

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, MAY 5, 1872.

The Exposition Monday evening at seven o'clock.

Fests of strength and athletic sports by the Serra brothers at the Academy to-night.

The Exposition Building is well worth a visit. Open to the public Monday evening, at seven o'clock.

Last night of the Hernandez pantomime troupe at the Academy. An immense bill of novelties.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has prepared a lecture about Santo Domingo, which meets with Bostonian approbation.

Mrs. Lloyd, of the Leesburg, Virginia, poisoner, spends the most of her time in adorning her cell with pictures and flowers.

Some mercantile stole Beecher's horse, and they say he told his sympathetic congregation about it after the services last Sunday.

The Boston Post is of opinion that Brigham Young must be glad to get out of court because "he has done all the courting he wants to."

An eccentric Connecticut man recently deceased left to religious institutions \$75,000, to his cook \$120,000 and to each of his five children \$100.

A writer giving a glowing description of herself and husband, declares their lives are one of the sweetest domestic poems marital experience has ever produced.

A Preston, Connecticut, woman beats them all. She became the mother of seven children within an hour. She married a widower during that hour, though.

A statement of the condition of the Louisiana Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company on the fourth instant shows the nature and amounts of its assets and liabilities.

In the State of Illinois the school expenditures last year were \$7,000,000. Six hundred and fifty thousand scholars attended at 10,773 schoolhouses, where they are taught by more than 30,000 teachers.

Hon. Thomas Boles, of Arkansas, has our thanks for a copy of his speech before the Committee on "Public Lands," in the House of Representatives, on the subject of "Land for the Landless."

We have received from Mr. E. Young, chief of bureau of statistics, the report of commerce and navigation for the month ending December 31, 1871, and for the year ending at the same time.

The city assessors are now engaged in assessing property in the several assessment districts, and taxpayers will find some interesting suggestions in the advertisement of the Administrator of Assessments, Mr. H. Bonzano.

On Saturday next, at one o'clock, the members of the Republican State Central Committee are requested to assemble at their rooms No. 15 Dryades street. A full attendance is especially desired. See President Pinchback's call.

There will be service this morning at eleven o'clock in the First Congregational Church, corner Callopie and Prytania streets, the talented pastor, Rev. M. W. Reed, officiating. The seats are free, and the public are invited.

A new plan for college commons is proposed at Yale, the main feature being a large and convenient commons hall, costing \$20,000, and a permanent fund yielding \$10,000 a year, for paying an experienced caterer, cooks and waiters. In this way, it is thought, good board can be furnished for \$2.50 or \$3 a week.

A French professor has discovered that the poison of rattlesnakes, mad dogs, etc., can be used with good effect in the treatment of heart disease and other maladies hitherto considered incurable. He says, however, great care must be used in experimenting with poisonous reptiles. We should rather think so.

As the California earthquake approached, a young lady improved the opportunity to faint away in her lover's arms. It being the first time either had dared to establish such an opportunity. She did not recover for twenty minutes or more, and the gentleman took a vast oath on the morrow that he would "give twenty dollars a shock for earthquakes."

Acting Governor Pinchback yesterday pardoned James H. Henry, who some time ago was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary for embezzlement. Henry is an old Union soldier, and is represented to be doing in prison. At the request of many citizens he also commuted the sentence of Philip Oster, convicted of burglary, from one year in the Penitentiary to one year in the Parish Prison.

The Journal de Rome speaks of Moretto, a favorite bird of belonging to the Pope. It sometimes eats from the same dish as his holiness, of whom it is so fond that it mews lamentably when kept away from him. During the celebration of mass or the giving of an audience by the Pope, Moretto has to be locked up, lest by appearing suddenly by its master's side, it should occasion great scandal to the faithful.

The strawberry festival for the benefit of the Free Mission Baptist Church closed last night at the school-rooms of the church on Common street, between Calhoun and Derbigny. We are happy to say that it proved a success. The managers of the festival, and to whom a great deal of credit is due, are the Mrs. Weeks and Davis, and Mrs. and Miss Satchell, also to Messrs. Cooper and Henderson. Our reporter returns thanks to Mr. Henderson for kind attention.

