

New Orleans Republican OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JULY 20, 1872. TO COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTION.

It is our desire to give full returns of the results of the election to-day for delegates to the Liberal convention. Commissioners, delegates or others who will take the trouble will confer upon us a favor and greatly assist our reporters by sending the results of the balloting at their various polling places to this office at the earliest hour possible.

Joseph, in the book of Genesis, is said to have worn the first Dolly Varden.

The hangman is reaping a ghastly harvest in South Carolina. There will be three hangings in each of two counties of that State in August.

Mr. Dirmeyer, a Southern Express messenger, favored us two or three days since with New York and Memphis papers in advance of the mails.

The staterooms of the New York and Fall river line of steamboats eastward bound are engaged days and even weeks in advance of their occupancy.

From Mr. William H. Garland, Jr., of the Hearne, Texas, Free Press, we have received a late number of the Greeley Tribune, published at Greeley, Colorado.

There are in Philadelphia only 3500 applicants among 9,112 journeymen, a fact that speaks badly for the present generation of mechanics.

We have now, says an exchange, the Atlas Base Ball Club and the Andes Club. Will somebody start the 'Appy Nine' that might be a mountain to something.

Advices from the wheat-growing departments of France speak with confidence of an abundant harvest, now that bad weather is followed by a warm atmosphere.

Nothing more impairs authority than a too frequent or indiscreet use of it. If thunder itself was to be continual it would excite no more terror than the noise of a mill.

A little boy accosted his papa thus: "Papa, are you growing still?" "No, dear; what makes you think so?" "Because the top of your head is coming through your hair."

A quarrelsome country dog attacked a dainty tiger in front of an Evansville store, but the wooden animal made a great noise in falling, and the rural cur dropped tall and fled in terror.

A well-dressed lady was seen to stop on one of the back streets in Greenfield, Massachusetts, during a tempest, and pull off her hoop-skirt, not caring to risk herself inside that kind of lightning rod.

The Monroe Intelligencer learns that this month there will be two new mail routes started in that section of the State—one from Trenton or Monroe to Vernon, twice a week, and the other from Vernon to Winfield.

Thursday has been the luckiest year as a holiday. Washington's birthday occurred on Thursday; fast day was on Thursday; decoration day (May 30) was on Thursday; and last, but not least, the fourth of July happened on Thursday.

Sonoma county, California is a convenient place for trout-fishing and cooking. You can catch your fish in Sulphur creek, and cook it in hot spring water in arm's length. All the hens have left that neighborhood to avoid the temptation of laying cooked eggs, they say.

The first bale of new cotton was shipped by express Thursday, for New York, on the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad, the object being to get the first bale to New York by a fast route. So Mr. Henry L. Jones, chief clerk of the general superintendent of that road, informs us.

The Continental Hotel, at the corner of Julia and Carondelet streets, is nearly completed. The owner of the building, Mr. George W. Roper, has arranged that staffs so that the lease of the hotel may, when he occupies it, hang his banners on the outer wall and over the roof of the structure.

We learn by a private dispatch from New York that, owing to the ill effects of the voyage on the steamer George Cromwell, Hon. Thomas W. Conway had a relapse of the fever from which he had nearly recovered, and was so prostrated as to be unable to reach his destination. He is, however, again improving.

It is said the following words actually formed the peroration of the counsel's plea for a client in an assault and battery case at Athens, Alabama: "Let the bumble bee crop the thistle of the valley; let the sagacious goat browse upon the mountain; but men of the jury, I say, that John Grandle is not guilty."

The following passengers will leave on the steamship Emily B. Sonder this morning eight o'clock for New York: William Maguire, Captain Joseph Leach, wife, infant and servant; Miss Leach, J. Small and wife, M. J. Fogarty, Miss E. Todd, Miss M. O. Brien, Captain George Nickerson, A. R. Whittey and wife, John Hunt, J. Bennett and wife and four in the stowage.

One of the wealthiest business firms in Louisville, on the completion of a new business house, entertained the public in dining and writing at an expense of \$5000. A large proportion of the guests were of a class who had no right to the hospitalities, and who exhibited the hog element to such an extent that the banquet, which was intended to be highly creditable, came very near proving a disgrace both to the enterprising firm and to the city.

