New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 2, 1872.

The total value of all known diamonds is $1,000,000,000, exclusive of Arizona and Alaska.

Chicago has grown since April at the rate of a four-story brick or iron building every twenty-four hours.

The Austrian government has prohibited the sale of the German translation of the "Life of James Fisk."

The Southern Express favors us with the latest New York papers in advance of the distribution of the mail.

There was a cooless in the atmosphere yesterday that accorded with the autumnal season that is now upon us.

They say that Billy Forrester has been living a very chaste life. He has been chased all over the United States.

The London *Spectator* says: "Whatever else the political instinct of the American people is or is not, it is almost always safe."

"Insults," said a modern philosopher, "are like counterfeit money; we can not hinder their being offered, but we are not compelled to take them."

A freight train that recently came into Oshkosh bore upon its cowcatcher a large fat hog, which sat there unconcernedly enjoying the poetry of motion.

We acknowledge the receipt of complimentary tickets to the entertainment for the benefit of Mrs. C. G. Pearce at the Varieties Theatre next Monday evening.

The demon of chills and fever seems to have taken possession of all the New York summer resorts this season. Richfield, Cooperstown and Lake Mahopac all number their victims.

Mr. Reinbold, of Nauvoo, thought he wasn't safe without a pistol in the house. Last week his two little boys found it and played soldier with it. Mr. Reinbold has but one little boy now.

Few people know, but everybody ought to know, that by placing a glass fruit jar on a folded towel, thoroughly soaked in cold water, the fruit can be poured in boiling hot, with no more danger of breaking than with a tin can.

A wholesome discipline is enforced at the Eastern camp meetings, where the reverend preachers notify the speakers in the beginning "that if any man attempts to make a long speech, he will be sung down on the spot."

An advertisement in to-day's paper from a few of the many friends of Mr. George Lawrence, announce him as a candidate for the clerkship of the Sixth District Court. Many a voter will be pleased to read this announcement.

What agonies must that poet have endured who, writing of his love, asserted in his manuscript that he "kissed her under the silent stars," and found the compositor had made him declare that he "kicked her under the cellar stairs."

A Washington youth escorted a young lady up town via the horse cars, paying her fare, as a matter of course. The next morning his mother called the lady and demanded back the ten cents that her hopeful son had so extravagantly parted with.

It is stated that of the $5,000,000 apportioned to New York for the completion of the railway between New Orleans and Houston one-half of the amount was subscribed before three o'clock. The work in New Orleans will commence at once.

Miss Sydney Cowell, the popular soubrette now playing at the Academy of Music, is the daughter of Mr. Sam Cowell, comedian, a citizen of New Orleans, and the granddaughter of Mr. Joseph Cowell, comedian, originally associated with Mr. James Caldwell in the first St. Charles Theatre.

The general superintendent of the Michigan Central railroad has forbid the sale of whisky, ale, beer or other intoxicating liquors along the line of that road in any of the eating houses attached to the stations. This action was induced by the frequency with which accidents and mishaps occurred through the use of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. H., of the Burlington and Missouri land office, was among the passengers of the Metis. He is a nervous man, and while floating in the water imagined what his friends would do to acquaint his wife with his fate. Saved at last, he rushed to the telegraph office and sent this message: "Dear P., I am saved. Break it gently to my wife!"

A proprietor of barrel organs, who sells or lets them on hire to the "grinders," states that organs containing lively airs do not pay as well as formerly. This he attributes to the fact that sickly sentiment is greatly on the increase, in consequence of which he has sent a large order to Europe for a consignment of "barrels packed with tunes of the walentine stripe."

We received a call last evening from Hon. Frank Morey, the indefatigable member of Congress from the fifth district of this State. He has just returned from a partial canvass of his district, and is sanguine of carrying the district at the coming election. He reports a good understanding as existing among all classes of people, and is sanguine of a quiet and orderly election in North Louisiana.

James Gordon Bennett, the late editor of the New York *Herald*, left a large bequest to his wife, but only upon the condition that she remained his widow. This condition will, it is said, be set aside by the courts. It has been judicially decided over and over again that all conditions in restraint to marriage are opposed to public policy, and are simply null and void. Mrs. Bennett is much younger than her late husband, and may marry again.