The wreck of the steamship Concordia, hence for Liverpool, has been mentioned in Associated Press dispatches. A dispatch from Joseph Nickerson & Co., of Boston, to Messrs. Norton & Bell, shipping agents of this city, states that the steamship Concordia, Captain Knowles, which left our port for Liverpool on the thirteenth of April last, with a cargo of 2703 bales cotton, 2688 sacks cotton seed and 3369 staves, was wrecked near Cape Breton, and at last accounts was two miles off shore surrounded by ice. The cotton was being landed, and a steamer had been sent from Boston with steam pumps, etc.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Some of the best minds of the country conceived the necessity for a new party ere the administration of President Grant had reached one-half its allotted term; and that conception has given birth to the Liberal Republican party. The accouchement took place in Cincinnati in the presence of a large number of the most experienced political accoucheurs in convention assembled; and the issue has already attained giant dimensions, and will exercise a most potent influence in reforming the abuses of government in this country.

The great issues that divided the Republican and Democratic parties from 1860 until the close of the rebellion and the work of reconstruction was completed have ceased to exist. They are but dead issues of the past, and should not longer be permitted to serve as food for partisan purposes, and continue a disturbing and dangerous element to the peace and prosperity of the country.

The present administration of federal affairs and its vast army of office-holders are interested in keeping up the machinery of the Republican party, which has fallen into their hands, as a means of perpetuating their rule; but the Democratic party has no such interest and motive for keeping up its organization, for it is quite clear the people will never restore that party, as at present constituted, to power.

Therefore it will be both wise and patriotic in the Democratic party to disband and co-operate with the Liberal Republican party, that has just been brought into existence for reform purposes. When it is once understood that the Democratic party will do this, the Liberal Republican party will gain at once large accessions from the followers of the old Republican party, who still cling to it because they fear the return of the Democratic party to power.

To avert any such result, which they honestly think would be most disastrous to the country, they will vote for the re-election of President Grant, even though they feel convinced he is disposed to make this a centralized military government. They are willing to endure Grant for another term, and then take the chances of getting rid of him, than to think that in joining the Liberal Republicans and Democrats in a fight against Grant there might be a chance of finally falling a prey to the Democratic party.

We are satisfied of this from the manner in which the Cincinnati movement has been spoken of by Republicans in different sections of the country, who are liberal and in favor of reform.

The Rochester (New York) Democrat and Chronicle, an influential paper, in an article headed "Liberalizing the Republican Party," published a few days before the assembling of the Cincinnati convention, makes use of the following significant language in regard to the same:

"As we have thus uniformly sustained a liberal policy with respect to both principles and men, we can not do otherwise now than to hope that some good, in this direction, may be accomplished by the Cincinnati conference. The purposes sought to be attained by the conference, so far as we have indicated them, have secured for the movers in the undertaking a measurable amount of sympathy among the broadest and clearest of publicists. But when we contemplate a new party as the result of the movement, or a party in which the Democratic element shall be paramount, and the Republican party cast aside as a noble horse which has outlived its powers, our whole sense of the fitness of things is violated. Cincinnati, as a means of liberalizing the Republican party, may be a success; but Cincinnati, as a device to restore that party to substantial supremacy, would be a disastrous blunder.

It is too late to prevent the proposed conference, and unwise to belittle it. It is a passion, prejudice or ignorance. If the Republican party do not need liberalizing, Cincinnati would be impossible; it does need it, as we have frequently shown, and hence it takes its place as an element in the political problem, to be considered, and either eliminated from the problem or strengthened so as to become a decisive power, according to the wisdom or folly of its treatment. But that treatment can not now be considered—we must wait until the convention adjourns for that.

