New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 20, 1872.

Chief Justice Ludeling arrived in town yesterday.

At Shreveport yesterday afternoon the thermometer denotd 90°, at Vicksburg 89°, at Indianola 88°, at Galveston 86°.

The fashion of keeping a valet is becoming more and more common among American gentlemen. It seems a little snobbish.

Miss Partington writes to her aunt that the bridal wave, which the papers talk so much about, has not touched that town for six years.

A Terre Haute woman's pet puppy swallowed a diamond ring on her finger while she was feeding him, and the animal had to be cut up for its recovery.

A new musical phenomenon has appeared at Baden in the person of Senorita Sanjuan, a Spanish girl twelve years old, whose performances on the violin are said to be wonderful.

Josephine McCarty, editor of the *Truth-Teller*, thinks that if the whole truth about women could be known every virtuous man in the world would run howling to the nearest water and drown himself.

The venerable F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, is becoming mentally indisposed, and it takes a perceptible space of time for him to concentrate his thoughts upon a subject so as to comprehend it.

A man in Greenup county, Kentucky, finding a neighbor pinned to the ground by a tree that had fallen on his leg, lifted it off. After the excitement was over he and two others tried to lift the tree again, but could not budge it.

When the Prince of Wales visited France, Thiers did not treat him cordially or invite him to his house. The prince is an aristocrat, and Thiers hates aristocracy. Great comment has been made on this conduct of the President.

Of course Edith Challis did not receive a fortune from an old lady whom she treated kindly on the cars. It is a fib. Edith says so. Now let everybody punch the sick old ladies' heads in the cars. Politeness is its own reward.

The Postoffice Department has instructed Postmaster Burt, of Boston, to procure three horses and wagons for mail carriers within the city limits, in order to facilitate the street box collections, and insure prompt delivery.

The New Orleans REPUBLICAN calls its contemporary, the *Picayune*, "Governor Warmoth's mother-in-law." And the old lady goes on furiously, because her daughter can't produce a marriage certificate.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

It is reported that a couple of miners have found the long lost, almost fabulously rich Breyfogle ledge, at the head of Death walley, in Esmeralda county, Nevada. The ledge is about one-half quartz, and the other half fine, bright, pure gold.

Front street, in the vicinity of the new depot of the Jackson railroad, bids fair to become a second Poydras, and the increased activity in that direction indicates that the demand for room and business accommodations will scarcely be supplied soon.

The report published in yesterday's REPUBLICAN of the arrival in town of Governor Warmoth and Lieutenant Governor Pinchback was full of exaggerations and mis statements. It was put in late at night, after the responsible editors had left the office.

Among the many things that might be more profitable in Texas and some other Southern States than politics is the raising of figs. A citizen of Texas claims that its native figs are better than the imported article, and are easily raised and readily cured.

The Lafourche *Times* places the Grant and Kellogg ticket at the head of its columns, "as there is no longer a Liberal ticket for the State." Mr. John P. Hartgnan withdraws from the responsibility of political editorials in the *Times* during the present campaign.

A colony of 2000 Englishmen—well-to-do farmers, possessing a capital of from $2000 to $10,000 each, and who are among the most successful agriculturists in the world—has selected eight townships in Clay county, Minnesota, on the line of the Northern Pacific railway, for immediate settlement.

An Alabama cotton planter says that he went into a field of his the other day, in the wide expanse of which not one cotton leaf was to be seen, and found the army worms quartered on the bolls, and upon his approach they called out their guards, gave him a salute, and made inquiries as to the nearest field.

Three California Governors have died, and eight are living. The deceased are McDougal, Bigler and Johnson. The living are Burnett, in San Francisco; Weller, in New Orleans; Latham, in San Francisco; Downey, in Los Angeles; Stanford, in Sacramento; Low, in China; Haight, in San Francisco, and Booth, in Sacramento.

