

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 30, 1872. Governor B. Gratz Brown is booked for the Columbus (Ohio) ratification meeting of the thirty-first instant.

Amusements gets a great deal of sympathy, which comes from the late attempt at his "taking off," and it arises on all sides.

Robert Morris, a colored lawyer of Boston, thinks, according to a Post interviewer, the Republican party "a complete failure."

One Missouri editor says of another, that "his ears would be for awnings to a ten-story wholesale hog-packing establishment."

Doolittle's opinion is that five per cent of the colored vote and nearly the entire white vote would be cast for Greeley and Brown.

According to the index of the last revision of the statutes of Maine, it is illegal to expose real for sale that is less than four years old.

Any one who reads the English court records will be struck with the fact that a very large proportion of the cases tried before them are for wife beating.

More than eighty ladies are at present studying at Zurich, Switzerland, and Miss Atkins, an English woman, has recently gained the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

A Chicago court has decided that it is imperative upon an insurance company to give notice when a policy expires. A lawyer has just recovered the loss of his library under this decision.

It has been found in New York that the present fashion of building with white marble, or painting iron buildings white, is found to be very injurious to the sight from the strong reflection radiated by the white.

At Syracuse, recently, a gentleman was reclining on a lounge, when his little daughter playfully threw a cherry stone at him. It lodged in his ear, from whence it required a surgical operation to extract it.

A Goliath's sword, about ten yards long, was recently found in Prussia. The guard or hilt is protected by a serpentine bar twenty inches in length, and on the blade there are hooks, probably for dragging the enemy off his horse.

Louisiana has increased her manufacturing interest in ten years, from 1860 to 1870, over two hundred per cent, from \$15,000,000 to \$45,000,000, being now the second largest manufacturing State in the South, its increase being nearly double that of any other Southern State.

The Hudson (Wisconsin) Democrat is assured that all the Germans in that city but one support Greeley. Twenty five Scandinavians in the same place have signed a call for a Greeley club. A call for a meeting to form a Grant club was up-hill work.

There are at present, by actual count, but fourteen young men in the city who part their hair in the middle. One year ago they numbered over 200, but death and the lunatic asylum have cut down their numbers to the present figure. So says an exchange.

The latest form of Yankee enticement has developed itself in a town in Massachusetts, where a small boy has been discovered purchasing eggs from the grocer on his father's account, selling them at a restaurant, and afterward dividing the proceeds with his mother.

At Fulton, New York, recently, several holes were burned through the sides of a shed by the concentration of the rays of the sun by the covers of some new milk cans which were exposed on a bench near by, each cover acting as a concave reflector.

A Connecticut man who failed to get a thirty-cent pineapple for a quarter of a dollar wanted to know "whether we were breathing the pure air of freedom or being strangled with the fetid breath of a hellish despotism." The storekeeper said those were the only pineapples he had.

It is a fact pleasing to record that black men at Niagara no longer bully and black-guard the traveler who arrives there weary and forlorn. The authorities, at the eleventh hour, took the matter in hand, and now these Celtic Jesus have to conduct themselves in a very circumspect and deferential manner.

Dr. Sigerson, an eminent European savant, has found in the air exhaled from the lungs of tea drinkers a large number of microscopic globules of a poisonous narcotic oil, which, according to him, explains why tea sometimes makes nervous people coughy and hiccup-py.

Governor Warmoth visited Mississippi City on Sunday, where Governor Power, of our sister State, is temporarily sojourning. Catching our chief magistrate upon his territory, Governor Power called upon him and a very pleasant interview resulted.

General N. B. Forrest was also at Hurd & Nixon's, but has since come on to New Orleans.

California is a State owing a great deal of good sense and good taste. Its latest evidence of these qualities is the appointment of a professional arboriculturist, at a salary of \$15,000 a year, whose sole duty is to attend to the planting of forest trees all over the State. No better improvement than this could be conceived and executed, and it gives a hope for other and older States that are becoming pitifully bare.

Some time since a man named Barger, according to the Cumberland Spectator, who resides in Cumberland county, while on a riding tan bark in the woods some two miles from his residence killed a very large rattlesnake, tied it to his wagon and dragged it home. The next morning he found the mate to it coiled up under his wagon, having followed the trail of its dead companion the distance of two miles, leaving its track in the dust all along the route.

