New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 7, 1872.

IN CONSULTATION.

The conference committee of the convention was in consultation last evening with the executive committees of the Democratic-Reform and the Liberal Republican parties. Propositions and counter propositions were made and discussed, but no definite result was made public. It transpired, however, that the Democrats were rather exacting in their demands that the material portion of their ticket should be accepted as the only basis on which they would treat. This demand was, of course, rejected. The Republican committee was still in consultation up to a late hour, and it was given out that no part of the negotiations would be made public until the Liberal committee submits its report to the convention this morning.

And now the fair sex are charged with the immoderate use of hydrate of chloral.

A young lady lost, a few days since, two diamond rings valued at $1200 at the bathing beach at Narragansett pier.

The cats in this country smash one million dozen lamp chimneys a year, and lay the blame on innocent hired help.

Hon. Henry C. Dibble, judge of the Eighth District Court, arrived in this city Monday morning, on the Jackson train.

Stanley is going to the south pole to solicit advertisements for the *Herald*, and see how far the pole sticks out of the ground.

Hawthorne said that Miss Bremer was "a most amiable little woman, worthy to be the maiden aunt of the whole human race."

Thirty thousand armed farmers lately made it warm in Japan because the government had imposed a tax on them to build a canal.

An invitation has been received to the Zum Sommernachts Fest, a vocal and instrumental concert and ball at the Magnolia Garden on Saturday next.

"Harry," said a mother to her little boy, "you shouldn't throw away nice bread like that; you may want it before you die." "How could I get it, though, if I eat it now," Harry asked.

An advertising tallow chandler modestly announces that, without intending any disparagement to the sun, he may confidently assert that his octagonal spermaceti is the best light ever invented.

A surgeon says, in a recently published work—and who can contradict him?—that "the thalami optici are the essential ganglia of the sensitry tracts, as the corpora striata are of the motor."

"Ah, ladies," said an old *bon vivant*, as he opened a bottle of wine, "what is more delightful than the popping of a champagne cork?" "The popping of the question!" unanimously cried the ladies.

A seventy-five year old French ballet girl manipulates her unpadded calves with a spryness that makes her younger companions sea sick and disheartened. Age will tone the old girl down, however.

Dr. H. U. Fessenden, brother of the late Senator Fessenden, and a prominent Republican, pronounces for Greeley and Brown, and was one of the officers at a ratification meeting at Eastport, Maine, recently.

Hon. W. Jasper Blackburg, a member of the regular Republican State committee, and editor of the Homer *Iliad*, precipitated himself into the Crescent City Monday evening. He is in excellent health, and eager for the political fray.

We have received by mail the catalogue of the Mansfield Female College, at Mansfield, De Soto parish, Louisiana, for the collegiate year 1872-73. The pamphlet was very neatly printed by the Southwestern Book and Publishing Company, St. Louis.

A grand collation will be given for the benefit of repairing the Morris Brown Chapel, at the chapel, on Girod street, between Bagatelle and St. Anthony streets, Third District, commencing on the fifteenth instant. We recommend this festival to the consideration of the public.

Hon. M. M. Southworth, the Republican district attorney of Niagara county, New York, who has been elected to the office five successive terms by the Republican party, has announced himself for Greeley and Brown in an admirable speech at Lockport.

In deference to leap year the women of Viroqua, Wisconsin, conducted the fourth of July celebration. The marshal of the day, orator, reader of the Declaration of Independence, all, all were lovely women, while the brave men looked on and admired.

Campaign document No. 8, from the New York *Tribune* office, comprises Mr. Sumner's letter on Greeley and Grant; Sella Martin's letter repudiating Grant; "The Colored Race," an address by Horace Greeley at Poughkeepsie, May 16; a colored Grant elector's letter of withdrawal, and the colored cadet case at West Point.

Grant has at length "come out" for Greeley. It was done yesterday, and our Mr. Bates, which his name is Isaac, was "the cause of it." A correct and admirable portrait of Horace Greeley was received yesterday from Ethan Allen, chairman of the National Committee Liberal Republicans, New York. Grant came out of an old frame for Greeley, and the latter now fills the place of the former.

