

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN May be had of the following dealers: George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice. A. Simon, No. 94 Exchange Alley. C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place. C. G. D. Hollé, No. 61 Exchange Place. James Ennis, Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, Third District; also at Depot foot of Lafayette Street, First District. J. W. Long, corner of Love and English Streets, Third District. Variety news-stand, corner Dauphine and Canal streets.

Local Intelligence

BAD CONDITION.—If the managers of the Orleans street railroad will take the trouble to make a survey of Main street, from Claiborne to Broad street, and then peruse the company's charter, a discovery will be made. We now inform the railroad company repairs are instantly needed in the locality mentioned. A few days ago a steam fire engine found it quite impossible to pass that way. Unless an improvement is visible within a few days, application will be made to have the charter forfeited.

FIRE.—At ten o'clock Wednesday night a fire broke out in a one-story frame dwelling, corner of Bienville and Miro streets, occupied by W. W. Hollandworth as a grocery and coffeehouse. The building was totally destroyed. The property was insured in the Germania Insurance Company for \$3000; the contents and fixtures insured in the Atlantic Insurance Company for \$500. The adjoining house, occupied by Mr. L. Bonquios, was damaged by the flames to the amount of \$400, covered by the Hope Insurance Company. It is supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

INQUEST.—Dr. Cooper, Police Physician, in charge of the Parish Prison, has reported to Mr. Shaw, the Administrator of Public Accounts, that Coroner Jackson, of the lower districts of the city, has held an inquest at the Parish Prison over the body of a woman named Mary Foucher, who died there of congestion of the brain, superinduced by intemperance; that the deceased had been under medical treatment for several days, and the inquest was unnecessary. Dr. Jackson claims that he was called upon by the prison authorities to view the body and performed his duty. The probability is that the coroner will not be paid for the inquest.

METROPOLITAN POLICE REPORT FOR MARCH.—The Metropolitan Police for March, 1872, arrested 2792 persons for various offenses, 1872 of which were males and 920 females. As to the different precincts the arrests are as follows: Males. Females. Total. First precinct, 529 243 772. Second precinct, 74 273 347. Third precinct, 432 293 725. Fourth precinct, 159 138 297. Fifth precinct, 129 138 267. Sixth precinct, 116 23 139. Seventh precinct, 59 21 80. Eighth precinct, 54 21 75. High police, 129 5 134. Total, 1872 920 2792.

The mounted police, Sergeant Philip Taylor, arrested 26 persons—19 males and 7 females—included in the above number. Among the offenses charged there are the following: Drunk, 880; disturbing the peace, 248; assault and battery, 181; fighting and disturbing the peace, 201; larceny, 153; violation of city ordinances, 290.

Night lodgers accommodated at the stations: 339 males; 22 females. Total, 366. Lost children restored to parents: 8 boys; 3 girls. Total, 11. The police arrested 58 stray animals, put 28 vehicles in the pounds, and reported 48 accidents, 61 buildings found open, 22 burglaries, and 21 fires during the month.

RETURNS OF FINES BY RECORDERS.—The six Recorders have made the following returns to Administrator Lewis, for the week ending April 20, 1872: First District, Recorder Houghton, \$255 00. Second District, Recorder M. Arthur, 240 00. Third District, Recorder Belliere, 24 50. Fourth District, Recorder Leclerc, 77 50. Fifth District, Recorder Farnam, 5 00. Sixth District, Recorder Campbell, 20 00. Total, \$622 00.

CRIMINAL COURT.—John Williams, charged with assault and battery on Samuel Kelley, was acquitted. The case of Jacob Bata, charged with assault with intent to kill, was continued until the sixth of May. The district attorney filed an information against A. J. Sheppard, charged with the embezzlement of \$62 worth of pictures, looking-glass and two clocks, entrusted to him by C. L. Briggs, No. 131 Julia street. Messrs. Sambola and John Weber, convicted of assault and battery on Mrs. Mandeville, have filed a motion for a new trial.

Frederick Bankhard, charged with assault and battery on Patrick Cullan, was convicted. The bail in the case of Frank Robinson, charged with carrying a concealed weapon, was fixed at \$100. The case of E. Cannon, charged with manslaughter in shooting and instantly killing a gas fitter named Martin Beach, on Rampart street, on the twenty-fifth of December, 1871, was commenced yesterday morning, Messrs. Sambola and Castellano for defense.