The following epistle is from a fond mother: "Mr. Teacher—If my gal gits contrary and don't behaiv respecterbal, and don't lern fast, and don't git intoografy, take the hide clean off her if she is 16 & kicks up a fuss. I didn't rite this. I ain't much eddicated. It is rote by very troly yors, Polly Peterson. I ame to have her grow up like Yankee folkes."

The fashions are just now hovering in that unpleasant uncertainty which always occurs in the interval between very warm and cool weather. The fall styles are not yet out, and summer wardrobes are decidedly *passe*, so what is one to do except to don a black silk or some other sombre shade of attire, and be content to wait in patience for awhile until something really new "turns up?"

The coeducation of the sexes is making remarkable headway in this country. Four colleges in New England, among them the University of Vermont, Cornell University, in New York, and Swartmore College, in Pennsylvania, Oberlin and Antioch colleges in Ohio; the State universities of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas make no distinction on account of sex.

THE GUBERNATORIAL HANDICAP.

The meteoric flight of Governor Warmoth from New York to New Orleans and his rattling advent into this city on Wednesday afternoon were the main topics of conversation in political circles yesterday. It is not that a trip to New York or any other distant city and a subsequent return by the Governor under ordinary circumstances involved a novelty, but the interest in the present case grew out of the peculiar condition of our political affairs. Law and custom clothe the Lieutenant Governor with the executive functions during the absence of the Governor from the State, and it was to secure this change by the one party and to prevent it by the other that led to the seventeen hundred mile race, which has already been sufficiently described.

As usual in this city, when any striking event occurs, exaggerated rumors of what should be, was to be, is to be, or owuld have been done obtain ready currency, and the furthest from probability invariably finds the most believers. Without discussing in any way the more extreme reports to which the attempt of Pinchback to reach Louisiana in advance of Governor Warmoth have given rise, neither admitting nor denying their probability, we shall examine one or two points that the Lieutenant Governor might have achieved if he had not stopped too long at Canton.

One of his first steps would undoubtedly have been to approve certain acts of the last Legislature, which it is the intention of Governor Warmoth to veto. Among these is the election law, by which the present registrars and returning board would have found themselves out of office. The officers provided for by the new law would then have been appointed by the acting Governor, and the selections would all have been made in the interest of the party with which he is in affiliation. This would have given it a material advantage in the next election, and would have been viewed with concern, if not alarm by the other party. And it requires no exaggeration of the probabilities of the case to suppose that there would have been a great popular commotion and a possible violent opposition. Blood might or might not have been shed, according to the shape that events would have taken. But there would have been a feverish feeling of uncertainty and anxiety in the public mind. Business would have been impeded in many cases, perhaps interrupted altogether. The oft recurring semi-panic felt during such scenes as the riots of 1854–55, the reign of the vigilance committee of 1858, the civil war from 1861, the riots of 1866, the disorders and threatened violence of 1868, and again in 1870, the tumults of last session, and in a lesser degree in other cases from time to time within the past twenty years would have seized upon the public mind. The ordinary occupations of the people would cease to claim their attention, which would have been engrossed by the absorbing theme of the Lieutenant Governor's doings.

The timely arrival of Governor Warmoth happily prevented all this, and turned what might have been an attempted revolution into a rather harmless but ludicrous escapade. Pinchback's failure to beat the Governor in the railroad race defeated whatever schemes may have been concocted, and with this failure fell the hopes of all those who expected to profit by them.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

In many parts of the country the people are breaking loose from the tyrannical, selfish and corrupt system of managing political nominations through political conventions. If there was a time when this manner of selecting honest and capable men for public positions was good it seems to have passed away. Like many other customs that are good when controlled by proper influences and bad when controlled by improper influences, political conventions seem to have passed once more from good to evil and are becoming distasteful to the people of the present day. The people are once more found crying out against King Caucus and the machinations of conventions that are called in the name of "the people" by a few selfish and often corrupt men, who thus manage to control political nominations and elections to public office, and control them in their own interest instead of manipulating them for the public good. This is nothing new in the history of our country. The people have often found it necessary to rise superior to King Caucus and the political rings that have been formed to rob them of their right to choose their public servants; have often found it necessary to assert their independence of the debasing influences and tyrannical powers that these "political rings" are inclined to exercise, if not checked by the sovereign power of this republican country. For this reason we are not at all astonished to find a spirit of independence once more rising in the minds of the people—independence of political conventions that have degenerated into corrupt "rings" for parceling out among the select few who compose them the public offices of the country. This manly spirit of independence is asserting itself with much force in Texas at this time, if we may judge from the tone of the following article, taken from the *Cosmopolite*, a paper published in Paris, Texas:

