New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 21, 1872.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Governor Warmoth has found it necessary to withdraw from the board of directors of the New Orleans Republican Printing Company, and leave the management of the paper entirely to those who have controlled it heretofore. He finds it impossible to reconcile his position as the leader of the fusion party with his connection with a newspaper a majority of whose directors differ with him upon important questions of policy. Captious and suspicious persons were continually raising doubts of his sincerity in his efforts to achieve success for the fusion ticket so long as he was even nominally associated with the management of a paper which can not abandon its Republicanism, nor repose full trust and confidence in politicians with whom the Governor, from motives of the best good to the public interest, has allied himself. He still holds a one-fourth interest in the capital stock of the company, which fact alone entitles him to a voice in the board; but he is so sincere in his determination to render the best assistance in his power to his new allies that he chooses to abandon his rights here that he may afford no reason for anyone to suspect his motives in his political affiliations.

We can not but deeply regret this decision of the Governor, in thus terminating a business connection which has been of the most friendly character from first to last. We have ever found him an able and intelligent adviser in the management of the REPUBLICAN, ready at all times to state his opinions, but to yield when he was unable to convince his colleagues that his way was the best. The points of difference have, however, been few and unimportant, and even now, the cause of his withdrewal consists simply in the fact that he is willing to trust in the professions of the Democracy, and we are not.

He has used his best endeavors to impose the other directors with his own confidence, but failing in that, and being unable to recede from his other determination to support the McEnery ticket, he has tendered his resignation to the board of directors, which has been accepted.

The heat of the summer sun was upon us yesterday, even though it was an autumn day.

The Mutuals and Lone Stars play Sunday next on the grounds of the former, foot of Annette street, Third District.

At Shreveport yesterday afternoon the thermometer was up to 94°, at Vicksburg 92°, at Galveston and New Orleans 87°.

Administrator Remick will, on Thursday next, at the City Hall, sell the revenues of the public markets for the month of October.

The sheriff sells at auction this day, at 5 P. M., at his warehouse, No. 74 St. Ann street, Second District, one piano (Chickering) almost new and in good order.

Paper is now found to be applicable to the art of war. Cuirasses which will turn the stroke of a sword, thrust of a bayonet or the impact of a rifle ball are now made of this material.

A gentleman who had a very deaf servant was advised by a friend to discharge him. "No, no," replied the gentleman, with much good feeling, "that poor creature could never hear of another situation."

The Republicans of St. Mary have nominated Arthur Antoine and Isaac Sutton for members of the House, E. B. Mentz for parish judge, M. Gordy for sheriff, D. B. Allison for clerk of court and J. G. Parkerson for recorder.

"Remember Dunn, and Follow Ingraham," is the title of a pamphlet copy of a speech by T. Morris Chester at the Dunn commemoration meeting in this city on the fourth of November, 1871. A copy has just reached us, with a request "please notice."

A Boston paper that fails to appreciate the strength of the Liberal movement maliciously paragraphs: "It is said to be peculiarly awkward to have a band stand break down at a Greeley gathering, because there is nobody about to pick the band up."

Governor Warmoth appointed yesterday Charles W. Focundess, coroner, Tangipahoa parish; R. N. Sims, notary public, Ascension parish; W. A. Williams, parish surveyor, Jefferson; William Akers, Amos Kent, C. S. Stewart, James Gill, D. A. Edwards, police jurors, Tangipahoa parish.

In the case of the State against Emerson Bentley, under the intrusion act, Judge Train granted a jury trial for the next term of the district court at Franklin. Mr. Bentley was appointed division superintendent of public education in place of R. K. Dossy, who wants the place back again.

The fusionists of St. Mary held their nominating convention in Franklin on Wednesday last. The following are the nominees: For the House, M. J. Foster and James Costello; for parish judge, R. N. McMillan; for sheriff, J. A. O'Neill; for recorder, Placido Perrett; for clerk of court, J. W. Lyman; for coroner, W. P. Allen. Not a Republican or a colored man on the ticket and St. Mary gave over 1500 Republican majority at the last election.

