

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 11, 1872.

Thanks to the Southern Express for New York papers of latest dates.

Stanley's snuff-box, presented to him by Queen Victoria, carries sixty diamonds.

Lady Franklin writes the London Times that she is not suffering from want of a competency.

Academy matinee to-morrow at twelve o'clock, when "Ben McCullough" will be presented.

Since the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, the Greeley hats are said to be going out of season.

The Louisville exposition contains a lock of hair six feet long, cut from the head of a Swiss peasant girl.

A San Francisco journal states that a wealthy miner has fallen in love with Mrs. Fair, and will marry her.

The winds blew freshly last night, and hats flew wildly, unless those who undertook to wear them held on tightly.

The second game for the base ball championship will be given at the park next Sunday. The contest will be between the Lone Stars and Washingtons.

Owing to the scarcity of vegetables and the plenty of diamonds in Arizona, the farmers are now swapping with the farmers even, karat for carrot.

The lady sophomore at Ann Arbor, Michigan, laments the handsome freshmen by blindfolding and kissing them. Ann Arbor ought to be ashamed of herself.

The demand for horses for the transport corps during the preparations for the autumn maneuvers has revealed the falling off of the supply of horses in England.

The Administrator of Finance will receive until Monday, the twenty first instant, at 11 A. M., proposals for the sale to the city of fifteen wharf improvement bonds.

The regular quarterly meeting of the board of delegates of the Firemen's Charitable Association will be held next Monday evening in the hall of Louisiana Home Company.

Sebastian Bielle was his name, and he went to Moscow with Napoleon. He also returned. Thirty-five years ago he came to America, and died near Erie, Pennsylvania, last week.

It is pleasant to go to a fashionable church and be languidly escorted to a back seat by the tranquil sexton, because he does not think your broadcloth sufficiently fine for the worship of God.

The white cabbage is the favorite vegetable in China. It is eaten raw as salad, and said to be equal to the best lettuce, or boiled, in which condition the flavor reminds one of the finest asparagus.

The Magnolia, having undergone various mechanical changes, now appears as a monthly publication, with such illustrations as grace the pages of the Atlantic. Mrs. Massena still causes the Magnolia to bud and bloom.

Messrs. Charles E. Halstead and George B. Lond have severed their connection with the Bienville News as its editors and proprietors. Their successor in the editorial management of the paper is Mr. James L. Roelie.

A female railway contractor in Iowa, Mrs. Catherine Strang, has graded two miles of the Brownsville and Nodaway Valley railroad. The work can't have been very difficult, however, as Nodaway must be a good place to lay sleepers.

Sentinel proposals are invited by the Administrator of Police for lighting, extinguishing, cleaning and keeping in repair for the period of two years the lanterns and lamps in those portions of the city of New Orleans lighted with oil.

The delegates to what was called the people's convention from the third senatorial district, which embraced St. Bernard parish and the seventh, eighth and ninth wards of New Orleans, have nominated A. S. Armstrong for the State Senate.

A lady with a very harmonious voice insisted on singing at a recent party. "What does she call that?" inquired a guest. "The Tenness, I think," answered another. "Don't be alarmed," said a sea captain. "It's no tempest, it's only a squall and will soon be over."

It is said that a man at the bottom of a deep well can see stars in the daytime. It is a fact. A man in Michigan in this advantageous position for astronomical observation saw quite a galaxy of stars of various magnitudes lately. A brick fell on his head from the top of the well.

The address of Messrs. L. J. Higby, John H. Kennard and William C. Black, of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to chambers of commerce, boards of trade and to Congress, in behalf of the proposed Fort St. Philip canal, has been received. It makes a pamphlet of about thirty pages.

There are 15,000 square miles of coal fields in this Pittsburg is interested, and \$15,000,000 of Pittsburg capital is invested therein. Probably \$5,000,000 more is invested in transportation, and the total of all interest dependent upon these coal fields can not fall short of the enormous sum of \$100,000,000.

Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, one of the traveling companions of the old farmer of Chappaqua, received the first telegraphic dispatch that was ever sent over the wires in his State. It was a dispatch to make the head and heart of young romantic manhood swim. It was from a lady, and consisted of but one word—"Yes." The Louisville Courier-Journal has just revived this little incident.

Winter is drawing near and so is the next single number drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. This fruitful event comes off to-morrow in the spacious building of the company at the corner of Union and St. Charles streets, when 440 valuable prizes, ranging from \$50,000 to as many hundreds, will be distributed among the holders of lucky tickets. This is an excellent opportunity to try one's luck. A small investment in the tickets of this lottery has often been known to crown the fortunate possessor with wealth.

THE DEMOCRATIC SHIP WATERLOGGED.

It has become a serious question in the minds of most of the politicians who have heretofore acted with the Democratic party, whether there is actually such an organization still in existence. And the events of the current week have tended to resolve those doubts almost into certainty. It is conceded that one of the prime essentials of a political party is an object to be accomplished, a principle to be wrought out, and to achieve which all those favorable to its success are banded together, under the management of leaders, who, in their turn, are governed by the wishes of a majority of the party. Now while the Democratic politicians may be credited with an object to be gained, they are without a principle to work for. Their object, unhappily for unity, tends to disorganize them and array brother against brother, and friend against friend. The sole point toward which they are all striving is the possession and control of the public offices. In this pursuit there are four or five well defined factions, arrayed against each other as rivals. Either has candidates more than enough for all the offices, but neither has votes enough to get them without enlisting the aid of others. And as neither faction is actuated by any desire to benefit anybody or anything but themselves, they are split up into hostile divisions, each expecting the others to yield, but without being able to assign any more sufficient reason for it than the vague and unsatisfactory one of the necessity of unity to defeat the Republicans. The Reformers, the Liberals and the Conservatives are all divisions or fragments of the late Democratic party, and one is as much entitled to the designation as either of the others. The two first mentioned have, however, changed the name as a piece of strategy, in the hope of attracting votes from the Republican party. But in this ruse they have not been successful. They stand to-day before the people, confronting each other in menacing attitudes, in all their original weakness. One party boasts of its wealth and respectability, while the other two defiantly point to their muster rolls and challenge either of their rivals to attempt to get along without their assistance.

Until the election last week the regular parish Democracy, headed by Archibald Mitchell, president, supposed themselves strong enough to maintain a separate organization, and accordingly a popular election was ordered for the choice of delegates. But the Liberals appeared in the field at the same time as a separate organization and polled an appalling vote. When, therefore, the party claiming to be the regular Democracy met in convention in Turner Hall they found their chief rival at the Mechanics' Institute, sent there, too, by thousands of voters upon whose support the Democracy is entirely dependent for the success of its nominees. This was a very disheartening and paralyzing fact to stare a convention pretending to represent the people in the face. It unnerved them for action and actually stopped proceedings. For what was the use of making nominations by men who did not represent a majority of the popular vote upon which the nominees will have to rely.

For the first time in the history of the terrified in this city, then, a regularly chosen convention, assembled to transact party business, is afraid to proceed with the work before them. They find themselves in a very embarrassing position. If they assert their prerogatives as delegates of their constituency, they alienate voters upon whose support they counted. If they bow to the dictation of bolters from their own ranks, they give up the vital features of party organization, recognize their rivals as equals, and subside at once into the inferior position of factionists. Some such views as these don't control the Turner Hall convention on Wednesday night, when, instead of proceeding to make nominations, as many of the delegates declared they would, and as the majority evidently wished to do, they adjourned till to-day. This adjournment was in itself a confession of weakness and a recognition of the attitude of the Liberals. The only course that is now left them is to disband and accept the terms of fusion which were so arrogantly rejected by the parish committees in September. The great Democracy finds itself in such a condition that it can not assume the airs of a party any longer. It is compelled to suspend its action in administering its own affairs until others have been consulted. First, the Liberals put in a demand that the terms of division of the offices demanded by them before they made such a strong showing at the polls or others more stringent, shall be complied with. Then there are the Reformers to conciliate. For neither of these parties show the least inclination to surrender their separate organization, each boldly proclaiming their preference that the Republicans shall succeed rather than that the Democratic bolters and traders shall profit by their perfidy.

