

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 3, 1872.

The Southern Express Company has our thanks for late New York papers.

A Louisville sawbones has written to Burlington, Iowa, to get full particulars about the woman who turned to a man.

Senator Kellogg leaves this evening for Monroe, where he will address the citizens of that portion of the State on Thursday next.

The Illinois Central railroad, runs a special fruit train from fifteen to twenty-five cars on the Chicago branch alone.

The Fossil Guards will hold an adjourned meeting this evening at half past seven o'clock, at No. 101 St. Charles street, over Sam's saloon.

Kate Field says she doesn't know whether it is beer or victory, but the Germans are certainly the most satisfied-looking people she ever saw.

The lowest place reported yesterday afternoon was Shreveport, with the barometer at 97, seven degrees higher than New Orleans at the same hour.

The Rev. Samuel Harrison, a colored Congregational clergyman, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has preached twenty-three years and never been sick a day.

They say that Philadelphia amateur sportsmen have been caught pegging away at New Jersey mosquitoes, supposing that they were shooting at snipe.

Bishop McVaine, of Ohio, has crossed the Atlantic nineteen times. He is now in London for the purpose of rest, and with the hope of regaining somewhat his health.

A testimonial fund for General Spinner, the veteran United States Treasurer, is suggested, to consist of anonymous contributions of money in amounts from a dime upward.

A Southern lady, a widow, who has been a regular visitor to Saratoga for seven years, has just made a match with a bartender from Buffalo, who put on the air of an earl.

Some people have been led to conclude that the straight enterprise in Louisiana is a chair factory, as all the papers are made out by Blanton Duncan, chairman. So says the Louisville Ledger.

Zen Spurgeon, of New Providence, Indiana, blew into the muzzle to see if it was Spurgeon's. The general coroner who sat on Mr. Spurgeon's *duplex maverick* is decidedly of the opinion it was loaded.

The Jackson Pilot says the company of the Sixteenth Infantry recently sent to McCumb City, not for political effect, but at the request of the Jackson railroad authorities, will return to Jackson in the course of a few weeks.

Madame de Stael said: "If I were mistress of fifty languages, I would think in the deep German, converse in the gay French, write in the copious English, sing in the majestic Spanish, deliver in the noble Greek, and make love in the soft Italian."

The "White Hats," the crack club of the third ward, hold their regular meeting tonight. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as business of the greatest importance will be transacted. Place of meeting, No. 157 Common street.

The shrift of the parish of Orleans is to be made this day at 10:30 A. M., on "the premises, the contents of store No. 11 Chartres street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, Second District, consisting of clocks, watchmakers' and jewelers' tools and material, silver cases, etc.

The *Triune* is the name of a new weekly paper published at Port Vincent, Livingston parish, by Just M. Lamare, editor. It is especially devoted to the interests of the population comprised in the parishes of Livingston, Ascension and East Baton Rouge.

The Connecticut tobacco crop is said to be the largest and most prolific ever raised in that State, and it is estimated by good judges that this year's crop, taking the prices of last year as a basis, will net the farmers of a million to a million and a half of dollars.

A new pavement is being made in Union park, New York, chiefly of rock imported from Switzerland, which is first ground to powder, then heated to 300 degrees, and while in that state spread upon a bed of cement. It is composed of rollers, becomes smooth, and is added to form a solid surface, alike impervious to heat and water.

The greatest wonder known in Japan for years was committed in Yedo six weeks ago by twelve p. chemists, who entered a merchant's house, filled his eleven inmates, and carried off \$11,000. The twelfth member of the family, a little boy, saved himself by creeping into an iron pot, and he identified four of the p. chemists in court.

The whole number of deaths in this city last week was 112, again a ninety-seven the week previous. Fifteen died of consumption, one of bilious fever, seven of congestive fever, one of malarial fever, one of typhoid fever, two of heart disease, one of hydrophobia, four of injuries, three of lockjaw, and two of pneumonia. Thirty-seven were ten years old and under.

During the month of August the business transacted in the register's department, New Orleans Customhouse, was as follows: Registers issued, 4; enrollments issued, 13; licenses to enrolled vessels, 23; licenses to vessels under twenty tons, 11; change of masters, 27; vessels entered, 61; vessels cleared, 82. The total custom receipts at the New Orleans Customhouse during the month of August, collected in gold coin, was \$264,711 31.