Senator H. L. Swords yesterday returned from a visit to New York and Boston. He is in excellent health and spirits, and thinks Greeley is sure to be elected. In a conversation with our standard bearer, the condition of Louisiana politics came up, and Mr. Greeley lamented the divisions which exist here in the ranks of the opposition to Grant. He declared his conviction that the electoral vote of Louisiana would be cast against him unless a better state of feeling could be brought about. He is fully posted as to the conduct of the Last Ditchers, as are the Liberal and Democratic committees.

POINTED WORDS OF WISDOM.

Mr. Sumner's reply to Speaker Blaine's letter, both of which documents were published in yesterday's REPUBLICAN, is one of the most pointed productions we have ever seen from the great Massachusetts Senator. We were hardly prepared for such sharp language from the renowned scholar and statesman. In reply to what Blaine evidently intended as a reflection upon the character of Mr. Sumner's new political associates, Mr. Speaker receives the following broadside:

You are greatly concerned about the company I keep. To quiet your solicitude, I beg leave to say, that in joining the Republicans who brought forward an original abolitionist, I find myself with so many others devoted to the cause I have served always that I had not missed you until you hastened to report your absence; nor had I taken account of the Southern secessionists who, as you aver, are now co-operating with me in the support of this original abolitionist, except to rejoice that if, among former associates, some like yourself hesitate, their places are supplied in an unexpected quarter.

That is, he does not desert the principles of a lifetime because Mr. Blaine is missed from the accustomed counsels, nor think them any the less right because they attach to them men who have formerly opposed them. Mr. Blaine is an apt illustration of the truth that men change, but principles are eternal. And the accession of men who have heretofore been known as secessionists to the great cause which is now spreading over the Union are alike creditable to the new converts and strengthening to the movement. Weak men, who desert their own camp because their late enemies come into it with olive branches in their hands, will always find their places filled by recruits from quarters unexpected by them.

Our own history is a case in point. We have now springing up all over the State a new party, called the Liberal, which is composed of men who have grown weary of the bare-picked bone which has for so many years caused contention. The Liberals come together with the understanding that what has been settled is no longer a subject of dispute, and should not be changed unless demanded by circumstances that may hereafter arise. The American people (and by the term we mean every legal voter), are determined to show to the world that they are capable of self-government. That seven years is long enough for the settlement of the little side issues of the war, especially as the main questions were decided by the war itself. As we can not recall the past, we should live for the future. We have enough before us to engross all our care and call into requisition all our political wisdom, without tarrying on the highway of time to argue old questions, long since disposed of, and bring up old quarrels that should long since have been amicably adjusted. A mere reference to the errors of the past, with a view to avoid them, is proper and allowable, and we have enough for the purpose. One of these is a want of unity among the people, which the Liberal party can correct if those who are now entrusted with its destinies will act with wisdom. There have been obvious defects in the legislation of the State during the past four years. These require instant reform. But by pursuing the course that brought the evils upon us they will not be cured, but perpetuated. The class that represents the wealth, intelligence and practical experience in statesmanship held aloof from affiliation with a majority of the voters in 1868 and 1870, and lost the battle. They were too proud to lay aside their prejudices and accept the aid of negro votes, and too unwise to give to the race they taunted with inferiority any share in the honors or emoluments of office. Thus prejudice ruled the day, and swayed the minds of men celebrated for fairness and good sense in nearly every other relation of life.

The Liberal party is not founded upon any of the old prejudices. It rather seeks to correct them. And to obtain the power to do so, or indeed to do anything at all, they must nominate men that can command the confidence of a large number of the colored people, for without their aid no ticket can be successful. We must imitate the statesmen of the nation in this respect. We must first remove the evil, Grantism, in order to make room for the new system. In this State we must first get rid of our prejudices, and then come unity and strength. We must first secure the control of affairs before we can make or change a single law. How are we to do this? By rejecting the strongest men who offer their co-operation? Rather by accepting influence wherever it is possible, and selecting candidates who have the most friends. The Liberal movement represents of itself a certain number of votes, but not enough to carry the State, unless they place a man at the head of their ticket who can depend upon the support of the white Republicans and a large number of colored voters. The selection of such a candidate should be left to the Liberal Republican delegates in the convention, as they are the most likely to know their strongest man. And then, when we find old Democrats, ex-secessionists and all men of the various antagonistic political opinions rallying around our candidate, we will imitate Mr. Sumner, and rejoice that the places of these recreant Republicans who are bound to Grantism are supplied in an unexpected quarter.

