

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 3, 1872.

General W. T. Clark has arrived in Galveston to take charge of the postoffice there.

Arkansas City, Kansas, greets its first baby born there, and has decided it a city lot.

In Iowa they compare the enthusiasm for Greeley to the racing qualities of the mud turtle.

The weather was moderately cool last night, which was not especially encouraging to mosquitoes.

A petrified log, eight feet long and two feet in diameter, is the wonder of Russell county, Kansas.

A meteor as large as a man's head, and carrying a tail 200 feet long, has been hissing within hearing of the Michiganders.

Eli Perkins says Mr. Carlton would not publish Josh Billings' last book for fear his customers would laugh themselves to death.

Judge Train, of the St. Martin, St. Mary and Iberia district, is in the city, and visited the REPUBLICAN editorial rooms last evening.

Water rents for the year ending September 30, 1872, are now due, and Administrators Delassus request subscribers to make immediate payment.

A beautiful girl, the daughter of one of the wealthiest residents of Hartford, was found drunk and clinging to a lamp-post in New York the other day.

Nearly all the foundries of the city of Lisbon, Portugal, have been closed on account of strikes among workmen—employers refusing to yield.

Mr. A. H. Davenport, who has just recovered from a severe illness, has rejoined the Academy company, and was among the audience in that theatre Tuesday evening.

The official canvass of the State of Vermont shows the vote for Governor as follows: Converse (Republican), 41,946; Gardner, 16,633; scattering, 14. Majority for Converse, 25,319.

Another criminal's head came off while they were trying to hang him in Kentucky. A similar case, it will be remembered, occurred in Dublin a year or two ago in trying Professor Houghton's plan of a fourteen foot drop.

The Democratic State Central Committee has ratified the nomination of Effingham Lawrence as candidate for Congress from the first congressional district; likewise, that of Hugh J. Campbell as elector for the first electoral district.

Under the act of June 6, tea and coffee after October 1, produced east of the Cape of Good Hope and imported from west of the cape, will again be subjected to a discriminating duty of ten per cent.

Yesterday afternoon the thermometer indicated 88° at Shreveport, 83° at Leavenworth, 82° at Fort Benton, 81° at Galveston, Memphis and Vicksburg, 80° at Keokuk, 79° at Indianapolis, 77° at Cairo, and 76° at New Orleans.

Judge Cooley, sitting in the Eighth District Court Tuesday, issued a writ of distraints in the case of the board of State assessors vs. James Graham, Auditor, commanding the sheriff to distrain the property of James Graham until the judgment in the above entitled case could be satisfied.

Receipt from an exchange: "Just before going to bed, eat two pig's feet and a cold apple pie. In less than an hour you will see a snake larger than a hawker, devouring light blue-haired children which have just escaped from a monster with sorrel eyes and a red-hot overcoat."

Two or three weeks ago the creek under the great National bridge in Virginia suddenly disappeared. On instituting an investigation the stream was found pouring into the earth through a number of newly-made fissures, having found some unknown channel beneath.

It would be well if some of our libraries would take lessons in bookkeeping of the librarian of the Boston Public Library; for only one book out of every 3400 loaned by that institution last year was lost. East Boston borrowed 75,000 books, and returned every one of them. It must be an exceedingly honest place for New England.

A writer of repute has calculated that upon the average, every 500 miles of railway adds \$120,000 yearly to the national wealth, which is enough to pay the interest of the national debt. If we call the addition, however, but half of this writer's estimate, or \$60,000,000 per annum, the result would be satisfactory enough to all reasonable people.

A New York special says it is now stated that the loss by the New York sub-treasury default will amount to but \$10,000. The opinion is also expressed in legal circles that the sub-treasurer can not be held responsible for the loss, as the law under which he was appointed did not require him to sell stamps. That duty was imposed upon him by the Treasury Department. After the first of October it is proposed to relieve the sub-treasurer and all designated depositors from the sale of stamps.

A new game of cards called Pedro, a modification of the game of old Pedro, is now played on the railroad trains at the North. The five spot of trumps is Pedro, and scores five in the game to whomever holds it at the conclusion. It can be taken by the six spot or any higher card. The number of the game is raised from seven to eleven, and the rest of the count is unaltered, they raising in this order—high, low, jack, Pedro, game. The last three count to the final winner, and if he be fortunate to have all five, he scores nine in game.