SLAYING DOGS.—Superintendent Badger yesterday issued an order to the police to slay dogs found at large in public places. The work was not commenced a moment too soon. Persons who own dogs they desire to keep unmoletted must see that they keep at home. In this connection we publish the following from interested citizens: A nuisance to the whole neighborhood exists in the Jackson Girls' School, corner of Magazine and Terpointe streets. The residents are constantly annoyed by them, and at any time they and the girls attending the school may be bitten. This pest should be removed, and that speedily, as hydrophobia is upon us. Please call the ward director's attention to this, and oblige us.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Recorder Houghton yesterday sent the notorious Lazlo Owens to the Criminal Court to answer for being accessory to the robbery of \$1500. Lucy Wilson, Pleasance Whitmore and Plebe Williams kept her company in the same case. J. Gomerall, for receiving stolen property; John Williams, alias Somers, larceny; Thomas Cosgrove, larceny. Recorder Campbell, of the Sixth District, sent Hannah Skerrit, charged with stealing, on the seventeenth of April, from Virginia

Bagley, on Louisiana avenue, near Annunciation street, two pieces of calico clothing, \$3 in silver, one pistol and a silver watch, before the Criminal Court under \$100 bond. James Skerrit, charged also in the affidavit, was discharged.

The river continues to rise. Coroner Cragg held an inquest on a young child of Mr. Kroese, who died of measles, on Erato street. It is said that this disease is quite prevalent just now.

MEETING OF GERMANS.—A number of leading German citizens will hold a conference in Deutsche Company Hall to-night, for the purpose of taking deliberate action concerning sending delegates to the Cincinnati convention. These gentlemen do not intend making the meeting entirely of Germans, but invite people of any nationality to participate. The meeting is not called in the interest of any particular class or clique, nor as a regular organized body. It is intended to choose delegates who will be sent accredited by the meeting as representative men.

ACCIDENT AT THE FAIR.—Last evening while Mr. John Bennett was in the act of adjusting one of the needle-cotton gins on the Fair Grounds, by some unfortunate accident caught his left hand in the saws, and before he could be relieved his hand was terribly mangled. It is feared that amputation will be necessary. Police Commissioner William Baker was near the place at the time, and immediately took steps to send the unfortunate man to a hospital. Mr. Bennett behaved bravely from first to last. It does not appear that any one is to be blamed for the misfortune.

Last evening, as Mr. Charles Millmore was driving along Canal street, a team became frightened, and ran into his vehicle, injuring Mr. Millmore badly. The parties in the carriage were thrown to the ground and harmed somewhat.

COAL OIL.—About dark last evening, when Mr. Gustave St. Armand was filling a coal oil lamp with oil from a can, the fluid in the can ignited, and he threw the can out on the banquette, and just then a child unfortunately passed by, and the flaming oil fell on him, burning him badly. The child was sent to the mother, who lives at No. 240 Customhouse street.

