

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 12, 1872.

"Iowa is out of debt." The worst thing "under the canopy"—A noiseful. Pittsburg girls use shoe bronze to make them look pale and innocent. A single cheese factory in Southwestern Virginia will turn out 25,000 pounds this season.

The wife of the Rev. Peter Cartwright survives him. She was his companion and wife for sixty-three years of his ministerial life. The woman who never watched her neighbors to be a cousin to the woman who did not know how many daughters her sister-in-law had.

A carpenter who was making an air-tight box, in a restaurant in Savannah, accidentally shut himself in it, and was nearly dead when released. Hon. William H. Seward was welcomed to his home in Auburn, New York, on the twelfth of October, 1871. His death occurred at the same place on the tenth of October, 1872, almost a year from the time of his return.

The outside press generally condemn the "shutting down" movement among wells, as it will tend to reduce the supply of kerosene, and subsequently result in the use of other materials for kindling fires, and make fatal accidents scarce. Ray counted 33,000 seeds in the head of a poppy, and 300,000 the product of one tobacco plant. Dairies state that the elm has produced 539,000 seeds. The seeds of the begonia and the fern confound all attempts at calculation.

It is supposed that parents who allow small children to play around railroad tracks are desirous of adorning their lot at the cemetery with a neat little headstone adorned with the information, "Dear Johnny is gone to heaven." There will be an informal opening of the St. Louis Hotel to-morrow, and Mr. E. F. Milton, president of the association and manager of the hotel, invites the editors of the REPUBLICAN to be with him on that occasion at twelve o'clock.

In East Boston, Massachusetts, there are streets bearing the names of Homer, Milton, Wordsworth, Byron, Pope, Moore, Colver, Cowper, Addison, Chaucer, Reynolds, Kneller, Hogarth, Vandike, Swift, Prescott, Webster, Everett and Sumner. The Daily Hotel Reporter, published by Giosso & Co., Chicago, is devoted to the interest of American and foreign hotels, travel, etc. It gives evidence of prosperity, is conducted with considerable ability and contains all the news of the city in the briefest possible space.

The Republican candidate for Governor of Georgia was a man of the highest character; his adversaries all admit that. He was a native of Georgia, and his election would have meant a genuine reform in the affairs of the State. But he happened to be a prominent Union man. A New York editor thinks, from the manner in which he is treated, that he ought to be an inspection of sewing. He says he went to the expense of a new shirt the other day, and found himself, when he awoke two of the morning, crawling out between two of the shortest articles.

OUR TROUBLE AND OUR RELIEF. We are treading the wine press beyond a doubt. New Orleans is in a fearful condition politically, or would be were it not that the politician or party offers to her a means of safety from the ravenous demands of three trading conventions. If it were possible for the various parties that are now fighting for the raiment of the white people to effect a successful fusion that would give them the control of the city, the swollen list of the corporation would be expelled to such proportions as those who now complain never dreamed of as possible. The only refuge against this calamity is in the Republican party, which, being now assured of an easy victory, may consult the best interests of the taxpayers in making its selections for municipal and parish offices. If we were torn and demoralized as the opposition is, then indeed it would be time to despair almost of the city. As it is, with the union and strength of the Republicans assumed, the better portion of the community is now not only looking to us, but many members are actually joining our ranks, not to obtain advantages for themselves, but to assist us in holding our party out of the wickedness and selfishness that seems to have seized upon the others.

But, apart from our political travail, the people of this city are walking on red hot plow shares, financially and commercially speaking. The hard times, the intense depression that has so long threatened the community, is here at last. We have no fault to find with ourselves because of this misfortune, since we predicted its coming long ago. No community can continue to scandalize itself by bad faith toward its creditors without destruction, as this has done, except at its own expense. The most respectable people have refused to pay their taxes while enjoying the benefits of government in a score of ways; an onslaught has been made upon our securities without regard to their origin or honesty. We have proclaimed from the house tops that our necks were under the rule of a military despot. We have allowed a party of bigots and greedy compromisers to traduce the State as the victim of rapine and insecurity. General Buckner, in our name, informs the four quarters of the globe, through the New York Herald, that property in New Orleans can be re-held, that taxes in New Orleans will now be paying the penalty for having defamed ourselves.

