has suffered so severely from at Baton Rouge has at last yielded to the professional skill of Dr. Packard. He at first supposed the patient was afflicted with a sort of maternal labor, and the birth of a galvanized abortion would expedite its recovery. It turned out to be, however, only a severe case of biliousness, and the violent retchings that so alarmed the doctor were only the effects of a natural effort to throw some very foul material off its stomach. When this was accomplished the incubus proved to be Senator Kellogg, who was immediately promised the Governorship, if he agreed to do better in future. This he readily did.

But seriously, the result of the Baton Rouge convention is an anomaly in politics. If it was designed to accomplish anything, it was the assurance that the Radical party in this State would not be tied to the heels of the Philadelphia nominee. That the interests of the State would be considered by its citizens (if the Customhouse party can be considered citizens of this State) of more consequence than furthering the centralizing policy of the administration. It is true that we hold it practically impossible to separate the national and State ticket. It was not necessary to nominate a man at Baton Rouge inimical to the President. But the prestige identified with the law securing to federal officers the privilege of espionage in our local election, and to no inconceivable extent controlling the same, will not add much *relat* to the Customhouse party in Louisiana.

Since from the colored citizens they derive all the strength that can be brought to the party, it was fair that their representative should have the first place on the ticket. But Mr. Mary's claims were treated with contempt if not derision, and his race considered as merely "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the Customhouse party. The giving of the Lieutenant Governorship to Mr. Antoine is an insult rather than a compliment. It is practically saying to the colored people, we know we depend on you to do what we hope to accomplish, but you shall have all the inferior positions while we take the first in honor and profit. This is due to our intelligence and superior merit. Besides, we can not intrust to your care the federal interests in this State. You may neglect or you may prove indifferent to them.

In the face of the action of the convention, do these facts admit of denial? Is it not plain, as we said before, that the colored people and their delegates have been used as *servants* rather than as citizens having an equal stake in the prosperity and well-being of Louisiana, the same as its white people? It has been a standing boast of Dr. Packard, and we are aware, that he could control the negro vote of this State. We were disposed to dispute it until now, but it seems he has not entirely miscalculated his influence. It was necessary to General Grant's interests that he should have his proteges in the front places of the canvass, lest he should suffer from the consequences of an honest and direct policy.

So far as we are able to discern them, these are the facts connected with the Baton Rouge convention. If it is satisfactory to the colored people, it certainly is to us. Mr. Kellogg will be more easy to beat than Mr. Mary would be, while the representative of the colored people who has been placed on the ticket is of such exceedingly small pattern that he will prove an element of weakness rather than strength to the party. Antoine is possessed of an inferior order of intellect, and none know this fact better than the more intelligent men of his own color.

A GLIMPSE OF BATON ROUGE.

The following letter, written on Thursday, comes to us a little behind time; but it is from the pen of a keen observer, who is familiar with the men and subjects he discusses. It will be seen that the result of his forecast of things is pretty much as he predicted:

BATON ROUGE, June 20, 1872.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: Baton Rouge has not had such a gathering since the armies were quartered upon her. I mean in point of numbers. She (or few other places) never witnessed such a conglomeration of kinds, qualities, grades and shades of the genus homo as the Republican conventions have called together.

Your reporters have furnished details, doubts, and I will content myself with general observations. The Pinchback convention possesses the most interest for our people, for, be it known, our citizens almost to a man (and woman) are "for Warmoth," and they look, therefore, with kindly eyes upon this body for once offering him the highest mark of confidence in their power. It is, too, dignified and comparatively harmonious, while the strong liberal infusion which it contains renders it with the people of Baton Rouge politically akin. Should the efforts to fuse the two conventions, which rumor says are being made, prove successful, it is beyond doubt that the strongest part of that at Academy Hall will bolt in favor of Warmoth and Greeley.