With a popular Republican at the head of the Liberal ticket and one other important place filled from the same party, it will be successful beyond a doubt, and its success will carry with it the General Assembly and the city government. With a Liberal Legislature and a Republican executive, who shall owe his election to Liberal votes, the work of reform would be an easy and a speedy matter.

THE REGULAR REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The regular Republican convention reassembles in this city on the ninth of this month, and its final action can not fail to have an important bearing on the fortunes of political parties. This convention was called by the regular Republican State Central Committee, presided over by Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, the ablest representative man of the colored race in the State. He is shrewd, practical and intelligent, is a fluent, affable and earnest speaker, and a man of untiring zeal. He must be regarded as a far more able and useful man in public life than Mr. Packard, the gentleman who claims to be the chairman of the Customhouse Republican State Central Committee, and is the originator of the State convention that nominated the Kellogg-Antoine ticket. When the two conventions met in Baton Rouge a few weeks since, Mr. Pinchback went there for the purpose of harmonizing the two wings of the Republican party, and paving the way for success to Republican principles next fall. He there confronted Mr. Packard, and endeavored to bring about reconciliation, but found that the leaders of the Customhouse faction, like the leaders of the Bourbon faction that gave birth, after much labor, to the McEnery-Jonas ticket, allowed an implacable hatred to Governor Warmoth to stand in the way of reconciliation. Mr. Packard and his convention, Governor Pinchback thought, put on more airs than good sense dictated. They made demands of the regular convention that justice and good sense forbid it should accede to. These demands were the same as those made by the Bourbon Democrats, who are attempting to foist the McEnery-Jonas ticket upon an unwilling people, and related principally to Governor Warmoth. He was the man that had successfully fought these same Bourbon Democrats and Customhouse Republicans last winter and defeated their nice little game to revolutionize and get possession of the State government through violence. In doing this he piled up their hatred against himself, and they are administering it in broken doses with a hope of destroying their old enemy. But the poison remains chiefly with those who would administer it. It has had very little effect on the people further than to give them a very bad opinion of men so venomous, and, so far as Governor Warmoth is concerned, their venom has fallen harmless at his feet.

No man in the State understands the motives of Governor Warmoth's enemies better than Governor Pinchback. He is cognizant of all that has been done since the present State government was inaugurated. He knows perfectly well the causes that first impelled the opposition of certain colored men to Governor Warmoth's administration. This opposition was first caused by his appointment of a few Democrats to office in the country parishes at the recommendation of citizens of those parishes. This action was deemed necessary to secure competent officers; yet it was used against the Governor by members of his own party for a partisan purpose. Governor Pinchback understood this and refused to join men of his own color in a causeless crusade against an executive who had simply endeavored to do his duty. No reasonable colored man blamed Governor Warmoth for this. Governor Pinchback certainly did not, and, therefore, refused to join the Customhouse convention at Baton Rouge, as much as he desired the unity of the Republican party, with the understanding that in doing so he was to desert Governor Warmoth. The regular Republican convention was then adjourned to this city, where it met and adjourned to meet on the ninth of the present month.

The recent views of Senator Sumner on the presidential question, and his declaration that the colored people should support Mr. Greeley, has certainly opened the way for Governor Pinchback to add new laurels to his political fame by espousing the cause of reform. His eloquence and manly bearing would go far toward teaching the men of his race their duty in the coming presidential contest. Besides, he can exercise a powerful influence with the convention that meets on the ninth of this month. As Senator Sumner is a regular Republican—one whose Republicanism has never yet been questioned—it will be well for that convention to mark well his wholesome advice.

THE ROAD TO RUIN.