Jacques Lafleur, a native of New Orleans, registered in the fifth precinct on the nineteenth instant, as No. 4070, residing on Toulouse street, between Marais and Villere streets, occupation a chimney sweeper, 128 years old and as swift as a man of fifty. He remembers the time when he used to catch crawfish on Bourbon street, and killed deer on Dauphine and Burgundy streets. He was born at the corner of Toulouse and Royal streets where Mr. Moreau's store now stands.

FUSION FOR THE GOOD OF THE CITY.

Suppose we admit that the Republican party, as such, is in the minority in the city of New Orleans, does that fact necessarily preclude it from winning a victory in the ensuing municipal election? Not by any means. The minority always has the advantage, because it is freer from intrigue, more united, and possessed of a wider field of argument and activity. Its weakness relieves it in a great measure from the machinations of place-hunters, because the latter class generally dispose of their labors and contentions in the camp of the majority, where there is a prospect of success. The winning side catches all the demagogues, and this is a great advantage to the minority with the honest and thinking mass of the people. Then the weaker party is less distracted, because the prospect of defeat reconciles defeated candidates to abide by their overthrow with becoming grace. Then the minority is free to catch any and all classes of floating voters by offering them terms which the majority has no object in proposing. Then it can present all manner of arguments as to what it will do that the majority has failed to do. The strong always labor under the charge that they have abused their strength, while the weak have the advantage of agreeing to do better if they are only invested with the power. And as there is a large class that is willing to trade and another large class that is willing to trust, the majority is always in danger of losing its capital by defections that may be obtained from its ranks by cajolery or better wages. By better wages we mean better service in the public employment.

To begin again. Suppose the Republican party, being in the minority in the city, resorts to these remedies in order to overcome the majority, will the attempt be a hopeless one? Suppose it rallies its own partisans by impressing upon them the necessity of voting in order to save the State, and at the same time reinforces itself with the disaffected fractions of all parties by offering them better terms than they can obtain in any other organization. That is, seeing that it can not carry the city by virtue of its own force, suppose it secures sympathy for its State ticket, which is the most important to succeed with, by offering to help others to win in the city, provided they help it to win in the general elections? Is this plain? Suppose that the Republicans say to the Germans that if they will vote for Kellogg, or if they will refuse to vote for McEnery, they shall have a strong representation in the city government? Suppose it says to itself, since the city can not be carried for the Republicans, it shall be carried for the best men that can be nominated by the respectable people outside of the Democratic party, would not such a saying go a great way to reconcile men to vote for Kellogg? Would it not help the Republican party without injuring a single Republican? If the city is to go for the Democracy, individual Republicans can have no hope in that direction, unless they can secure an advantage by helping to defeat their enemies in favor of parties who will at least sympathize with them. It would be better to have an independent government than a partisan, and if the Republicans can assist in giving the city a better set of officers than the Democrats can, they can at least gain some credit and make some friends if they do not secure any positions for themselves. It would be a feather in the cap of the Grant party if it could so control its forces as to win half a battle in this regard, by assisting the dissatisfied people in keeping the municipal government out of the hands of the hungry and selfish Democracy. They might even set up a claim to such a result as a Grant victory, for the men they helped would not make haste to deny it.

This result is within the range of possible consummation. The Democrats seem to be bent on controlling political matters, and this determination is provoking an intense hostility on the part of the genuine reformers, honest Germans and conservative citizens generally. As good government is what we all aim at, and as the Presidency has but little to do with the local administration of New Orleans, suppose the Grantites enter the field, since they have no show of success, as the aiders and abetters of the men who profess greater opposition to Bourbonism than to any other evil. It will make them friends and help all hands.

NEW COMBINATIONS FOR CITY OFFICES.

The refusal of the Democrats in the late conference committee to agree to any terms for the municipal and parochial tickets which did not exclude the Liberals and Republicans from all substantial benefits of the coalition, has evidently aroused the suspicions of the Germans. They can not, apparently, see the Democratic leaders parcel out among themselves the desirable offices without a feeling of deep concern and dissatisfaction. It is not enough to say there are not good places to satisfy all the applicants, and that some parties must expect to be left out. This is sufficiently obvious, but its plainness is no excuse on the part of the Democracy to refuse a fair division among the several parties to the coalition. The Liberal Democrats and the Liberal Republicans, which two parties together comprise the bulk of the Germans, the white Republicans, and the better portion of the old Democratic party, and who are mainly relied upon for the real strength in the election, are rated on the Democratic books as being exactly equal to the Reformers. They were offered as many delegates in the parish convention as this little squad, which may be styled the yawl to the Democratic stern-wheel steamer, but no more. In all the propositions which were suggested the Reformers were tacked on as a separate sovereignty, one of the high contracting powers, to be admitted on equal terms with two other parties combined, either of which could detail a force from its ranks sufficient to swallow up the mythical Reform party and not miss the detail.