We are informed by the Messrs. Montgomery that owing to the press of business and for the further convenience of their customers, they have removed to their large and spacious sales rooms No. 87 Camp street, the contents of several finely furnished residences, which will be sold on Thursday next, commencing at eleven o'clock. This is a special sale and ladies and gentlemen wishing articles of household furniture would do well to attend. For particulars see advertisements.

ABOUT SELECTING JUDGES.

General Grant is not a great talker, as some men are, but he says sensible things at long intervals, and these sayings stick to the ribs of the people. One of his offhand shots was to this effect: "The best way to get rid of a bad law is to execute it rigidly." There is no higher wisdom than this, and there is no way of explaining to the comprehension of all the people better than that adopted by the President. When men feel an evil they make haste to soften it at once. A bad law that is left inoperative upon the community may be, and often is, used to create a large amount of buncombe out of, but it is seldom disturbed. The labor of removing such a law being unprovoked by any public clamor, the ruler whose duty it is to repeal it leaves his work undone. If the statute was enforced, its repeal would be promptly attended to. General Grant expressed the entire philosophy of legislation in his remark about the proper way of ridding the community of vicious laws.

Perhaps if the lawyers who are pretentiously demanding that they shall be accepted as a committee to select our judicial officers would study the saying of General Grant, they might not consider themselves as acting in consistence with its suggestions. The law provides that the judges of our different courts shall be selected by the people. If this enactment is not a wise one, which we do not assert, the best way to aid in the matter is boldly to suggest its repeal, and as an incentive to this end, the evils of the present system should be fully developed by being submitted to the crucial test of a strict enforcement. That is, the people being entitled to select their judges, and their capacity to discharge this duty being doubted, the best way to solve the problem is to allow the people to prove their incapacity by their selections. When this is done, if it ever is, the public will be satisfied, and then the lawyers can demand such an alteration in the law as will be more conformable to the general interests.

Under the suggestion of the eminent professors who are moving to secure to themselves the right to nominate our judicial officers, the spirit of the law is violated by the removal of the power of selecting judges from the hands of the people where it is lodged, to the hands of a few gentlemen who pretend to be better able to attend to our business than we are ourselves. They challenge the law in a way that we do not like, and which is not statesmanlike and patriotic, when they should say at once that the system is defective and that they desire a change from the present mode of electing judges to some plan that has given better satisfaction. This is our general objection to the attempt proposed by the learned lawyers who are now essaying the task of reforming one department of the government.

Now we have a specific objection that is as strong as our general reason why this new movement should not succeed. There is a class of lawyers in the city of New Orleans who hold themselves out as high-priced professionals, counting their yearly gains at from ten to fifty thousand dollars. These gentlemen decline to fill judicial positions themselves, because the pay is too small, but they are perfectly willing to nominate some of their proteges to occupy the bench. This is what the legal convention amounts to. It consists of prominent gentlemen who propose to put their friends in positions where they may possibly be heard with greater readiness than their brother big wigs. It is a great thing, so considered in New York, for a lawyer to have the ear of the court, and we have heard it whispered about in New Orleans that certain legal gentlemen were more available in certain courts than others, because they were nearer to the judge. Some of the eminent gentlemen who are acting with the bar in this attempt to take the selection of the judiciary from the hands of the people, are above the suspicion of holding anything but the best intentions in this matter, but they are proceeding contrary to our ideas of what is right, and we take this occasion to point out wherein they are committing an error, as we believe. They are resorting to what housewives call a make-shift, when the proper way is to declare their opposition to the system, demand its reform, and then proceed to make out their case by proving that an elective judiciary is not the best judiciary the community can secure.

For these reasons we suggest that the matter of selecting judges be left where the law has placed it—in the hands of the people. If the law is wrong, amend it. If it is not, enforce it. By enforcing it we shall soon be able to ascertain whether it is right or wrong.

THE ISSUE IN LOUISIANA.

After long and persistent efforts on the part of the Democracy in this State to mould all the political elements opposed to Radical Republican rule into such shape as would aid the return of the Democratic party to power, the result has been to make the issue in Louisiana in the present political contest another trial of strength between the Republican and Democratic parties.