We learn that Mrs. Oscar J. Dunn has signified her willingness to accept the appointment of keeper of the city archives tendered her by Mayor Flanders. The appointment remains to be confirmed by the City Council. The salary is \$150 per month. We understand that the friends of the late Lieutenant Governor Dunn have raised funds for that purpose, and paid of the mortgage on the property formerly owned by him, and now owned as a residence by Mrs. Dunn. The appointment just tendered her will enable Mrs. Dunn to comfortably maintain herself and her family.

COMMON SENSE VIEW OF THE SITUATION. In order to establish the postulate and clearly define a premise, we have to make a very violent assumption, and that is, the various political factions or parties contending for mastery in this State are

THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT. The rapid crystallization of public sentiment into a Liberal party is the most cheering political event of the day. A strong, irresistible current sets in the right direction, and this will culminate about the fifth of August in the nomination of a ticket that will be elected. The Liberals are proceeding on common sense principles. They are working for the future. Their eyes are in front, not behind. They do not parade their "household gods," whether these be onions, ows, cats or what not. If they have anything they wish to protect, it is either a cotton or a cane field, a potato patch or a factory. But they have no time for image worship and reject pagan practices altogether.

The current of popular feeling has set in with an over-whelming force, and will bear away all opposition, whether it proceed from the Last Ditch Bourbons, the agents of the Grant administration, or the well organized lobby that made such fearful attacks on the State treasury during the session of 1871. The McEnery ticket will not probably remain in the field till the day of the election, and not a man on it will be elected. It is repudiated as bogus by the Democrats themselves, and would not probably command ten thousand votes if the election were to take place to-day.

The Liberal movement has a meaning that some of the more obtuse can not see, or which they refuse to recognize. It means that the American people are about to take charge of their own affairs in this State. Law makers and officers are to be appointed who will have sufficient intelligence and honesty to respect the public will. Offenders of all kinds will be held answerable to the laws for their misdeeds, and faithful public servants protected from the violence of bigotry and intolerance. It will not do for men whose only claim to official position is an unconquerable itching and a total indifference for anything else, to bully the people, in the hope that they will be selected to stop their noise. For it is already determined that they are to be left out. And violent professions of honesty, integrity, and all the cardinal virtues generally raise a suspicion against the professors, as it is well known that certain persons talk loudest of that which they most lack. The man of true merit is habitually modest, and neither seeks to elevate himself by boasting of his own good qualities nor by detracting others.

To-day the election for delegates to the August convention is to be held. In many of the wards of the city the nominations have been already made. So far as Governor Warmoth has any influence in the matter, he has used it to keep his immediate personal and political friends out of the convention. He prefers to be judged by the unbiased minds of men who have no further interest to sway them than considerations for the public good. Messrs. Opatok, Lathigue, Pierson, Judge Sweet and others have publicly declined to run as delegates, while many more have done the same thing in the various club meetings. The Liberal convention will, therefore, be composed of delegates who will be perfectly free to act in concert, without being bound by pledges, or influenced by their official positions. The result of their deliberations will be the selection of a ticket that ought to command the support of all the friends of reform and material progress in the State.

The work is performed quietly but none the less earnestly and effectually. All manner of frothy effervescence, clap-trap and superficial excitement is excluded from the deliberations of the Liberals. They leave the bullying and pipe playing to the Grantites and the Last Ditchers. Those who come into the Liberal camp are received with a welcome. Those who choose to stay away are free to do so, for there is to be no coercion nor undue means used to persuade the people to act against their wishes, or even their prejudices. The Liberal leaders simply show men where their true interests lie, and leave them free to make their choice. No ostracism nor intolerance for opinion's sake will either be practised toward members of other parties, or allowed. Experience has shown this to be not only wrong in political management, but inexpedient. The State has on more than one occasion been lost to parties on account of the overbearing, illiberal manner in which the campaigns were conducted. This error, then, is to be avoided. If the great party that has now such brilliant prospects of success shall come into power after November, the most obtuse Bourbon that now follows the tattered banner of McEnery will be as safe here, and entitled to and receive the same protection that is extended to the most earnest worker in the good cause. The blindest follower of Grant will be conceded the right to compete with his fellow-citizens in any legitimate branch of business he may select. None will be driven from the State because they voted on the wrong side, nor held up to public scorn, as unworthy of the people's patronage because they were a little late in their conversion.