THE OLD MARINE HOSPITAL. Proposed for an Insane Asylum. The proposed change of the Insane Asylum from its present abode to the Marine Hospital, Common street, meets with general disfavor. We are not by any means to be understood as saying there is no change needed, but a transfer here would be the easiest way of avoiding the future payment of charges, inasmuch as the present force of lunatics would all die off and trouble would no longer. It is a large iron-clad building, this hospital, painted brown stone color, and to increase the cheerful prospect, the poor devil lunatics will feast their eyes on unexploded shells, twenty-four pounders that some one with an eye to business has tastefully ranged on the margin of the walks, while his frenzied eye, rove as it will, will find nothing to distract his mind but an open space, in which the dank grass grows moodily, and over which the miasmic breath of the neighboring ditches and drains rolls and cumbles like a fog. The impression that steals over a sane man as he stands upon the rotting galleries of this "shebang," through which God's light comes in streaks, is like that of one who stands amid the ruins of a dismantled graveyard whose tombs are empty and whose narrow gorges, that have swallowed up its dead, gape in an everlasting yawn. It makes one remember all the sins he has committed, to look around upon these dim and rusty walls, looking ghostly in the sunlight, and appearing as if they had risen "like an exhalation" suddenly from the depths of some God-forsaken country where the tread of human feet or the sound of human voices has not been heard for ages. Everything is tumbling into fragments; the granite steps have caved in on their brick foundations; rot has nibbled at the edges and chafed the seams of the galleries, has eaten holes through the roof and sides, has broken in the window sash, stamped down the gables of outhouses and kitchens, struck down the chimneys in a promiscuous heap, honeycombed the iron plates, and seamed the brick walls, while over all hangs an ever present cloud, growing deeper and heavier as the night approaches, and when the sun goes down this malaria shudders through the gaunt and lonely rooms like the shade of a malignant spirit. You would take the insane man, for whose dread malady only kindness and gentleness, cheerful pictures, an ever changing landscape, or healthy employment would cure here where the soul of a happy, healthy man would sicken. You would take the poor unfortunate with his mind diseased and "raze out the unwritten troubles of the brain; pluck from the heart a rooted sorrow" by such means as this. Not a living thing upon which he may entertain his sight or relieve the ceaseless twang of the one idea which drives any man mad. You would give his senses to the fetid odors of the surrounding cesspools. This is modern civilization. This is the plan proposed to relieve the present condition of our insane—had enough, but this is worse; "out of the frying-pan into the fire."

We don't believe a man who has proposed it knows what he is about. This is one of May or Flanders' projects. He has clung to it, brought it up, and rolled it about before the Council. Mullet, supervising architect, orders the sale of the building on account of its unhealthiness and disease; an old, white-headed physician turns aside from the building in disgust; two other physicians have given certificates, attesting the disease that lurks about these arches and wreathes about the regiment of iron pillars, like a snake. Temperature, changed from summer by the cold iron on the walls, drips from the walls in noisome exhalations, concentrated from the mists that arise from the ditches. With army officers, surgeons, physicians, builders, architects, humanitarians, all pronouncing against it, Mayor Flanders still insists on driving the insane within one wing of this institution and penning them up in a board fence sixteen feet high. To make a place tenable will cost \$10,000, with which a more useful building could be built up. There are hundreds of residences with gardens around them better adapted. A hundred thousand dollars in bonds has already been appropriated specially for the Insane Asylum, and yet the lunatics are to be herded in this played out and unfinished concern which brings on a chill to look upon. The mere idea of being imprisoned in this worse than haunted house is enough to make one raving mad, and it is the only horrible thought we have had to entertain our own head for some time. It would be better to bury the insane people at once and have done with it.

Something About the Manufacture of Cigars. It is a singular fact, that although we may live in a city a quarter of a century, we still may be entirely ignorant of very many important things which are going on in it all the time, and at last we are brought to the knowledge by some accident. We have known people who, although old residents, had never visited the mint, when that institution was under headway here, and witnessed the coining of money; and we will venture to say that not more than a quarter of our population have yet been up to see the ice manufactory, although it is one of the most wonderful sights in the world, and has been open to visitors for over four years.

This fact impressed itself upon us yesterday, when we by chance went to the cigar manufactory of Mr. George Alces, on Rampart street, and under his guidance inspected the whole establishment. Heretofore we had a knowledge, in a vague sort of way, that Mr. Alces made cigars in somewhat large quantities, and the fact that he advertised them largely was patent; but that his establishment was of the importance that it really is, we were as ignorant as we are of the inhabitants of the moon. We had pictured to ourselves a moderate-sized room wherein some half-dozen men sat before tables rolling up cigars out of the piles of tobacco before them, while one or two others boxed and labeled them for market. But that this was a real manufactory, in which hundreds of skilled mechanics found constant employment, and in which a capital of nearly a half million of dollars was employed, we never dreamed for a moment. Yet we found all this out during our visit yesterday, and now propose to tell the readers of the REPUBLICAN all about it, if they will have the patience to read.