Our present duty, therefore, is with the convention itself, and we are to consider it entirely from its own objective purposes. To promote the best interests of the country by liberalizing the Republican party, and, if possible, elevating it to a still higher standard in the political purposes. We are skeptical as to its power to do this; but of that we are to judge when its vital energies and controlling genius shall have been made fully manifest. If it shall flicker and trade with the Democracy, or if it shall adopt such a line of policy as to confront the nation anew with any of the dangers and heresies from which the Republican party has saved it, then Cincinnati will demonstrate its incapacity to govern. But if it shall surround the past achievements of the Republican party with more substantial guarantees, and shall give satisfactory promise of advanced progress in the future, then we may welcome it as an instrument of good and commend its lessons to the regular Republican convention to meet in Philadelphia a few weeks later. We trust it may have the wisdom to do this, and that its entire action will be such as not to imperil the Republican party, its finished or unfinished work, in any respect.

Since the writing of the above the Cincinnati convention has met, and its treatment of the political problem of the present has been such as to commend it to the grave consideration and respect of the entire country. The Liberal Republican party, which has grown out of the Cincinnati conference, it is now quite evident, is destined "to become a decisive power" in the land. The Cincinnati convention has created this new party, and given it a platform of principles that must prove acceptable to all honest advocates of self-government, Democrats and Republicans. And, in addition to this, the convention selected two pure, able, consistent and patriotic men as the standard-bearers of the new party in the coming Presidential election—men who are known for their devotion to Republican principles in the past, and who are now devoted to the cause of reform in the civil service of the country. The names of Horace Greely and R. G. Brown are inscribed on the banners of the new party as its standard-bearers for President and Vice President, and no good Republican or Democrat who is in favor of reform in the government can object to them. And all this has been done without "dicker or

trade with the Democracy," or without subjecting the country to a renewal of the dangers of the past. Already has the campaign rallying cry of the Reform party—Greely and Brown—gone forth; and when the Democracy have fairly joined hands with the Liberal Republicans in the Reform cause, then will the election of its standard-bearers be reduced to a certainty.

THE ERA OF PEACE.

With the election of Mr. Greeley, which may almost be considered a foregone conclusion, the era of good feeling will be returned again to the minds of the people. The North will accept the adherence of the South as an evidence of her satisfaction with and reconciliation to the results of the war, and the South will feel that she has made an offer of peace and friendship that will entitle her to a full restoration to her old place in the councils of the nation. Men who struggle in a common cause are worthy to be friends. Men who differ, and then adjust their quarrel in the face of a common danger, show themselves to be possessed of such mutual sympathies that their intercourse can be counted on to be firmer and more enduring than it was before they disagreed. All the people of the American Union accept of Mr. Greeley as an honest, conscientious and independent man, too brave to conceal his enmities and too frank to disavow his friendships. That he has opposed the South in some of her ideas, is true, and that he did so persistently and openly is admitted. The ground of his opposition perished with the war, and his opposition perished at the same time. Now he is our friend, and as he opposed us once, so now we may rest satisfied he will defend us hereafter. When the sword was sheathed at Richmond he testified his loyalty to justice by a signal act of courage. Since then he has constantly demanded amnesty for the people and justice to the States. His nomination is due to this fact, that even in the flush of victory he refused to exult or to take advantage. The North offers him to us as a pledge of her intention to do what we have asked and what she has desired to perform. It is for the South to embrace the opportunity to be fully reconciled, and to obtain great favor for herself. This is the helping hand we needed, and if we grasp it, as we should, the occasion will rejoice the country from one extreme to the other as the settlement of a dispute that has long existed to the damage of ourselves and our friends. Where division now exists, peace will be established; where differences weaken, harmony will return to make us strong. The road will then be wide enough for all the people, and a common greeting will pass between men whose interests have been injured by their refusal to know each other. The State will rejoice because her citizens will be united and harmonious instead of distracted and discordant. The monstrous evils that have existed by virtue of antipathies that should have been buried with the causes that brought them into being, will cease to prevail, and with their disappearance the men who angered themselves thereat will forget in the newly-awakened prosperity of the country, that they ever had cause to be discouraged or disesteemed. All that we have to do now is to beat down the party that seeks to prevail by continuing the animosities of the past.

A TALE ABOUT TAXES.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. A confiding laborer in the Sixth District, who bought a lot and put up a house about two years ago, was persuaded that he could save twelve dollars by resisting the payment of his taxes. He was told that he could, and this advice suited his inclination, led him to make the attempt. The matter moved along smoothly for several weeks, the city being in no hurry, and the delinquent congratulated himself that he was the winner in his little game of resistance. One day there came a citation announcing that he was sued. This is what he had expected at first, but since it had been delayed he thought he had escaped the contest. His lawyers, for when he determined to resist he cast his lot with an association that had hired two or three of these gentlemen, had been paid to attend to the suit, and he trusted them to bring him out, as they were collecting a pro rata tax of one dollar from each delinquent. He attended at the trial, according to the citation, and thus lost a day's work. The proceedings were as strange to him as if they had been conducted in a foreign language. Judgment was delivered after two days' adjournment, and it condemned the delinquent to pay the tax and all the costs. Still unsatisfied, the resisting taxpayer lost another day attempting to obtain an appeal or some such thing that he did not understand, and went home at night tearing mad and thoroughly drunk. Expense, three dollars. The judgment was made final, execution was issued, a seizure had, publication given, sale enforced, and now the confiding laborer is without a home. He says the Radical party has robbed him. He says the taxes have consumed his property. He says he has been beggared by the government. No such thing. He had a dishonest disposition in the first place, and this made him attempt to cheat the State. He fell among fools and knaves in the second place. They urged him to do that which was dishonest, and they offered to keep him company. They made him drunk. They got drunk themselves. Both lost time and were maddened at being entangled in a trouble they could not find their way out of. The lawyers palvered them, and the officers made them impatient. Costs of court eat them up. Their own folly produced the disaster throughout. And yet there are scores of men who refuse to learn wisdom from what has occurred before their own eyes. They rush into law business as moths rush into the flame of a candle, and when they come out burnt and sore, they lay the blame upon an innocent party. Most of the men who are holding back their taxes will find themselves all the worse off in the end. We know the assessment is a great burden, but the way to end it is not through the courts, but through the Legislature. The lawyers and the petty officers laugh when they can agitate the community until it rushes pell-mell into a law suit. This feeds the attorney, the clerk, the sheriff, the constable, the printer, the appraiser, the auctioneer, the notary, the recorder of deeds, the conveyancer, and so on. Behold, resisting taxpayer, that when you get out of the hands of the collector, you fall into the hands of all these parties, each of whom must have his wages. And then remember that a man in the Sixth District, who hoped to escape twelve dollars, lost by his dishonest folly one thousand. This is a true tale, as we live.

EMIGRANT LABORERS.

A Georgia paper is out of sorts with the Swedes because a number of Swedish laborers who were brought to that State to work out a given term at certain rates of wages that were fixed before they were brought to this country, have not been faithful to their contracts. Our Georgia contemporary is therefore disposed to have done with the Swedes, not because they are not industrious and honest in their general dealings, but because they have not fulfilled an agreement which in the very nature of things ought not to have been made. We have had similar experiences with the Chinese in Louisiana, that, being engaged to do what no citizen of Louisiana will bind himself to do, they found the contract too burdensome to be borne, and preferred to be considered dishonest rather than set apart as not being members of the community in which they lived. We have often referred to this subject, and always with a warning to our own citizens against making these contracts. Our first objection to them is that they are contrary both to the spirit of our laws and to the temper of every sort of people. A Swede or a Chinaman, or as for that, any man, feels degraded in his self-respect at being compelled to labor as a sort of bondman among men who are perfectly free. And this degradation becomes unbearable when such a laborer discovers and is constantly haunted with the fact that he is working for less wages than his inferiors are obtaining all around him. The dishonor of continuing in such a service is greater in his estimation than the dishonor of breaking the engagement; so the contract laborer soon breaks his bonds, and seeks the best price and the fairest employer he can find. It is human nature, and there being no law to compel these men to serve on their terms, the contractors suffer the disappointment that generally befalls men who overreach their neighbors.

