New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 22, 1872.

The river here yesterday afternoon was five feet eight inches below high water mark of 1871.

In a certain hotel the following item occasionally appears on the bills of fare: "Clean sheets to-day."

John Wesley said it was as impossible to write a fine poem in French as to make fine music on a jews-harp.

The red, white and blue—Gratz Brown's hair, Greeley's hat, and the countenances of the office-holders next November.

Nearly 400 barrels of flour were shipped by Morgan's railroad and the steamship Josephine, a few days since, for Austin, Texas.

The Tiro al Bersaglio Association is busily preparing for the celebration of its fourth anniversary, on the tenth of June, at the Delachaise grounds.

General Joe Hooker is entirely helpless from paralytic prostration, and has to be supported by his son wherever he goes. He is now on his way to California for the benefit of his health.

The forthcoming "Life of Amos Kendall" will be immensely popular with all politicians. He was the prince of wire-pullers, and his son in-law, Mr. Stickney, tells how he used to do it.

The New York *Observer* says that Professor Morse provided in his will for the preparation of his biography, and that his executors will at once select a biographer in accordance with the will.

The Cleveland *Ledger* is under the impression that it has enough poetry on hand to last till next fall, but if the spring is backward, and the fires have to be kept up, it will probably need more.

Somebody shows by statistics that Methodist ministers are shorter lived than others by about twenty-three per cent, notwithstanding the chickens they eat and the methodical way in which they live.

Old lady to her niece—"Good gracious, Matilda, but it's cold. My teeth are actually chattering." Loving niece—"Well, don't let them chatter too much or they may tell where you bought them."

The New York Democratic State Convention is entirely in the hands of the Greeley men, Mr. Kinsella, editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, who is permanent chairman, being an out-and-out advocate of coalition.

Complimentary invitation tickets have been received for the grand picnic and second anniversary of the New Orleans Lodge, No. 218, of the Order of Harugari, at the Delachaise grounds, next Sunday and Monday.

A dispatch was sent to Mr. Greeley from Portland, announcing that the Democratic State Committee had decided in favor of his support, and that the delegation to Baltimore go there ready to bolt if Greeley is repudiated.

A man out West undertook to play with a lion at the mangerie the other day. He says he finds it mighty hard to write with his left hand, but that he misses his eye more than anything else. His nose was always a trouble to him.

The *Catholic Review* of Brooklyn says it is unquestionable that the nomination of Horace Greeley for President by the Cincinnati convention has given satisfaction to a large number of his fellow-citizens who, like him, are of Irish descent.

We have received an invitation to participate in the festivities of a basket picnic in the Oakland course to-morrow, to be given by the pupils of the Gravier School. The invitation committee consists of Lucie Harrison, Josephine Fournette and Emma Harrod.

Horace White, who is a shrewd and candid observer, says: "All over Illinois there is a more united Democratic support of Horace Greeley, even at this time, than can be centered upon any other man who can be selected by any convention, Democratic or Republican."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "We do not believe that Mr. Voorhees is any worse than the words of his speech make him appear to be. His district is very moss-grown, and his constituents do not love Horace Greeley. He consulted his local interests, we doubt not, correctly."

It is a puzzling fact that while English women have positively bad taste in combining colors for dress, they seldom make mistakes in furnishing their houses. American women are far before them in matters of dress, but just as far behind them in everything that pertains to grace and color in house equipments.

The interviewer who went out to Chappaqua and found Mr. Greeley railing, got thoroughly posted in many particulars, and reports that the Cincinnati nominee is sound on the fence question, but is debarred from making more explicit statements. He hedges so much that we suspect his character as interviewer is at stake.

The luxury of a fresh sea-water bath, without the expense and fatigue of journeying to the coast to obtain it, will soon be obtainable in the capital of England. A company has been organized to bring water from the ocean, through enameled pipes, to London, where a constant supply, at the rate of half a million gallons a day, will be furnished.