THE LOCATION. The buildings used for this manufactory were formerly an aristocratic family residence on Rampart street, between St. Ann and Dumaine. They are built on the old Moorish plan—low, two-storied front, directly on the street, and with a large court behind, which is surrounded on all sides by wings of the main house. These wings face the court, and all open into it, and are connected together by covered galleries. There are many rooms in all these buildings, and each room is at present devoted to some particular branch of the manufactory. Those in the first story, which faces the street, are the salerooms, and are filled with boxes of cigars, all ready for the market. Behind these are the countingrooms and warehouses for the leaf tobacco, which is stored in vast quantities in bales and boxes. Then comes the

MANUFACTORY. And we will follow that bale of imported Havana tobacco as it passes through the several manipulations and processes to which it is to be subjected, until we return with it to the saleroom. The first halt it makes is with the men who are employed to assort it into two parts—one to be used for "wrappers" and the other "fillers." If these words are not intelligible enough, we will say that "wrappers" means the smooth and perfect leaves which cover the outside of cigars, and "fillers" the tobacco which they enclose. The tobacco intended for fillers is then taken in hand by "strippers." These men take from the leaves, first damping them, all the stems, open it out and put it in long flat piles, about half a foot in height and three feet in length, pressing it slightly between two boards. In this position it remains a week, when it is removed to another room and packed carefully in barrels to be cured by fermentation. This process requires sixty days. While that is going on we will look after the tobacco intended to be used for wrappers which came out of the same bale. This is carried up stairs and also subjected to the stripping process, after which it is tied up in packages of fifty leaves each and passed into the next room into the hands of the sorters, of whom there are two to every six strippers. These workmen are very skillful in detecting shades of color, and experienced judges of tobacco, and their duty is to separate the different colors and qualities of the leaves, also trying them into packages of fifty when this is done, and then passing them into the next room to the CIGAR MAKERS.

This room is the largest we have yet visited, and contains upward of a hundred busy men, all of whom, to judge from appearances, are as fond of the weed as any of their customers. Everything is still, and their nimble fingers appear to writhe and twist like a thousand serpents. They sit before a low table, upon which is piled the fillers and wrappers, which, after having gone through all the stages we have described, is by them to be joined together and take final shape. A bunch of leaves is formed quickly into the rough semblance of a cigar, and the fine outer wrapper is rolled upon it with a rapidity which is astonishing, for it is done so smoothly, and yet so firmly, although the material is so tender and fragile. Each of these workmen has a number, and the result of his day's labor is tied into bundles of fifty, and ticketed with this number. The cigar maker receives wages according to his skill in forming his cigars, and the rapidity of his work. He must be very careful, or he will spoil many dollars' worth of valuable material in a day, and he must work honestly or his employers will suffer the penalty of having bad cigars go to the market. He is a man of character, therefore, and has an honest pride in maintaining it. He often works in one manufactory all his life, and grows to look upon the reputation of the manufactory as his own property. In appearance he is a dignified and intelligent foreign-looking gentleman, much addicted to smoking, and averse to having doors left open or receiving visitors. From them the cigars pass to

THE PACKERS. Who are in the next room. Their first duty is to place the bundles of cigars, according to quality, in large armchairs, to dry, where they are left closed up for a month or longer until that object is satisfactorily obtained. They are then taken out, and one of the most particular labors of their whole manufacture then begins. This is the sorting of them into colors and qualities. When it is known that there are among cigars eight colors, viz: Maduro (ripe, very fat and dark); colorado maduro (a shade lighter); oscuro (dark brown); colorado oscuro (a shade lighter still); colorado (brown); colorado claro (light brown)—an idea may be formed of the difficulty of this labor and of the nicety of judgment it requires. Indeed, it appeared to us almost miraculous. When our chaperone took from these six piles, which we easily saw were of different colors, and handing the cigars to us, requesting that we should replace them, we saw the difficulty. All appeared, while in our hands, exactly alike. We gave it up in despair; but the practiced workman

quickly replaced them, and we again saw the difference. Then we turned to the workmen who, taking all these different colors, assorted them into qualities, of which there are three—first, first and second. This also requires wonderful skill and great judgment, which we appreciated when we came to understand it. For as all these cigars are of exactly the same quality and cost, and it is only the degree of the perfection of the manufacture which is to be considered, and when this difference is a matter of from thirty to fifty per cent in their value, and that upon the certainty of this choice rests the reputation of the establishment, our readers will see that these must be both trusty as well as skillful men.