Shortly after the meeting of the Cincinnati convention, and the nomination of Greeley and Brown as the standard-bearers of a new party that stood pledged, if successful, to correct the ill-use old parties had made of political power, the prospect of the new movement in Louisiana was certainly bright. This work, commenced by Republicans of no doubtful character, was understood to be in the interest of the people, and directly opposed to the manner in which the old parties used authority when clothed with it. The new party adopted a platform that no Republican could object to, and selected as its candidates for President and Vice President two noted Republicans; and to make it still more clear that the new movement was not in any manner connected with either of the old parties, it was named the Liberal Republican party. With this understanding, a large number of Republicans in Louisiana stood ready to aid in the formation of a branch of that party in this State; but they have been driven from this purpose by the conduct of the radical Democrats. A few of these men, acting in the name of the Democratic party, have contrived to blast the prospects of the Liberal Republican party in this State, and upon its ruins would reinstate in power the very party that has been so often repudiated by the people since 1860. The success that intrigue and trickery have given the Democratic party in nominating conventions and committees pretending to be authorized to speak for the people will be of no service to anybody, while to many, especially the unfortunate candidates, it will prove a dead loss in the end. It requires no great amount of penetration to interpret correctly the political signs in this State at this time. The political situation is admitted to be most unfavorable to the Democratic party. The following article upon this subject, taken from the Lafourche *Times*, is a pretty fair view of how parties stand, and how the contest is likely to terminate:

> At the present time there is apparently an ominous lull on the political ocean. Men who are favorable to the Liberal cause feel in Louisiana their cause is hopeless.
>
> The straight-out Republicans, who have fought the Customhouse, are now preparing a reserve force to help the Baton Rouge nominees, Kellogg and Antoine, that will, on the day of election, surprise even the most ultra of the former Customhouse supporters.
>
> Old Democratic coons, who have been in the dark, are new bent on dragging their political coffins to the front for the funeral of November. Yet for all this everything appears quiet upon the surface, and the question, "What's the news?" elicits no response from the politician.
>
> But underneath the seeming quiet is a vast army of Republicans at work, and the State of Louisiana is being politically honey-combed for a Republican Governor. Men who doubted Mr. Kellogg's fitness for the gubernatorial chair are now constrained to acknowledge that the choice lies between Mr. Kellogg, who is with the Republican party, and the Confederate officer McEnery, a hard-shell repudiating Democrat. There can be no hesitation in the choice. Kellogg will act honestly, and Antoine can not go back upon his color. McEnery and the Democratic body can receive no vote that is Republican, and no one can stay away from the polls who is a good Republican.
>
> In this case every Republican vote must be cast for Kellogg and Antoine, and against the rebel officer McEnery.
>
> But there is yet another force working under this apparent calm which has not yet been taken into account. We allude to the capitalists and land holders. This large class are aware that McEnery represents the Bourbon Democratic white man's class, which is always trying to get up a fuss. They know that the old Democrats are opposed to railroads and opposed to introduction of that labor coupled with intelligence which enriches and builds up a State. And they understand equally well that under the governorship of William Pitt Kellogg commerce would receive a new impetus, labor would be paid, and peace reign throughout the State. This class then, for self protection must vote for Grant and Kellogg. They must politically defeat the Democrats, and thus we find that although there is an apparent quiet on the surface, there is work underneath. Republicans never sleep. They are not shouting out their affairs, but they understand that Louisiana must be carried for Grant and they are a work for that purpose. We shall elect Grant and we shall elect Kellogg. Every Republican knows the fact in advance, and we can afford to be quiet over the political situation.

SOMETHING FOR THE BIG WIGS.