On the third day of June, only about sixty-five days ago, the *German Gazette* used the following language, which was accepted as very sensible at the time:

On Monday the Democratic and Reform conventions meet. On these conventions will rest the responsibility of our success or defeat. The action of the Pinchback convention in adjourning to Baton Rouge on the same day the Customhouse convention meets there shows clearly that it is intended to join the two conventions, and nominate a straight Republican ticket. * * * The question is, shall we rest quietly, and let the two wings of the Republican party get together, or shall we prevent the junction by inducing the Democratic and Reform conventions to coalesce with the leaders of the Liberal Republican movement, and make a ticket on which all persons opposed to radicalism, centralization and Grant may be combined? This should be done. * * * The time has come when we feel it our duty to speak out plainly. The desired coalition can not be secured without the aid of Governor Warmoth and his friends. * * * Governor Warmoth's friends will not and can not go with us if we ignore him in the formation of the State ticket. We have seen enough at the Pinchback convention to convince us that Warmoth has yet a strong party behind him. His strength is to be found in the country parishes, *and as an ally to reform he can simply not be spared.* No other plan for carrying this State, or even this parish, in the interest of reform is possible, as every man of common sense must admit.

This is what the *Gazette* said on the third day of June. It will be remembered that there was a crisis on hand at that time, the danger being that the Republican convention would coalesce with the Grant convention at Baton Rouge. It was necessary to hold out inducements to the Republicans in order to prevent them from making the coalition, and this inducement was fixed up in the above shape, that if they would not join Grant they might hope to form an important partnership with those who professed to have an overwhelming desire to beat Grant.

Having succeeded, as it supposes, in inducing the Republicans of the Pinchback convention to withhold their countenance and support from the Customhouse party, the *Gazette* now considers that it can cheat them out of the proposed coalition which it stupidly supposes was the reason why the Republicans refused to co-operate with the friends of General Grant. Weak men will do this sort of thing, attributing the same selfishness to others that prevails with themselves. The Republicans who follow Governor Warmoth and Mr. Pinchback are not to be disposed of in this way. They are still masters of their birthrights, and they are more powerful to-day, from their refusal to betray themselves or their cause, than they were when the *Gazette* said it was necessary to accept of their assistance.

But to the text. On the third day of August, only sixty days after the *Gazette* said it was necessary to accept Governor Warmoth and his friends in order to carry either the State or the parish, that paper uses the following singular language:

The reason why we advise our friends against the nomination of Governor Warmoth is that he can not be elected. * * * Governor Warmoth, to speak candidly, is an unpopular person with the white and black population of the State. He is no more palatable to the public taste to-day than he was six months ago. We do not think opinion in the country parishes differs much, after all, from city opinion—and as for the city a thorough sounding of the public sentiment discloses the unmistakable fact that our people will rather vote for almost any other man than for Warmoth. * * * The Liberal movement in this State was organized for victory. It was organized to embody and unite all elements of opposition to the Radical mal-administration as the only and last means of salvation. It is patent now that under Warmoth's banner such victory can not be gained.

Let any reasonable man put the above two articles together and tell us what he thinks of them. In coming to a conclusion the reader must remember that only two months intervened between the publication of the first set of opinions and the last, and that nothing of a public nature occurred during the interval upon which to base the radical change of suggestions therein announced. Governor Warmoth has not performed a single public act since June that could make enemies. He has not weakened his position with his friends, nor has he provoked his opponents. All the lights that the *Gazette* has before it to-day it had before it six months ago. The opposition is weaker, if anything, than ever, as was evidenced by its violent outbreak on Saturday night. Strong men, hitherto inimical, have committed themselves to the acceptance of Governor Warmoth within a month. The necessity of the case has rallied one of the strongest conventions that ever met in New Orleans. Conciliation and compromise is a fever that strengthens itself every day. The national committee has almost recommended the nomination of Governor Warmoth. The party that supports Messrs. Greeley and Brown has put Governor Warmoth on its central committee. Strength has been accumulated day by day in favor of the very fusion which the *Gazette* declared to be a necessity two months ago, and yet at this late hour, when all the elements are about to fuse in one grand effort for reform under the leadership of the best men, the *Gazette* deliberately declares that policy to be suicidal which it solemnly assured us in June was a patriotic duty.