In the next room the cigars, after being assorted, are placed in the neat little cedar boxes, also made on the premises, out of wood imported expressly for the purpose, and nailed up, branded, stamped, labeled, etc., for the saleroom, to which we will return and pick up a few more facts in conversation with Mr. Alces, who we find a most courteous and intelligent gentleman.

THE TOBACCO. In the manufacture of cigars heretofore in this city, but little effort was made to compete with Havana, although the heavy duty upon the products of that city offered large inducements. But our cigar manufacturers, doubtless for want of enterprise and capital, contented themselves with consuming domestic tobaccos, or at best mixing such Havana tobacco as they could get with the domestic. It was for Mr. Alces to conceive the bold idea to enter the lists against the great Cuban manufacturers, and adopting their own mode of business, beat them, horse, foot and artillery. He went to Cuba in person, and inspecting all the different plantations where the finest tobaccos are produced, made his selections and engaged their whole crops for several years to come. This, of course, took large sums of money, but that did not deter Mr. Alces; he went prepared for such an emergency. The great cigar manufacturers of Havana were no little astonished at this coup on the part of our bold Orleansian. They had grown to think that it was only themselves who could command whole crops of the finest tobacco; but when this stranger came unexpectedly and snapped up the whole crop of such a man as Juan Conill, a planter whose tobaccos were second to none on the island, they opened their eyes wider than ever since the last earthquake. But it was too late to growl or to groan, the thing was done, and Don Juan had pocketed his money; there was no retreat if he meditated one. This is how Alces gets the tobacco which we saw being manufactured.

A few more words and we will leave the interesting locality. Our readers are doubtless familiar with those cigars that are called "pressed intimidados." These are made of the very choicest tobacco by the most skillful workmen in the establishment—the tobacco leaves being so fragile and tender that only such hands can be trusted with it. After being rolled they are pressed into molds of this or that shape, and the shape. The sorting, of course, is done before they undergo this last process. Although cigars may be made of precisely the same tobacco, and by the same hands, still there may be a wide difference in their price on account of their difference in size as well as those differences in quality of make which we mentioned above. Thus several varieties have been adopted by manufacturers which indicate the different sizes as do the terms middling, ordinary, etc., quality in the cotton market. These names are as follows: Opera, Londres de Corte, Princesa, Cylindrado, Conchas, Londres Chico, Reyna, Regalia de la Reyna, Londres, Media Regalia, Regalia del Rey, Brevos, Regalia Victoria, Reichhold, Regalia Colorado, etc. These go from small to large, as set down, and the names indicate their shape as well as size in many cases. So after lighting one of those splendid cigars, which are so much to be desired in the hand of the courteous Mr. Alces, and bidding him *esta venida*, take our way back to our abiding place in the upper faubourg, no little edified by our visit, as we sincerely hope our readers will be by the perusal of our account of it.

Grand Sacred Concert. This evening a grand sacred concert will be given at the Church of the Messiah, corner of St. Charles and Julia streets, commencing at seven and a half o'clock, to raise funds for certain necessary church purposes. Messrs. Durand-Hitchcock have volunteered their services on this occasion. The programme will be as follows: Part I.—Chorus, "Salve Regina," Millard; duo (soprano and alto), Mendelssohn; solo, tenor, "Joseph," Mr. M. Mehul; quartet, Messrs. W. Verdi, Giffard, Gotschak; solo, Mrs. Y., "God is Love," Mr. M. Mehul, T. and W. Abbott; solo, Mrs. Durand-Hitchcock. Part II.—Chorus, "Gloria to God in the High," Mozart; Mrs. M. and Miss P., and Mrs. W., Concone; solo, "Fac ut Portum," Mrs. C. Rossini; trio (Joseph), Mrs. P., Messrs. M. and W. Mehul; duo, Mrs. Y. and Mr. M. Verdi; quartette, "Break! Break! Break!" Buck; solo, Mrs. Durand-Hitchcock; chorus (baritone solo), Mr. W. (Juxta Crucem), Curto.

As the object is a worthy one, and the concert will be superior to most that are given under similar circumstances, we can cordially urge our friends to attend. The announcement elsewhere indicates where tickets may be had. The Hernandez pantomime troupe is the next attraction at the Academy.