One of the most suggestive arguments against the demands of the lawyers to be allowed to select their own judges is the notorious fact that the business with which these gentlemen have to do directly is probably as badly mixed up and confused as that of any other department of the local government. The fee bill is such a mass of injustice and incongruity that it is beyond the ability of the most learned practitioner to comprehend it himself or explain it to his clients. The court charges against individual litigants almost amount to a bar to justice, and the charges against the city are certainly beyond all reason. And this has existed for years, not only to the impoverishment of the general public, but to the impoverishment of the profession itself, in this, that it deterred hundreds of people from asserting their rights. It is a common remark with business men that they had rather lose an account than sue upon it where the uncertainty about the result and the certainty about the costs are so great. Now, if the lawyers have lived in the midst of this confusion in their own household, where do they find a warrant for interfering in the wrangles of other people? Instead of contending for a special privilege in selecting candidates for their own department of the government, the legal gentlemen should first set about correcting the abuses that exist in the multitude of laws relating to the fee bills, and then they should set about helping everybody reform everything. They are part of society, and we protest against their confining their amendatory suggestions to the judicial department alone, when their labor is needed in helping the worthy people in all sorts of reforms. If they can not engage in the general business of saving the State, which is a work that is now attracting the attention of many thousands of patriots, then let them at least adopt our suggestion and put their own household in better order than it is now. In justice to their clients they ought to prepare a fee bill that the plainest man in the country could not misunderstand and which the brazenest officer in the State could not prevaricate about when called to an account for an extortionate charge.

WHAT IS REFORM?

It is becoming rather questionable if the reform sentiment so current in the community means anything but a change of office holders. It does not appear that the mere fact of being a Democrat or Republican carries with it a superiore haracter of honesty or sense. Certainly the spirit of reformation has wrought no diminution in the eagerness and strife for office. The streets swarm with candidates—a dozen or two for each position—and each is loud in assurances that unless he is elected disaster and ruin will inevitably fall upon the community.

In view of these facts this catchword reform would seem to have had its origin in political trickery. In short, it is used in place of less brazen pretexts to aid in advancing the electioneering prospects of its authors; a shallow device so transparent that, as Richelieu says, the sun shines through it.

Possibly in this as in no other State has it been used so volubly by those in whom there was so little harmony between their practices and the meaning of the word. To hear a Democrat speaking of reform in the city and parochial administrations reminds one of that ancient and still enjoyable comedy, whereat the devil amused the nations by rebuking sin. Never in the history of the city has an administration been so deficient in every element of good government as that of Mayor Conway. Yet he was a Democrat, while all his Council, heads of departments, and the underlings, without exception, were of the same persuasion. Then, the money of the people was squandered like water, and bribery and corruption prevailed so openly and undisguisedly that it became a by-word. Millions of debt was piled upon the city, and our disordered finances received then and there the first derangement.

Yet, these same Democrats come forward and ask their Liberal allies to give them all the offices on account of their pledges of reform. Certainly, no set of politicians need them more; but it would give a semblance of earnestness to their professions if they were to first reform themselves. This done, with better grace and cleaner reputations, they may proceed to reform the government.

ANDY JOHNSON'S BIG ROW.

A political contest is raging in Tennessee at present that presents some features of a very remarkable character. In making nominations for Congress all the opponents of President Grant agreed to unite their forces for the purpose of selecting candidates that would combine the most strength in favor of the ticket nominated at Cincinnati and indorsed at Baltimore. Under this agreement the friends of ex-President Johnson presented his name, and it was generally understood that he would be nominated for Congress. But the old secession Democracy had a contrivance to defeat this plan of compromise in Tennessee, just as they had in Louisiana. They were willing to shake hands with everybody everywhere, but they had to be hunted up and paid for the job. They set to work to defeat Johnson, and they accomplished their purpose by packing the convention with old secessionists who prefer a Confederate to a Federal all the time. A man named Cheatham was pitted against Johnson, and he cheated his way to a nomination. Then Andy and his friends, who are a sort of radical body at all times, declared that if they were to be put down for their Union sentiments they intended to make a square fight about it before they would submit. And Johnson has taken the stump in his own cause, and he pushes the matter home, to the infinite disgust of Cheatham, who is nothing without his Confederate title. The war and all its issues is being fought over, and the bile of the secession element is being poured upon the devoted head of the Unionist, as Johnson is called, until it runs down to his very feet. But the row is not all on one side. Johnson holds his own and something of the enemies'. He is the most powerful popular debater in the State, and he tells all that he knows. He avows his fidelity to the Union, declares his horror of the rebellion, and points to the ruin and misery all over the country that sustain him in his convictions. What he predicted has come to pass, and he points to the Democracy as the author of all the ruin that prevails. It is a bully fight, and the best of it is that Johnson stands a splendid chance of beating Cheatham.

We deprecate this opening of old wounds, but Andy Johnson did not begin the controversy.