And the personnel of the regular Democratic convention is a subject of invasions comment. The delegates are not of the highest type as to character. This fact is fully recognized by their political friends, who have given the Turner Hall gathering the equivocal sobriquet the Cab Drivers' Convention. It is undoubtedly rates the lowest in point of respectability, if not in numbers, of any of the factions into which the great Democratic party has been divided. The most sanguine of the better class of Democrats are not hopeful that they will accomplish any good results. They know pretty well in advance what kind of fruit will grow upon such a tree. They do not expect grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles, and could not get them if they did.

The promised fusion of all the elements opposed to Republicanism is therefore in as great danger of failure in this city as the result has proved it was in the North.

A grand musical entertainment will be given by young amateurs of New Orleans, pupils of Professor Hoefner, at Minerva Hall next Wednesday evening. Complimentary tickets have been received.

KING ARTHUR OR GINX'S BABY.

The New York Herald, in a recent article, was perplexed in an endeavor to discover the prototype of the Liberal movement. At first the apparent unanimity with which it was received, the enthusiasm which greeted its advent at Cincinnati, and subsequently at Baltimore; its assumed prestige of a reforming agency destined to correct political abuses, and redeem the country, lent to it an aspect resembling in many respects the mission of King Arthur. Partisans swarmed to the standard of the new crusade, and proselytes by the score sang psalms to the genius of the new revolution. Few were found to contest the modern Arthur's claims, until his initial experience in political warfare in the Carolinas cast the first darkened shades across the sunlight that heralded the royal seign of peace and political prosperity. It was a political defeat, assuredly, and then many proclaimed his royal prerogatives all assumed, and instead of a veritable King Arthur, he proved to be nothing more nor less than Ginx's Baby. Quite an adept in political expedients, certainly, but of no royal pedigree—a mere plebeian Ginx, overgrown and ill built, with flabby muscles and "heart of hare." But his friends still upheld his claims to popular confidence, and prophesied doubtful deeds when the battle fields should be pitched among the green mountains of Vermont and the hills of Maine. So at last the changing fortunes of the fight led him there. Armed cap-a-pie and clad in armor-proof, he battled bravely, and if at times his wavering standard foretold his ultimate defeat, his strength and pluck inspired his followers with confidence. It was the enemy's stronghold, they said, and where, if not there, could resistance be more honorably maintained. These were but minor triumphs after all—the conflict of the skirmish lines only. When the shock of marshaled columns came, then would there be a different result. But his enemies laughed incredulously, and shouted all the louder—Ginx's Baby! And so the battle ground shifted down to Georgia, and there, indeed, right gallantly did the self-styled royal Arthur fight. Charge after charge on the squadrons of the enemies, carried to their ranks terror and dismay, and many hesitated to believe that he was Ginx's Baby and not King Arthur after all. The political firmament, so dark above his head but an hour ago, began to clear away and brighten. It was possible that too little heed had been given his inexorable crusade. And now, his conquering standard turned westward, all the discipline and valor of his enemy came to meet him. Nor was now the acknowledged Arthur lulled into inactivity by his recent victories. He girded his loins anew for the strife, and summoned Dr. Greeley, his famous paladin and knight, to precede him as the great courier of his warlike advance. So, passing hastily through Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, the doctor aroused his followers and sought to stimulate the latent enthusiasm of the people. Nor did he fail to pay his respects to the enemy. They were trenchant strokes the doctor dealt, but he miscalculated the enemy's power of endurance. For on Tuesday when Arthur crossed the hostile borders with his banner floating high with the prestige of recent victory, the enemy was ready to receive him. No idle fight was this. It was pregnant with grand results, solving the mystery so long maintained, and proving to the world that the reputed Arthur was but Ginx's Baby after all.