We have maintained a civil war among ourselves, one race arrayed against the other, the wisest and more responsible being the chief offenders. Each hostile faction had its retainer that lived upon the industry of the State. As a matter of course, this condition of affairs could produce no other result but that which now oppresses this city. The elections next month will afford an opportunity to open a new record for the future. The destruction of the Democratic party, both in the nation and in the State, which is now almost an accomplished fact, disperses the civil conflict, and will lead to consolidation of the people. Our party is pledged to reform, and its opportunities are better than that of any other organization for the purpose of accomplishing this purpose. Let the people, then, rally to their own salvation. They can make the Republican ticket better, and they can secure its election. A good government, a clear and emphatic rebuke of the tax resistors and the repudiators, and an emphatic acknowledgment of the rights of the colored people, will bring us out of all our troubles.

THE PARISH CONVENTIONS. Three parish conventions have been in full blast for nearly a week in this city, trying to ferret out honest and capable men to fill the various State, parish and municipal positions that are required to be supplied by the choice of the people in November next. When we say "ferret out," we do not wish to be understood as implying that there is any scarcity of honest and capable men that are publicly known to be ready and willing to do the State service; on the contrary, we might truthfully say there is an overabundance of the very best material for filling ten times as many offices as are required to be filled by the voters of this parish and city. But the delegates to the conventions now in session in this city, acting doubtless upon the broadest scale of patriotism and love of the people, seem to have determined to drive out from their concealment all who are known to be honest and capable, but whose intimate publicity has prevented them from seeking public office. This seeming determination on the part of delegates to the various conventions now in session here is doubtless made upon the principle that the office should seek the man instead of the man seeking the office. The principle has been deemed a good one by men whose parity of purpose and judgment in matters of State were unquestioned; but others who had done the State some service and still feel patriotically inclined—in other words are willing to make still further sacrifices by offering themselves as candidates for public service—do not think the principle a good one inasmuch as it is not according to their views, consistent with the broad measure of liberty conceded to the citizen by the fundamental law of the land. This conflict of opinion has undoubtedly complicated matters and rendered the work of the conventions much more difficult than it would have been with less material to select from. A superabundance of good material for making candidates for public office, certainly tended to make the road of the several State conventions held in this city and State during the past few months a difficult one to travel, and this difficulty seems to have increased rather than diminished in the parish conventions. While it may be satisfactory to know that there is so much of the very best material for filling public office, it is certainly a disadvantage to have a superabundance of the same, as is proven by the slowness that characterizes the action of the nominating conventions. They will require

the best part of a week to accomplish what should have been done in a day or two at the furthest. These conventions commenced business last Monday, and at the conclusion of their fifth day's proceedings seemed to be far from their object as when they first met. It is true, they have succeeded in effecting what are known in conventions as "permanent organizations." They have done more than conventions usually do in this way. They have given a permanency to their deliberations quite unusual to parish nominating conventions. Beyond this they had done little or nothing up to adjournment yesterday. It is true that each convention appointed what is styled a conference committee, composed of fifteen astute members, whose duty it is to generate the superabundance of good material that presents itself for public office, and make search for that which modestly hides itself. As may well be supposed, these committees have a most important work to perform. Upon their action hangs the fate of the would-be candidates in the city of New Orleans. If they fail to fuse and make the very best selection of candidates from the great abundance of good material that is ready and anxious to be moulded into a live officeholder, then there will be confusion that will know no limit; and in the hurry-hurry of the would-be fusionists, there will be an immense slaughter of the innocents. This is not given in the form of a prediction. It is what will be the inevitable result, whether they form a combination between the three conventions or not. There are not places for all the candidates; and thus far appearances are decidedly against the prospect of effecting a combination of the political elements necessary to give success to the fusion movement in the parish.