Lieutenant Charles Jordan, who was recently arrested in this city for embezzlement of military funds and taken back to Jackson, had his trial there before a court martial, and the finding has been forwarded to President Grant for revision. A petition signed by the principal bankers, the mayor, and other business men of Jackson, and by all the State officers who were in the city at the time, has been sent to President Grant, asking for leniency in his "peculiarly distressing case." So the Jackson Pilot says.

THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION.

It does not abide in the mouth of the Democracy of Louisiana to abuse the Louisville convention of straight-out Democrats because it set them the example. What Blanton Duncan proposes for the Union at large Messrs. Lasere and Randolph insisted upon for this State, that a representative Democrat shall be the standard-bearer of the Democracy. We have no sympathy with these hide-bound partisans ourselves, being always open to the acceptance of what is best for the country or the community, no matter whence it comes; but we have this concern in the present quarrel, that those who make a rule for the State should not make faces at those who insist upon applying their rule to the country at large. If it was the duty of the Democrats to have a straight-out for Governor in Louisiana it is equally the duty of the Democrats to have a straight-out for President; and the men who made the declaration for our guidance have no right to complain at those who seek to drag them with their own medicine. The Louisville convention is said to be engineered in the interest of Grant. This we can easily believe, knowing what we do of the late political convulsion in this State; but we insist that the principal engineers in the business do not so intend that the movement shall result. They are simply weak-minded men who mistake consistency for principle, and who think it is better to be trodden to death than to acknowledge themselves in error. We say this of the originators of the movement and its principal supporters. The concern has its camp followers, like every other movement, consisting of men who act as eccentrics until they are put in position as well paid official pivots. Mr. Stephens goes to Louisville because his idiosyncrasies suit him for service in any party that combines the theory and the practice of politics together. He believes in a government of correct ideas and loose conduct, as witness his record in the Confederacy, where he was connected with an authority that limited by the most stringent laws that it had to subvert in order to endure.

Blanton Duncan, on the contrary, goes to Louisville to sell out. He expects to create a power that will be strong enough to trade upon, and when he has done this, he proposes to use this power to force Greeley to terms. Mexico affords hundreds of illustrations of this man's strategy, where local place-hunters have kept the State in such an uproar that the government was forced to appoint them to office in order to get rid of them. Then there are others who are really paid by the Grant party to go to Louisville as Democrats, in order to weaken and distract the supporters of Greeley. This is an ordinary game in politics, and has been attempted in this State by both parties. The Democrats were very sweet on Pinebluff while there was a prospect of his dividing the Kellogg party; and the Grantites were sweet on McEnery while they saw in him the rock that was to split the enemies of their ticket. The Louisville convention, which at first seemed to be a very insignificant affair, notwithstanding the peculiarity of its material, may be such another misfortune to the Democracy as Mr. Van Buren was in the canvass which resulted in the defeat of General Cass.

POLITICAL CONSISTENCY. True consistency is not an obstinate adherence to means, it is a steady pursuit of ends. This truth, which no one questions in reference to private affairs, is nevertheless strangely misunderstood by the majority when politics are considered. In every other concern a man may vary his means as judgment may dictate according to the various changes in his circumstances, or the fluctuations of the business world. If he has made an unwise investment, as soon as he discovers his mistake he withdraws his funds and places them otherwise. His object is to obtain the best return for his money consistent with safety and honesty. His bitterest enemy would not think of such conduct as "inconsistent." In politics, however, the case is different. Except in seasons of revolutionary excitement, when the tumult of the times carries men in all directions, and prophecy as to individual action is completely at fault, a man is expected to take sides on assuming the duties of citizenship, and ever afterwards stick to his party through thick and thin, whether right or wrong; nay, to be incapable of perceiving whether it is right or not, but implicitly following the party lead. Many men are so constituted as to take pride in such servility, to boast of having never voted any but the regular party ticket. "Everybody knows where to find me," exclaims old Stick-in-the-mud, pompously; "true blue forever." All the while, perhaps, the blues are advocating doctrines directly opposite to those they professed when he joined their standard.