SPEAKER BREWSTER ON THE STUMP.

We have received a copy of a supplement to the *Equal Rights*, a paper published in Monroe, by James Brewster. The supplement contains a long but very effective speech of Speaker O. H. Brewster, in which the history of Louisiana Democracy, since the war, is reviewed in the plainest terms. The legislation of 1866-7 claims his special attention. Unfortunately for the interests of those Democrats who are now soliciting the negro vote, he makes extracts from five different so-called vagrant laws passed at that session, by which the colored people were practically reduced to a state of vassalage but little, if any, preferable to that from which they had been nominally relieved by the thirteenth amendment.

These oppressive enactments have been swept away by the Republicans, and now belong to the rubbish of the past. But Mr. Brewster makes of them all the use that it is possible for a logical mind to make; he uses them as an illustration of the truth: "What a man has done, that he will do again."

Mr. Brewster also pays his respects to Mr. Lusher, and gives several extracts from his circular letters to local school boards in 1866, which prove conclusively that the nominee of the Democracy for the high position of Superintendent of Public Education was at that time opposed to educating the "inferior race." Perhaps some of the gentlemen to whom he refers as knowing him so long and well can tell us what are his sentiments now. We give an extract from Mr. Brewster's speech in another place.

An immense meeting of the citizens of Chicago was held last Thursday to consider as to the increase of crime that has developed itself in that city within a few months, the causes thereof, and the remedy. As usual, the best citizens were in attendance, and the proceedings were of the usual order, consisting of a great deal of talking, and the ultimate adoption of a set of resolutions suitable to the occasion. The sense of the meeting was that whisky produced three-fourths of the crimes and disorders that afflicted Chicago, and the remedy suggested was to shut up the whisky shops on Sunday. The programme, as thus stated, was unanimously adopted. We note this matter for the purpose of calling the attention of our own people to the subject that is attracting so much and such earnest attention in Chicago. While we have no opinion to express at present concerning the remedy, we can not shut our eyes to the fact that two-thirds of the offenses, both great and small, that occur in New Orleans, can be traced directly to the effects of whisky or to the poisonous compounds that are sold as whisky. And though this is an admitted fact, and though it subjects the people to bad government and a bad name, and puts them to an annual expense of thousands of dollars, there is but very little effort made to reform the evil. We believe there are two or three temperance societies, but they make no serious attempts to grow in strength as they should, and thousands of young men are being led astray because they have no restraining influence to help them save themselves. It is time our best men were engaged in doing their utmost to suppress the evil that produces crime, and then they can hope to be less afflicted with the evils they complain about.

National Board of Trade.

J. H. Oglesby, Esq., president of the Chamber of Commerce, has appointed as delegates to the National Board of Trade at its annual session, October 15, Messrs. W. M. Burwell, L. J. Higby. Alternates—E. H. Sumner, W. C. Black.

Mr. Goodspeed, of Hartford, Connecticut temporarily stopping in Chicago to see the ruins, invested $5000 in "bunko."

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

STATE NATIONAL BANK

(NOW A MUTUAL BANK),

At New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana,

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$962,956 53
Overdrafts		4,665 49
United States bonds to secure circulation		556,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		21,429 00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents		124,733 42
Due from other national banks		11,696 51
Due from other banks and bankers		66,894 41
Banking-houses		60,000 00
Other real estate		138,198 00
Furniture and fixtures		10,178 95
Premiums on United States bonds		55,600 00
Exchanges for clearing-house	$204,622 69	
Bills of other national banks	5,096 00	
Fractional currency, including nickels	4,022 44	
Specie, viz: Coin	52,803 31	
Legal tender notes	188,172 00—	454,216 94
Total		$2,436,499 16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$950,000 00
Surplus fund (old)	$14,000 00	
Surplus fund increased, September 28, 1872	3,000 00—	17,000 00
Special surplus fund		25,000 00
Profit and loss		2,655 94
National bank circulation outstanding		496,900 00
Dividend unpaid	$9,446 63	
Quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent declared September 28, 1872, payable October 14, 1872	21,250 00—	30,696 63
Individual deposits		868,015 44
Due to national banks		89,156 68
Due to other banks and bankers		107,074 45
Total		$2,436,499 16

CHARLES L. C. DUPUY, Cashier.