We know it is popular on the stump and in the newspapers to introduce a vast deal of sentiment into politics. There is always some great work with historic parallels to be achieved. Either the chains which some tyrant has forged upon the people are to be loosed, the South is to be rescued from some fancied invader, or the redemption of a ruined people is to be achieved by knightly deeds on the part of the leaders and immense sacrifices on the part of all others. A thin gauze of heroism is thrown over the contests between ambitious and impecunious men for the public offices. Possibly such gammon may have more or less effect upon unthinking people who are too deeply absorbed in private affairs to look deeply into the strategy of politicians, and herein these false headlights find their profit. But when men who have been engaged in this sort of business all their lives, and who have assisted each other from time to time in the invention of creeds and battle cries, clothed in sentimentality, to gull and catch the public ear, meet together and begin to play the hackneyed phrases off upon each other, trouble arises. Every member of the conference committee knew the value of the current professions of devotion to the interests of the public. Each knows what all the others mean when they mouth "reform," "retrenchment," "economy," and just how far these modern "redeemers" can be depended upon for any good whatever, once they get into power. And as the public interests had nothing to do with bringing them together, so patriotic invocations to harmony for the public good failed to have the least effect.

The result of all this is that the Germans, finding nothing assuring for them in the fusion movement on account of the selfishness of the Democrats, now openly talk of joining with the Republicans in the city and parish elections, for the purpose of defeating their late allies.

The *German Gazette* takes a calm survey of the situation, and comes to the conclusion that the Liberals have no interests in common with the Democrats in the selection of city candidates. The *Gazette* demands, in the name of the people, that there shall be a good ticket presented, and is convinced that more in that way can be expected from the Republicans than from the Democrats.

We are unable to see in this resolution of the *Gazette* any want of consistency or breach of good faith. So far as the State ticket is concerned, all those who have agreed to support it will probably stand by it; yet the Liberals may well, and probably will decline to agree to the one-sided proposition of the Democracy about the city tickets, or carry the fusion any further than where it has been left by the State committees. That may be all well enough and very satisfactory, but it does not follow that the Liberal Democrats and Republicans and the German element will let this one-sided business go on further. Having been ignored, or nearly so, on the State ticket, they are quite right in their demands for compensation in municipal offices, and if the Democrats refuse to give it to them they should look elsewhere for it. If the latter are strong enough to "save the city" in their own way, unaided by the Liberals, there can be no objection in the world to their doing so; but if they look elsewhere for assistance they must make corresponding concessions.

WAYS THAT ARE DARK.

The complaint recently made against the conference committees for giving away to the professional reporter the right to publish the proceedings of the conference in any paper he saw fit, is of some little interest to the public. There is something more in this case than the ordinary and highly praiseworthy ambition on the part of publishers to serve their readers with early news. In this instance, as in too many others of the kind of late, committees who have been intrusted with important matters, involving the interests of the public, sat in secret conclave with closed doors, and all newspaper reporters were carefully excluded from the room. While the conference committee of the late Liberal convention were negotiating with the Democratic-Reform and Republican State Committees, our reporters were refused admission to the meetings, and could learn nothing of what had been done or proposed to be done except from such members of the committee as were their personal friends and under the seal of secrecy. We had no difficulty in finding out for our own personal delectation everything that was going on, but we could not give it to our readers without violating confidence. The members of the several committees flitted from room to room and made sure the doors were well secured, in the manner of secret conspirators, instead of representatives of a free people who had a perfect right to consult together, and upon whose deliberations hung important public interests, and which were bound to be made known to the people before they could become effective for good.