If the *Gazette* was capable of committing a great error in June, may it not be committing another one in August? If the lights before it sixty-five days ago were delusive and dangerous, may it not be wandering in the dark at present?

If the Liberal movement was organized for victory, if its success is the only salvation apparent for the State, is not the *Gazette* committing a great offense when it throws away the means of winning a victory? If Governor Warmoth and his friends could not go with any party that refused to countenance them two months ago, why will they do so now, after the proceedings of Saturday night? The mob which frightened the *Gazette* from its reliance upon Governor Warmoth certainly ought to be accepted as a proper cause of apprehension to drive Governor Warmoth and his friends from supporting the *Gazette* or its friends. We leave the matter with Providence. If our salvation depends on the success of the Liberal movement, certainly those who defeat the Liberals by driving away its means of winning a victory must be held responsible for the common ruin that they declare is to follow as a result.

PLAINLY TOO MUCH POP.

The glaring inconsistency of the *Picayune*, which has often of late advocated widely differing views in the same issue, reached a climax yesterday, in the utterance of both praise and censure of the same individual for the same action in the same article. It forcibly and humorously strikes the reader of the editorial appropriately headed "honor and blame" that its mild and gushing editor, and the one in the fierce denunciatory line, each inadvertently got hold of the same subject, and not caring to waste their arduous brain labors, threw the joint product together, so that the readers who pay their money might take their choice of the sentiments expressed.

In speaking of the Last Ditch outrage toward the Liberals last Saturday night, the fair-minded and impartial old fellow leads off thus:

No small praise is to be given to General A. S. Badger, Superintendent of police, for his cool, collected and yet determined conduct when the panic occurred in the procession on Saturday night. With that quick understanding of the surroundings which is one of his characteristics, he saw that hot-headed, intemperate men of his charge were likely to provoke a difficulty, and without a moment's hesitation confronted the emergency, urged the procession to move on, and such as had forced themselves upon the sidewalk (including a horseman) to take their places in line, thus preventing a collision, and perhaps bloodshed.

This is all well and proper, excepting that the hot heads are put on the wrong side, and the reader congratulates himself that the *Picayune* can yet manifest a slight sense of justice toward a political opponent; but in the next few lines the heavy villian makes his debut and goes for the gallant chief in his usual sanguinary vein. Any one but this *Picayune* editor would suppose that the proper place for the chief conservitor of the public peace is where disturbances are probable; in great crowds; on the line of processions, especially those of a political nature, etc. All but this cross-grained, ill-natured writer would have considered his presence and prompt action a fortunate circumstance, not only for the fame of the city, which is already a heavy sufferer from like occurrences, but for those whom he prevented inciting a bloody riot. But not so the heavy villain. Hear him:

Whether this Chief of Police rendered service as a partisan captain in this case willingly or unwillingly, is not the question. The public have nothing to do with the illegitimate exactions which may be made upon him in the political interest of his executive superior. They pay enough, heaven knows, for the police department, and they have a right to expect him, as chief of its force and conservator of the peace, to hold himself in readiness, especially in such emergencies as that of last Saturday, to discharge with equal impartiality and vigor the obligations of his office.

That Superintendent Badger was in anything but his proper position when the peace of the city was imperiled by the political procession, which he was leading, is scandalously clear. Had a riotous conflict occurred, he would have been mixed up with it in a sense entirely extra official, and the humblest private in his police command, if extreme measures had been necessary to quell the disturbance, might have shot him down with legal impunity.

Was not Colonel Badger "in readiness" in this "emergency?" Did he not discharge with equal impartiality and vigor the obligations of his office?" The answer may be found in the "no small praise" which we give above from the same authority that lays the imputation upon him.

The *Pic* is evidently in a bad way. We suspect from its flighty and erratic course that old "soda pop" has treated the staff to a whole carboy of carbonic acid gas. If Dr. Brickell will administer a mild cathartic it may work off this mental confusion into which they appear to have been thrown by these strong potations and their earnest endeavor to understand and reconcile the various positions of the united State candidates. Epsom salts is what they need.

GRATUITOUS ADVICE.