UNITY OF FEELING. Among other commodities that democracy in demand is unity of feeling. The Democratic papers cry for it in localities where that high principled and high priced party is in a hopeless minority. Horace Greeley pleads eloquently for it. Baltimore invokes the North to become speedily reconciled to the people lately in rebellion, and to forget that there ever was any unpleasantness. Now, we are very much in favor of the best sort of feeling prevailing in all parts of this great country. We are willing—nay, would be glad to forget the sins of a rebellion, and to remember the sins of the participants therein no more forever. But we are constantly reminded that there was a civil war by the boasts of those who were mainly responsible for it. The favorite theme of the ex-rebels is the process they displayed, their devotion to the cause now lost and the sincerity of their motives. We can not become reconciled to the sin, though we may not punish the sinner. The loyal people of the nation can not be reconciled so long as it is popular among the secessionists to sing the psalms of rebellion. Reconciliation implies an abandonment by one or both parties of the point in dispute. Does Mr. Greeley wish to have the Northern people abandon any part of the ground they occupy upon national questions in which they are at variance with a part of the Southern people? Does he expect them to cry out against disunion, slavery, secession, white supremacy and other popular Southern Democratic heresies, and at the same time elap their advocates to their hearts? Possibly he may hope for some such absurdity, for he is apt to be more sanguine than logical. But the Northern one can not be mixed with the Southern water in any such manner. A violent shaking up may confuse the elements for a brief season, but they will quickly separate again. So long as the views of the two sections are opposed the people will be arrayed on opposite sides. No plea for reconciliation, however eloquent or pathetic, will avail anything until the cause of disagreement is removed. Either the North must revise its policies, and become a convert to the Southern doctrine, or the whites of the South must abandon the policy that led to the surrender of their arms at Appomattox. Perhaps it is not yet too late to ask Mr. Greeley which it shall be.

Reconciliation is nothing but an absence of hatred. This will come naturally when the cause that irritate are removed. The agents are not objects of aversion to any considerable number of people North or South. It is the policy—the principle that constitutes the bone of contention. If either side will gracefully surrender that, all will at once become friends, and the season of universal handshaking begins. Madison, who was justly esteemed the wisest and most humane ruler of his age, proposed the closing of the sword, and knowing that clashing theological and political views would constantly engender a clash of arms. The conquered party must submit as a prelude to reconciliation or the conquerors submit themselves by disregarding the principle they sought for. National reconciliation can be achieved by means of natural causes, and can not be lasting or real, or of any value if obtained in any other way. It will not do to aim and skin over the ulcers that while the poison larks beneath. New eruptions will constantly break out, and there can be no permanent good feeling, no reconciliation without a surrender, in good faith, of error to right, of the weaker to the stronger. Any other advice is evidently to mislead and lead to deplorable consequences. We want reconciliation, but insist upon it that a unity of political sentiment must necessarily precede it.

A KENTUCKY JEREMIAH. General Simon Bolivar Buckner is one of the big guns of Kentucky, and, consequently, of the South. To occupy this position is tantamount to saying that Simon Bolivar Buckner is a Democrat, for no man can be accounted a big gun in this suffering section of the Union unless he is a "born Democrat" and a believer in the "supremacy of the Caucasian race." It is the business of newspaper correspondents to interview these big guns and draw their fire, in order that the public may be satisfied as to what they are charged with. A Herald letter writer went for Simon Bolivar Buckner, who is sending his money gallivanting around

Nagara Falls and other fashionably expensive Northern resorts, and pumped as many foolish opinions out of him as the waiters around the hotels extorted ostentatious contributions. General Buckner was "grand, gloomy and peculiar" to the reporter. He was voluble, however, as a mountain hewer, and fully as scattering. The South, according to his grief, is in a most deplorable condition. She is under bayonet rule. Carpet-baggers are steadily right and left. Louisiana is peculiarly unfortunate. Her entire property would not be sufficient to pay the State debt if it was sold at auction. The white Southerners intend to vote for Greeley, with all his crochets, and none but negroes, slaves and traitors will vote for Grant. The people are loyal, anxious to be a unit, and desirous of happiness and prosperity. But Grant will not let them be. He is such an affliction that under his rule people in New Orleans are willing to rent their houses for the taxes on the same.

As a political man General Buckner is a traitor, and his friends should not only keep him quiet, but they should escape from custody long enough to make himself heard. The South owes more of her misfortunes to such men as he than she does to Grant or any other cause. He was a secessionist, which accounts for the continuing of evil. Even now he denies that one-half of the people are citizens, for when he talks of the North he excludes the negroes from his kindly consideration. The bayonets that he complains about are the only arguments his friends respect in their dealings with those who are faithful to the government. If the Republicans have plundered the South, they should be ready and anxious assistants in the Democratic party to conceal what they took. If the taxes are high, McCloskey says there are thirteen thousand Democrats in New Orleans who do not pay any and never intend to. If new railroads, larger manufactories, increased steamship facilities, big grain shipments to Europe, fine crops of sugar, cotton, rice, wheat and tobacco are signs of rapid destruction, we are being destroyed very rapidly. And if all the plunderers intend to vote for Grant, there are several of his constituents notoriously at work in the convention that Mr. Buckner will endorse as expressing the will of the people of New Orleans.