ONE MORE FREE MAN.—We see it announced that Mr. H. H. Snead has declared his independence, proclaimed his liberty and presented his claims to the people of this district for congressional honors. We have no acquaintance with Mr. Snead, but we admire his courage and commend the spirit of independence of *any man* who, in this age of demagoguery and convention trickery, dares to come before the people and ask for a position without being pushed into notice by chicanery and the machinations of a manipulating caucus.

The Texas *Clarion* also encourages independence of political conventions as now controlled, and announces two independent candidates for the Legislature from its county. The feeling is evidently growing in Texas. This same feeling is exhibiting itself in many of the States of the Union where the people have found it necessary to rebuke the insolence and corruption of political wire pullers. West Virginia, suffering from the bad usages of political conventions, recently elected to the office of Governor Mr. Jacobs, the independent candidate, thus totally ignoring the influence of conventions and party machinery. The same thing has been done in Missouri, Tennessee and other States, and we see no reason why the good work should not be followed up wherever conventions fail to answer any good purpose; fail to promote the interest of all classes of the people, and become the ignoble instruments for promoting a few selfish, ambitious and corrupt men. We would be pleased to see this spirit of independence arousing the people of Louisiana. They have cause to be displeased with the manner in which political conventions have been conducted, and may well distrust the prospect of political redemption as matters now stand. An independent candidate for Governor might give a much better prospect for political reform than anything that is offered the people through the various conventions and usurping State committees.

THE TEXAS RAILROAD.

It is gratifying to perceive that the arguments so repeatedly urged by the REPUBLICAN regarding the proposed Texas railroad are at last meeting with the frank concurrence of our cotemporaries. The *Times*, in an elaborate article on the subject, employs the identical suggestions we have for months been urging upon the public. The legislative plan, as contradistinguished from the numerous idle and impractical theories and suggestions which the enterprise has developed, is in fact the only practical way to complete the road. The Legislature, it will be remembered, made large grants to the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, and loaned to it a large amount of the credit of the State. The utilization of these grants, with the admitted capital of the company, will speedily give us railroad connection between this city and Shreveport. The orignal grant of $1,500,000 to carry the road to Vermillionville was augmented subsequently by a loan of $2,500,000 in eight per cent bonds, or rather appropriated this amount in payment of 25,000 shares of stock in the company. In consideration of this assistance the company binds itself to complete the road to Shreveport. It is now a contract, and should be carried out to the letter. By throwing it aside we lose all the advantages of previous expenditures and still retain the burden of obligations we will have to pay in the long run. It is a straightforward, practical plan, capable of being carried out, and promises the speediest possible realization of the purpose we have in view.

The experience of other States has taught us that this is the only way in which these great commercial enterprises are ever realized, and the sooner we adopt it, throwing chimerical plans and theories aside, the quicker we will enjoy the benefits of it.

SOMETHING FOR MR. OGDEN.