A thinking man forms an idea of certain definite ends to be accomplished by a certain party organization; and gives or withdraws his support according as the means proposed by such party tend to accomplish such end. Sometimes the most unscrupulous will be temporarily misled; in such case it would be not only folly but dishonesty, after having learned of such mistake, to continue acting in violation of one's own sense of right, rather than acknowledge having been in error. It would be a very poor consistency that would render a man on a vessel bound to a port opposite his intended destination because he had got on her in mistake. Even if all his worldly goods were embarked thereon, a sensible man would be glad to learn of his mistake in time, and remedy it, though at a loss.

As parties are now divided in this country, many a man who has maintained a lifelong connection with one party will be obliged to break that connection in order to maintain what is more important than consistency—self-respect. And yet what is this but true consistency, as defined above—an adherence to ends, not means? Sumner, for instance, feels compelled to support Greeley in the approach-

ing campaign, while Wendell Phillips, his life-long comrade in the anti-slavery crusade, which each in his way helped toward success, flings out his banner for Grant. Who shall dare to impeach the motives of either—who to accuse either of a lack of consistency? Two candidates for the Presidency are in the field, both Republicans, each claiming to represent views tending to the best interests of the country. A large proportion of the rank and file of the Republican party, as already organized, may choose in some localities to support one, in others to support the other; while thousands and hundreds of thousands who have hitherto opposed that party with fervency and rancor, are now flocking to its standard; so many in fact that there is some danger of the converts unconsciously influencing the policy of their new associates with the leaven of their old doctrines. In the interval occupied by the canvass there will very likely be many changes from side to side; policy and principle being the motives with some, self-interest with others. Nobody, however, will be likely to trouble himself much about consistency in its restricted sense, as that is the bugbear of settled times only; during seasons of excitement men have more courage and fear not to proclaim themselves wiser to-day than they were yesterday.

A LITTLE HONESTY WANTED. Good faith is an essential element in working out the success of any undertaking, but good faith seems to be one of the qualities that the Democracy is most lacking in. This accounts for its many defeats—that as it has set out so often to cheat its enemies it has at last lost the confidence of its own friends, as will always be the case. Without referring to examples to prove our position, the lack of earnestness which the Democrats display in accepting of Sheridan and Armstrong, is well calculated to weaken the faith of the friends of these gentlemen in the good faith of the Democracy in its disposition to forget its prejudices. As Mr. Fleming said, there is nothing against Mr. Sheridan but the fact that he has held an office of great profit under a Republican State administration, and that he is not an old settler. The only objection that can be urged against Armstrong is his color. Now the principle upon which the fusion ticket was nominated was just this: that Messrs. Sheridan and Armstrong could bring some strength to the ticket from the Republican party, and that they would receive some strength from the Democracy, which, being a mutual exchange, would strengthen both sides. The reason why the nominations were made being plain, it is perfectly clear that both parties to the arrangement must act in good faith, or the advantages of the transaction will be lost. The Democrats must keep to their contract with fidelity or they will suffer the loss of that material which they contracted to obtain. They acted with singular want of providence if they traded away that which they intend to throw away. And yet this seems to be just what they are doing in the present case by their singular inconsistency in nominating Sheridan and Armstrong and then abusing them upon frivolous charges afterward. Either the transaction that resulted in the adoption of the fusion ticket must be maintained in all its parts or it will be broken in all. Even the unimpaired instinct of the savage saw through the trade of the hunter who offered to take the turkey and give the buzzard to the Indian, or to let the Indian take the buzzard while he took the turkey. These one-sided exchanges are not made often with success, and we admonish the Democracy that this is not a good opportunity to win by that sort of bargaining.

THE STATE ELECTION.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, August 21, 1872. WHEREAS, by law it is made the duty of the Governor of this State to issue his proclamation at least six weeks before any general election for officers of the State, members of Congress, Presidential Electors, Senators and Representatives in the Legislature, parish officers, etc.; and WHEREAS, I, H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana, in issue this my proclamation, ordering elections to take place on the FIRST MONDAY in November next for persons to fill the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor of Public Accounts, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Education, For one Congressman from the State at large, one Congressman from the First Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Livingston, Plaquemine, St. Bernard, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoula, Washington, and of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and fifteenth wards of the city of New Orleans.