The city of Chelsea, Massachusetts, is full of beautiful shade trees, which it owes to a "tree society" that existed for many years in its early history, and now it is said those trees are continually haunted by birds which not only furnish delightful melody, but convey enticing insects and cheer the people with their lively presence. Young folks, especially in the recently settled parts of the country, should do well to take a lesson from Chelsea in this matter.

FROM DIFFERENT STANDPOINTS.

The Times is almost angry that the Republican is not of its party. We are accused of committing a criminal mistake in not trusting the Liberals and their Democratic converts with the same unreserved freedom that the Times does. In the first place, we are guarding ourselves and those who have acted with us for years. We can not implicitly trust upon so short a friendship those men with whom we have differed so sorely for years. Reasonable prudence requires that we should both give and exact guarantees; and fair dealing justifies us in suspecting our allies when they present us with their friendship and ask us for our weapons in return. The Times may rattle into a trade, taking the chances of coming out as good as it went in, but the Republican can not traffic in that way. We have no record to point to that is not consistent with our present position. We have always stood by the present government, and we expect to do so, which leaves us no chance to throw up our caps in unison with any mob that may assail the authorities or the rights of a single man under the protection of the authorities. And when we see the Liberals apologizing for their toleration in regard to ourselves, our friends or our principles, we hold ourselves justified in demanding some guarantees before we surrender the defenses of our friends into their hands.

The present contest in Louisiana is not to be controlled by one man or a dozen. Governor Warmoth is supposed to swing twenty thousand voters, and this is what makes him a power in the canvass. Has the Times inquired as to the tenure by which Governor Warmoth controls this immense number of ballots? Does it suppose Mr. Warmoth can dispose of these voters as he pleases? This is where the error enters. The power of the Governor is based on confidence, which is a personal attribute. Hundreds, yes, thousands, of men will vote for Governor Warmoth who would not vote for a Democrat under any circumstances. Perhaps Mr. Lasere supposes he can catch the Republicans of our household by proposing to elect their political friend to the United States Senate. This is a mistake. We are not servitors but partners in this business. We demand a fair share in the government, not because we desire to see Mr. Warmoth or any other man in office, but because we desire to feel safe in our own shoes. Put the State in the hands of the McEnery ticket, and such ferocities as some of his followers might be hanging our friends to near posts in order to prevent them from talking about Democratic rascals. Here is the bed rock of this controversy, that there are about twenty or thirty thousand men in Louisiana who support Governor Warmoth and his administration because they have been fully protected in their rights as citizens. These men do not feel safe in assuming that they would be protected in a similar way under any administration that carries around in its brain such incendiaries as the followers of the United States banner are known to be.

We do not refuse to take the Liberals who are so by force of honest convictions and sincere conversion, but we do refuse to take the illiberal Liberals who take our principles and then say that we are infected and only fit for deportation. There is a very grave difference between our position and that of the Times. We represent a body of men who have been with us for five years and who have never had but one principle—"justice to all men, and loyalty to the Union." We are standing upon that platform to-day. We are guarding it from surrender. We say that the men who have accepted our principles must now accept us as evidence of their good faith and honesty. No party can be allowed to acquire our arms until it has provided for our safety, and this can only be done by leaving us in command of one half of the fort. The necessities of the case do not require us to surrender unconditionally, and history is full of examples where unlimbed capitulations ended in disaster to those who gave themselves up before their means of defense were exhausted. We desire no Alamo massacre, and therefore we insist upon being allowed to march in the campaign in such a way as to secure ourselves from our new allies as well as from the common foe. In order to be thus guaranteed against treachery or assault, it is necessary we should have our own officers. And we intend to have them. The parties who apologize to themselves for acting with us are not too good to furnish a bond of indemnity that they will not cheat those whom they desire to use but whom they profess to dislike.

TOO MUCH CONCEIT.

If the nominations made for State officers by the Democratic and Reform committees mean anything, they mean that the men put forward are the best in the State. If, in consideration of harmony in the Liberal movement, they refuse to re-nominate these nominations to the August convention, it means that no better men can be found. This we submit, from their stand point, is a fair presumption; or their action carries with it the inevitable inference that, having got a chance, they will forego no opportunity that fairly promises them the spoils of office.