The rival ambitions of the leaders of the Pike Hall gathering have brought apparently inextinguishable confusion. Never before has such barefaced trickery and jugglery and swindling been witnessed in this country. The federal Customhouse, internal revenue, marshal's, and other offices, are represented by scores of strikers, lobbyists, bunners and blowers, who draw pay from the government. I am reliably informed, even while here, in fact, that they have no other kind of duties at any time. Yet, mixed with this reckless gang of law-breakers and ruffians, we see such men as Randolph, Price, J. D. Hill and others, who had acted as he should have done, no complaint or injury would have occurred against him. As he was the original wrong-doer, he deserved what he got. The people, the Legislature and the public conscience justified the Governor in calling into requisition the "great law of necessity" against Wickliffe, and the same influences will sustain him in his using the same "great law of necessity" against the feeble imitation that Bovee attempted of Wickliffe's wickedness.

government. Such barefaced practices as they are now resorting to for office should make our people wiser, if more disgusted with political professors of all sorts. It certainly excites these men from denouncing Governor Warmoth henceforward.

Around the Packard convention, too, we find many whose faces we learned to be familiar with at the Opera House convention. There are Captain Wheaton, Captain S. W. Scott, Miles Sharkey (who is accredited as a delegate from Sabine), Aleck Newton, Wash R. McKel, Larry O'Donnell, and a score or so of "the boys," who take the deepest interest in the proceedings.

Free whisky abounds on all corners, and the country delegates are gorgeous in brazen-browed attire. Enthusiasm is aroused by all the adjuncts known to the politician's dark ways and wily tricks, but to present it looks as if Ellinger was paying the fiddler for Kellogg's dancing. It has been openly alleged in both conventions that the Packard committee on credentials has exacted a written pledge from delegates to vote for Kellogg before they would consent to favorably report upon their claims, and this damaging charge has been supplemented by another, that in his evidence before the investigating committee he alleged that "the negroes, not the rebels were responsible for the July massacre of 1861." A number of colored men in each convention have declared their determination not to support him, for these and other reasons, even if nominated, so that he may yet be dropped, though this is not likely.

Pinchback declared in favor of his convention making a ticket at once if the Packard party failed to harmonize with them to-day, but this proposition met little enthusiasm, as a majority seemed in favor of awaiting the permanent organization of a latter. Pinchback, in the same speech, asserted his intention to abide by the decision of the majority of his convention, no matter what sacrifice of personal conviction this might necessitate, and as the Greeley sentiment is growing this may involve a change of front on the presidential question. Since the Reformers are working openly with the Packard ring, the colored people are not half so squeamish on the Grant question. One venerable colored preacher gravely announced that he "wanted no more of General Leslie Grant. Old Holace Greeley was fighting again slavery forty years before Leslie Grant was born." Out of this political nettle the flower of safety to the State may yet be plucked, but just how it will be done can not be foretold at this hour.

Mr. James C. Clark, editor of the *State Journal*, created a commotion by slapping the face of J. Henri Borch on the convention hall steps to-day. Borch sent for the "perle."

The hope is universally expressed that Governor Warmoth will attend the University commencement exercises next week, and take that occasion to speak upon the political situation. He will find none but friends here. I shall find time to write you again soon. RED STICK.

"INHERENT POWER."

It seems to be a constitutional falling with our calico contemporary, the *Piousness*, to state unfairly and deliberately misrepresent anything relating to the Governor. It may be that this is mere personal spite, or an incorrigible habit of saying what is untrue. In its article headed "Governor Warmoth's Inherent Power," it says that "when interrogated before the congressional investigating committee in relation to the suspension of Mr. Bovee, the Secretary of State, and the appointment of Mr. Herron in his stead, the Governor replied that the proceeding had for its authority 'the great law of necessity'; that he construed the constitution of the State as investing him with an inherent power to suspend any civil officer of the State who, in his judgment, might be guilty of malfeasance, whether that officer was appointed by himself or elected by the people."