The Reform candidate for Attorney General solemnly instructed his hearers of the Reform-Democratic party in the twelfth ward last week that they had lived for four years under a government more oppressive than that of any other people in the civilized world. And he further told his intelligent audience that all this oppression had its origin in Washington. Let us see. It has been asserted from one end of the State to the other that the son of the President was traveling in Europe at the expense of the United States, in flagrant violation of law. It has been asserted with equal publicity that the President is a drunkard, and has taken bribes. It was asserted that the daughter of the President visited Europe for the purpose of securing an aristocratic husband. It has been asserted that the other relatives of the President are no better than they should be. Mr. Ogden's friends have circulated these statements, and asserted their truth. We neither deny nor affirm either one of these scandals, as it is not necessary to our purpose at present to deny anything. All that we desire to do just now is to show that Mr. Ogden, knowingly or ignorantly, misrepresented their condition to the people of the twelfth ward. There is no such oppression abroad in this country as exists in other civilized governments, and it is wrong to report such a state of things when it does not exist. In Russia, six newspaper editors were banished from St. Petersburg to Siberia for even publishing a report that the Prince Alexis had been secretly married in America. In Prussia, an editor, who was at the same time a member of Parliament, who reflected upon the Emperor for his course in regard to the Jesuits, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. If the despotism of civilized Russia and Germany prevailed in these United States, what would have become of Mr. Ogden and his friends? We submit to the candidate for Attorney General the question, did he not put his case too strongly in the twelfth ward? And we ask of the people if it is not wrong, when they seek information, to be misinformed in such a serious way as Mr. Ogden misinforms them? There is plenty of room for political argument, without making ourselves out to the world to be in a worse condition than we really are.

HOW ABOUT THE WHITE VOTE?

Here is where the Democrats make their mistake. It has been carefully computed that of the thirty-six thousand voters who took the trouble to register in 1870 over six thousand took the trouble to stay away from the polls. We are perfectly safe in saying that ninety-nine out of every hundred of these delinquents were white men, and that they knew exactly what they were doing when they remained at home. They did not desire to vote the Republican ticket, and they could not conscientiously support the Democratic nominations. Do the fusionists catch the idea? They count every white man as one of their followers when there are about thirty per cent of the white people who profess to regulate their own votes independent of any party organization. The record of the Democratic party is such that good citizens are as suspicious of Democratic candidates as they are of Republicans, and, acting upon these suspicions, they decline to take any part in helping either side. Have not Messrs. Ogden and Patton declared that this lack of confidence was justifiable? Did not Mr. Patton distinctly and emphatically denounce the old Democratic leaders as harshly as we ever did? Has not the *Picayune* mouthed about Democracy, imbecility and corruption? Have we not seen it? Now, what are conscientious men to do in the premises? They see selfishness warring for its own benefits in the Democratic ranks. They see a cheat practiced upon the people that can not be reconciled with their notions of honesty in the attempt of the Democracy to magnify its own importance by pretending that the Reformers are a new set of allies, when they are merely a part of the old concern. The Democrats separated into two camps, and then fused again, and claimed that they had acquired new strength by dissolving the old partnership and making a new one. Such games as this create distrust and disgust, and distrust and disgust weaken any party.

The white vote is not Democratic. It can be as easily gained by any party that will really make good nominations as it can be lost by the party that makes bad ones. Let the Democrats consider this and prepare for its effects.

THE POLITICAL MUDDLE.

It is rather difficult just now to accurately appreciate the condition of our local politics. It is fair to assume that nothing like it ever before was experienced in this city, at least. First, the Democrats and Liberals are united, and then they are not. At one time it is asserted that the Democrats are coquetting with the Customhouse, and then rumor has it that the Liberals are attempting a similar manœuvre. But whichever it may be, confidence is lost and suspicion becomes the ruling feature of the situation. There is no approximation of political principle with any two of the contending factions, since each apparently only tolerates a coalition with its rival. Success is the ultimate object of them all; trickery and deception apparently the auxiliaries employed to effect it. Under such circumstances it is not surprising the coalescing elements resemble in their properties the mixing peculiarities of oil and water.

These peculiarities are strikingly exemplified in the fusion of the Liberal and Democratic parties. The question of selfabnegation is by no means a prominent feature in their history. Each accuses the other of seeking an unjustifiable advantage, and employs every possible argument and device to defeat him of his object. The upshot of it is, that the coalition is for all practical purposes an irremediable folly.