Notwithstanding the repeated blunders it has made, and the impracticable character of the counsel it has given, the *Picayune* still continues its gratuitous advice. It now assumes to dictate to the Liberal convention what kind of nominations it should make and the attitude it must assume to other parties. It quite forgets that it is unfitted from want of political intelligence, as well as its grossly partisan peculiarities, for this sort of thing.

The candidates on the united State ticket have nothing in common with Liberal principles. They ignore the ground of compromise and concession which originated the Liberal movement. Its pretended advocacy of reform is nothing more than the Radicals assume to favor. They say as well as the Democrats that a correction of political abuses is indispensable. But so far as the Democrats and Radicals can see, these abuses consist exclusively of opposition to their political doctrines. To their eyes correction is the result of party success. The Liberals go deeper in the political diagnosis, and perceive grave diseases in the administration of the government. For instance, they dislike the force bill introduced by Senator Kellogg in the Senate, authorizing federal interference with local elections. The *Picayune*, the organ of McEnery, Jonas & Co., approves and indorses it. Being their organ, it is reasonable to suppose they approve and indorse it too. In that case a radical antagonism springs up at once between the convention and the Democratic and Reform candidates. It would be absurd to suppose the Liberal party could indorse men whose political opinions are so much at variance with them on one of the gravest issues of the canvass.

Upon what possible hypothesis, then, can the *Picayune* advise the indorsement by the Liberal convention of the McEnery, Jonas & Co. ticket? On the contrary, assuming that Governor Warmoth's views are in harmony with the principles of the convention, why should he not be their candidate? The public is justified in taking the *Picayune's* false and disproved charges against him as so many recommendations in his favor. If he has not committed the errors that journal ascribes to him, and fails to substantiate, it is fair to infer that his administration has been honest, capable and worthy. It is in this light we view it, and so, we think, will the convention, despite the *Picayune's* gratuitous advice to the contrary.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

A report was circulated in the rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel last night to the effect that the Republicans have carried North Carolina by 1100 majority.

Marshal Packard was supposed to have received a dispatch stating the above to be the official result. Our dispatches this morning contradict the report, and show that no official count of the whole State has been made. Further, it appears that Merrimon has probably been elected by about 800 majority.

If the Liberal movement was organized to win a victory, as the *German Gazette* says it was, we should like to know who organized it, and who possesses the strength to give it the victory it was organized to win? In spite of the Grant faction, in spite of the Bourbon Democracy, the friends of Governor Warmoth set the Liberal movement in motion, and if it is not successful the defeat may be attributed to the interference of those who have never won a victory yet. The McEnery faction has been beaten for a series of years—it has swapped men and opinions as it changed its trowsers—and now it asks us to allow it to do some disastrous trading at our expense. And because we do not propose to organize defeat, it pulls out its little pistol and tries to drive us, as it tried to split the Union and kill the negroes. It can not win now any more than it did in its other efforts.

If we mistake not, Colonel Tucker, from the rural regions, who boasted before the Broom Rangers of the St. Louis Hotel last Sunday night, that the country parishes did not understand nor believe in the rowdyism that assailed the Liberal procession on Saturday night, was mayor of Franklin when a Democratic mob shot down Pope and Chase four years ago, and killed a score or two of negroes for pastime. We dislike to recall these wicked transactions, but when an official delinquent comes before the public to denounce more peaceful men than he is, it is our business to remind him of his own transgressions as a spur to his own conscience. If peace prevails in the rural regions, Colonel Tucker is not the author of it, and if his Broom Rangers are a fair sample of the men that he proposes to give us hereafter, we had enough of them Saturday night. He was ashamed of the rowdyism that his friends perpetrated on that occasion.

Colonel Tucker, of St. Mary parish, or as he prefers to express it, "from the rural regions," delivered an address to the Broom Rangers at the St. Louis Hotel on Sunday night, which was set off with one correct statement, at least, to the effect that the Liberal procession of Saturday looked to him like a mighty big thing. His Democratic hearers did not applaud this honest admission, and the colonel had to apologize, by saying that perhaps the Broom Rangers knew better than he did about such things. Stick to the rural truth, colonel, and do not go back on your eyes. The Liberal procession was a big thing, and what is more to the point, it represented a majority of the people of New Orleans, as the election will discover.