Low in the dust he lies, his sovereignty dispelled, his royal honors turned to mourning weeds, and of all his brilliant followers not one poor enough to do him reverence. Alas! poor Ginx's Baby! But even his brief career has done some good, since it has left a moral behind it. It teaches the ephemeral character of parties that have their rise in intentions only. No party is secure of popular confidence if it has no recognized principles to point to as guarantees of faith. To promise to avoid evil and practice good is nothing, inasmuch as it binds to nothing. It has never been the practice of a great people, with whom patriotism is a practical sentiment, to change their rulers without just cause or a perceptible benefit.

Neither is apparent in the Liberal movement. Two weeks ago the city was lugged by the Democrats and honesty. They wanted all there was in the market that they did not have, which they said was very little. People who had the commodity put it away to keep until the "corner" had raised its price to the highest rate. Those who did not have any counteracted it to an extravagant extent, and sold it in market overt. Things that were not honest were plated and palmed off upon the community as the genuine article, notwithstanding one could find the base metal at the bottom by scratching the surface with his finger nail. This thing was carried to such an extent that, like gold in France during the revolution, the thing called honesty became so corrupted and debased that the people accepted the genuine and the counterfeit as convertible currency. Then what a run on harmony. Every Democrat wanted this commodity. The Bourbons scoured the streets and alleys, flocked into the corner groceries, sweat their perfumery away at club houses, truded into back offices, three stories high, hunting for some one to lacerate with. They were in sore distress when they heard a note that did not trill with their euphemistic wail. But their harmony was not that of the spheres. It meant that they were to agree with, and not that they were to agree with anybody. And thus what promised to be a corner in harmony fell through, because it was detected to be greed, and that of the most stupid sort. Now, the commercial want of these place hunters is coalition. Their arms are stretched out to embrace all mankind, giving no embrace in return. The men who refused to be honest when they demanded honesty, who refused to harmonize when they were seeking for union, who demanded obedience when they were

powerless to help themselves, now beg to be allowed to fuse with men they spurned only three short weeks ago. The Democrats, boastful, selfish, ignorant, who arrogantly declared that they governed the people of New Orleans, are now so badly off and demoralized that they wait upon the very men they denounced as weak and unworthy of notice. They are willing to take anything. They are willing to trade upon any basis. They are willing to bind themselves to support anybody the Liberals may see proper to impose upon them. All they want is coalition, no matter what that may be. "You take the bizzard and I'll take the turkey, or I'll take the turkey and you take the bizzard." This is the coalition that is wanted by the Democrats. How much of it do the people want? They can have any quantity, since the more they take the more it will cost them, as the pay for all that is consumed has to come out of their pockets.

EXTRAORDINARY CONFUSION.

The Democrats pretend to represent certain principles which they insist are necessary to the salvation of the government and the prosperity of the people. They demand that their candidates shall be supported because they represent these principles. We understand this sort of politics that is based upon measures and not upon men. But, strange to say, the Democrats of Louisiana, and especially those of New Orleans, are now advertising their total want of principles, for they are saying to other parties that pretend to have equally profound and patriotic notions, that they are willing to exchange candidates with them without any regard to principles. If there is no difference between a Liberal and a Democrat why are they not together? If there is a difference, how can one support the other without a desertion of principle?

Is not this confusion the very cover under which an inflexible administration may be elected? Which party will be accountable for the wickedness of this combination of trading place-hunters? Jones may plunder and the Democrats will saddle his rascality on the Liberals; Brown may steal, and the Liberals will declare that he is a Democrat. So that instead of having an election based on principle we are to have one wholly devoid of any such virtue and without any responsible party to hold accountable for the wrongs that may be committed. We do not believe that the people of New Orleans are prepared to be kicked into this confusion that will confound all the precedents and leave them at the mercy of the speculators.