Concert of the Young Men's Christian Association. The concert for the benefit of the benevolent fund of the Young Men's Christian Association came off last evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. The audience was much smaller than it ought to have been; though, of course, it was very select. As to the performers, the concert was certainly a success. Miss Wagner's contralto solo, from "Le Prophete," was well rendered. Mr. Auguste Davis was in good voice, and sang as well as this gentleman usually does. The violin playing of Mr. Caudier was of no mean order; his "La Melancolie," by Prune, was most feelingly rendered, and indicated the most thorough study. It certainly would do credit to any concert. Miss Cannon sang well, and did all that was expected of her. Mr. Cassard, as a basso, is an artist, and his pieces were well rendered. The concert was under the direction of Mr. Theodore LaHache, and Mr. Greuling musical manager. Messrs. Greuling and Mayer did well on the piano and violoncello.

Pantomimes will commence at the Academy Monday—Hernandez's great troupe. Benefit of Marie Bonfanti. This evening the profits of the house are set apart for the sole use of Marie Bonfanti, the little lady whose performances in the ballet have afforded such extreme gratification the past two or three weeks to the frequenters of the Academy of Music. That every seat will be taken there can be no doubt, if half of those who have admired Bonfanti as a danseuse conclude to go there this evening. Let there be a big audience.

THE FAIR GROUNDS.

The Fair Grounds yesterday presented a far more animated appearance than the day before—the opening day. The weather was beautiful—all that heart could desire—and the throng immense, embracing a large number of Louisiana's fairest daughters. Exhibitors are beginning to make a very respectable show in all the departments of trade. Everything is arranged in handsome order, and there was enough to be seen yesterday to occupy the attention of visitors for at least three or four hours. To-day, we have no doubt, a much larger amount of goods will be on exhibition, for many exhibitors are still presenting themselves, and arranging their merchandise.

As there is a fair prospect for delightful weather for some time to come, we feel assured the present State Fair will be a source of pleasure as well as usefulness to our people. The ample and well arranged grounds and handsome buildings make a picture well worth seeing; but when the buildings are filled with the choicest of goods, well arranged, and the grounds are thronged with animated beings, the scene becomes one of rare interest. Many of our religious denominations have availed themselves of the liberal offer made by the directors of the fair, and established booths out there for the sale of refreshments. These are attended by ladies, and form a pleasant feature to the fair. The chief amusements are dancing, horse-racing and base-balling. The race track cannot be surpassed, nor can the cool and pleasant place allotted for dancing and base-ball playing.

Our citizens should not fail to avail themselves of the present auspicious opportunity to witness the Fair Grounds. There is much to be seen there that is both instructive and entertaining. Farewell benefit of Bonfanti to-night at the Academy. Martinetti-Ravel Pantomime Troupe. The Ravel pantomime troupe was seen, and admired by our citizens years ago, since which time there have been wonderful changes and improvements in the company. It is now the Martinetti-Ravel pantomime troupe of French artists. Their engagement will commence at the St. Charles Theatre next Sunday evening, which will be the first night of the "Brazilian Act." A ballet divertissement, musical olio, new songs, banjo solo and stomp oration, with the child wonders, La Petite Adele, Le Jeune Ignacio, will intersperse the performances. The whole will conclude with the fairy tract pantomime, "Pat-a-Cake." Julian Martinetti as clown

Last night but one of the "Black Crook," and farewell benefit of Mile. Bonfanti. Entire change. SPECIAL NOTICES. Office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, New Orleans, April 25, 1872.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office on Camp street, opposite Lafayette square, on FRIDAY, the twenty-sixth instant, at twelve o'clock M. R. C. CHARLES, Secretary.