James Henry Conyers, the colored cadet appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis by Congressman Elliott, black of the Third District of South Carolina, has passed his examination, and was sworn in on Tuesday as a cadet midshipman. The boy is a native of South Carolina, and was born in 1855. The color of his face is like that of roasted coffee, and he has close curling hair. He was received by the officers very kindly, and it is to be hoped he will not be subjected to any other abuse by the "boys" than such as is commonly administered to all new comers.

IS THIS A DESPOTISM?

The Pionneer presents us with a subject in the following text: Under the rule of the Radical party the government of the United States is a consolidated despotism. It claims all power over local and sectional interests, and has virtually abolished the constitution and the Union it established.

Where is the evidence to sustain these grave and frightful declarations? Wherein has the Radical party abolished the constitution and the Union, and set up this consolidated despotism? The people are free to come and go; they are not abridged of their liberty of speech or their right to assemble in public meetings; they are even now in the act of changing their rulers, holding some to an account for omissions of duty, dismissing others for overstepping the line of duty and retaining some who have earned commendation. The vicious are lying about the good, the curious are questioning about all matters of public interest, the intelligent are discussing the past and comparing notes for the future. Those who are in office are attentive, while those who are seeking office are never so happy as when they are doing homage to the dear people, the fountain head of power. From President down to constable we are treated to smiles. General Grant makes himself agreeable to thousands at a great expense of personal comfort. Mr. Greeley travels thousands of miles to tell to wondering multitudes what has to be explained to them the next day by some local oracle. Hundreds of perspiring patriots are raising their most persuasive arguments to secure from the people a hearing and a favorable judgment. Is this the evidence of despotism? Is this the way slaves are treated? Ask the people. Tell them to their faces that they are the creatures of a despot and deny them the rights of freemen and see how prompt their denial will be. The truth is, the constitution and the constituted authorities are of less force than ever, because the people are too anxious to rule the country themselves. It is not uncommon to hear that this or that woman, banished a house of desperadoes, broken up a house of ill-fame, notified the gamblers to leave, destroyed a whiskey shop, or committed some other offense against their own laws. In this State, to come nearer home, the very people who are complaining about despotism and the violated constitution are the very men who refuse to respect the rights of the colored people, and who take pride in rejecting the instrument they pretend to hold in so much reverence. When they learn how to keep step to the law and to freedom, they will then be in a condition to understand that what they call violations of the constitution are mere differences of opinion touching its interpretation. The South attempted to enforce what she believed the constitution meant by force of arms. She lost the fight, and now she is merely obeying the constitution as it is interpreted by the majority. If there is any despotism about this it is only to be found in the will of the people, and surely the Pionneer, in its ardent love of democracy, will not complain at this. If it does, however, and still insists that we are living under a despotism, we beg that it will do so in such a way as to signify its dissatisfaction with the government of the people. Throw the blame where it properly belongs, and let the authors of so much inquietude defend themselves in their own way.

POLITICAL PLUNKERY.

The Times is happy in the possession of a "good suggestion." One of its "public spirited correspondents" has imparted to it a novel idea, to wit: that candidates for the Legislature for this city be selected from the "class of citizens best known for tried integrity." Citizens of "limited means" are to be exempt from this kind of employment on the ground that they can not afford the time necessary to complete a session without "great sacrifices." This is considerate, to say the least, and the citizens of limited means, id est poor folks, ought to be thankful for the timely suggestion. But the gentlemen of wealth, independence, and large experience in public affairs, are to receive no such consideration. They are to be lassoed wherever found and brought up to the State House, there to be sworn in as members of the General Assembly "without asking their consent." The banks are to be deprived of their presidents, business houses of their managers, and physicians and lawyers are to be forcibly taken from their clients and patients in this grand scheme of creating a political aristocracy. If the people of this city were on a hunt after wild Texas cattle, with quality rather than quantity the main object, the lasso might be used with some discrimination. Only the largest, the fittest, and the "holdest" would be selected. But the voters do not make selections in this way. They want to be represented by men who are more like themselves, to whom they can address themselves in a common language, and expect sympathy. These wealthy, independent, purse-proud old men have no hold upon the popular heart, and can not command popular favor. Their few negative virtues do not make them statesmen, nor commend them to the good offices of people who are seeking servants, not masters, to make up the General Assembly.