NO FUSION.

The probability now is that the conservative party will make no fusion. The arrogant demand of the Democrats is equivalent to an utter abrogation of all stipulations for office on the part of the Liberal and Reform elements. They even go so far as to ignore the independent Republicans altogether, and referring to their numerical superiority, claim of right what, on the State ticket, was conceded them for the sake of harmony. It is possible that this concession stimulates their present arrogance, and leads to the belief that the Liberals will do so again; but it is now apparent they are reckoning without their host.

In a conversation with a prominent Liberal yesterday the writer was assured that upon no condition would his party consent to make unjust concessions. The Democrats, he said, had their turn in forming the State ticket. They must now take a back seat, and leave the selection of the parish and municipal candidates to the Liberals. They intended, he said, to give the Democrats every chance for an equitable compromise, but nothing more.

It can not be denied that this is just. The Democrats have so frequently organized defeat in the State and city, that it is not surprising their Allies begin to distrust their policy. If their ability in planning were equal to their voracious appetite for office they would be invincible. But fortunately this is not the case. Could this overweening desire be lost sight of for an instant, the Republicans might have some trouble in carrying the municipal election. But like Ephraim the Democrats are joined to their idols. These are the spoils of office. Deprive them of this incentive, and their patriotism evaporates like boiling water. We pity them. It is hard to want anything so badly and be unable to get it.

The committee of fifty on railroads, not the one on reform, do not make much headway in the matter of obtaining subscriptions to the railroad fund. Mr. Kennedy, the chairman of the committee, and our neighbor of the Times, have succeeded in evolving one fact out of the efforts made, and that is "the reluctance of certain of our largest property holders and capitalists to subscribe to the enterprise." So far as we have heard, there has not been a subscription worthy of mention offered since the committee of fifty took hold of the work, or at least pretended to, for there has not been a full meeting of the committee that we have heard of, since their appointment.

Now, we would like to know how much has been subscribed by the members of the committee themselves. They were appointed on account of their character for wealth and liberality, and a just expectation was entertained that they would make shining lights of themselves to guide less intelligent people in the right direction. Whatever the cause may be, they have evidently failed to obtain subscribers. They have failed to accomplish the work they undertook to do, and it would not be out of order for them to confess their incompetency and ask the meeting to appoint some more influential and efficient so-called reformers. A half a hundred schoolboys could have done as well as these overrated gentlemen. At least, they would scarcely have done less.

We suspect our large capitalists are holding out to their money to take advantage of the benefits they hope to derive from the liberality of others. They are very willing to have a road built that will add ten per cent to their gains, but they prefer to see the mechanics to lead their

money out at one and a half per cent a month and leave to others the honors and the burdens of public improvements. They may be right in this course of action. They certainly have the privilege of taking the chances of others performing a duty that properly devolves upon all. A certain man once gave a feast and invited fifty of his friends. In his invitation, however, he had asked each guest to bring a bottle of wine and pour into a cask which sat in his reception hall. When the host examined the contents of the cask, he found, as he expected, nothing but pure water. Each guest had supposed the other's little contribution of water would not be noticed. Each was willing to enjoy the benefits of wine at the feast, but shirked the expense of contributing any.

THE GREAT OBSTACLE.

There is one great obstacle in the way of a coalition of all those elements opposed to Republicanism. The fruits of such a fusion are undoubted. The offices would fall like ripe apples into the laps of the favorites of the coalition. So far everything would be lovely. For who can doubt that a coalition among a majority of voters will carry the election? But the great point of the dispute is, who shall be the first to gather this fruit; who are to be the fortunate recipients of the benefits resulting from the unselfish sacrifices of so many thousand voters. It is an easy matter to ask another to make sacrifices, but when he thinks his chances are as good as anybody's, he will demur, and invite some one else to do a little in the sacrificing business. The great trouble with the Democracy is that they have three conventions full of candidates, and not enough offices for one. Three-fourths or more of the aspirants are bound to be disappointed, and they generally care little who are successful so long as they are not. There is only one way by which this obstacle to fusion can be removed, and that is to settle upon some way to get into office without running the gauntlet of a popular election. Fusion, to be satisfactory, would have to be a sack large enough to hold about ten thousand hungry patriots, who cry loudly for reform, but mean victuals!