The REPUBLICAN, the *Times* and the *Picayune* would have gladly sent their reporters to the meetings of these committees and spread the whole proceedings before the public the next morning, but they could not do this on account of the unnecessary secrecy imposed upon everybody. And so of the last conference, reporters were not permitted to enter the room while the committees were in session—were not permitted to have copies of the correspondence, nor to give their readers any insight into the dark doings which resulted, as might have been expected, in failure and disappointment. After the deliberations were over, and their purport had leaked out pretty well, so that the tale become stale, the *Times* was graciously permitted to purchase from one of the unattached reporters an account of the whole transaction. No opportunity for competition was afforded the other papers, as they could not have their reporters present, nor obtain copies of the correspondence without a gross breach of courtesy. We do not blame the *Times*, nor yet Mr. Collens, the reporter. We should have published the report if we had deemed it of sufficient interest, which is doubtful, if we had had the *Times'* opportunity, and Mr. Collens clearly had a right to reap the benefit of his skill as a phonographer. The fault lies with the committee, who accorded to Mr. Collens the exclusive privilege of being present, without at the same time imposing upon him the condition that the information thus obtained should at least be offered to all the papers. No good results ever come of these secret conclaves, for the people have an intuitive aversion for unnecessary concealment, and logically suppose that a covert act conceals an improper purpose.

WHAT HOOK HOLDS THE BAIT.

The *Picayune* calls the attention of the colored people to the fact that Charles Sumner, their old and steadfast friend, has been nominated for Governor of the State of Massachusetts by the Liberal-Democratic party, and suggests to them that this nomination should satisfy them that they can rely upon the Democracy now to respect their rights as fully as they can upon the Republicans. It would really afford us pleasure to indorse this statement if we could honestly do so; but we can not conscientiously agree to the suggestion that because the Democrats and Liberals of Massachusetts consented to nominate Mr. Sumner, that therefore the Democrats of Louisiana are to be trusted by the colored people unhesitatingly. The facts that surround us show an entirely different state of affairs. The Democrats of this State not only refuse to treat the negroes as they are treated in Massachusetts, but they even refuse to treat the friends of the negroes as their associates in Massachusetts treat Mr. Sumner. It is a discredit in the eyes of the Democracy of this State to be a Republican, let alone to be a negro, and this prejudice, which is fully understood, operates to discredit the appeal to the colored people. We do not say this maliciously, in order to create a similar sentiment on the part of the colored people, for our desire is to destroy the enmity of races. We merely declare it because it is the truth, and because it is an evil that needs to be acknowledged in order to be destroyed. It is the duty of the *Picayune* to create a better and more sensible sentiment in the minds of the white people, or rather, in the minds of the Democrats, for when they relent from persecuting the colored people, the latter will be found perfectly willing to act in concert with them, rather than in opposition. The strong are always expected to be the most liberal and the first to do justice.

JUSTIFIED BY TIME.

The *Picayune* pays the following well merited compliment to Governor Warmoth for the energy he displayed in flying to this city in time to prevent Pinchback from signing the "reform bills:"

We take pleasure in according to Governor Warmoth the credit which he deserves for the promptitude, energy and skill which he displayed in frustrating the plot, and congratulate the public on his signal success.

It has not always been our good fortune to be able to second the motions of our erratic neighbor, and we derive additional gratification in the present case from its rarity. When, last winter, the *Picayune*, while it was pursuing its "vacillating and contradictory course," called upon the people to assemble before the doors of the Capitol, with these bills all prepared, and allow the General Assembly just one hour to pass them, and then to allow the Governor about five minutes to each bill for his approval, under the penalty, in case of refusal, of "the nearest lamp-post," we were compelled by a sense of duty to dissent from the proposition. We did not then desire to have those bills become laws. But now that our neighbor has come over to our side, and is thrown into a perfect panic at the mere possibility that Pinchback, who voted against the bills, was rushing hitherward like a comet for the purpose of putting the finishing touches to them and making them laws, we offer it the hand of fellowship, and sincerely hope it may not receive such another scare. Governor Warmoth has saved us again, neighbor *Pic.*

An investigation by the municipal authorities of New York ascertains the startling fact that nearly fifty per cent of the mortality of that great city is directly traceable to filthiness of person, or of the localities in which the largest mortality prevails. This, perhaps, would be found to be the case in other cities as well as New York, if the same rigid inquiry was made. It is a truth that one half the world have no idea how the other half lives. There are in our midst instances of poverty and squalor that often awaken the astonishment and horror of the police, a body of men supposed to be most familiar with the miseries and distress of their fellow citizens. It would be wrong to say that this distressful condition of things is a rule. But the exceptions are not so numerous as at first blush might be supposed. To-day, in New Orleans, twenty thousand people are seeking employment and can not get it. These represent an average of fifty thousand men, women and children. They have no means of living but by labor, and salaried labor, at that. What, then, must be their condition? It is no stretch of the imagination to say that there are in New Orleans alone examples of wretchedness, misery and want that would appal the sensibilities of a philanthropist.