The Tichborne case is not dead, by any means. The claimant is hopeful, and has a host of sympathizers. Mr. Ballantyne has appeared as his bail, and a public meeting of his sympathizers has been held at Nottingham. But Sir John Coleridge says he is prepared to prove that the claimant is Arthur Orten beyond the possibility of a doubt.

In reply to the assertion that more Democrats will vote for Grant than for Greeley, the Leon (Iowa) *Pioneer* thus frees its mind: "It is the sheerest nonsense in the world to talk about Democrats voting for Useless Grant. They will not do it. Neither will the masses of the Republican party. The honest masses will vote for Greeley, a man possessing brains and a statesman's abilities, as against a brainless upstart and bigot like Gift-taker Grant."

THE NATIONAL DIGNITY.

No people are more keenly alive to a sense of national pride than Americans. It is the crowning glory of their nation. Scarcely recovered from their grand revolutionary experiment, they did not hesitate to fling defiance in the face of France to maintain it. The war of 1812 was the immediate consequence of an insult to the national honor. In all the conflicts that have swept across the continent, from the period of our initial experiment as a nation to this time, the one sentiment that has governed and controled the people has been a due sense of the honor and pride of the country. And more recently, when we demanded from England an adjustment of the Alabama claims, the motive actuating the course of the United States has been mainly induced by this same sentiment. It is that England may be taught that such outrages as we complain of can not be practiced toward this government with impunity. The benefits to be derived from the payment of these claims, while momentous to individuals, in a national point of view are comparatively nothing, except in the sense we name.

In short it is a matter in which the national honor is interested, and we can not abate one jot or tittle of the demand. For this reason and in this sense arose the claim for indirect or consequential damages. Otherwise we would have assumed a position like unto that of a huckster bargaining for the actual price of his wares. The right of England to fit out navies to levy war upon our commerce would be tacitly acknowledged. Other countries could do the same, and the slightest disturbance between governments could be seized upon by nations to crush out the weaker power or destroy an objectionable neighbor. Such a policy would put an end to national comity. It would destroy commerce by rendering it insecure, and weak nations would be absolutely at the mercy of the stronger. The United States could never recognize such a policy, and she sternly required of the English government a redress of the Alabama grievances. Despite the reluctance of the present administration, and by the sheer force of public opinion, our demand has been put in tangible shape. We have gone too far to recede. The national dignity and honor have been engaged to the successful prosecution of the claim; that for consequential damages has been urged with even with more pertinacity than the rest. They are the claims under which the English government has grown restive, and to which it has threatened resistance unless they are withdrawn. The President thinks that a foreign war would be fatal to his chances for re-election, and hence his desire for a compromise, even at the expense of the national honor. At the request of the English ministry, he has submitted to the Senate for ratification the subjoined article, to be forwarded to the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva:

In consideration thereof the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, consents that he will name no claim on the part of the United States in respect of indirect losses as aforesaid before the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva.

Could anything be more dishonoring? An American President, under the peculiar circumstances in which the nation is involved, should have refused to entertain the proposition for a moment, much less have submitted it to the Senate for adoption. It is nothing more nor less than a cowardly surrender to a foreign power of the chief rights recognized by the laws of nations. It would make our government the laughing stock and the contempt of Europe. It would justly forfeit us the respect of all governments. And why is it done? For fear that a foreign war might lessen the chances of General Grant for re-election. Are we prepared to enjoy this honor for a second term at such a sacrifice?

All over the country the sprit of indignation is spreading fast and far. This supplemental treaty should never have been submitted to the Senate at all. Nor are even the administration papers silent on the subject. The New York *Herald* holds in regard to it the following unmistakable language:

We call upon him to withdraw this supplemental treaty from the Senate, and to reject it of his own act. We call his friends and opponents in the Senate to unite in advising such a course. Let the treaty be destroyed, for the people care nothing about it, and the country will not suffer from its loss; but let the nation's honor be preserved, and the administration will find its reward in the plaudits of a proud and happy people.