Beyond doubt, the men who are "best known" will stand the best chance of election. But they must be known directly to the electors. The revelation of their high attainments can not be filtered through the letters of "spirited correspondents," nor the columns of a newspaper of decidedly plucky tendencies. The people of the several wards are quite capable of making the proper selections, and they will exercise their rights in the matter to the fullest extent. They will be represented by representative men, whether their choice may be to the satisfaction of those who have axes to grind in the Legislature or not. And as all the people are not wealthy and independent, we may expect some poor men to be chosen. Poverty is not and should not properly be regarded as such a crime as to disfranchise a man or render him ineligible to occupy a seat in the Louisiana Legislature.

LEGAL CAUCUSING.

The meetings of the bar for the purpose of nominating candidates for district judges, are not the grave, decorous affairs that we were led to expect they would be. If we were to lay the proceedings before the public, it would convey to the mind of the reader that this much talked of, praise bespattered "meeting of the bar" was simply a political war meeting, with the customary wrangling and scrambling for office. The first of these meetings has resulted in the selection of Judge Abell for the First District Court, a noted Democratic partisan, who was put forward four years ago by the political ring-masters, and was successful at the popular election by a small majority. But the "bar," at least seventy-six members, prefer him to Judge Hunt, Mr. Dooley, Mr. Blank or Judge J. B. Robertson. As an expression of kindly feeling on the part of legal associates, this designation may perhaps be grateful to Judge Abell's pride, but it is not binding upon any party convention, nor upon voters. For the Second District Court, A. J. Villere has received the approval of this legal caucus. The nominee is known as a capable assistant clerk, but we are under the impression that he has not practiced in his profession long enough to answer the requirements of the constitution. But that will be a question to be decided after Mr. Villere's election. At the caucus yesterday there was a lively scrub race for the Third District Court between Messrs. Monroe, Cannon, Price, Marr, Michel, Smith, Mitchell, Emerson (the present incumbent), Dunn and Lancaster. It is our misfortune to be unacquainted with most of these aspirants for legal honors. But that is not the worst of it. Thousands of our voters are equally in the dark. The choice eventually fell upon Mr. Monroe.

A FRISKY OLD CHARGER.

The Pionneer presents the following as a possible picture of its distinguished candidate for the presidency: Mr. Greeley, since the establishment of the Tribune, has been the steady political enemy of the South, and an unwavering advocate of centralism in the government of the United States, yet all parties—friends and foes—agree in ascribing to him the characteristics of integrity. If he is an honest man, it is of no consequence what his former opinions and conduct may have been. He can not but be true to his written plighted faith in accepting his nomination for the presidency. His past course or political delinquencies have really nothing to do with the question of supporting him. It is like objecting to a race horse when brought up to the stand, that he has bitten his groom, kicked over a poor woman's apple stall, leaped over a neighbor's fence and trampled down his eye, and, when let out to pasture herded with the most vicious jackasses, and even now licks the bloodhounds that pulled down the buffaloes in his master's park.

CURIOSITIES IN FACT AND LOGIC.

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FOUND THE RIGHT KEY AT LAST.

Ever since Mr. Graham's incarceration in the Parish Prison for contempt of the Eighth District Court, his counsel have been ostensibly looking around for the right key to open the door to let him out. Every key but the right one had been tried, which, with a strange obliquity of vision, had been overlooked. The great legal panacea which first grew upon the banks at Runnymede—habens corpus—was tried, but it failed. It is not an infallible cure in cases of the kind. An attempt was made to scare the assessors from their purpose, by creating popular feeling against them; but men in pursuit of what they consider their legal rights do not scare so easily. Arguments touching the merits of the case were employed for and on, but still the open sea had not been found, until the REPUBLICAN finally pointed out what we conceived to be the obvious mode of procedure—the writ of prohibition. But the legal fraternity are slow to receive suggestions from non-professionals. Mr. Graham's counsel did not regard our advice as worthy of his attention until he had received a hint or so from his client. As a last resort, then, he tried the remedy he should have first called for, and lo! the imprisoned Auditor walked forth a free man once more. His counsel applied to Judge Howell for

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE STATE NATIONAL BANK

Table with columns for Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, State National Bank, and other financial details.