Fifteen Democrats and fifteen Reformers met the fifteen Liberals in committee yesterday. This was taking an unfair advantage, as the Reformers represent nothing nor anybody, having been swallowed up entirely by the Last Ditchers so far as their party organization is concerned. It is true the Reformers keep up a committee, but as they refuse to even hoist the names of Greeley and Brown at their headquarters, we do not see what right they have to dictate terms to a Greeley and Brown convention. Their nominee for Attorney General goes so far as to declare himself "independent in national politics," and many of the Reform leaders manifest a decided leaning to Grantism. Under these circumstances, common decency should prompt them to abstain from thus forcing themselves into the consultations of the Greeley leaders. They can have but one purpose possibly at these conferences, and that is to maintain existing differences and prevent a union of the anti-Grant elements in this State. Failure to consolidate these forces must be laid at their door.

CITY TAXES.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
City Hall, New Orleans, August 6, 1872.

During the time necessary to prepare the Tax Bills for publication, they can be paid in this office, as heretofore, without additional costs.

JOHN S. WALTON,
Administrator of Finance.

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.

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Agent for the Times Cooking Stove,
mh9 1y 3t 2p No. 141 Poydras street.

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 issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilent, 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 hereafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes, arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health, to take effect from and after the FIRST DAY OF 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 Montego Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port-au-Prince, on the Island of San Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadaloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoras 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 ninety-sixth.

By the Governor:
H. C. WARMOTH.
F. J. HERMAN, Secretary of State.

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL,

Erected by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for Small pox and contagious complaints,

IS ON THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD,

Fifth square outside Claiborne street.

Indigent cases are received according to usual city provisions, with permits from the sanitary officials.

Private or paying cases are received for: Wards, $7 per day; private rooms, $5.

Apply at the hospital. my22 1y

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BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
73.....Camp street.....73
Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

CORPORATIONS.

CHARTER.....CHARTER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known that on this eleventh day of July, in the year 1872, before me, Edward Barnett, a notary public in and for this city and parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn, personally came and appeared the persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, who severally declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of the statutes of the State of Louisiana relative to the organization of corporations in this State, they have agreed, and by these presents do agree and bind themselves and those whom they represent, to form themselves into a corporation for the objects and under the stipulations, obligations and regulations following, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name and title of this corporation shall be the SOUTHERN MUTUAL GASLIGHT COMPANY, and its domicile shall be established in the city of New Orleans.

ARTICLE II.

The purpose for which this company is organized is to purchase the patents of Byron Sloper, of New York, and Robert M. Potter, of Jersey City, patented respectively on the twenty-third day of January and twenty third day of April, 1872, No. 124,952 and No. 126,988, and to use the same in the States of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina, for the purpose of manufacturing illuminating gas for lighting cities or other purposes, and to use and dispose of their rights in any manner the Board of Directors may think proper for the best interest of the company; they shall have the right to purchase other patents and use the same, or other process, to carry out the objects of this corporation.

ARTICLE III.

The capital stock of this company is hereby fixed at the sum of one million dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, which shall be assessed at twenty per centum, to be paid for in ready money at the time of subscribing, and when such assessment shall be paid the said stock shall be considered full paid, and no further assessment shall be made thereon.

ARTICLE IV.

The business of the company shall be conducted by a board of seven Directors, composed of the following stockholders, to wit: William McCulloch, Sr., Caleb S. Hunt, G. Ingram, George A. Fosdick, Samuel M. Todd, Gabriel de Feriet and Samuel Barnes, and they are hereby constituted the first Board of Directors, who shall serve until their successors are qualified.

They shall, at their first meeting, elect from their number a President and Vice President, who shall hold office for the term for which they are elected Directors, unless sooner removed.

On the first Monday of July, 1873, and annually thereafter, there shall be held at the office of the company an election for Directors.

Each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share held by him, and may vote either in person or by proxy; a plurality of votes shall be sufficient for an election, and no stockholder shall vote more than one thousand shares.

No one shall be eligible to the position of a Director who does not hold in his own name at least fifty shares of the capital stock of said company.

ARTICLE V.

The President of this company is hereby constituted the officer upon whom all citations shall be served.