The American people, in the course of their brief history, have submitted to many reverses—have sacrificed much for the sake of peace; but these reverses and sacrifices have never included their insulted honor and violated rights. It is hardly probable that they will consent to make a beginning now. It is too late in the century for the American government, after successfully resisting England in two bloody wars, to kneel and kiss her flag in abject abasement.

PRINCIPLES BEFORE MEN.

All the South wants is offered in the platform adopted at Cincinnati. The men that were nominated by the convention that made this acceptable platform have accepted of it, and bound themselves to abide by its declarations. This being the case, as it confessedly is, the Southern people can present no reasonable objection to supporting the nominees, because this is the way to obtain the platform, which is their main want. This is the language, or at least it is the argument of General P. O. Hebert, as set forth in his letter which we publish in another column. There is nothing uncertain or equivocal about the suggestions of our distinguished and popular fellow-citizen, but rather a plain and courageous assumption of a position, and a manly exposition of the reasons that impelled him thereto. We have no doubt the adherence of this veteran Democrat to the ranks of Mr. Greeley's friends will have a wide influence for good; and there is great hope that this example will be imitated far and wide by other gentlemen who have canvassed the political horizon with the same glass that has enabled General Hebert to take such an accurate observation of the necessities of the present campaign.

General Hebert deliberately assumes, what must always be borne in mind, that the movement which was perfected at Cincinnati had its origin in the Republican party, and properly belongs to the better portion of that organization. The Liberal Republicans have not surrendered, nor do they propose to allow that the nomination of General Grant will separate them from their principles. They merely believe in good government and honest men, as they always did, and being debarred the right to secure these blessings at Philadelphia, they determined to secure them at Cincinnati. This is all. Mr. Greeley is the candidate of the Republicans who put their country before themselves. General Grant will be the candidate of the self-asserted Republicans who put themselves before their country. This is what General Hebert admits, and in admitting it he insists that the Democracy shall support Mr. Greeley as against General Grant, first, because it is too weak to elect its own candidates, and second, because it is bound, as the next alternative, to accept the best candidate that is presented for their suffrages. And what is more, General Hebert says that the Democrats are pledged to do this, because, when they felt that they were incompetent to save the State, they had the manliness to invite others to undertake the work, and now they are engaged to support those parties who accepted of their suggestion in good faith. The main task to be accomplished at present is to break down the powerful array of forces that support the administration at Washington, which, being done, we can then devote our attention to the smaller difficulties that beset localities. With Horace Greeley in the executive office, through the influence of the Southern vote, the South can claim as much attention at his hands as any other section. With General Grant re-elected to his present position, we know what he will do from seeing what he has done. And since Mr. Greeley separated his fortunes from those of the President, because the latter would not be liberal toward the South, we have a guarantee that he will deal more generously by us than his opponent has done, or will do. And since Mr. Greeley was always the friend of the colored people, even while General Grant was their enemy, so they may rest satisfied that he will continue to exert his influence for their benefit when General Grant will have forgotten them as he forgot them before the war.

We take a broad view of Mr. Hebert's letter, because it proposes to accomplish greater results for good than he thought of, probably, when he wrote it.

ABATING FREE ADVERTISING.