If Simon Bolivar Buckner was not the fraud that he is, it would be an interesting relation to have him tell how he came to invest so much of his money in and about Chicago, Duluth, and along the Northern Pacific Railroad, instead of putting it down in Kentucky, where the people need all the financial help they can get? And why is he spending his loose change at Northern watering places. If his own home and fellow-citizens are laboring in the treadmill of misfortune? Get out.

THE REPUBLICAN VOTE. By far the largest partisan vote ever polled in any of the wards of this city was given yesterday, being the occasion of the election of delegates to the Republican national and municipal convention. There was no disturbance in any of the precincts, and the election was characterized by unusual quiet and freedom from excitement. It was something remarkable, that among the voters were large numbers of white men hitherto accounted Democrats. Tired of the wrangling in the Democratic and Liberal parties, they expressed their determination to identify themselves for the future with the Republican party. We do not exaggerate in putting these accessions at fully five thousand votes. Indeed, an old citizen and a life-long Democrat estimates them at a still higher figure; and doing so, expressed the opinion that the disingenuous wrangle for office now prevailing among Democrats and Liberals would secure the future ascendancy of the Republican party in New Orleans. Their republican exertions for reform and good government, the people had now come to understand to be mere clap-netting, intended to deceive and mislead. Office was the absorbing wish and aim of them all. These conclusions are doubtless correct in every particular. At all events it is too late to correct an impression that has so generally gone abroad. The Republican party, as we have previously stated, is in a state of things over a month ago. At that early stage of the campaign we perceived and announced to the Liberal element the insupportable ground for office among the Democrats. Deplying them of the chance of appropriating to themselves all the places of lucrative trust, and they lose all interest in the election. With their honesty and reform law no other significance than the spirit of office.

TO THE LOWEST BIDDER. A correspondent suggests, as one way to deliver the community from the contest that now prevails for public office, that all the places of honor and profit within the gift of the people shall be sold to the lowest bidder. As an illustration, he offers to execute all the duties of coroner for that portion of the city above Canal street for four thousand dollars per annum, without any thousandth. The difficulty about this proposal would be in the matter of excluding improper persons from the auction, since, even with the highest fees that are now paid, the public is not able to secure faithful officers. The office of City Physician, for instance, might be bid off by a well-known quack with a Philadelphia diploma in his pocket, or, as for that, it might be captured by a horse trader. The bidder might fall into the hands of the blind beggar who pretends that his trade does not pay him a responsible living. Then, again, the purchasers of public places might agree to accept inadequate salaries, with the understanding that the stealings were to be large. In conclusion, no such auction could obtain the selection of the people, since it would at once throw all the brigade of runners, ward wardens, corner bummers, and so forth, out of situations. Besides being liable to abuse, this new plan, therefore, is imprac-

tionable because the patriots who pretend to the divine right of governing the city are "agin it." Our estimable correspondent will have to devise some other scheme if he hopes to reform the government.

A DEMAND FOR THE NAMES. Several correspondents have suggested the propriety of having the names of the subscribers to the Shreveport Railroad Company made public. The object is, of course, to furnish the necessary information to give credit where credit is due, and by implication to censure those who are able to assist in the work, but neglect to do so. Such a showing as would be made of present of the progress made would hardly be flattering to the character of this city for enterprise, and some of the firms and capitalists who have already subscribed have their names down for such small sums that they would, perhaps, prefer to remain out of print. Yet, if the committee shall decide to permit such a publication, we have no objection to assist them by giving the list a place in our columns.