It is scarcely necessary to say that Governor Warmoth said no such thing. The writer of the article has either deliberately misstated the facts, or has been writing of that of which he knows nothing.

What the Governor did say is this: That in a great public emergency like that which attended or constituted the removal of Mr. Bovee, or the constitutional obligation which imposed upon him as Governor, the duty of seeing the laws faithfully executed, carried with it the power to remove all obstacles to their faithful execution. This is very different language from what the *Piousness* ascribes to him. He says nothing of inherent power. He does not profess to be a crown head, and has nothing to do with divine or inherent rights. It has never been his purpose, aim or intention to go outside of the constitutional provisions of the State in his exercise of executive authority.

Why the *Piousness* takes such pleasure in misrepresenting the Governor it is impossible to say—perhaps it has some groveling spite to gratify; but of one thing there is certainty—it is no honest prejudice, or so much pervariation would not be necessary to uphold it.

The removal of Mr. Bovee at that time was indorsed and sustained by the public. The *Piousness* justified and approved it. It saved to the city millions of dollars, and prevented one of the most iniquitous wrongs ever devised by the wickedness and treachery of man.

THE CONFERENCE.

"The new bolt," as the Grantites were pleased to call the conference recently held in New York for the purpose of giving distinguished Liberal Republicans an opportunity to exchange views on the subject of Mr. Greeley's candidature, has turned out a destructive thunderbolt to their hopes and wishes. Carl Schurz opened his lips at the conference just closed in New York, and spoke for two hours in defense of the Cincinnati ticket. He expressed his belief, in more emphatic terms than ever, that the safety of the country demands that the Grant administration shall be driven from power, and believes there is no other way to accomplish this and secure reform than for all who are opposed to Grantism to rally around the standard of the Liberal Republican party and elect Mr. Greeley President. Schurz's speech silenced what little opposition was disposed to show itself in the conference against the ticket, and the se-

sembly adjourned *sine die* shortly after it was concluded. The enemies of Mr. Greeley were hoping that Senator Schurz was dissatisfied with the Cincinnati nominations, and would go in for a new deal. But they have been mistaken as to the true character of the man. Even admitting that Mr. Greeley was not his choice for President, Mr. Schurz is not the one to jeopardize a great cause at a most critical time simply because he had not obtained his choice of a candidate.

THE POPULAR RATIFICATION.

We publish in another part of the REPUBLICAN this morning the first installment of the names of those who have signed, under their hands, approval of the Cincinnati platform, and pledged themselves to support Greeley and Brown. The list comprises almost exclusively citizens of New Orleans, those from the country generally not having been received in time to be copied for publication. As they come in, however, every mail brings in large numbers, they will be added from time to time. We expect to see twenty-five thousand signatures to the new movement.

Colonel D. B. Penn, chairman of the executive committee of the Liberal party, and a corps of lively assistants, are up to their eyes in the work of receiving and sending correspondence to all parts of the State. The bill is rolling on, and refuses to stop even to listen to the dispatches announcing the nomination of Kellogg, Antoine & Co. by the imperial forces, under command of Field Marshal Packard.

WANTED—A MARK TO SHOOT AT.

Smythe is wanted—J. Hale Smythe. He has put his opinions and assertions in print, and now he is requested to come forward and tell all about where he lives and whether he is a Dolly Varden or not. It is lucky that it is not Smith who is wanted, or else Camp street might be filled with a procession of that brotherhood. We are inclined to advise J. Hale Smythe not to be found. If he has told the truth, let the Dolly Vardens stand to the racket, since it is as much their business as it is his; if he has not, let him deny that he ever knew the man. The credit of saying a good thing would have been claimed from him if it had not attracted attention; now let those who would have made capital out of his epistles pay the discount, if there is any to be collected. In the meantime J. Hale Smythe is wanted.

A NEW ROAD TO WASHINGTON.