While these potent auxiliaries are thus contending for the spoils of office, the Customhouse party are quietly at work securing all the advantages likely to accrue from the contest. The Liberals readily perceive that the coalition really promises them nothing. The Democrats claim a majority of the municipal vote, and this, they assert, entitles them to the offices; a prominent Democrat, more candid, perhaps, than sagacious, ventures the opinion that the Liberals should consider it a sufficient honor to vote with the Democrats; it was an absurdity for them to ask for anything else.

It is easy to perceive from all this that the cry of reform raised so loudly and fiercely by the Democratic organs and orators means simply spoils. They do not care for the ruin of the State. They care only to be sharers in the plunder derived from its desolation. A Liberal, no matter how competent in capacity, honesty and principle, is, in Democratic estimation, unfitted for the obligations of office. Coming to look at the matter in this aspect, as nearly all of them are doing, it is hardly to be supposed the Liberals will manifest much enthusiasm in the canvass for the success of their allies.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

How do the Bourbons propose to carry the State, with a large majority of the voters against them, unless they expect Governor Warmoth to use "these fingers" in their behalf, as they always charged him with doing in behalf of the Republican party? We have never heard a sensible Democrat claim that his party was in the majority in the State, but on the contrary, we have heard numbers of them confess that they were in the minority, but they hoped to carry the elections by making converts of the better class of the Republicans. Now as the illiberality of the Bourbons has closed the door against any conversions from among our friends, will they please tell us how they hope to carry the State unless they do it by the perpetration of the very frauds which they have denounced with so much violence? And if they entertain such notions do they rely upon the canvassers to do the principal part of the wickedness? We have no idea that Governor Warmoth intends to engage in any such enterprise as jampering with the ballot boxes, holding as we do that he never did do such a thing; but even if he should feel a willingness to assist the Democrats in this way, and even if the vigilance of the federal supervisors can be overcome, is it supposable that the chivalry that scorns fraud and all manner of corruption, can be induced to support a party that bases its hopes of victory on a violation of the sacredness and purity of the ballot box? It is intolerable to suppose this even in a hypothetical way, and we dismiss it as unworthy of consideration. And if the Bourbons are making such a calculation are they not preparing a petard that will hoist them in their own household? We listen for an answer.

Something has broken loose in the *Picayune* again. It is not preaching the solemn duty of the people to parties as it was wont to do some time ago, but on the contrary, is exhorting the community that it owes a higher duty to itself than it does to any organized political association. This is departure that we can sympathize with. Let the spirit of emancipation thrive.

A MATTER OF BELIEF.

The *Picayune* accepts of the testimony of the Shreveport *Southwestern* as sufficient to overthrow the assertion of our correspondent that the Liberals of Caddo are dissatisfied with the fusion ticket. Every one to his taste. The *Southwestern* is not to our taste, and we therefore continue to repose faith in the suggestions of our correspondent, and shall do so until we get a contradiction of it from a source that is entitled to consideration. It is in the very order of things that the Liberals of North Louisiana should be dissatisfied, for the reasonable and practical programme which they marked out was rejected by the ultra Democrats of New Orleans, not in the interest of the entire people of the State, but in their own interest. The desire to carry the city and parish of Orleans overcame the desire to carry the State, and the ultra Democrats overruled the general interest in order to make sure of obtaining for themselves a merely local advantage. This has almost been confessed by some of the men who engineered the disruption of the programme to which the Liberal Democrats of Shreveport were committed. Now we ask, is it not reasonable that the men who see their plans disrupted at the instance of selfishness ought to be dissatisfied? We know that this feeling prevails among the Liberal Democrats of South Louisiana, for they see nothing but disaster to many local and general interests from the obstinate action of the ultras in this city, and we prefer to believe that the people of Caddo feel dissatisfied, which is in conformity with reason and report, than to believe they have accepted of what contravenes their notions and is at variance with their suggestions, merely because they have been told to do so. The *Southwestern* is a bigoted paper at best, and its political outgivings were never either original or reliable. We therefore hold to our faith in our correspondent.