It is quite time that the oriental custom of cutting off the heads of all the competitors of the successful party were abolished altogether from American politics. American citizens should have the privilege of choosing their rulers from among themselves, and their merchants, hotel keepers, clerks, school teachers, physicians, legal advisers, drymen, common carriers, shoemakers, tailors, etc., from among those who will serve them best for their money. And we insist that the selections should be made in each case solely with a view to the fitness of the applicant and the interest of the customer. Such will be the policy and practice of the Liberal party. And as its principles are simply an epitome of justice to all men, all just men will sustain them.

honest. We do not believe they are, but then we will concede it for the sake of putting our proposition fairly into view. Our feelings in this respect are something like those of an old Kentucky deacon, who had occasion to dispute the veracity of a brother in the church. "Brother H—," said he, "I'm satisfied you are lying; I may be mistaken; but I know I ain't." With this equivocal testimony in behalf of political honesty, we assume that all parties, except the Radicals (that presumption would be too preposterous, are sincere in their pretensions for a reform of political abuses. That they are sincere in their anxiety to obtain it, and are willing to adopt the most feasible and practical means to effect it. Now what are these means? Certainly by electing men to office, whose dignity of character, political principles and interest, physical and moral, in the State are in harmony with it. By their identity with men and measures, both State and national, who have the same objects and ends in view. By depriving them of their power, to the extent of moral obligations, of inaugurating a separate policy, distinct from that which the people at the polls have decided to be right, and which they by their suffrages have indicated as their own. We assume that the people of this State, as well as the nation, are opposed to the oppressive, unjust and vindictive policy of the national administration; of the gross perversion of the reconstruction laws as applied to the Southern States; of the President's arbitrary interference with their local affairs; of his disregard of constitutional obligations; of his indifference to the rights of the individual States and the will of the people; and, finally, of that centralizing policy which will make the States the mere dependencies of the federal government, and who recognize in this condition of things the chief of all their abuses.

It would be futile also to deny that the President has a strong element in this State to uphold and sustain these views. It is the Radical party, thoroughly disciplined, organized and determined, if possible, on succeeding. This party can only be defeated by uniting all the elements opposed to Grant—we do not mean the politicians, but the masses of honest thinking men.

But how does the case stand? While the Radicals are united to a man in their State and national ticket, we have two parties in the field, both ostensibly for Greeley, but with distinct electoral tickets and with two State tickets. What does it portend? Simply defeat. If we can only beat the Radicals by uniting our strength, how are we to do it, divided? Presupposing that the Democrats will carry any reasonable number of their masses with them. Does not the proposition indicate an absurdity on the face of it? The adoption of such a policy as surely indicates the loss of the Greeley electoral ticket, as well as the State ticket.

Now, in view of this condition of things, what is the part of honest men? Is it not to sink political rivalry, ambitious aspirations, and unitedly assist in advancing the Liberal Republican policy, State and national, with Greeley at the head of it, and the nominees of a Liberal Republican convention (in which Democrat, Republican and Reformer shall unite) at the end of it.

By such means you assist in recovering the nation from misrule and the most dominating and oppressive policy that has ever controlled it, and the State from the domination of federal appointees, whose organ (the Citizens' Guard) proclaims will hold over despite Greeley's conceded election, by virtue of a civil tenure bill yet to be passed by a Radical Congress.

We have here presented a plain statement of facts which should appeal to the common sense of every man in the State. Is it wiser to gratify the ambition or personal spite of a few local politicians by intensifying this division and inaugurating strife, when there should be harmony among friends or lose the State, by placing it in the hands of the Radicals? The policy now being pursued is destructive of all reasonable hopes of success. But triumph is readily attainable if liberality and mutual magnanimity is consulted by the supporters of Mr. Greeley and the friends of reform in Louisiana.