Fun in the Country.

A grand tournament, hurdle race, ball, Indian ball playing and supper have been arranged to take place at Cheneyville, Louisiana, on the first of October proximo. We learn from a reliable source that this is intended to be one of the largest entertainments of the kind ever gotten up in this State. Every arrangement has been made to accommodate the visitors who are expected from St. Landry, Avoyelles and Rapides, and we understand that Jaeger's famous band, of this city, will be in attendance to regale the guests, and to cheer the hearts of the numerous knights who are now industriously preparing to contend for the honors of knighthood. With fair weather, the temperature of the air must prove pleasant, and render manly exercise agreeable. One feature of the entertainment has for many years become very rare, and will, no doubt, prove attractive. We allude to the old Indian ball play with rackets. Some years ago this was a very common source of amusement in that section of our State; but the remnants of Indian tribes, that then numbered several thousand, and who visited the parish of St. Landry annually for this, to them, favorite amusement, have gradually, yea, rapidly, disappeared, until but a few hundred remain.

On this occasion we learn that the politics of the day will be discussed, and that special invitations have been given by the executive committee of arrangements to his Excellency Governor Warmoth, General George A. Sheridan and Judge E. North Cullom to speak, and it is understood and believed they will be on hand.

We trust that the hopes and expectations of the good people of Cheneyville may be fully realized, and that much good may come of the speeches to be made.

DIED:

WOODWARD—Friday, September 20, at 5:15 P. M., of croup, EUGÈE, only child of Major York A. Woodward and Lepha E. Riddell, aged three years four months and ten days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of Mrs. J. L. Biddell, No. 403 Baronne street, between St. Andrew and Felicity streets, at 4 P. M.

Williamsport, Pennsylvania, papers please copy.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

NOW IN PRESS:

THE

HAND-BOOK OF POLITICS FOR 1872.

PREPARED BY

HON. EDWARD McPHERSON, LL. D.,

Clerk of the United States House of Representatives;

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McPherson's Hand Book for 1872, in variety scope and interest of matter, surpasses all political guide books hitherto published. It is a work of about 240 pages, 8vo., double column, handsomely bound in durable cloth—size and shape very convenient to carry while campaigning. It will be of uniform style with Mr. McPherson'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 invaluable political data, the following are embraced in its

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, on San Domingo, Test-oath, Lawlessness in South Carolina, and others, as well as all his political proclamations and orders issued since 1870.

Full text of the enforcement acts of the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, and the Ku-Klux act of the Forty-second Congress, with the various votes thereon.

Full text of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth constitutional amendments, with votes in House respecting their validity.

Yea and nay votes in Congress on measures affecting the tariff and taxation, including the action on tea, coffee, salt, coal, etc.

Votes on the several propositions of amnesty, and a full record of the bills in Senate and House, to provide for the further security of the equal rights of citizens.

The various 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, Louisiana, Michigan, North Carolina, Nebraska, Rhode Island, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

The rules of the Civil Service Commission, and the additional rules of the Advisory Board, together with action of Congress and the President on this subject.

Full text of the eight hour law, with opinion of Attorney General Hoar as to its effect, order of President Grant to carry it out, and votes in Congress as to its meaning.

Text of the bill to promote the establishment of common school systems in the various States, and votes.

The reports of Judiciary Committees in the Senate and House upon the right of women to vote under the fourteenth amendment, with additional facts respecting this movement, including the recent action in the Legislatures of Iowa, Maine and Massachusetts.