Professor A. M. Green, of Washington, District of Columbia, will lecture at St. James Chapel, Roman street, between Conti and Bienville, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, twenty-fourth instant, at eight o'clock. Subject—"Cursed be Canaan." Admission free. ap23 3t

Commercial Insurance Company, New Orleans, April 25, 1872.—In conformity with the charter of this company, an election for twenty-one directors, to serve for one year from the second day of May next, will be held at the office of the company, No. 45 Camp street, on MONDAY, the sixth day of May next, between the hours of 10 and 3 P. M. WALTER HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad, New Orleans, April 25, 1872.—In conformity with the charter of this company, an election for twenty-one directors, to serve for one year from the second day of May next, will be held at the office of the company, No. 45 Camp street, on MONDAY, the sixth day of May next, between the hours of 10 and 3 P. M. WALTER HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

Notice.—Parties having pledges at "Hart's Loan Office," upon which interest is due, and failing to pay the same on or before the first of May, said pledges will be placed in the hands of a public auction, at which date notice will be given. No. 45 St. Charles street, corner Governor. ap19 1t

Assessment Notice.—Office Economy Mutual Aid Association, No. 175 Carondelet street, up stairs, New Orleans, April 19, 1872.—The members of Class A of this association are hereby notified that the assessment of one cent per share, on the basis of the charter, will be made on the first day of May, 1872, at the office of the association, No. 175 Carondelet street, on MONDAY, the first day of May next, between the hours of 10 and 3 P. M. GEORGE PERILLAT, Secretary.

New Orleans Merchants should Advertise in the TRIBUNE PATRIOT, Home, Louisiana, it will pay. del 13

Louisiana Cotton Manufactory, New Orleans, April 25, 1872.—In conformity with the resolution adopted on the tenth instant by the Board of Directors of this company, a meeting of the stockholders will be held on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1872, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of the company, No. 45 Camp street, for the purpose of considering and voting upon the propriety of issuing certain preferred stock, and otherwise modifying the charter and articles of association of the company, and that such action can be had with the assent of three-fourths of the stock represented at such meeting, under article twenty of the charter. ap13 3t GEORGE PERILLAT, Secretary.

Office Announcements. Propelling Company of America, No. 175 Carondelet street, up stairs, hereby gives notice that a general meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on MONDAY, the first day of May, 1872, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of the company, after the following resolution, offered by John Barrett, and assented to by the stockholders, has been adopted: That the company do issue and sell, in cash, preferred stock full paid at \$50, and for other purposes. By order of the Board, E. SABOURIN, Secretary.

The "Tribune Patriot," published at Home, Louisiana, is one of the best advertising mediums in Southern Louisiana. del 13

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Address of the Republican Central Committee. STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 18, 1872. To the Republicans of the State of Louisiana: The Republican State Central Committee having in the discharge of its duty, as appointed upon them by the last State Convention, arrived at the regular period which has been set apart by the usage of the party for its State Conventions, and having authorized their President to issue the usual call therefor, deem the occasion suitable to address to you the remarks upon the political situation of their fellow Republicans. The quadrennial election for a President of the United States occurs this year. The election of this high officer of the republic, whose character and political views are so important, and whose selection almost decides our political future for the next four years, and perhaps for the whole future, makes this election one of the deepest and most vital interest to all our people. We feel that we speak their unanimous sentiment when we invite them to respond to the call of the National Republican Committee, and advise them to send our best representative men to the Philadelphia Convention, to help in selecting a true and unflinching Republican to be our next President. Our State election is also of the greatest importance. We have to elect a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, a new General Assembly, and Representatives in Congress. In fact, this election is to determine a question still more important than that who shall be the next President. It is to determine for the next four years whether the State government shall be Republican or Democratic; in favor of equal rights, or against them; in favor of progress, education and improvement for all people, black as well as white, or in favor of the old and established system of oppression, and to equal advantages for the black people; whether we shall retain all that we have won and go forward, or whether we shall lose all and go back to where we were at the close of the war.

We wish plainly and distinctly to understand the fact that all parties opposed to the Republican party, whether under the name of Democrats, Reformers, People's party, or any other title whatever, are simply the old Democratic party under new names, and have for their object but one thing, that is to throw the State government out of the hands of the Republican party, and into the hands of their enemies. Our object will be to defeat the strong and determined efforts of the enemy to again get control of the State, one thing is the great desire, that all Republicans shall be UNITED AND WORK TOGETHER. If we do this, victory is certain. To this end, we cordially invite all true and ardent Republicans who may not have taken the initiative in this convention and to nominate such a ticket and adopt such a platform as will command the respect and support of the whole people. All good Republicans also desire that our party shall, as we are assured it will, declare itself distinctly and definitely in favor of reformation, reform, reduction of taxes and the removal of all unnecessary burdens on commerce and trade, and in favor of equal and just legislation for all interests and all classes of persons. By order of the committee. F. B. S. PINCHBACK, President.