A DEAD DOG. The Picaresque, with a most inglorious attempt at humor, compares its united State party to a dog, which the ambitious young Liberal party, as a caudal appendage, is trying to wag. That those who look upon our contemporary as their organ put a very different estimate upon the importance and strength of the Liberal movement is shown by their earnest expressions that a compromise must be effected between the two parties, or all hope of saving Louisiana from Grant-Radical rule is lost. That any compromise can be effected we do not believe, not only because it will be difficult to convince the Liberals that the score of St. Charles street ticket makers really represent anything besides their own selfish interests; but for the more convincing reason still, that these political schemers do not want and will not have a compromise.

We have stated and believe that the united State ticket was contrived and put in the field with the view of dividing the conservative vote and electing the Kellogg ticket. We do not for a moment suppose that the comparatively few citizens who at present promise to support it suspect this. That they will soon be convinced, however, and unite in organizing a public sentiment which will drive this unpalatable baiting of fraud and treachery to its death, we do believe. Already those who were led off by a sudden outburst of Democratic enthusiasm are returning to their sober senses and the Liberal cause, for a calm second thought convinces them that the combination they are asked to support is for purely personal, and not the public good. If the rump committees represent the great mass of Democratic voters, as they claim to do, why did they not join in the Liberal movement, as has been done by their brethren in other States, and as they admit have many of their especial

THE PRIDE OF PART. It can not be denied that there is something commendable in the pride of ancestry, since it presupposes a race of noble and virtuous people. If this pride stimulates good impulses and leads us to avoid vicious principles, the effect will be to create excellence and integrity in mind and heart. But if not invested with the characteristics of dignity and worth, it ceases to be an object of praise. This is justly observed to be the "test of reason and common sense."

As it is with individuals, so it is in politics. It is right to adhere to a party which is replete with sound doctrines, honest and virtuous principles, and which has illustrated these in a long career. But to justify this devotion, its honorable career must have been free from vice, intrigue and corruption. No matter how long and intimately it may have been associated with the government of the State, or what have been its triumphs and successes, unless it has been identical with good, and is still trying to suppress evil, it has no merit in its pedigree. In all cases parties have their foundation in their excellence and virtues, or sink by reason of the infamy of their doctrines, their follies and vices. In this light we propose viewing the political condition of Louisiana. There are three parties claiming the allegiance of the people—the Radical, the Liberal and Democratic parties. The first is known to us chiefly through its injustice, its profligacy and its hostility to the rights of the State, and the unequivocal attempt it has made to strike down the liberties of the people. We speak in this of the Radical party as contradistinguished with the original Republican organization which came into power with Mr. Lincoln, and which was pure and patriotic; of the party which, during the administration of President Grant, has thrown aside its original purity of principles, disregarded the constitutional guarantees to the States and sought to centralize all power in one man. It is this party which is employing every political agency, with the disguised but still material help of the self-styled Democratic leaders, to carry Louisiana at the next election. Their success would perpetuate four years of vicious rule and lay the foundation of a general system of Africanization.

We say this is being done with the aid of that part of the Democratic party who, noted for their unquenchable thirst for office, their undignified prominence upon every political occasion, are styled the "leaders of the young Democracy." True, they have put into the field a ticket of their own, but with no hope of electing it, the object being to divert from the Liberal movement a sufficiency of Democratic votes to give the Radicals the majority. They know, if reason and common sense have not wholly deserted them, they can elect no one themselves, but, representing the balance of power, they seek to throw it in favor of the Radicals. When questioned as to their motives for doing so, they say the Democratic party must put out a ticket lest it lose its prestige—its existence, indeed. Otherwise, say its oracles, it would be absorbed by the Liberal movement. It is a heritage of pride to them, and must be preserved at every hazard, despite the peril which menaces the State in the ascendancy of the Radical party. The odium of playing in the interest of the Radicals, the infamy and danger of their success, are as nothing compared with Democratic prestige—and what a prestige! A prestige, indeed, of moral deformity, winning the scorn of all who know the worth of manly dignity, patriotism and virtue.

On the other hand, the Liberal party of the State offers the people a set of resolutions, embodying the principles of the party, which have been indorsed by the national convention of the Democrats and commended to the support of all the people of the Union. Have Louisiana Democrats a finer sense of the pride and dignity of their party than a national convention supposed to combine the best intelligence in it?