A tabular statement giving the popular and electoral vote of each State in 1868, together with the aggregate popular vote for the two preceding presidential elections; the vote at State elections in 1870, 1871 and 1872; the apportionment of representation of the several States in Congress, and the vote in the electoral college, by States and sections under the census of 1860 and 1870, together with the population of each State under the census of 1860 and 1870, and its relative rank in the family of States.

Also a tabular statement showing the receipts of the government from every source, for each fiscal year from 1859 to 1872, classified under the respective heads of customs, internal revenue, direct taxes, public lands and miscellaneous sources.

Also, a tabulated exhibit of the expenditures of the government during the same period, under the several heads of civil list, foreign intercourse, Navy Department, War Department, pensions, Indians, miscellaneous, and the amount of interest on the public debt annually paid in those years; accompanied by a detailed statement, taken from official sources, of the leading items for each year going to make up the totals for the above heads, with a table of gold fluctuations exhibiting the changes in value of United States currency, from the period of its first issue until it reached the comparatively settled standard it now enjoys, and other late caring details connected with the same, giving an opportunity for a full comparison and an exhaustive examination of the sources of expenditure.

The work will also contain the text of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, known as the "legal tender" decision of 1871.

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Also, the political platforms of 1871 and 1872—including the full text of those of the various national conventions and the proceedings thereof, and the main features of the Republican and Democratic platforms in many of the States, including the Missouri Liberal Republican and the Montgomery county, Ohio, Democratic platform, known as the "new departure."

The book also contains a tabular statement of the public debt of the United States up to July of each year, from 1857 to 1872 inclusive, together with the amount of debt due at the close of every administration since the formation of the present government, and a table of revenue reductions, giving the official estimates of the annual reduction in internal and customs revenues by legislation since the act of 1866.

Also, a table showing the wealth, local debt and taxation in each State and Territory, and another exhibiting the comparative quantities and values of agricultural lands, products, etc., in 1850, 1860, and 1870, prepared from advance sheets of the census of 1870.

Also, an accurate tabulated exhibit of the total quantity of public lands in this country—with the number of acres sold, entered for homestead, granted for military services, agricultural colleges, railroads, canals, wagon roads, companies, individuals, corporations, States and Territories, asylums, Indians for reservations, private land claimants, etc.; and the amount in each of the States and Territories remaining unsold and unappropriated, together with estimate of the number of acres called for by all the railroad land grants, and an estimate of the number of acres such railroad companies are likely to receive.

Also the text of the Texas Pacific, and Barfield and St. Croix railroad acts, considered in the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, with the various votes thereon.

Also the yea and nay votes upon all the political resolutions—such as on the right of secession, amnesty, the restoration of the Arlington estate to the Lees, and others—in the last session of the Forty-first and second sessions of the Forty-second Congress.

In addition to the above, will be found a large variety of miscellaneous matter not necessary to particularize—the whole forming a volume absolutely

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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 of 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 laws.

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

F. NEWHALL,

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FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES.

se6 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.

HENRY PERRY,

Agent for the Times Cooking Stove,

mh9 1y 3t 2p No. 141 Poydras st.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, June 13, 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 Mintego 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.

P. J. HERRON, Secretary of State.

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL,

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

Apply at the hospital. my22 1y

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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.

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LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

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Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

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Dealer in Plumbing and Gas-Fitting Materials, Gas Fixtures etc. fe27 1y

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CISTERN MAKER,

132.....Julia street.....132

(Between Camp and Magazine.)

Second hand cisterns always on hand. All work guaranteed. Lock box No. 30 Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange. fe25 1y

IN BANKRUPTCY.—PETITIONS AND Schedules prepared strictly according to the Bankrupt Law, general orders of the United States Supreme Court, and rules of the United States District Court, by

JOHN S. CARTER,

At the office of C. S. Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, in Customhouse building. de28 1y

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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,

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UPHOLSTERERS AND FURNITURE DEALERS.

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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CLAIMS COMMISSION.

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.

Address Washington, District Columbia, No. 1423 I street, corner of Fifteenth.

ap19 JOHN M. G. PARKER.

NEW ORLEANS STENCIL WORKS

AND MAGIC BATTERY MANUFACTORY.

Sole Agency for the Golden Wonder.

GEORGE E. TEETZEL & CO.,

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Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. ja13 1y

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A. HERO, JR.,

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Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

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HAWKINS & THARP,

(J. HAWKINS—ISAI