WILLIAM VIENNA, Recording Secretary State Central Committee. mh19

Appointment of Delegates. By authority vested in me, and in pursuance to the following resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the State Central Committee of the Republican party, held March 18, 1872, at the office of the committee, to-wit: Resolved, That the president of this committee be and is hereby authorized to call a State Convention of the Republican party of Louisiana to meet at the Mechanics' Institute, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M. on Thursday, May 1, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National Republican Convention called by the National Republican Executive Committee, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872. Also, to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

I do hereby call a convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to be held at Mechanics' Institute, in New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M. on THURSDAY, May 1, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872, and also to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Attorney General and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it. The basis of representation to said convention shall be as follows, viz:

Table with 3 columns: Parish, delegates, Number of delegates. Includes entries for Assumption, Avoyelles, Baton Rouge, etc.

Various parish committees throughout the State are requested to elect delegates according to this appointment. By order of the committee. F. B. S. PINCHBACK, President.

WILLIAM VIENNA, Recording Secretary Republican Executive Committee.

Rooms Sub-Executive Committee of the Republican Party of Louisiana. Resolved, That the following resolutions, presented by Thomas P. M. Barrett, be adopted: WHEREAS, The State Central Executive Committee of the Republican party of the State of Louisiana, has convened a State convention of the Republican party, to meet at Mechanics' Institute, in the city of New Orleans, on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of May, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National Republican Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872, and also to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

Parish Executive Committee of the Republican Party of Louisiana. Resolved, That the following resolutions, presented by Thomas P. M. Barrett, be adopted: WHEREAS, The State Central Executive Committee of the Republican party of the State of Louisiana, has convened a State convention of the Republican party, to meet at Mechanics' Institute, in the city of New Orleans, on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of May, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National Republican Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872, and also to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

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OFFICIAL NOTICES.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS. City Hall, April 24, 1872. [No. 1670.—Advertisement for the payment of several accounts therein named. An ordinance providing for the payment of the several accounts therein named. Be it ordained, That the following appropriations be and are hereby made, to-wit: \$100,000, for the payment of Public Accounts warrant on the Administrator of Public Accounts, for the month of May, 1872. New Orleans, this 24th day of April, 1872. J. H. B. PINCHBACK, Mayor.

Dr. O. Anfour, for treatment of small-pox patients during the months of October, November and December, 1871, at the rate of \$100 per month, approved by the Administrator of Waterworks and Public Accounts, \$1000. J. Chagnon, coroner jury warrants, \$174. C. S. Sautels, coroner jury warrants, \$174. J. Weller, coroner jury warrants, \$174. E. Ambruster, jury warrants, \$174. J. Klein & Co., jury warrants, \$174. J. H. B. PINCHBACK, Mayor.

SALE OF MARKET REVENUES. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. New Orleans, April 25, 1872. ADVERTISEMENT. WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, on TUESDAY, the thirtieth instant, at twelve o'clock M., in the City Hall, the revenues of the market, for the month of May, 1872. The bidders will be required to conform to all the city ordinances relating to markets, and will have the privilege of withdrawing their bids at any time before the sale is completed. The sale will be held at the City Hall, at 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the thirtieth instant, at twelve o'clock M. The bidders will be required to conform to all the city ordinances relating to markets, and will have the privilege of withdrawing their bids at any time before the sale is completed. The sale will be held at the City Hall, at 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the thirtieth instant, at twelve o'clock M.

PROPOSALS TO LEASE THE CITY POWDERHOUSE PROPERTY, SITUATED IN THE PARISH OF ST. HERNARD. DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS. New Orleans, April 25, 1872. ADVERTISEMENT. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, May 4, 1872, to lease for a term of five years, the property situated in the parish of St. Bernard, a plan of which is on file in this office. The bids will be divided and sealed as follows: One lot of ground and buildings, including the powderhouse, extending from the river to the cemetery, containing about four and one-quarter acres, situated in the parish of St. Bernard, and containing the cemetery, extending back and containing about one hundred and fifty acres, which shall be sold in one lot, and the right to reject any and all bids. ap25 1t