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Mr. McCloskey's signature to the resolution of April, received as offered by him, contained in my hand, was a verbal motion, the result of debate, and as chairman of the meeting I asked Mr. McCloskey to offer the motion to close the debate. The copy of the resolution was furnished by Mr. Baldwin, the Secretary of the Board, to Messrs. How, How and Simmons & Co.

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L. H. GARDNER, September 2, 1872. 607 1/2 St. 2P.

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PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, August 21, 1872. WHEREAS, by law it is made the duty of the Governor of this State to issue his proclamation at least six weeks before any general election for officers of the State, members of Congress, Presidential Electors, Senators and Representatives in the Legislature, parish officers, etc.; and WHEREAS, I, H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana, in issue this my proclamation, ordering elections to take place on the FIRST MONDAY in November next for persons to fill the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor of Public Accounts, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Education, For one Congressman from the State at large, one Congressman from the First Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Livingston, Plaquemine, St. Bernard, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoula, Washington, and of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and fifteenth wards of the city of New Orleans.

One Congressman from the Second Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Jefferson, Lafayette, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, Terrebonne, and of the first, second, third, fourth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth wards of the city of New Orleans. One Congressman from the Third Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Assiout, Assumption, Grand Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Calcasieu, Cameron, West Feliciana, Iberia, Terrebonne, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary and Vermilion. One Congressman from the Fourth Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Iberville, Bossier, Calcasieu, West Feliciana, Grand, Natchitoches, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, Richland, Sabine, Webster and Winn. One Congressman from the Fifth Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Iberville, Caldwell, Carroll, Catahoula, Claiborne, Concordia, Franklin, Jackson, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Tensas and Union, and. For one Congressman to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate, constituted by the death of the Hon. James McCreary and. For all District Judges. For all District Attorneys. For all Parish officers.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of St. Bernard and the seventh, eighth and ninth wards of the city of New Orleans. One Senator from the district composed of the first, second and third wards of the city of New Orleans, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. S. S. Fisk. One Senator from the district composed of the fourth, fifth and sixth wards of the city of New Orleans. One Senator from the Tenth Representative District, composed of the tenth and eleventh wards of the city of New Orleans, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. E. W. Pierce. One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. James, St. John the Baptist, and fourteenth wards of the city of New Orleans. One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Terrebonne, Lafourche and Assumption. One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of St. Mary and Vermilion. One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Calcasieu, Lafayette, St. Landry and Cameron. One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Iberville, St. Helena, Washington, St. Tammany and Tangipahoula. One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Pointe Coupee, East Feliciana and West Feliciana. One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of West Baton Rouge, Iberia, Bertrille and St. Martin. One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Carroll, Madison, Richland and Morehouse. One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Ouachita and Caldwell. One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Iberville and Jackson. One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Calcasieu, Bossier and Iberville. One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Bossier and Vernon. One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Grant, Catahoula and Winn.

THE REPUBLICANS made no allusion to the seventh justice of the peace in the remarks the other day upon a "Pure Judiciary." We referred in very plain language to the case of the sixth justice. The fact, therefore, that the seventh justice was appointed by the Governor had nothing at all to do with the question. But the fact is sufficiently shown that the writer in the *Ploughman* was totally ignorant of the subject he attempted to discuss. The justice who was tried by the First District Court was elected by the people. The officer referred to by the *Ploughman* as having been tried was appointed by the Governor, but we have heard no complaint against him. Our neighbor would do well to glance over his own local columns occasionally, and thereby avoid such stupid blunders.

The *Ploughman* threatens the whole judiciary with a searching investigation into the manner in which justice has been administered during the last four years. We advise our neighbor to be a little careful of his facts and not rush into court, as usual, without knowing anything of his case. His first duty should be to can by rote the names of the several judges and the courts they belong to, as also the mode of their election to the bench. Since the *Ploughman* tried and convicted the wrong man, merely to make a point against the Governor, the people are a little suspicious of his statements.

Ugly rumors are rife in the community concerning the transactions of a new gas company, and the means used to pass through the Council an ordinance giving the company the contract for lighting the streets of Algiers. Rich and extraordinary developments are expected, and some very "done" city officials are implicated.