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NOTICE.

The grand drawing of the single number tickets Louisiana State Lottery will take place to-morrow, SATURDAY, the twelfth day of October, 1872, at eleven o'clock A. M. over the rooms of the Company. Capital Prize.....\$50,000. Only 26,000 Numbers. TICKETS ONLY TWENTY DOLLARS. The public are invited to view the drawing, call 11 1/2 St.

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, Thursday, October 3, 1872.

Table with columns for ASSETS and LIABILITIES. Assets include Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, United States bonds, Other stocks, bonds and mortgages, Due from Federal and reserve agents, Due from other national banks, Banking houses, Other real estate, Furniture and fixtures, Current expenses, Premiums on United States bonds, Bills of other national banks, Fractional currency, Specie, Legal tender notes. Liabilities include Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, Special surplus fund, Dividends unpaid, Quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent, declared, Individual deposits, Due to other banks and bankers, Total.

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, Plaquemine, St. Bernard, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Washington, and of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth 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, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, 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 Iberville, Assumption, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Calcasieu, Cameron, Saint Feliciana, Iberia, Berwick, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary and Vermilion. One Congressman from the Fourth Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Avoyelles, Bossier, Caddo, De Soto, West Feliciana, Sabine, Natchitoches, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, Grant, Webster and Winn. One Congressman from the Fifth Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Beaufort, Calcasieu, Calumet, Iberville, Natchitoches, 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 McCleary, and For all District Judges; 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. C. Fish. One Senator from the district composed of the fourth, fifth and sixth 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 Rapides and Vernon. One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Grant, Calumet and Winn. 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 Calcaire, Bossier and Iberville. 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, Calumet 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 Constable shall be elected for each parish, except in the parish of Orleans, where two Sheriffs and two Constables 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 elections 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 therefrom, 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.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 11, 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, denouncing any place where there is a contagious or infectious disease, and stating the reason for the same, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessel, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places; and Whereas, I, H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State, do hereby declare, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, I issue this my proclamation, and declare the places hereinafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with their officers, crews, passengers and cargoes, arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, shall be subjected 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 follows, to-wit: to-wit: St. Helena, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cadix, St. Jago, all in the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Matanzas Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jemel and Port-au-Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadalupe, in the West Indies; Yucatan, Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chigres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguna, in the Province of Paraguar, in the Island of Jamaica; and Port-au-Prince, in the Island of St. Domingo; and whereas, by the provisions of the act aforesaid, I issue this my proclamation, and declare the places hereinafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with their officers, crews, passengers and cargoes, arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, shall be subjected 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.

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H. C. WARMOTH, By the Governor, Y. A. WOODWARD, Assistant Secretary of State.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 11, 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, denouncing any place where there is a contagious or infectious disease, and stating the reason for the same, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessel, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places; and Whereas, I, H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State, do hereby declare, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, I issue this my proclamation, and declare the places hereinafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with their officers, crews, passengers and cargoes, arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, shall be subjected 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 follows, to-wit: to-wit: St. Helena, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cadix, St. Jago, all in the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Matanzas Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jemel and Port-au-Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadalupe, in the West Indies; Yucatan, Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chigres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguna, in the Province of Paraguar, in the Island of Jamaica; and Port-au-Prince, in the Island of St. Domingo; and whereas, by the provisions of the act aforesaid, I issue this my proclamation, and declare the places hereinafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with their officers, crews, passengers and cargoes, arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, shall be subjected 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.

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