A WAY TO GOOD GOVERNMENT.

The withdrawal of the Democratic committee from further conference with the Liberals, and the generally and emphatically announced determination of this party to make up a parish and city ticket, regardless of Liberals, Reformers or any other party or faction, and the possible necessity which this action involves of placing a third, even if not a fourth local ticket in the field, will present to the people of New Orleans an excellent opportunity for selecting honest and capable officers. It is not even probable that the Republicans, the Liberals, the Democrats and the Reformers will all get bad nominees for the same office. While there may be objectionable individuals on each, it is scarcely within the bounds of possibility that from the various tickets one wholly unobjectionable in its character can not be called by the honest and conscientious reformer, who places the welfare of the people and the prosperity of our great city before mere party names and associations which have lost all their whilom significance and usefulness.

The day and the opportunity for honest action seems to have dawned, and calling the attention of our fellow-citizens to this auspicious event, we can do no better than quote the forcible presentment of the case by our esteemed contemporary, the *Picayune*:

Let all good citizens remember that with them, no matter what their party affiliations, remains the right of finally ratifying or rejecting tickets, in whole or in detail, and let them be resolute to exercise this right according to the mature conclusions of their conscience and reason.

This is the proper and patriotic course in this crisis. Let not the selfish ambitions of a squad of last ditchers pen up your independence of thought and free action, but reject or ratify the nominees presented for your suffrages upon their individual merits.

The inventive genius of the country, according to the patent office returns, has had a most extraordinary development within the past five years. Up to 1850 the patents but once reached 1,000 per annum. From that period until 1860 no year showed 5,000 patents, while the average of five years past has been over 13,000 per annum.

DIED:

REILLY—Thursday, September 19, 1872, CHRISTOPHER REILLY, a native of County Meath, Ireland, and a resident of this city for the last twenty-two years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, corner of Josephine and Dryades streets, on Friday, at 3 P. M.

NOTICE.

The grand drawings of the single number tickets Louisiana State Lottery will take place to-morrow, SATURDAY, the twenty-first day of September, 1872 at eleven o'clock A. M. over the rooms of the Company.

Capital Prize.....$50,000.

Only 20,000 Numbers.

TICKETS ONLY TWENTY DOLLARS.

The public are invited to witness the drawing.

s e20 1t 2p

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS,

Corner of Canal and Carondelet streets.

Will be continued by J. B. Walton, auctioneer, on THIS DAY (Friday), September 20, at 11 A. M.

se20 2p

NEW FALL GOODS.

J. LEVOIS & JAMISON,

126.....Canal Street.....126

Have just received per St. Louis, from Europe, and New York, full lines of

French MERINOES, colored and black,

Plain Lyons POPLINS,

White and colored FLANNELS,

French and English PRINTS, CASSIMERES and PLAIDS.

ALSO,

Have open five hundred Dress Patterns of Wool and Silk and Wool SERGES, at thirty-seven and a half cents per yard, last year's importation.

Jouvin's KID GLOVES, all sizes and colors.

J. LEVOIS & JAMISON,

No. 126 Canal street,

Between St. Charles and Carondelet streets.

se15 3t 2dp

GREAT BARGAIN.

SALE BELOW COST.

THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING AND COMPLETE

SEWING MACHINE.

LOCK-STITCH ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES.

This machine will do, in the best possible manner, every variety of family sewing that can be done on any machine, and, in addition, embroidere on the edge, overseams, and makes beautiful button and eyelet holes in all fabrics. This is, unquestionably, far beyond the capacity of any other machine. Call and examine.

The whole stock of the above machines was purchased at sheriff's sale by the undersigned, which they offer now for sale BELOW COST, at the

Corner of Canal and Camp streets.

se17 6t 2p ZIMMERMANN & CO.

THE STATE ELECTION.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, August 31, 1872.

WHEREAS, By law it is made the duty or the Governor of the 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.;

Therefore, I, H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do 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, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, 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, Lafourche, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, Terrebonne, and of the first, second, third, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth wards of the city of New Orleans.