THE FIRST Assistant Postmaster General, died, on the twenty-first instant, that all articles of merchandise, not exceeding twelve ounces in weight, which are not from their form or nature liable to decay, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bag, be examined without destroying the wrappers, may be mailed at a prepaid postage of two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

A CARD. I was the author of a communication to the New Orleans Times signed "Stick-in-the-mud," wherein Mr. Hugh McCloskey's name appears as the recipient of "conditions" made with Messrs. How and Simmons & Co., when they subscribed to the stock of the *Ploughman*. Mr. McCloskey's unreserved opposition to the Louisiana Lottery Company has always been so marked, and his denial of having attended the earlier meeting of the Board is so firm, that I am satisfied he was ignorant of the conditions referred to.

Mr. McCloskey's signature to the resolution of April, received as offered by him, contained in my hand, was a verbal motion, the result of debate, and as chairman of the meeting I asked Mr. McCloskey to offer the motion to close the debate. The copy of the resolution was furnished by Mr. Baldwin, the Secretary of the Board, to Messrs. How, How and Simmons & Co.

I regret the publication of the communication referred to, as it brings in question the veracity of those concerned. It was written hastily and under such circumstances, on investigation, the charges against Mr. McCloskey in it, as published in the Times of the twenty-eighth of August, are without foundation, and as it has wounded to a degree which I do not desire or desire I cheerfully withdraw the statements.

L. H. GARDNER, September 2, 1872. 607 1/2 St. 2P.

SALT. 500 bags pure TUBS' ISLAND SALT. 500 bags TUBS' MARTIN SALT. For sale by J. B. JARVIS, KILPATRICK & HENDERSON, No. 170 Canal Street, corner of Common, 607 1/2 St.

THE LUZERNER HOSPITAL. Founded by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for Small-pox and contagious complaints. Is on the PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD. Fifth square outside Claiborne street. Fully equipped with the latest and most complete provisions, with permits from the health officers. Private or paying cases are received free. Wards, 82 per day; private cases, 45. Admits of the Board. 607 1/2 St.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPH, JOB PRINTER, 429 BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73 Camp street. Recreates all orders with promptness and accuracy.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

NOW IN PRESS: THE HAND-BOOK OF POLITICS FOR 1872. PREPARED BY HON. EDWARD M. PIERCE, LL. D., Clerk of the United States House of Representatives. These political works have always been characterized by such thoroughness, accuracy and impartiality as to make them absolutely indispensable to American statesmen, politicians, lawyers, students of history, journalists and intelligent thinkers of all classes and all political parties, by whom they are freely used and quoted as.

UNDEBTED AUTHORITY. Mr. Pierce's Hand-Book for 1872, in variety, scope and interest, surpasses all political hand-books hitherto published. It is a work of about 200 pages, in dumpy volume, handsomely bound in durable cloth-size and shape very convenient to carry about campaigning. It will be very uniform style with Mr. Pierce's other political publications, and will form with them a continuous series, illustrating by papers, votes and figures the progress of political thought and action, and the relations of parties to all important public questions. It will cover the two years which have elapsed since the issue of his Hand-Book of Politics for 1870, no manual having been issued by him in 1871. Besides much other valuable political data, the following are embraced in it.

CONTENTS: List of members of the Cabinet of President Grant. List of Senators and Representatives in the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses. The second and third annual messages, and the special messages of President Grant, to the Senate, to the House of Representatives, to the Congress, to the States, Territories and to the people, together with the replies thereto, and the resolutions and orders issued since 1870. Full text of the enforcement acts of the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, with the various amendments thereto. Full text of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth constitutional amendments, with votes in favor and against, and yeas and nays in Congress on measures affecting the several amendments, including the action of the Senate, the House, and the States. Full text of the several propositions of amnesty, and of the several propositions of pardon, to provide for the further severity of the equal rights of citizens. The several propositions of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, made in the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses. The amendments proposed and made to State constitutions in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, North Carolina, South Carolina, Rhode Island, West Virginia and Wisconsin. The rules of the Civil Service Commission, and the additional rules of the Advisory Board, together with the action of