On the first hypothesis, they are conceited to a degree that promises little for their good sense. The second inference leaves little room for congratulation on the score of honesty. But a medium view will perhaps hit more accurately the facts in the case.

It is more than probable that the men composing the United States ticket are vain over the unexpected good fortune of being put so prominently before the people. With some men notoriety is equivalent to reputation. They have enjoyed for a brief season the character of prominent men; and with the glittering goal still before them, they have neither heart nor patriotism to turn their backs upon it.

They refuse to listen altogether to the idea that defeat in the present emergency means disaster for all time. The Customhouse party, if successful now, will hold a permanent lease of power, and such an evil should be avoided by all possible means. If sensible men, they can not

PROVE INDIFFERENT TO THE FACT THAT IT WILL REQUIRE ALL THE AVAILABLE RESOURCES OF THE OPPOSITION TO CARRY THE ELECTION AGAINST THEM.

The article published in the New Orleans Times was ordered to be read to the grand jury, and Judge Abell commented on the same. He said as to the charge of Bertin having been convicted in April, 1870, of garroting and robbing an old man, that it was false. He was convicted of nothing but assault and battery. The Governor had granted him a pardon, and according to the constitution of the State the pardon was entitled to be released.

Judge Abell thought he had no power to remand Bertin to jail after a court of coordinate jurisdiction had decided that the revocation of the pardon to Bertin was illegal. As far as Mr. Fuller, the member of the bar spoken of, was concerned, the papers were never sent before this court.

Judge Abell instructed the grand jury to make the proper investigation, and in case it appeared that the article above alluded to violated this court, they should indict the New Orleans Republican.

The only points worthy of mention we shall take up in their order. Bertin was tried for knocking down and robbing an old Freeholder who sold newspapers, in the neighborhood of the Old Basin. The old man gave an outcry which attracted the attention of the police, and Bertin, closely pursued, jumped into the basin, whence he was taken out by the police nearly drowned. The jury did find him guilty of assault and battery only, but Judge Abell sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, knowing the enormity of the case, and while the evidence was fresh in his mind. Governor Warmoth, as we before stated, was induced to pardon Bertin under false representations made to him, but subsequently revoked his pardon, and Bertin was re-arrested. He was brought before Hon. W. H. Cooley on a writ of habeas corpus, and discharged by him on the ground that the Governor could not revoke his own pardon. On the assembling of the State Senate, therefore, Governor Warmoth forwarded a message stating his action in the matter, and on the twentieth day of February, 1870, the Senate, by unanimous vote, refused to concur in the pardon. The law is clear as to the powers and duties of the Governor in such cases. Article fifty-eight of the constitution of Louisiana says:

The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves for all offenses against the State; and, except in cases of impeachment, shall, with the consent of the Senate, have power to grant pardons, remit fines and forfeitures after conviction. In cases of treason he may grant reprieves until the end of the next session of the general assembly, in which the power of pardoning shall be vested. In cases where the punishment is not imprisonment at hard labor, the party on being reprieved by the Governor, shall be released, if in actual custody, until final action by the Senate.

This is what the constitution says, and all it says, on this subject. We might cite examples and precedents without number if it would do any good. But the above extract is good enough to show our readers which is the superior authority—the constitution or Judge Abell.

The fact is the points stated in our article of last Saturday were carefully prepared and are indisputable. Judge Abell is forced to see that he has committed a grievous error—we can not call it by a harsher name, because we can not accuse him of intentional and deliberate wrong—and now, to extricate himself from the dilemma, he goes thrashing around like a sort of a judicial bull in a china shop, but all the time, as the language of his charge shows, getting deeper involved.

PERSONAL JOURNALISM.