UNJUSTIFIABLE LAMENTATIONS. In commerce as in politics we are making mistakes, perhaps. New Orleans is looking the wrong way for trade, and because she does not get it she laments and forbodes calamity and desolation. Our business is with the outside world and not with the inside. When we have perfected our seaward lines of travel, the inland lines will then take care of themselves. St. Louis is our affliction at present, because she is drawing trade from Northern Texas. This is our loss, it is true, since we once had a monopoly of the Texas business, but it is a loss that we should have expected, since what trade Texas has with St. Louis is not to be forced to come to New Orleans, this being a very circuitous route for it to pay its way over. The manufacturers that the West sells to the South west ought to be forwarded directly, and since the country is almost a dead level from Houston to St. Louis, a railroad betwixt such a road would take the trade that did not properly belong to us. We lost it quicker than we should have done by allowing the Missourians to build their railroad first, but we did not lose what belonged to us. And the St. Louis road will benefit New Orleans very largely in the long run because it is in the hands of men who are determined to see that Texas gets her proportion of the emigration that pours in a continuous stream from the shores of Europe to the lands of the West. When our line of railroad is completed we must reap great advantages from the settlements that are forming in Texas, and every improvement the West makes in the South west will ultimately benefit this place, its natural commercial fountain. Weak men lament—strong ones cope and work. Our labor is in progress, notwithstanding that the lamentation of the weak is louder-voiced than it is.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS. At New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, At the Close of Business, October 3, 1872.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$322,065 01
United States bonds to secure circulation	500,000 00
Do do to secure deposits	100,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	219,119 22
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	23,796 41
Due from national banks and bankers	14,992 22
Banking house	\$170,028 77
Other real estate	6,759 59
Furniture and fixtures	7,201 00
Current expenses	11,224 00
Profit and loss	6,147 88
Taxes paid	412,478 88
Exchange for Clearing House	4,904 00
Bills of national banks	4,904 00
Fractional currency including nickel	2,339 18
Specie, viz: gold	5,834 16
Legal tender notes	19,247 09
Total	\$2,022,812 76
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	450,000 00
Deposits	\$1,187 76
Exchange	1,206 71
Due to national banks	7,201 00
Profit and loss	23,796 41
National bank circulation outstanding	500,000 00
Dividends unpaid	50 00
Individual deposits	230,075 01
United States deposits	\$2,024 24
Due to national banks	46,256 41
Due to State banks and bankers	23,489 41
Total	\$2,022,812 76

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans. I, A. L. LAFAYETTE, Notary Public, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the report of the condition of the Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans, as required by the act of the Legislature of Louisiana, passed March 15, 1872, entitled "An act to establish a quarantine for the protection of the State." Witness my hand and seal of office, this 12th day of October, 1872.

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. WHEREAS, by an act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1872, entitled "An act to establish a quarantine for the protection of the State," it is provided that the Governor of the State shall, upon the advice of the Board of Health, designate any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, 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.

INSURANCE. THE LUZURN HOSPITAL, situated by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for Small-pox and contagious complaints. It is situated on the corner of Canal street, between the late Louisiana National Bank and the late Louisiana National Bank. It is situated on the corner of Canal street, between the late Louisiana National Bank and the late Louisiana National Bank.

THE STATE ELECTION. PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, 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, do issue, etc.

RESOURCES. Capital stock paid in \$1,000,000 00. Surplus fund 450,000 00. Deposits 1,187 76. Exchange 1,206 71. Due to national banks 7,201 00. Profit and loss 23,796 41. National bank circulation outstanding 500,000 00. Dividends unpaid 50 00. Individual deposits 230,075 01. United States deposits 2,024 24. Due to national banks 46,256 41. Due to State banks and bankers 23,489 41. Total \$2,022,812 76.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL. The New Orleans Branch, Phoenix 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.

RESTAURANTS. PARODI'S OYSTER SALOON AND RESTAURANT. 97—St. Charles Street. The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he has opened a first class OYSTER SALOON AND RESTAURANT at the above place.

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 29, 1872.

RESOURCES. Loans and discounts \$322,065 01. United States bonds to secure circulation 500,000 00. Do do to secure deposits 100,000 00. Other stocks, bonds and mortgages 219,119 22. Due from redeeming and reserve agents 23,796 41. Due from national banks and bankers 14,992 22. Banking house \$170,028 77. Other real estate 6,759 59. Furniture and fixtures 7,201 00. Current expenses 11,224 00. Profit and loss 6,147 88. Taxes paid 412,478 88. Exchange for Clearing House 4,904 00. Bills of national banks 4,904 00. Fractional currency including nickel 2,339 18. Specie, viz: gold 5,834 16. Legal tender notes 19,247 09. Total \$2,022,812 76.

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