A large number of new roads are intersecting and contributing to the strength of the great Greeley highway that is being built to the White House at Washington. The engineers at Cincinnati laid out the Greeley avenue; the Democrats are pushing their road into it; the Labor party, through its nominee, has already formed the connection, and is now marching thereon; and, lastly, the Free Traders have selected a couple of leaders who will certainly fall into what may be considered as the great Reform road to Washington. Messrs. Groesbeck and Olmstead, who were nominated at New York on Friday, are Liberal Republicans, and will not only refuse to stand as candidates against Greeley and Brown, but they will support them, and urge their friends to do likewise. The Greeley avenue to the White House widens and progresses rapidly.

There is seldom a line of glory written upon the earth's face but a little suffering runs parallel with it; and they that read the lustrous syllables of the one, and stoop not to decipher the spotted and worn description of the other, get the least half of the lesson earth has to give.

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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. 1622 1623

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QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 18, 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 cause his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, to declare 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 officers, crews, passengers and cargo, arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, shall be subjected 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 as aforesaid are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the island of Cuba; Port Royal and Minto Bay, on the island of Jamaica; Juncos and Port-au-Prince, on the island of St. Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadalupe, Cayenne, in Yucatan; Belise, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para, Cayenne, Buenos Ayres, Pernambuco, in South America; and Nassau, 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 twenty-sixth. By the Governor. H. C. WARMOTH, P. J. HAZEN, Secretary of State. 1612 2p

THE LUZBORG HOSPITAL, Located by the late Legislature the excellent Hospital for Small-pox and contagious complaints, IS ON THE FORTCHATELAIN RAILROAD, Fifth square outside Cabildo street. Indigent cases are received according to usual city provisions, with permits from the sanitary officers. Private or paying cases are received for: War, 10 Cts. Apply at the hospital. my23 1y

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

MONEY BROKER, ITEMS ABOUT "THE TIMES," 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, 1612 2p 2p

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

Mortgage and commercial paper negotiated, State and city taxes settled at a liberal discount. 1612 1m 2p

FOR SALE, FOR SALE—A FINE LIGHT TUB HUGGY, EDW. BLAKLEY, No. 19 St. Joseph street. 1612 1y

LOST, LOST OR MISLAIN—CERTIFICATE OF STOCK No. 23 of the Orleans Railroad Company, bearing the name of J. S. Bogue, and dated February 1, 1871. The certificate has been made for a new certificate in place of the lost one, and every other certificate bearing the name of the above described certificate, No. 23, is null and void. P. THOR, Secretary. 1612 2p

FOR RENT, FURNISHED ROOM, A GENTLEMAN OF limited circumstances can be accommodated with a neatly furnished room, in a small family, where he can eat at home, by addressing C. E. C. through this office. 1612 1y

FURNISHED ROOM—FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, at No. 110 St. Charles street, near Lafayette. 1612 1y

FURNISHED ROOMS—LARGE, airy rooms suitable for gentlemen, commencing at 200 Customhouse street, near the Yarnes. 1612 1y

ELEGANT ROOMS—FURNISHED—WITH OR WITHOUT board, in that pleasant residence, 314 Carondelet street. Suits of rooms for rent, etc., if desired. 1612 1y

REMOVALS, WILLIAM BOHNE, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, Removed to No. 1 Carondelet Street. The finest Brazilian Pebbles, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, etc., Cut and Grind. Lenses always on hand in every variety and style, and at moderate prices. 1612 1m

MACHINERY, C. S. HUNT & CO., MACHINERY DEPOT, No. 185 Gravier street. Plantation, Draining, Cotton, Iron, Wood-working and all other kinds of Machinery; Piping, Belting, Shafting and Pulleys, at manufacturers' prices. 1612 1y

SHAKESPEAR FOUNDRY, 610rd Street, between Baronne and Dryades Streets, New Orleans. Joseph A. Shakespear, A. Smith, S. Swoop. SHAKESPEAR, SMITH & CO., (Successors to Geddes, Shakespear & Co.), IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND M