

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, MAY 4, 1872.

Matinee for ladies and children at the St. Charles to-day at twelve o'clock.

Go and see the Martinetti-Ravel troupe at the St. Charles to-day at twelve o'clock.

The great Julian as clown at the St. Charles matinee to-day at twelve o'clock.

The wonderful Le Jeune Ignacio, in his favorite songs, at the St. Charles matinee to-day.

The beautiful ballet, "The Star of the Rhine," at the matinee at the St. Charles to-day.

E. C. Bailey, formerly of the Boston Herald, has bought a tavern stand at Contoocook, New Hampshire.

California, once distinguished for its gold supplies, has now degenerated into the tin and peat producing business.

Dalton, Georgia, has a female preacher, accompanied by a beautiful "sixteen-year-old," who does the praying.

There has been a special commission across the channel to study the workings of the English poor-law system.

An Indiana man has caused the arrest of his grandmother, who attacked him in a most cowardly and outrageous manner.

Since ladies have taken to using newspapers for busies, publishers complain that their subscribers are more in arrears than ever.

A Missouri farmer attempted to smoke out a rabbit, and burned up half a mile of fence and over a hundred apple trees. He caught the rabbit.

Storage space is so valuable in the old parts of London that a moderate sized cellar, or an attic, commands readily \$1500 per annum rent.

The mails for Vicksburg and all intermediate offices will be sent by the steambote Natchez every Saturday evening, commencing on the fourth instant.

A youth of ninety-one reverently led to the altar a charming bride of one hundred and six. It is reported that they were married without the consent of their parents.

A blind woman in Iowa has learned to thread a cambric needle with her teeth and tongue. Is there anything in the world that a woman's tongue can not do—or undo?

Calico, the well-known cotton cloth, is named from Calicut, a city in India, from whence it first came. Calico was not known in England at all until as late as the year 1631.

The Rev. John Todd, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, is to be retained as "pastor emeritus," and the price of sittings in the church is to be doubled, to meet the expense of two pastors.

Bob Bettle, the well-known English bruiser, and contestant for the honors of the ring with Mace, has thrown up the sponge for good. Death knocked him out of time.

The body of H. M. Worsham, late clerk of the steamer Oceanus, was found in the river, Tuesday afternoon, near Columbus, Kentucky, and was immediately sent by rail to St. Louis.

Henry A. Ford, owner and occupant of the house which was once Washington's headquarters at Morristown, New Jersey, has just forced the stream of time. He is an eighty-two years old.

The coming of eternal midness leads a Western editor to sad reflections. He remarks: "The warm days of summer are approaching, when we shall be pestered with annoying mosquitoes and hopping fleas."

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at one o'clock P. M., in front of the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, No. 20 Royal street, Second District, one bay mare. For terms see advertisement.

Miss Ellen F. Starbuck, of Massachusetts, who has been confidential clerk to Governors Andrew, Bullock and Claiborne, and for a year chief clerk of the executive department of that State, has resigned on account of ill health.

An English writer advises young ladies to look favorably upon those engaged in agricultural pursuits, giving as a reason that their mother Eve carried a gardener. He forgot to add, however, that the gardener lost his situation in consequence of the match.

The great improving house of D. H. Holmes has just received a fresh lot of Canton mattings direct. They are in every variety, and will, as usual with this house, be sold very low, in quantities to suit either private parties, for house use, or the wholesale buyer.

The New York scientists are engaged in pointing out some of the popular errors in regard to earthquakes. They explain that "the heterogeneous parallaxes prismatically converging are not due to the silicious introduction of photoperical asteroids, but rather to parabolic stratification of igneous systems."

At the Metropolitan Church, Washington, last Sunday, Dr. Newman baptised a Japanese law student named Cadama, who assumed the Christian name of John Phillips, and Dr. Eddy, the pastor of the church, took the convert into full membership, having served the required probation of six months.

The heat was so intense at Adelaide, South Australia, last January, that business nearly ceased, sleeping became almost an impossibility, and even a cold bath was scarcely attainable, the water of the waterworks being heated to seventy-nine degrees. For twelve days the mercury ranged in the day up to 109° in the shade.

The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin newspaper and job printing office, including the good will, presses, machinery, type furniture, fixtures, etc., now in the building No. 133 Gravier street, is advertised for sale. Sealed bids will be received till the eighth instant for the property, either with or without the good will, by the assignees, E. E. Norton and W. L. Jewell, at No. 133 Gravier street. This may be a good opportunity to buy a printing establishment at a bargain.

TICKET FOR 1872.

Sweeping over the Western prairies and down the broad Southern delta comes the news, pregnant with a nation's interest. The campaign of 1872 has opened, with the battle banner thrown to the breeze, inscribed with the names of Greeley, of New York, and Grant Brown, of Missouri. Pledged to a reform of political abuses, they are the avowed enemies of a grand political revolution which will strike corruption in its high places, and redeem for good and wise purposes the insulted honor and violated rights of the nation. The great principles to which their candidacy gives practical expression are not merely the outgrowth of partisan antipathies or sectional differences, but the sober views of patriotic statesmen deeply imbued with a love of country, striving might and main to rescue it from the evil ways in which its government has fallen, and restore it the prestige which made it, in fact and in name, the greatest and proudest among the nations of the earth.

The primary principle of this regenerating work is economy. The platform on which our candidates stand is outspoken in its meaning and specific in the ends which it has in view. The men themselves give assurance of the faithfulness with which such purposes will be carried into effect. Both are great, wise and good. Calumny even has never accused them of injustice, and the rancor of political opposition has never dared asperse their fame. Their lives have been a long struggle for the greatest political freedom, the political rights of States and communities, and the pure administration of the government of the nation. They stand squarely upon the question of the political equality of all men, and their lives have been a long struggle for universal political freedom in America.

The declaration of principles upon which they go before the country is specific and clear, but even a stronger guarantee than it is secured in the personal character of our candidates. Honest and capable, pure and wise, they are fitting representatives of the honest masses of the American people, and are sure to administer the government entrusted to their control in honor, virtue and purity.

It is not surprising, in view of these great excellencies of character and principle, that the enthusiasm which now re-echoes from one end of the nation to the other will increase in volume and extent until wrong and injustice will sink before the great stream of public opinion as the yielding shrubs sink before the rush of the mountain avalanche. No wonder, therefore, that the great Reform party of America rejoice in their standard-bearers Greeley and Brown, and that the campaign of 1872 opens with enthusiasm and confidence of success.

GREELEY, THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

The delegates of the people, assembled in Cincinnati for the purpose of baptizing the Liberal Republican Reform party and making choice of its standard-bearers in the coming Presidential contest, yesterday, after six exciting ballots, selected Horace Greeley as the candidate of the new party for President. The choice is a good one, and will undoubtedly command the confidence and support of that large majority of the American people who believe the time has arrived when measures of reform are absolutely needed for the salvation of Republican government in the United States. Mr. Greeley has long been distinguished as the champion of freedom and the able advocate of the rights of the people, and it is now almost certain that he will be elected in November next President instead of Ulysses S. Grant, a short account of this good and true man will not be out of place at this time.

Mr. Greeley was born at Amherst, New Hampshire, in February, 1811, the son of a poor farmer. Like many others who have risen to greatness in this country, he learned the art of printing, became a public journalist, and became well versed in party politics at an early age. In January, 1833, he commenced, in connection with Francis Story, in the city of New York, the publication of the first daily penny paper in this country. It was called the Morning Post. He afterward founded a weekly paper of much influence, entitled the New Yorker. It was a literary journal, and neutral in politics. He was the editor of this paper, and continued its publication seven years from March, 1834. He also edited the Jeffersonian from March, 1838, to March, 1839, a weekly Whig paper, published under the direction of the Whig central committee of the State of New York.

In May, 1849, Mr. Greeley began the publication of the Log Cabin, a weekly campaign paper, which supported General Harrison for President. Barton's Life of Greeley says the publication of the Log Cabin, which reached a circulation of eighty thousand subscribers, gave him an immense reputation in all parts of the country as an able writer and a zealous politician. The election of General Harrison restored the Whig party to power, and in 1841 Mr. Greeley commenced the publication of the Tribune, which has become such a power in the land under his management. In 1848 Mr. Greeley was elected a member of Congress. In 1850 he published "Hints toward Reform," a work composed partly of lectures he had delivered at various places on temperance, popular education, the organization of labor, etc. His great aim, according to Parton, "is ever the same; the object of his public life is single; it is the emancipation of labor—the cancellation from ignorance, vice, servitude, poverty." In 1851 Mr. Greeley visited Europe, and afterward

published a work entitled "Glances at Europe." As early as 1845, after the defeat of Mr. Clay in the Presidential contest of the previous year, Mr. Greeley assumed an attitude of decided hostility to slavery, and consistently maintained that position until slavery was abolished. Upon this issue he supported the election of General John C. Fremont in 1856 and the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860. In 1864 Mr. Greeley commenced his publication—in two volumes—of "The American Conflict." This work has greatly added to his literary reputation. At the end of the civil war he was the first to urge universal amnesty and universal suffrage, and in May, 1867, as an earnest of his desire to have the past differences of his countrymen forgotten, he signed the bond of Jefferson Davis, and restored him to liberty. No man has done more to liberate the colored people of this country and ameliorate their condition than Mr. Greeley. And his labors have been just as earnestly given for the benefit and advancement of the white laboring classes. His sympathies are decidedly with the working people, and a republican form of government administered for their benefit and advancement. Let them rally, then, to the standard of the new party, the Liberal Republican Reform party, and elect Mr. Greeley President. He is just the man to reform the administration of affairs, and bring back republican government to a healthy condition in the American Union. With Mr. Greeley in the Presidential chair, the "one term" principle might be considered established. There will be an end then to nepotism and gift taking, and the military will undoubtedly be rendered subordinate to the civil power.

A PECULIAR QUESTION.

His honor Mayor Flanders will no doubt assume and maintain that he is thoroughly honest and faithful in his official relations with the city of New Orleans. We assume and maintain that he owes his office to the influence of Governor Warmoth alone, for the Governor not only appointed him in the first place, and secured his nomination in the second place, but he at present holds the resignation of Mayor Flanders in his hands to be accepted at his own good pleasure. Is it not inconsistent, then, in the Mayor to accuse an officer who appointed him to his present position, who has maintained him there at the expense of some personal influence in other quarters, and who could remove him by accepting his resignation, of being accountable for the faults which other men have committed? If the Governor had intended to foster and encourage extravagance in the Council, would he have placed "honest Ben Flanders" in a position to see and know what he was doing? If evil had been intended, or was at present in contemplation, would not the services of Mr. Flanders be dispensed with? There are scores of gentlemen in New Orleans who are just as capable and popular as the Mayor, and their services can be secured at any time that the Governor may select to accept the resignation of the present incumbent, and yet they are not selected because the officer who can appoint them has so far chosen to endure the hostility of Mr. Flanders to making a change which might result in injury to the city. How long would President Grant allow one of his political enemies to confine in office after abusing and slandering him as Mr. Flanders has abused and slandered Governor Warmoth? How long would President Jackson have done so?

The nomination of Greeley and Brown, at Cincinnati, smacks of that historic period when the people of the United States chose their rulers from among the men who had established their characters as statesmen and patriots by long years of service and upright dealing with the country. Adams, Madison, Jefferson, Jackson, Van Buren and Buchanan were known as legislators long before they were selected as Presidents, and the people trusted them because they had tried and approved them in council and in action. These men were not the creatures of accident, nor were they mere soldiers of fortune; but they were thinkers, writers and orators, whose fame had gone abroad among the people before they were elected to fill the highest office in the nation. Each man of them could hold his own in the forum or in the Senate, and carried in his own mind the capacity to reason and decide for himself upon the severest questions of public policy. Greeley and Brown are the types of that venerated line of Presidents who reflected credit upon the chief magistracy by virtue of their knowledge and integrity. They are of that order of thinkers who make the age and the country in which they live luminous with suggestions and advancements. Out of them proceed the policies that lift mankind to freedom and to civilization. Where is the step that the people have taken in advance that Greeley did not pioneer? Where the bond, whether upon the mind or limb of the people, that he has not suitten with Titanic and persistent force? If there is gratitude in the country it will hail the opportunity to discharge its debt.

A prominent citizen informs the Pioneeer that he has thought better of it, and will pay his taxes, although he agreed to contest their validity before the courts. We congratulate the gentleman upon the sensible conclusion at which he has arrived, and suggest to others that they had better imitate the example here set before them. This reminds us of a fact that occurred two years ago, when a certain lawyer of the late City of Jefferson advised his friends to litigate their taxes, and then cruelly went away and paid his own. There is a considerable amount of this sort of legal chicanery going on at present. Every taxpayer who goes to law suits himself at the mercy of a more ravenous tax collector than the city authorities are, for he first embatters himself with a lawyer, and then he finds the Sheriff or constable at his door with a bill of costs. This is it that may be characterized as flying "from a present evil to others that we know not of."

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS.

Universal satisfaction over the nominations by the Cincinnati convention is the prevailing sentiment. The Adams men, the Trumbull men and the Davises were a little blue for a moment, but, after digesting the news, all conceded that the ticket was a wise, able and patriotic one, and gave indubitable proof that "reform" is hereafter to be something more than a catch-word and rallying cry. Republicans, Democrats and Reformers alike expressed unbounded confidence in the success of the new standard-bearers, and the certain overthrow of nepotism, centralization and military intervention in all the various branches of our civil government. The editors of several country papers who were in the city at once telegraphed home to have the names of "Greeley and Brown" put at the head of their columns.

There was a general desire manifested for an immediate ratification meeting, and we predict that the enthusiasm which is now so manifest throughout the city will, by the time such an affair can be arranged, have infected the entire community, save those alone who desire direct benefits from the present federal administration. Hurrah for Greeley!

A PLAIN DUTY.

The Pioneeer, supposing that the institution was in the control of Republicans, or failing to procure such accommodations as the former city's fiscal agency may have afforded it, made a most venomous and mendacious attack upon the Louisiana Savings Bank. It even went so far as to accuse its officers of borrowing large sums of money at usurious rates; of extravagant outlays, its capital being considered; and intentionally giving out the impression that its affairs are loosely if not corruptly mismanaged. Mr. Van Norden, president of the bank, has compelled the Pioneeer to retract, and, after a fashion, apologize for its wanton and malicious assertions; but we sincerely hope he will not stop at this. The public faith and credit reposed in a bank are its life. Never was an attack upon an institution

of the kind more calculated (and designedly) to undermine public confidence and destroy its business, than this of the Pioneeer in question. Such assertions and accusations can not fail to work direct pecuniary injury, and perhaps irreparable loss of patronage. A clearer and more justifiable claim for damages we can not conceive, and the bank officers owe it to the stockholders whose interests they are pledged to protect, to adopt some measure for making them whole. Law suits of such description are generally contemptible in their foundation, but this would prove a marked exception to the rule. The pernic defense of the Pioneeer that it is the duty of journalism to throw about institutions in which the public have a legitimate concern "the safeguards of a wholesome publicity," is worthy only of a journal that would so wantonly do injury to scores of our best citizens. The present management of the bank will have preserved it a flourishing institution, when the present managers of the "People's Paper" are likely to have succeeded in making that a thing of history only.

President Grant suggests that there are reprehensible collectors at some of the customhouses who wink at smuggling until they catch a smuggler worth a good large amount of money, which will go to themselves. Collector Casey wrote to the department at Washington that he did not seize the small invoices of sugar that were smuggled through the Customhouse on false weights, because he was watching for the large invoices that he was sure the smugglers would soon attempt to pass. The President rapped his brother-in-law a pretty severe blow that time. It is currently reported that the formal overtures made by the Customhouse State committee, for reconciliation and reunion with the State administration wing of the Republican party, have been taken under advisement by the regular committee, presided over by Governor Pinchback. The late convention fizzle was too much for even their high cheekbones to brazen through, and now that there is a Simonsen Republican Presidential ticket in the field they cry aloud for unity. Hurrah for Greeley!

While Mayor Flanders was delivering his address against the drainage law that the Legislature imposed upon the city, he should not have forgotten to state to the Republicans of the tenth ward that Mr. George W. Carter, who was expected to follow him on the stump, voted for the law, and that, too, in a more objectionable shape than the form in which it now exists. If this had failed to create a sensation it would at least have had the virtue of honesty about it. It is reported at the Customhouse that Colonel Casey is on his way to New Orleans at last. The convention failure, and the open war between Carter and Packard, and others of the late happy family, growing out of it, necessitates the presence of the "Brother-in-law" as a peacemaker. He comes too tardily, however, for good—his little ring is broken all to pieces, and the fragments can never be reworked. Hurrah for Greeley!

If Mayor Flanders holds Governor Warmoth responsible for all the extravagance that the Legislature perpetrated, it is only fair to hold him responsible for the extravagance which he charges against the city government. He stands in the exact relation to the city that the Governor does to the State, and the rule that is established against another he must consent to have applied to himself.

The Citizens' Guard is on nettles because certain Democrats took it into their free and independent heads to go to Cincinnati while the Republican convention was in session. As the same parties and others of the same class are going to Philadelphia to have a hand in the Grant convention, what effect will this have upon the Guard?

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

OF THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE AT THE Sixth Grand State Fair.

SEVEN OUT OF ELEVEN First Premiums offered to Professionals for work done on Sewing Machines were awarded, against all competitors, to the GROVER & BAKER.

BEST INFANT'S DRESS—Embroidered. BEST GENT'S DRESSING GOWN. BEST UNDERWEAR. BEST FINE SHIRT. BEST ORNAMENTAL NEEDLEWORK. BEST FINEST PARADE SHIRT. BEST COLLAR AND CUFFS. BEST LUBRICATING OIL FOR MACHINERY.

All First Premiums—No Second Premiums Counted.

J. H. GARDNER, Agent Grover & Baker Sewing Machine.

CANTON MATTINGS.

The undersigned have just received a fresh supply of

CANTON MATTINGS,

Of Every Variety.

Which will be offered at very low prices in quantities to suit purchasers.

The attention of wholesale buyers is solicited.

D. H. HOLMES, No. 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon streets.

One of the blessings that those who remained away from Cincinnati may congratulate themselves upon having enjoyed is the fact that they escaped seeing or hearing George Francis Train. If there is a nuisance on the broad surface of the American continent it is this man, whose legs seem to be ceaselessly bearing him about to the molestation of the people. An egotist, he is incapable of discovering when his presence is a punishment to the victim of his importunities; a fool, he wears the patience of intelligence with his eternal and abounding egotism; impudent and prolix, he intrudes only to continue until nothing but flight or violence will suffice to relieve the tortured sufferer of his volubility. This man was in Cincinnati, as he will be in Philadelphia, or wherever else a body of gentlemen are gathered together, and he gave his unbridled jargon to the public there, as he will give it elsewhere. Like the Italian organ-grinder, he is always at the corner with his hurdy-gurdy waiting to be paid to go away.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. 73 Camp street. Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch.

BUNBAR'S WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. Bethesda Mineral Water. The acknowledged cure for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Liver and Bilious Affections, Kidney and Urinary Diseases, sold at wholesale or retail at No. 28 Magazine street, New Orleans.

H. D. HUFF, Sole Southern Agent. BARNES' HOTEL, MISSISSIPPI CITY. FORMERLY CONDUCTED BY J. D. MATER & CO.

THE TIMES COOKING STOVE. It will outlast any other, as it contains twice the metal. It will cook meats and breads in a shorter time. It will broil as well as a range. And it is the cheapest stove in the market.

HENRY PERKY, Agent for the Times Cooking Stove, No. 141 Poydras street.

DR. JULIUS HOMBERGER, No. 140 Canal Street. Will treat medical and surgical diseases of the EAR. The treatment of diseases of the EAR by the Galvanic Current, in a new feature, and its successes in Deafness and Noises are most remarkable.

DOLLY YARDEN WINE. We respectfully solicit the attention of our friends, and especially the ladies, to the above brand of Wine, put up EXPRESSLY FOR OUR HOUSE, which we guarantee to be PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE—a nectar for the gods!

WILSON & MANARD, No. 157 Poydras street.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS. CRESCENT CITY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

From and after this date interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT PER ANNUM will be allowed on all deposits in this bank, payable on the first of July and first of January of each year.

REMOND B. MANNING, 29 Carondelet street.

Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit. Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London; Messrs. de Rothschild Brothers, Paris; Messrs. S. M. de Rothschild, Vienna; Messrs. M. A. de Rothschild & Sons, Frankfurt and all their correspondents.

GEORGE ALLEN, PREMIER CIGAR MANUFACTORY.

DEALER IN LEAF TOBACCO, 155 Rampart Street.

THE NEW LOUISIANA REMEDY. SMITH'S LIFE TONIC. Is incomparably the most effective Blood Purifier and Spring Tonic extant.

SMITH'S PULMONIC SIRUP. The other name is "S. R. CHURCHILL'S." For Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, etc., is prescribed by Patent Offices—No. 20 Baronne street.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HAWKINS & THARP.

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GRAND REOPENING. The undersigned would respectfully inform the patrons and friends of the late firm of DAY & JACKSON, that he can be found at their old stand, No. 209 Poydras street, with the finest selection of Spring and Summer Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, and Hats, ever offered in this market. Remember the old place, No. 209 Poydras street. D. DAVIS.

CIRCULAR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Office State Board of Education, New Orleans, April 16, 1872.

To Presidents of Boards of School Directors. The Educational Convention called for April 25 in this city, has been postponed till May 21, 1872 to enable several prominent men to be present whose previous engagements prevent their attendance at an early date. Hon. John Eaton, Jr., National Commissioner of Education, and other leading educators of this country.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

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INSURANCE. COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS. Sixth Annual Statement. In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement: Premiums received for the year ending March 31, 1872.

Table with 2 columns: Description of premium types and amounts. Includes items like 'Paid fire losses', 'Paid marine losses', 'Paid river losses', 'Paid reinsurance', 'Paid return premiums', 'Paid taxes', 'Paid expenses, salaries, stamps, etc.', and 'Less profit and loss and interest'.

WALTER HUNTINGTON, Secretary, New Orleans, March 30, 1872. CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, April 9, 1872. Sworn to and subscribed before me, notary, EDWARD T. V. Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the eighth of April, it was resolved that a dividend of Fifteen Dollars per share be declared, to be credited on the stock notes.

WALTER HUNTINGTON, Secretary, New Orleans, April 9, 1872.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Office No. 10 Exchange Alley. FIRST QUARTERLY STATEMENT.