There is another matter that emigrants from Northern Europe object to in their treatment at the hands of Southern employers. They are dieted according to their habits and requirements. It will not do to feed a European as the negroes on the plantations are fed, and yet this is just what was attempted with a body of Germans that were induced to settle on Red river. They required flour, rice, milk, vegetables, beer and fresh meat, in place of which the employer set before them coffee without milk, salt meat without vegetables, corn bread and a jug of molasses. The result was the breaking up of the colony and the departure of the colonists.

Those two facts should be kept in mind in all our attempts to secure immigration. Men must be treated as free; they must be paid current wages, and every effort must

be made to conduce to their comfort. By this means we can secure Europeans as citizens and as helps, but not as contract laborers. And they are more valuable in the first capacity than they are in the last, for while as citizens they help the State and all the people, as mere contract laborers they only assist with a drudging hand the man who brought them from their hard lot in Europe to put upon them a still harder lot in America.

THE COALITION.

The Cincinnati convention has disclosed one of the most remarkable political eras in the history of this country. The great Republican party, which sprung from the necessities of the nation, after it had put down rebellion, conquered secession, saved the Union, abolished slavery and established universal suffrage and equal rights for all, finds its true principles and power for good periled by the corrupt influences and selfish purposes of an administration which it had placed in power. The original and earnest Republicans, determined that those principles which had accomplished so much good shall not be prostituted by President Grant or anyone else claiming to be Republican, have met at Cincinnati and put into the field, with singular harmony, candidates for President and Vice President who will be pledged to reform the abuses of the present administration, and who will carry out the just and liberal principles laid down in the platform. The candidates and the platform are now before the country, and all who are in favor of genuine Republicanism are invited to support them.

The Democratic party, so long a mighty power in the land, and which now holds within its grasp a vast, and under present circumstances, a controlling vote, is about magnanimously to lay aside its ancient pride and prejudice and rally to the support of the Republican nominees of the Cincinnati convention. And why should they not? The platform is so broad and truly patriotic that every lover of his country, every one who desires the preservation of constitutional liberty, can stand upon it. What is there in this platform that any Democrat would stulticate at? As to the candidates, they are national, not sectional or partisan, though called Republican.

Is there really anything at stake now which would prevent the Democratic party from premitting their usual nominations and uniting cordially with the Liberal Republicans on their candidates and platform?

What could the Democratic party, if in power to-day, accomplish, more than the Liberal Republicans propose and are pledged to do? Is it the Democratic doctrine of universal suffrage? That has been already accomplished by the Republicans,

who have outstripped the Democrats themselves in this respect. Is it that there shall be no taxation without representation? This, too, is the aim of the Liberal Republicans. Is it a speedy return to a specie basis? Democrats and Liberal Republicans are agreed upon this. Could the Democrats institute free trade in the face of the national debt? They would not, if they had the power, do more than the Liberal Republicans propose to do; that is, reduce the tariff to a point only sufficient to furnish means for an economical administration of the government; they would not dare to venture on the necessity of direct taxation for all the wants of the government.

The Democrats could not if they would abolish the national currency and the national bank system at a blow. It would produce a shock greater than the rebellion. Any retirement of these systems of currency must be gradual, in order not to prostrate all the industrial interests of the country. And so on all through the old Democratic creed.

There are no immediate grounds of difference between the Democrats and Liberal Republicans, but a striking unanimity and much need of co-operation against the profligate powers that be.

A little word to the men who refuse to pay their taxes. The city and the State will institute separate suits upon each tax bill, judgment will be rendered, the costs will be charged up, interest will be added in, and the amount will be entered as a mortgage on the property. This mortgage will draw interest until it is paid, and the whole will rest as a cloud upon the title. Any party desiring to sell his property will have to pay the entire tax bill and the costs, with all the accrued interest, before he can give a clear title, and the expense of canceling the mortgage will have to be added. This seems to be about the actual expenses the taxpayer will be called upon to adjust if he willfully persists in going to law about his duty to the government he looks to for protection. If the controversy is carried up on appeal, heaven knows what the cost may eventually amount to, and how much it will leave of the property to the owner. A poor man in the Sixth District of New Orleans who involved himself in this sort of trouble two years ago is now without any property to pay taxes on. The costs and his volunteer lawyers consumed his substance entirely. And the men upon whose advice he acted slyly paid their taxes, and after that gave him cold comfort in his adversity.