ARTICLE VI.

The term for which this corporation is formed shall be twenty-five years from the date of these presents.

ARTICLE VII.

At the expiration of the term of this act of incorporation, or at its earlier dissolution as hereinafter provided for, the affairs of the company shall be liquidated, its debts and all other liabilities paid, and the balance of its funds, if any, shall be divided pro rata among the stockholders under the charge and superintendence of three commissioners, to be appointed by the Board of Directors, who shall continue to act until the business of the company shall be entirely closed and liquidated, and in case of the death of either one or two of them, then the survivors or survivor shall act.

ARTICLE VIII.

The said corporation shall have full power at any general meeting convened for that purpose, after thirty days' public notice in one of the daily papers published in this city, to make any modifications, additions or alterations to this present act of incorporation, or to dissolve said corporation with the assent of three-fourths of the stock represented at such notified meeting.

ARTICLE IX.

The Board of Directors shall have full power to frame and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem proper and necessary for the company and the transaction of its affairs, provided the same shall not be in conflict with the true intent and meaning of the act of incorporation, or with the laws of this State. They shall appoint all the officers and employes of the company, and fix their salaries. They shall have full power and authority to sell and buy real and personal property, movable and immovable, to make contracts, leases, mortgages, pledges and compromises for and on behalf of said company as its interests may require.

ARTICLE X.

None of the stockholders, nor their successors as such, shall be responsible or liable for any greater loss or damage in the said company than the amount of the capital stock held or owned by him or them respectively.

Thus done and passed in my office, at the city of New Orleans aforesaid, on the day, month and year first above written, and in presence of Marcel T. Ducros and Joseph W. Jones, competent witnesses, who sign their names with the said parties and me, notary.

(Original signed.)
William McCulloch, Sr., G. Ingram,
George A. Fosdick, S. M. Todd and others,
M. T. Ducros, J. W. Jones.
EDWARD BARNETT, Notary Public.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original act extant in my current records.

In faith whereof, I grant these presents under my signature, and the impress of my seal of office, at the city of New Orleans, on this twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

EDWARD BARNETT, Notary Public.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Mortgages for this city and parish of Orleans, do hereby certify that the foregoing charter of the Southern Mutual Gaslight Company has been this day duly recorded in my office, in Book Society No. 9, folio 776.

New Orleans, July 12, 1872.
jy14 2t 27 au4 13 C. DARCANTEL, Deputy.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

D. AUGUSTIN, attorney at law, No. 41 Exchange alley, register in bankruptcy before the United States Courts, register of the unvoluntary bankruptcy of the Bank of Louisiana, will receive and attend to the admission of claims of creditors on notes, deposits, shares, etc.; will prepare and see to the admission of balance sheets of bankruptcies, and procure, in a short time, passports from Washington. my29 3m

A. HERO, JR.,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,
Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all business. ap30 1y eod

HAWKINS & THARP,
(J. HAWKINS—ISAIAH THARP.)
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
19.....Commercial Place.....19
NEW ORLEANS.
Prompt attention given to all business in the State and United States Courts. 19

MACHINERY.

SHAKESPEAR FOUNDRY,
Girod 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 MACHINISTS, manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Centrifugal Machines, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing and Grate Bars, Store Fronts, Columns, Ventilators and Sash Weights.
Blacksmith work of all kinds. ap27 1y

NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
Corner of Delord and New Levee streets,
WILLIAM GOLDIEG, PROPRIETOR.
mh3 1y

J. S. SIMONDS & CO.,
Nos. 19 Canal, 9 Crossman and 4 Front Streets.
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
IRON AND SHIP CHANDLERY,
Sails and Castings, Hoop, Sheet and Bar Iron, Manila and Tarred Cordage, Sail Duck, Plows, Shovels and Spades, Sheet Copper and Zinc Anchors and Chains, Axes and Hoes, Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Paints and Oils, Blocks and Oars.
INDIA RUBBER BELTING,
Hose, Packing, and all supplies necessary for Railroads, Steamships, Plantations, etc.
Agents for the new patent
"Self-Lubricating Packing."
COPPER, TIN, SHEET IRON AND GAS WORKER
se 9 6m 1y