Men rarely do anything without a motive, certainly no such number of men as unite in this Democratic freak of apparent folly. What is their motive? The success of their ticket? No; they are too wise for that. The rescue of their party from oblivion? That is an absurdity. What then? The reason is plain. The election of the Radical ticket and a hope to share in the spoils of office; a hope, alas! destined to bitter disappointment. The golden apples that now look so fair will turn to ashes on their lips.

MISTAKES MADE EASY. There is very little difficulty about making mistakes, if the party is only careless of its premises. The assumption, for instance, that certain measures of legislation are inimical to the public interest, is of easy demonstration, if assertion will be taken for argument, and any evidence in rebuttal or disproof, is refused. In this way those who condemn the present municipal administration have achieved of late a series of quite complacent victories.

For instance, it is a well understood

fact, that dirt streets are far more difficult to clean and keep in repair than paved thoroughfares. The one class requires incessant attention and work, which a day or a night may render abortive, while the other is very seldom out of order. Many of the streets which, from rain, are irreparable for weeks at a time, are denounced as misanthropic cess pools, the fruitful source of malaria and disease, would be pleasant, if not beautiful and attractive, if they were only paved and shelled. Then why are they not put in this condition? At once the administrator takes the initiative, bids are advertised for, and the estimates are made. But stop, cries the tax-resister and the newspaper, are you going to put an increased burden of taxes upon this tax-ridden population? How else is the improvement to be made? Laborers must have their hire, and the dealers who furnish the material must be paid. Yes, certainly; but this work, for the present, can be dispensed with; but yonder pound is a nuisance and pest to the neighborhood; you can effect its removal. Certainly; but other ground must be purchased to supply its place, and a new pound will have to be built, and this will augment municipal expenses, and you will hear of nothing that will do that. In short, no people (or, rather, a few dissatisfied politicians) were ever louder in unreasonable complaint, or ever more persistent in their determination not to be pleased with anything undertaken or accomplished by the city government. Few, if any, officials in any State or city work harder or accomplish more under circumstances of greater embarrassment than do ours. Yet they receive no thanks, and are denied by their would-be successors the poor privilege of being heard in their defense. Exaggeration and contumely are the weapons with which they are assailed by these office-seekers, who have as little cause for their defamations as the paid hirelings who spread their slanders before the public.

Mr. W. H. Toy, of Algiers, denies that he had any hand in getting up the Greeley ratification meeting on the right bank, as his part in the business went no further than to assist his son in posting the bills calling the meeting together. Perhaps it would have been as well for our reporter to have omitted his name.

A CARD. To the Liberal Republicans of the Tenth Ward, and our friends generally: We desire to return our sincere thanks for the handsome article of paper sent me in our behalf in nominating us as candidates to represent them in the Liberal State Convention, to be held on the 25th of August, and desire to thank you in return for the copies of Liberalism and the argument which you have presented to us, and for the assistance of our friends, who are not candidates for delegates to the convention.

JOHN C. WEAVER. ALFRED E. BILLINGS. j20 2p

A CARD. To the Citizens of the Fifteenth Ward: While thanking my most friends in the fifteenth ward for the nomination of candidate for delegate to the Liberal State Convention of August 5, circumstances render it necessary that I should decline. Believing such a step essential to harmonize the different political elements, as well as to secure certain charges against parties holding office under Governor Warmoth, I respectfully ask that you concur in this declination.

C. L. SWEET. j20 2p 11

A CARD. NEW ORLEANS, July 19, 1872. To the Citizens composing the Liberal party in the Eleventh Ward, city of New Orleans, Louisiana: Having been nominated as one of the delegates to represent you in the approaching convention of the Liberal party of this State, and being impressed with the belief that the general good will be advanced by the election of some one in my stead who is not an incumbent of office, I respectfully decline the honor sought to be conferred, and thank you for the compliment contained in the nomination.

H. G. PEARSON. j20 11

A CARD. NEW ORLEANS, July 19, 1872. To the Voters of the Liberal party in the Ninth Ward: The undersigned having learned that his friends are presenting his claims for one of the delegates from the Ninth Ward, to the coming Liberal State Convention, begs leave to state that he has no desire to be a candidate, and declines all honors for the present, inasmuch as he desires the success of the party at the ensuing election, which success he believes will be best secured by the election of a reformer in the administration of the State government, as well as reform abuses in the municipalities hereunder.