A couple of weeks ago a local item in this paper described a dinner to some distinguished colored gentlemen, given by J. M. G. Parker, Esq. The host was credited therein with uttering his belief that President Grant was no better than he ought to be, or some such treasonable sentiment, which he felt called upon to have contradicted through the medium of a letter from Mr. Downing. This communication was promptly printed in a subsequent issue of the REPUBLICAN, and there the matter should have rested; but Mr. Parker, apparently with a desire to win some cheap notoriety, represented to the bearer of Mr. Downing's letter, Governor Pinchback, that he refused to publish it, and thereby induced the latter to give to the world a card of explanation. This is a very stupid affair, indeed. Had we supposed General Grant felt so badly about what Mr. Parker said or omitted to say of him, we would have issued extras for both the original assertion and Mr. Downing's declaration that he heard nothing of the sort uttered. It might have avoided the necessity for a Cincinnati convention.

The Marshal Packard was afraid of the poor devils he had duped into betraying the Republican party and accepting seats in his convention, is shown by the fact that he hired a number of the Democratic "bully boys of town" to lay around loose at the National Theatre, in order to suppress any turbulent members who might too violently assert their independence and privileges. They acted as a sort of unbadged body-guard for the "boss."

He had to pay pretty roundly, though, for the services of his Democratic allies—ten and twenty dollars a day per man; and those who got only the smaller sum think themselves villainously cheated, and are his sworn enemies for the summer. Hurrah for Greely!

Governor Brown, of Missouri, commenced the effort to redeem the country from the malignant party, of which the President is the head, two years ago, by carrying the State of Missouri, and now he is engaged in extending the circle of his protecting influence to all the States. As a matter of course Louisiana will second the effort, for she abhors malignity.

The Bee opposes Greely because his "only recommendations are honesty and amiability of disposition." It supports Grant because he is gifted with neither of these desirable qualifications.

The Bee and Citizen's Guard are united in the assertion that the nomination of Horace Greely was one that was not fit to be made. This reminds us of a little joke. An intelligent lawyer once attempted to help his case before a country magistrate, by reading the opinions of standard legal authorities as a part of his argument. Being interrupted by the justice with some such nonsense as we might well imagine the Bee and Guard would utter under similar circumstances, he passed a remark that was taken in high dudgeon by the court. His explanation, given in the interest of his client, to the demand of the justice, was that he only read the opinions in order to show the court how great a fool Old Blackstone was. The nomination of Greely shows what a set of fools the Cincinnati convention was composed of—in the estimation of the Bee and Guard.

Mr. Webb, on Chartres street, respectfully declines to be involved in the gaudy litigation that the lawyers are seeking to entrap the taxpayers into. He says his name was used without his authorization, and now he hopes that the party who put

STATEMENT OF THE LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4, 1872. Capital stock... \$100,000 Not called in... \$20,000 Deposits Savings department... 418,892 72 Banking department... 299,789 25 Dividends unpaid... 2,439 56 Reserve fund... 10,000 00 Profits on deposit (less books) \$1809 Interest... 7,217 89 Exchange... 2,439 56 Commissions... 1,994 66 Box rents... 1,739 40 Total... \$790,869 95

Assets: Banking house and outfit... \$102,000 00 Note made out due... 9,233 25 Due from banks and bankers... 87,833 47 Bills of exchange... 25,231 90 Notes discounted... 162,575 18 Loans on mortgage... 58,760 99 Call loans... 26,697 87 Stocks and bonds... 114,847 01 Cash... 120,000 00 City of New Orleans (to pay coupons) 40,000 00 Expenses... 8,616 23 Taxes... 1,167 67 Total... \$790,869 95

I certify the above to be the true condition of the bank this day. JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE.

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, as follows: BEST INFANT'S DRESS—Embroidered. BEST GENT'S DRESSING GOWN. BEST UNDERSHIRTS. BEST PINE SHIRT. BEST ORNAMENTAL NEEDLEWORK. BEST FIREMAN'S 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, my 5 21 72

RALLY! RALLY! GRAND MASS MEETING.