CHARACTER TO BE ABOLISHED.

A Democratic organ in this city says "Mr. Greeley's past conduct and political delinquencies have nothing to do with the question of being supported by the Democracy." Then what use is there in requiring certificates of character from any man if the highest office in the country is to be filled by a man whose conduct and political delinquencies will not stand the test? Where is the necessity for patriotism, consistency, intelligence, capacity and all the other cardinal virtues if men are to be taken up without regard to their past conduct? We say that Mr. Greeley has been correct in his conduct and free from all political delinquency, wherefore it would be safe to elect him to the presidency. If we could not say this of him as a man and as a citizen, we would not endorse him as fit to be elected, for without his past record it would be impossible to judge of his future action. It is no derogation to General Grant or to the Republican party to admit that Mr. Greeley has been a faithful gentleman and an honest politician, for he has been honored as such by the President and by our friends. We, therefore, constitute ourselves as his defender from all such suggestions as involve his present consistency and his past morality. It is the crowd that is now following Greeley that we are unwilling to trust.

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THE STATE ELECTION.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

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, to be held on the first Monday of November next, to issue his 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 State, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Education, and for one Congressman from the State at large, one Congressman from the First Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Livingston, Plaquemine, St. Bernard, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Washington, West Feliciana, Calcasieu, Cameron, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary and Vermilion.

One Congressman from the Second Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Jefferson, Lafourche, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, Terrebonne, West Feliciana, Iberia, De Cade, Calcasieu, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary and Vermilion.

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

One Congressman from the Fourth Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Avoyelles, Bossier, Caddo, De Cade, East Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary and Vermilion.

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

One Congressman to fill the vacancy in the fourth congressional district occasioned by the death of the Hon. James McCreary; and

For all District Judges, and for the clerk, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth 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 Point Coupee, East Feliciana and West Feliciana.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Iberville, 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 parishes 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 Terrebonne 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 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 persons entitled to vote 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 the several parishes, on the day and at the hour specified in the annexed schedule, and to report the result of the same to me, the Governor of the State, on the day and at the hour specified in the annexed schedule.

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-sixth.

By the Governor: H. C. WARMOTH.

Y. A. WOODWARD, Assistant Secretary of State.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the parishes 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 place hereafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with their crews, passengers and cargoes, arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any such place, 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 are as aforesaid are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Matigbo Bay, on the Island of St. Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadalupe; the islands of St. Vincent, Barbadoes, and Trinidad; Vera Cruz, Atoyac, Tampico, Matamoros and Turpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Cienfuegos, Apispaal and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Jaguayra, 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 twentieth 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. HERBON, Secretary of State.

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.

COME ONE, COME ALL, AND INSPECT OUR LINE OF NEW FALL GOODS NOW ARRIVING.

CARPETS, of new and attractive patterns. SHADDES, from the plainest to the most elaborate designs. MATS, of all kinds, prices and descriptions.

CURTAINS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, etc. All of which we offer at lowest market rates.

E. C. PALMER & CO., No. 35, 55 and 97 Camp street.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER.

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. 73...Camp street...Blanc orders with promptness and accuracy.

ITEMS ABOUT "THE TIMES."

THE TIMES COOKING STOVE. It 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.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

PREPARED BY HON. EDWARD McPHERSON, LL. D., Clerk of the United States House of Representatives.

Who whose political views have always been characterized by such thoroughness, accuracy and impartiality as to make them absolutely indispensable to American statesmen, politicians, lawyers, students of history, journalists and intelligent thinkers of all classes and all political parties, by whom they are freely used and quoted as UNDOUBTED AUTHORITY.

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List of members of the Cabinet of President Grant.

List of Senators and Representatives in the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, and the special messages of President Grant, on San Domingo, Test-Act, Lawlessness in South Carolina, and other matters of importance.

Text of the resolutions and resolutions of the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, with the various votes thereon.

Full text of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, with the various resolutions and resolutions thereon.

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