Again thanking my friends, I am truly your fellow citizen.

W. A. KINSELLA. j20 11

BARNES HOTEL, MISSISSIPPI CITY. Families can obtain comfortable rooms for the season at this popular summer resort, at from \$20 to \$80 per month, according to the space and locality of rooms occupied. Children and servants half price. W. A. HURD & CO., Lessees. j19 2t 2p

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, mh 19 2t 2p No. 141 Poydras street.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. 73.....Camp street.....73 Recreates all orders with promptness and d. s. patch. j20 11

JOHN KLEIN & CO., NOTE AND STOCK BROKERS. Will attend to the purchase and sale of State and city securities, and all kinds of stocks, bonds, etc., and the negotiation of loans. Will pay State and city taxes at liberal discounts and rates of the parish of Jefferson and city of Carrollton. Office No. 33 Carondelet Street, mh 20 2p Marble Buildings.

THE LUZERNER HOSPITAL, Erected by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for Small pox and contagious complaints, 57th square outside Claiborne street. Indigent cases are received according to usual city provisions, with permits from the sanitary board. Private or paying cases are received for. Wards, \$2 per day; private rooms, \$5. Apply at the hospital. mh 21 11

DR. WILLIAM H. HOLCOMBE, No. 239 Camp Street. Has returned to the city and resumed practice. j20 11

TO THE PUBLIC. The publication in a recent number of the Picayune of the letter of contingent resignation which I placed, in the hands of a member of the State Central Committee, renders it necessary for me, in justice to myself and to the friends who had so kindly expressed confidence in me as a candidate, to explain the motives which influenced me to take that course. It is superfluous to state that I felt deeply grateful to the gentlemen of the Conference Committee who had placed me in nomination, and to the members of the Democratic Convention who ratified that nomination; but I may state that those who know my views are well aware that I considered the situation of all the elements opposed to Grant, including the Germans, the Liberal Republicans and the Greeley and Brown party, to be an essential condition to success. I understood this to be also the opinion of Mr. McEnery, the gentleman who had been nominated for Governor, and I was therefore contented in the wisdom of my view. Soon after receiving the information of my nomination, I called on Mr. Lassez, the chairman of the part of the committee then and now existing, and informed him that I should be not only willing, but anxious to aid in forming the alliance which I considered to be so necessary, and that to assist in accomplishing this purpose I should place my resignation in his hand, to be used as the committee might consider judicious. Mr. Lassez agreed with me, and showed me a letter from Mr. McEnery to the same effect. It was distinctly understood that my letter was to be used for the purpose I have indicated, and for no other—that is to say, to assist in forming a general coalition with the elements now composing the Liberal party. I had no thought that it would be perverted into an agency for a repetition of the futile coalition with the Reform party about against which I had voted, in company with a majority of the convention. Neither could I suppose that a small fraction of the committee—only one-fourth—representing not more than half a dozen out of the fifty-six parishes in the State, would assume to properly exercise only by a majority of the whole committee. When I placed my contingent resignation in the hands of the president of the committee, I dealt with him and with the body which he represented as a party, and not as a minority which I could not then suspect would not be recognized. Whether or not this is the case I am willing that the public should judge, after consideration of the facts as I have presented them.

I would take this occasion to state that I am not a candidate for any position before the August convention, believing as I do, that the place which I occupied can be much more eligibly filled by a German or a Liberal Republican. j19 11 2t ALLEN JUMEL.

W. T. MORGAN, BROKER, 33.....Carondelet street.....33 Mortgage and commercial paper negotiated; State and city taxes settled at a liberal discount. j20 11 2p

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR, Executive Department, State of Louisiana, SOUV. DEPT. No. 10,000. 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, and city of New Orleans, 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 my proclamation, and declare the places hereinafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with their 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 the date of the publication of this proclamation, and until the 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, Cayenne, Guayana, and the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Matigboe, on the Island of Jamaica; Jameel and Port-au-Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belize, in British Honduras; Vera Cruz, Tampico, Tuxtepec, 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, Guyenne ayas, Pernambuco, in South America, and Pessant, New Providence. Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth. By the Governor: H. C. WARMOTH, Secy. j20 2p

VOISIN & LIYAUDAIS, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, 28.....Carondelet street.....28 Will attend to the payment of Taxes, City and State, and will allow a discount on all taxes and 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. j22 mh 2p

EDUCATIONAL DELACOE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Trenton, New Jersey. Popular for home, church, and school advancement. For circular, address the Principals. j19 2t 2p MISS RACHELLE G. HUNT.