A MASS MEETING OF THE REFORM PARTY OF LOUISIANA. Will be held at the PLACE PARMER, Formerly Congo square, situated in the Second District, on Rampart street, between St. Peter and St. Ann streets. Wednesday Evening, May 8, at seven o'clock.

All persons favorable to the object and principles of the REFORM PARTY OF LOUISIANA. Will be held at the PLACE PARMER, Formerly Congo square, situated in the Second District, on Rampart street, between St. Peter and St. Ann streets. Wednesday Evening, May 8, at seven o'clock.

H. N. Ogden, John G. Fleming, M. Mason, Paul Fourny, George W. Bumbay, William A. Bell, A. Cartier, R. J. Forstall, J. Ducker, J. Aloize, A. Schreiber, Omer Soniat, E. L. Macarudo, L. E. Glenn, F. M. Ziegler, L. Christ, L. C. LeBreton, Victor Meyer, John Phelps, P. Labouisse, O. Cartier, Major W. Labouisse, E. Tobal, John Kennedy, J. S. Maillet, J. D. Bell, Henry M. Payne, James Frezet, T. M. Fimmons, W. B. Schmidt, E. Sweeney, Lucie Schneider, Joseph Santini, J. C. Morris, Lewis Banks, C. C. Morgan, Albert Wicker, Dr. D. W. Brackley, W. O. Denege, Joseph A. Shackpore, my 5 21 72

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE VARIETIES THEATRE, On the Evening of May 14, 1872. BY THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA. For the purpose of completing the Confederate Tomb in Greenwood Cemetery.

To consist of theatrical performances by the Varieties Troupe, Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON appearing and offering her services gratuitously upon this occasion. Admission to the theatre \$1; reserved seats, fifty cents extra. To be had at the box office of the Theatre. Ball tickets, \$1 for gentlemen; ladies free. But no lady admitted upon the dancing platform unaccompanied by a gentleman. Tickets 50c in advance at the principal jewelry stores, and at the principal hotels; also, at Mr. J. Greenham's and other book stores. my 5

CARD OF THANKS. The ladies in charge of St. Joseph's Table No. 1 return their sincere thanks to the following named ladies and gentlemen for their kind and liberal donations to our table at St. Joseph's Fair, corner of Common and Derbigny streets. Messrs. John Henderson, W. E. Fish, S. Hammond, Bois, C. Martin, Finerty, R. A. Brown, Joe Walker (of the Bank), John Conway, John Hendry, W. S. Garvey, Mrs. Allen, Mackey, Egert, Miss Sely Maguire. Also to the young ladies for their kind assistance at the table during the fair.

LADIES OF ST. JOSEPH'S TABLE NO. 1. The sale of tickets for the table of the lot of ground will continue until due notice will be given of the date of the same.

The undersigned returns her sincere thanks to the many kind friends who presented her at St. Joseph's Table No. 1 in gaining the handsome gold bracelets. MISS SARAH QUITIN, my 11 72

CHALLENGE. ONE HUNDRED TO FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS. The undersigned offers the above challenge to any one (outside of the college and library which he consulted) in the city or State who will equal the specimens of practical penmanship which he set before the public to be decided by gentlemen. He understands it is a science of writing according to the American standard—the Spencerian system. R. B. MONTGOMERY, PENMAN, my 5 11 72

CIRCULAR. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Office State Board of Education, No. 7 Orleans, 2nd Feb 18 72. To Presidents of Boards of School Directors: The Educational Convention called for April 25 in this city, has been postponed till MAY 23, 1872, to enable several prominent men to be present whose previous engagements prevent their attendance at an early date, viz: John Eaton, Jr., National Commissioner of Education, and other leading educators of this country. Please notify at once your delegates of this change of time. Respectfully, E. STODDARD, Superintendent Second Division; J. B. CARTER, Superintendent Sixth Division; R. C. WILLY, Superintendent Fifth Division; Committee of Arrangement, my 5 11 72

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 form of the New Louisiana Remedy, for Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, etc., is peerless. Parent Office—No. 29 Baronne street, my 2 21 72

REDMOND B. MANNING, 29... Coronet Street... NEW ORLEANS, Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit Messrs. N. M. Rothchild & Sons, London; Messrs. de Rothchild Brothers, Paris; Messrs. M. de Rothchild, Vienna; Messrs. M. de Rothchild & Sons, Frankfurt and all their correspondents.