One Congressman from the Third Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Ascension, Assumption, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Calcasieu, Cameron, Mast Feliciana, Iberia, Iberville, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary and Vermilion.

One Congressman from the Fourth Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Avoyelles, Bossier, Caddo, DeSoto, West Feliciana, Grant, Natchitoches, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, Sabine, Webster and Winn.

One Congressman from the Fifth Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Bienville, Caldwell, Carroll, Catahoula, Claiborne, Concordia, Franklin, Jackson, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas and Union; and

For one Congressman to fill the vacancy in the fourth congressional district occasioned by the death of the Hon. James McCleery; and,

For all District Judges;

For all District Attorneys;

For all Parish officers.

For one Senator from the district composed of the parish 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. Fish.

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, and the twelfth, thirteenth, 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 Livingston, St. Helena, Washington, St. Tammany and Tangipahoa.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Point Coupee, East Feliciana and West Feliciana.

One Senator from the district composed of the parish of East Baton Rouge, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. George W. Reagan.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of West Baton Rouge, Iberia, Iberville and St. Martin.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Tensas and Franklin.

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 Union and Jackson.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Claiborne, Bossier and Bienville.

One Senator from the district composed of the parish of Caddo.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of De Soto, Natchitoches, Sabine and Red River.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Rapides and Vernon.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Grant, Catahoula and Winn.

And also for Representatives throughout the State to serve in the Legislature for two years; and

Whereas, It is provided by law that on the same day a Parish Judge shall be elected for each parish, except the parish of Orleans; and

Whereas, It is also provided that a Sheriff and Coroner shall be elected for each parish, except in the parish of Orleans, where two Sheriffs and two Coroners are to be elected; and whereas, it is also provided by law that Justices of the Peace and Constables are to be elected in the several parishes in this State, I have seen fit to issue this my proclamation, notifying all the qualified voters throughout the State of the election aforesaid, and commanding all Supervisors of Registration, Commissioners of Election, and other officers concerned therein, to hold said election for Presidential Electors, for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor of Public Accounts, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Education, Representatives to Congress Senators, Representatives to General Assembly, and all district and parish officers, on MONDAY, the fourth day of November next.

Said election to be conducted, and the returns thereof made, in all respects, according to the provisions of the constitution and of the law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State this thirty-first day of August, A. D. 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

H. C. WARMOTH.

By the Governor:
Y. A. WOODWARD,
Assistant Secretary of State.

se1 2p

CARPETS, CARPETS.

ELKIN & CO.,

168.....Canal Street.....168

New and elegant styles of ENGLISH VELVET AND BRUSSELS, and a large variety of THREE PLY and INGRAINS.

se8 1m 2p

T. NEWHALL,

40.....Camp Street.....40

Importer and Dealer in FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES.

se8 2m 2p

ITEMS ABOUT "THE TIMES."

THE TIMES COOKING STOVE

Will save its cost in fuel in one year.

It will outlast any other, as it contains twice the metal.

It will cook meats and breads in a shorter time.

It will broil as well as a range.

And it is the cheapest stove in the market.

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Agent for the Times Cooking Stove.

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THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL,

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

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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, $2 per day; private rooms, $5.

Apply at the hospital. my22 1y

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 Minlego 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. HERRON, Secretary of State.

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STATUETTES, BRONZE CLOCKS.

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M. SCOOLER has just returned from Europe with a very large and rich stock of goods, comprising the latest styles of full sets JEWELRY, DIAMONDS of all sizes, set and unset, SILVERWARE, STATUETTES, BRONZE CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, and everything belonging to a first-class Jewelry establishment. He has the largest stock of new, rich and elegant goods to be found in the South, which he offers at low prices for cash.

au23 1m

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Carpets, Mattings and Oil Cloths cleaned and laid. Furniture covers made to order. All orders will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed.

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The undersigned has made ample arrangements with counsel in the City of Washington for the prosecution of claims against the United States under the late act of Congress.

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