NEW ORLEANS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 90 Baronne Street, Three and one-half blocks from Canal street, five doors above the Piano House of P. Werlin, accessible from the car line. This institution is conducted after the plan of the best music schools of Europe. The Board of instruction consists among its names the most successful teachers and artists of the highest reputation. Admitted are beginners and all ages from seven years upward; also, advanced pupils who wish to pursue their studies after a longer interruption. Terms, payable in advance, as follows: For piano or voice, \$25 per month, including lessons, and books and other charges, \$25. For theory (harmony and counterpoint, guitar, and other instruments), \$15. For weekly of one hour each, \$15. Reductions made for two branches taken together. Visitors are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and the progress of the pupils. For references, circulars, particulars, etc., apply at the office of the President, No. 90 Baronne Street, or by letter, addressed Postoffice box No. 1595, New Orleans, Louisiana. j20 2p

THEOPHILUS MARC, President.

CAUTION. NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST trading or negotiating for a mortgage signed by me, dated the twenty-second day of February, 1872, and by my attorney, J. M. Kelly, and by payable to and endorsed by myself, until the same is duly assigned to the said James Kelly, on the date thereof. LOUIS LALABRE, j20 11

DR. WILLIAM H. HOLCOMBE, No. 239 Camp Street. Has returned to the city and resumed practice. j20 11

TO THE PUBLIC. The publication in a recent number of the Picayune of the letter of contingent resignation which I placed, in the hands of a member of the State Central Committee, renders it necessary for me, in justice to myself and to the friends who had so kindly expressed confidence in me as a candidate, to explain the motives which influenced me to take that course. It is superfluous to state that I felt deeply grateful to the gentlemen of the Conference Committee who had placed me in nomination, and to the members of the Democratic Convention who ratified that nomination; but I may state that those who know my views are well aware that I considered the situation of all the elements opposed to Grant, including the Germans, the Liberal Republicans and the Greeley and Brown party, to be an essential condition to success. I understood this to be also the opinion of Mr. McEnery, the gentleman who had been nominated for Governor, and I was therefore contented in the wisdom of my view. Soon after receiving the information of my nomination, I called on Mr. Lassez, the chairman of the part of the committee then and now existing, and informed him that I should be not only willing, but anxious to aid in forming the alliance which I considered to be so necessary, and that to assist in accomplishing this purpose I should place my resignation in his hand, to be used as the committee might consider judicious. Mr. Lassez agreed with me, and showed me a letter from Mr. McEnery to the same effect. It was distinctly understood that my letter was to be used for the purpose I have indicated, and for no other—that is to say, to assist in forming a general coalition with the elements now composing the Liberal party. I had no thought that it would be perverted into an agency for a repetition of the futile coalition with the Reform party about against which I had voted, in company with a majority of the convention. Neither could I suppose that a small fraction of the committee—only one-fourth—representing not more than half a dozen out of the fifty-six parishes in the State, would assume to properly exercise only by a majority of the whole committee. When I placed my contingent resignation in the hands of the president of the committee, I dealt with him and with the body which he represented as a party, and not as a minority which I could not then suspect would not be recognized. Whether or not this is the case I am willing that the public should judge, after consideration of the facts as I have presented them.

I would take this occasion to state that I am not a candidate for any position before the August convention, believing as I do, that the place which I occupied can be much more eligibly filled by a German or a Liberal Republican. j19 11 2t ALLEN JUMEL.

W. T. MORGAN, BROKER, 33.....Carondelet street.....33 Mortgage and commercial paper negotiated; State and city taxes settled at a liberal discount. j20 11 2p

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR, Executive Department, State of Louisiana, SOUV. DEPT. No. 10,000. WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 18