Table with financial data: Capital stock, Not called in, Deposits Savings department, Banking department, Dividends unpaid, Reserve fund, Profits on deposit (less books), Interest, Exchange, Commissions, Box rents, Total.

Table with assets data: Banking house and outfit, Note made out due, Due from banks and bankers, Bills of exchange, Notes discounted, Loans on mortgage, Call loans, Stocks and bonds, Cash, City of New Orleans (to pay coupons), Expenses, Taxes, Total.

I certify the above to be the true condition of the bank this day. JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE. 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, as follows: BEST INFANT'S DRESS—Embroidered. BEST GENT'S DRESSING GOWN. BEST UNDERSHIRTS. BEST PINE SHIRT. BEST ORNAMENTAL NEEDLEWORK. BEST FIREMAN'S 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, my 5 21 72

RALLY! RALLY! GRAND MASS MEETING. A MASS MEETING OF THE REFORM PARTY OF LOUISIANA. Will be held at the PLACE PARMER, Formerly Congo square, situated in the Second District, on Rampart street, between St. Peter and St. Ann streets. Wednesday Evening, May 8, at seven o'clock.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE VARIETIES THEATRE, On the Evening of May 14, 1872. BY THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA. For the purpose of completing the Confederate Tomb in Greenwood Cemetery.

To consist of theatrical performances by the Varieties Troupe, Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON appearing and offering her services gratuitously upon this occasion. Admission to the theatre \$1; reserved seats, fifty cents extra. To be had at the box office of the Theatre. Ball tickets, \$1 for gentlemen; ladies free. But no lady admitted upon the dancing platform unaccompanied by a gentleman. Tickets 50c in advance at the principal jewelry stores, and at the principal hotels; also, at Mr. J. Greenham's and other book stores. my 5

CARD OF THANKS. The ladies in charge of St. Joseph's Table No. 1 return their sincere thanks to the following named ladies and gentlemen for their kind and liberal donations to our table at St. Joseph's Fair, corner of Common and Derbigny streets. Messrs. John Henderson, W. E. Fish, S. Hammond, Bois, C. Martin, Finerty, R. A. Brown, Joe Walker (of the Bank), John Conway, John Hendry, W. S. Garvey, Mrs. Allen, Mackey, Egert, Miss Sely Maguire. Also to the young ladies for their kind assistance at the table during the fair.

LADIES OF ST. JOSEPH'S TABLE NO. 1. The sale of tickets for the table of the lot of ground will continue until due notice will be given of the date of the same.

The undersigned returns her sincere thanks to the many kind friends who presented her at St. Joseph's Table No. 1 in gaining the handsome gold bracelets. MISS SARAH QUITIN, my 11 72

CHALLENGE. ONE HUNDRED TO FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS. The undersigned offers the above challenge to any one (outside of the college and library which he consulted) in the city or State who will equal the specimens of practical penmanship which he set before the public to be decided by gentlemen. He understands it is a science of writing according to the American standard—the Spencerian system. R. B. MONTGOMERY, PENMAN, my 5 11 72

CIRCULAR. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Office State Board of Education, No. 7 Orleans, 2nd Feb 18 72. To Presidents of Boards of School Directors: The Educational Convention called for April 25 in this city, has been postponed till MAY 23, 1872, to enable several prominent men to be present whose previous engagements prevent their attendance at an early date, viz: John Eaton, Jr., National Commissioner of Education, and other leading educators of this country. Please notify at once your delegates of this change of time. Respectfully, E. STODDARD, Superintendent Second Division; J. B. CARTER, Superintendent Sixth Division; R. C. WILLY, Superintendent Fifth Division; Committee of Arrangement, my 5 11 72

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