Do the Piqueuse and Citizens' Guard hold Governor Warmoth responsible for what appears in the Republican because they are but the echo of Kellogg or McEnery? Is their servility the reason of their disbelief in our independence? When we say that thousands of conservatives will not vote for McEnery who would vote for Warmoth, and that thousands of Republicans, ourselves being of the number, cannot be induced to vote for the Democratic ticket by virtue of any individual engagement the Democrats may seek to make with the Governor, we speak for ourselves and friends. It is plain that we do not speak for Governor Warmoth when we say that his individual fortunes are not the controlling suggestions of our minds. We prefer his success because that means our own safety and the continued peace and prosperity of the State. Our own selfish desires control us in this regard. If the Democrats were to contribute a million of dollars to send Governor Warmoth away, would that fact command our applause? By no means. We are interested in his remaining here, because his presence inspires confidence. We feel safe in our lives, liberties and fortunes. We could not feel this safety under a Democrat. This, then, is a matter personal to ourselves that makes us demand Warmoth. His success represents our interests, and we demand his election because we have a direct stake in the result. Thousands of people will vote for Warmoth who could not be induced by any other man to vote against Kellogg. Mr. McEnery is laboring under the stupid hope that he can catch the Republicans who distrust Kellogg and the conservatives who desire a change. He can do nothing of the sort. Governor Warmoth can not give McEnery one hundred votes, simply because the men who support the Governor distrust the Democratic nominee. They can not be trialed off like sheep. They intend to accept Kellogg if they can not get what they want, on the principle that a small evil is better than a great one. We feel satisfied that the Customhouse party will do a great deal of harm to the State if it is allowed to succeed, and that makes us willing and anxious to defeat it; but, on the other hand, we are satisfied that McEnery and his crowd of terrified would do a great deal more harm, and we profess to be more partial to small offenders than to great ones. Besides, in the event of Kellogg's success, we shall have a large influence in arresting evil practices, whereas, with the success of McEnery, it would be a rare bit of trick if we did not undergo arrest ourselves the first time we printed any fact or opinion at variance with the chirvity of the community.

We deny, therefore, Governor Warmoth's responsibility in the matter of our opinions, for the simple reason that we have good cause for holding them independent of every other man, and because

UPRIGHT JURY COULD NOT ACQUIT BERTIN AND CAPDEVILLE.

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THEY ARE RATHER AT WAR WITH THE PERSONAL INTERESTS OF THE GOVERNOR, SINCE WE DEMAND FROM HIM A COURSE OF ACTION FROM THAT WHICH THE SERVILE ORGAN OF HIS IS MOST ANXIOUS TO ADOPT.

It is said that when a citizen dies in Paris among the first duties seen by his bereaved relatives is the writing of a suitable epitaph by a competent person. The world must know how the defunct died, and the sort of spiritual life he or she is expected to pursue hereafter. Even the process of embalming or the provision of a tomb is a secondary consideration. It was this feeling which, doubtless, animated one of the Last Ditchers a few days since; when discussing the political situation he inquired: "What would you say of us if we withdrew our candidates?" "Say," replied his interlocutor, "why should you say you had done a very sensible thing, and precisely what you ought to have done some time since."

AN EPITAPH.

"Yes, I know," rejoined the Ditcher, "that's all very nice, but the community will say that we were so hungry for office we bit our own heels off to get it; and I reckon they wouldn't make any very great mistake, only we didn't get it after all."

In a recent issue of the Citizens' Guard an entire page is filled with extracts purporting to define what Greeley knows about the Democrats from some year away down among the Jefferson and Adamses to 1871. In that long interval it can't perceive his estimate was at any time at fault, and it is perfectly certain he is right now. Does the Guard say the Democrats the poor, complacent supposing that they will dislike a man simply because he has been a gallant opponent and hit hard licks? On the same parity of reasoning the Guard ought to fall out with the Democrats for calling Grant a nepotist.

The official proceedings of a meeting of the most influential residents of Livingston parish will be found elsewhere. It will be seen that the people utterly repudiate the proceedings of the little ring of Last Ditchers which met at Amite on the twentieth instant, and are heart and soul with the Liberal movement. So the story runs of nearly every other country parish.

An infant born on the Erie palace car "Jay Gould" recently was named after the car and the man.

GRAPES, PEACHES, ETC.,

LETTUCE AND PEAS. AT PRICES THAT DEFT COMPETITION.

THE CHOICEST TEAM AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Call and see for yourselves. WILSON, HILLMAN & MANARD, 112th St. 2p.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 10, 1872.

WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1872, 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 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 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 Santiago Bay, on the Island of Jamaica, Juncos and Port-au-Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo, the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe, Campeche, in Yucatan; Belice, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Texaco, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Anguilla and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para, Cayenne, Buenos Ayres, Pernambuco, in South America; and Saseau, New Providence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, the eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth. By the Governor: H. C. WARMOTH, F. J. HENNER, Secretary of State. July 2p.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER.

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73 Camp street.

JOHN KLEIN & CO., NOTE AND STOCK BROKERS.

Will pay State and city taxes at all times, also taxes of the parishes of Jefferson and city of Carroll 2p.

Office No. 33 Carondelet Street, 1st 2m 2p. Marble Buildings.

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 than any other.

It will be as well as a range.

And it is the cheapest stove in the market.

HENRY PERRY, Agent for the Times Cooking Stove, 20 1/2 St. 2p. No. 141 Poydras street.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM BOOK AND JOB Printing Establishment, 94 Camp Street.

We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the Republican. Also from T. H. Sear, agent, a new CAMPBELL BOOK PRESS.

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

We have also in operation three first-class GORDON PRESSES

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

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

POSTER AND GENERAL JOB-TYPE, PRESSES, ETC., WHICH ENABLE US TO EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING,

WAGON POSTERS, PARTY SHOW CARDS, RAILROAD WORK, LAWYER BRIEFS, BOOK WORK, STEAMBOAT WORK, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS

and all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK. The facilities we have in the way of STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES

ENABLE US TO EXECUTE WORK RAPIDLY, NEATLY AND CHEAPLY.

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.

STEAMBOAT PRINTING. Steamboat Officers will find it to their INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OFFICE AND LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

We have made special provision for Steamboat Printing, and have NEW POINTS OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE

AS WELL AS BOOKS OF THE FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD.

POSTERS AND HANDBILLS BLACK AND COLORED INKS, AND OF EVERY SIZE. Our Facilities for Printing BLANK WORK.

are unequalled by any establishment in this city. BILL HEADS, AND ANY QUALITY OF PAPER, INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS, RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, AND ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch but on accommodating terms.

BANKS AND BANKING.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS. Capital \$1,000,000. This Bank continues to PAY INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS, and on CURRENT BALANCES, by agreement.

LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished, and BILLS OF EXCHANGE drawn on LONDON, PARIS, ANTWERP, BRUSSELS, HAMBURG, AMSTERDAM, and other leading European cities. JAMES CHALORON, Cashier. New Orleans, July 28, 1872.

FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 106 Canal Street. AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 29, 1872.

Table with columns for ASSETS and LIABILITIES. Assets include Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, United States bonds, etc. Total: \$1,842,221.63.

LIABILITIES: Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, National bank circulation outstanding, etc. Total: \$1,842,221.63.

JOSEPH MITCHELL, Cashier. MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, July 2, 1872.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of SIX AND A HALF PER CENT to the stockholders, and of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT to the depositors (free of government tax) was declared from the profits of the last six months, and payable on and after MONDAY, the fifteenth instant.

JOSEPH A. ITCHELL, Cashier. PAUL FOURCHY, President. ALBERT BALDWIN, Vice President.

DIRECTORS: John T. Hardie, John G. Colby, Charles Laddie, Adolph Meyer, Ernest Millerberger. J. J. FINE, Jr. 2p.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

MR. ROBERT GREENINGER HAS BEEN admitted a partner in our firm from this date. New Orleans, July 1, 1872. CLARON & CO., 112 St. Charles St.

NOTICE—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of HICK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

MR. F. KUHNHOLZ will hereafter carry on the business of the old stand, No. 59 Camp street, as his own account. He assumes all the liabilities of the late firm, and is authorized to collect and receive all claims due the same. New Orleans, July 13, 1872. HEVRY HENCK, F. J. KUHNHOLZ.

COPARTNERSHIP—MR. JOHN H. BRIGHT is admitted to an interest in our business from this date, and the name of our firm and general commission business will be conducted under the style of FARLEY, BRIGHT & CO. 113 St. W. FARLEY & CO.

EDUCATIONAL.

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