The Board of Directors of the State National Bank, duly authorized by an affirmative vote of a majority of the stockholders, have resolved to adopt the mutual system in the disposition of the earnings of the bank, on and after the first of October, 1872.

Dividends of earnings will be made quarterly on the last days of December, March, June and September.

Stockholders will receive quarterly dividends of two and one-half per cent, after carrying ten per cent of net earnings to surplus fund, as provided by law. The balance of earnings will be divided pro rata between depositors on their daily balances and stockholders on the amount of capital stock.

The system commends itself to depositors as well as to stockholders.

To depositors it is but a just equivalent for their good will and patronage, which produces increased profits to stockholders.

The statement published above shows the condition of the bank, after passing to dividend account two and one-half per cent for the past three months' profits, and leaving the premium on its United States bonds at ten per cent, and reserve funds, with a credit of forty-two thousand dollars.

SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, President.
E. RIGNEY, Vice President.
CHARLES L. C. DUPUY, Cashier.

Directors:

Samuel H. Kennedy,	S. Friedlander,
E. Rigney,	Charles E. Slayback,
Joseph Dunbar,	G. P. Blancand,
A. Foster Elliot.	W. T. Blakemore.

oc2 1m

WILLIAM H. HENNING,

GROCER,

AND IMPORTER OF

WINES AND FOREIGN PROVISIONS,

NO. 75 CAMP STEET, NEW ORLEANS,

Is now receiving per steamers from the North and Europe a large and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Teas, Wines, Liquors, Porter, Ale, etc., which he is offering to the trade and consumers at very reasonable prices. Thankful for the very liberal patronage that has been extended to him in past years, he hopes that by close and careful attention to the wants of his customers, and by keeping nothing but the very best of goods, that he may continue to merit a share of public patronage. He has succeeded in securing the sole agency of Messrs. Brandenburg Freres' celebrated White and Red Wines, of various grades; also Moet & Chandon's Champagnes, C. Lauteren Sons' Rhenish, Moselle and Sparkling Hock Wines. Also Dr. Seigert's Angostura Bitters.

All orders from the country will be carefully packed and promptly shipped. se29 3t 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

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK

OF NEW ORLEANS

(Established January 2, 1872.)

No. 106 Canal street.

THE ONLY BANK ALLOWING ALL ITS DEPOSITORS A SHARE IN THE PROFITS.

Capital Stock Paid in $500,000
Average Deposits, over 1,000,000

FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND DECLARED JUNE 30, 1872:

Six and a half per cent to stockholders.
One and a half per cent to depositors.
Bank open from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

PAUL FOURCHY, President.
ALBERT BALDWIN, Vice President.
JOSEPH MITCHEL, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Pierre Maspero,	John T. Hardie,
John D. Cobb,	Ernest Miltenberger,
Adolph Meyer,	Albert Baldwin,
Paul Fourchy,	Charles Lafitte

se29 3m 2p P. Pourciau.

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 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

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, June 18, 1872.

WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilent, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places—

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, I issue this my proclamation, and declare the places hereafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes, arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health to take effect from and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1872. Any violation of the quarantine laws as here proclaimed will be severely punished.

The places which are hereby declared infected as aforesaid are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Montego Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port-au-Prince, on the Island of San Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadaloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoras and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para, Cayenne, Buenos Ayres, Pernambuco, in South America, and Nassau, New Providence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

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

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION.

Call for a Liberal Convention to meet on Monday, October 7, 1872.

HEADQUARTERS LIBERAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Parish of Orleans,
New Orleans, September 25, 1872.

To the Citizens of New Orleans:

WHEREAS, Compelled by the exactions of the Democratic Parish Committee and forced by their hasty example to appeal to all voters of New Orleans, who are free from the exigencies of partisanship, we fearlessly place our cause before the august tribunal of public opinion. The records of the conference committees do not stain our hands with an unlawful greed for office. We were the last at the doors of conference for conciliation as we were eminent in spirit for unity. And had the overtures and concessions, barely short of humiliation, been accepted in fraternity and patriotism, this community would have escaped the vexatious incident to a family disruption. While most deeply deploring the necessity for a convention composed exclusively of Liberals, and conscious of the rectitude of our purposes, we frankly fall into line to give the final stroke of success; therefore be it

1. Resolved, That a convention of the Liberal party be and the same is hereby called to meet in this city on MONDAY, October 7, 1872, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for all parochial and municipal offices to be voted for by the electors of the parish of Orleans on the fourth day of November next.

2. That the election for delegates be held on FRIDAY, October 4, 1872, from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M., in such manner as the central ward clubs may direct. The places for holding such election will be designated hereafter.

3. That the basis of representation to said convention shall be as follows, viz:

	Delegates.
First ward	7
Second ward	8
Third ward	13
Fourth ward	5
Fifth ward	8
Sixth ward	5
Seventh ward	9
Eighth ward	6
Ninth ward	6
Tenth ward	6
Eleventh ward	6
Twelfth ward	3
Thirteenth ward	2
Fourteenth ward	1
Fifteenth ward	5

4. That the books of registration be kept open in each ward up to and including the day previous to the election for the purpose of inscribing thereon the names of all qualified Liberals in the ward, and no one will be allowed to vote at said election unless he is a resident of and his name appears in the registration book of said ward.

5. The returns of said election must be reported to the president of the Parish Executive Committee by twelve o'clock M. Saturday, October 5, 1872.

By order of the Committee.

GEORGE G. GARNER,
President Parish Executive Committee of the Liberal Party.

PAUL B. WOODLIFF, Secretary. se25 9t

INSURANCE.

Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company,

CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF LOUISIANA,

Office Corner Carondelet and Gravier Streets.

Parties desiring life insurance are informed that this company issues policies of insurance on all approved plans as low as any other company. All policies are non forfeitable. Losses adjusted and settled with promptness and liberality.

JAMES. H. LOW,
President.

se22 1m2p

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The New Orleans Branch, Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, will remove to the corner of Canal and Camp streets (entrance No. 6 Camp street), on or about October 1, 1872.

GEORGE S. DARLING,
Manager.

se26 1m 2p

F. NEWHALL,

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

Importer and Dealer in

FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES.

se8 2m 2p

COME ONE, COME ALL,

AND INSPECT OUR LINE OF

NEW FALL GOODS NOW ARRIVING,

SUCH AS

CARPETS, of new and attractive patterns.
SHADES, from the plainest to the most elaborate designs.
MATS, of all kinds, prices and descriptions.
MATTINGS, of various grades.
CURTAINS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, etc.
All of which we offer at lowest market rates.

E. C. PALMER & CO.,
Nos. 93, 95 and 97 Camp street.

se22 Su We Sa 1m 2p

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

73.....Camp street.....73

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ia29

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,
No. 141 Poydras street.

mh9 1y 3t 2p

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. my 3 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOUIS GEORGE ASBURY.

48.....Royal Street.....48

Opens on FRIDAY, September 27, a large assortment of FRENCH BONNETS AND HATS.

Also, Untrimmed Hats, French Flowers, Feathers, Jets, etc., of the latest importation, and at very low prices. MILLINERY DEPARTMENT ready to receive orders. se29 3td 1mw

R. L. BRUCE,

AGENT FOR

HARRISON & CO'S Celebrated Fresh GREEN TURTLE MEAT, and Prepared GREEN TURTLE SOUP, put up at Rockport, Texas, in two, four, and eight pound cans, especially for hotels, restaurants, steamships, bar rooms, and family use.

For sale in quantities at

BRUCE'S FEED STORE,
No. 62 Lafayette street.

se26 6t

THE LOUISIANA PORTABLE RAILWAY COMPANY.

HARMON DOANE, President. JOHN H. TELL, Secretary.

Manufacturers and Contractors,

Office No. 37 Carondelet street.

Manufactory and Depot, Tchoupitoulas street, between Valmont and Leontine streets.

This company own the patent rights for Louisiana of the valuable labor-saving inventions known as the Peteier Portable Railroad and Peteier's Patent Rocker and Titer Cars.

These inventions comprise a complete portable railroad outfit, for use in railroad construction, levee building, filling low grounds, handling wood, cane etc., on plantations or over marshes, and for all work usually performed by carts or wheelbarrows.

By the aid of this railway one mule and one driver readily perform the labor of ten mules and ten drivers employed