A due regard for the interests of the State at large has sometimes compelled us to treat a certain class of ambitious men in this community with more consideration than they deserved by giving them prominence in noticing their arguments. An appeal to popular prejudice must be met and answered, and in doing this the authors of the appeal naturally come in as the subjects of the text. This identifies them with the question and fixes them in the popular mind as representative men, when in fact they are no such thing, but are in reality mere weather-cocks, showing to reasonable men the political currents which it is their duty to resist. These men are tax-resisters while that idea is popular, although they pay no taxes. They are in favor of repudiation when that is in vogue, although they have nothing to repudiate. They are revolutionists when the times are tumultuous, because no revolution can hurt them. They are opposed to what the mob opposes; they favor what the mob favors. Their argument is that they can do more for the people than anybody else; their demand is always to be allowed an opportunity to improve the condition of the country; and their efforts always result just adversely to what they promised to effect. As a general rule their first suggestion is to reduce the taxes, and their last is to explain how they expect to do this. One-half of the stump orators that are nightly engaged in haranguing the multitudes can not tell what the taxes are levied for, and the other half can not explain how these taxes can be reduced. When a sensible officer proposes a plan to reduce the public expenditures, these itinerant publicists can not comprehend the suggestion, and if they can they object to the proposal without offering any plan of their own. This is the staple of which our politicians are mostly composed at present, and the *Bee* and *Citizens' Guard* send out apostles of this sort by the score. They confound us with demands for reform, and yet they never tell us what reform they want. All we can get out of them is that they want Governor Warmoth defeated, and that is their first and last demand, as if Governor Warmoth was responsible for what Judge Cooley does on the bench, or what the Carrollton Council does in its own interest. If Judge Cooley gives judgment against the city; if Judge Emerson gives judgment against the State; if a City Council that consists of the Governor's political enemies engages in unjust and improper speculators, although the Governor rerists all of these invasions of the interests of the people, still the *Bee* and *Guard* hold Warmoth responsible, and the weather-cocks perch themselves aloft and point with the senseless scandal, not because they feel any interest in honesty or desire to protect the public, but because they hanker after notoriety, and always strive to be on the side of the mob in its prejudices. And we have to give these political shoddyites prominence because they constitute themselves the organs of prejudices and misrepresentations which it is our duty and our interest to overthrow. About one-half of our disgust in opposing bad measures is the fact that in doing so we have to give notoriety to the weak men who ignorantly put these wicked or silly suggestions forward. We are just now trying to devise a plan by which this half of the matter can be abated, for we are morally certain the people do not care to be informed about the names of their deceivers if they can only be rescued from the deceptions which are attempted upon them.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

It is barely possible that anybody will see the printed report of the New Orleans investigating committee until after the election. The testimony is too damaging to Messrs. Casey, Packard & Co. for the President to even let it see the light. The rumor that he had removed his brother-in-law in consequence of these discreditable exposures is about as destitute of foundation as that Grant cares for anybody but himself and relations. The committee was sent to New Orleans in the belief that something could be picked up against Governor Warmoth which would afford a pretext for the President to interfere, and put his minions into absolute control of the State government. But this not being the case, the committee's report was very much like the elephant the man drew in the lottery. Now they have it, they don't know what to do with it. The proposal to relieve Casey from the collectorship would be seized upon eagerly, if there was any other place for him. It would never do to send him abroad alone, or he would get lost. Here, Carter, Packard and Herwig take care of him. To turn him loose on the world would never do. So they think it better for him to keep the collectorship. Under these circumstances it is a very sad thing to have a President with foolish relations.

AN ARMY IN BUCKRAM.

With the same solemn dullness that pervaded its instruction in the past the Bourbon organ proposes to instruct the people of Louisiana to-day. It says if the eighty-one thousand voters who rallied for Seymour and Blair in 1868 will only rally again in 1872 the Democrats can carry the State as they carried it then. Here is one "if" that is momentous and confessed, while there is another that is not taken account of at all. In the first place the voters who supported Seymour will not unite to support another Democrat; and in the second place there were no eighty-one thousand of them to do the rallying. The ballot-boxes returned more votes than there were voters in that memorable year, as we know and as the *Bee* knows. Then the Democrats doubled and quadrupled their strength by voting oftener than they should have done, as the *Bee* knows and as we know. These two ifs, then, being disposed of, what becomes of the fraction that is left? Deduct the men who will not vote a straight Democratic ticket again, and throw out the illegal votes, and what becomes of the suggestion that victory is attainable in favor of a straight Democratic ticket? The strength of the *Bee* dwindles down to a comparison with Fallstaff's army in buckram, and that is just such a force as the Bourbon oracle is fit to lead.

The action of the Baton Rouge Democracy in instructing their delegates to the June convention to oppose the nomination of a State ticket until the party policy has been clearly laid down by the national convention at Baltimore is dictated by sound judgment. It is impossible to now exactly foretell what combinations of political strength will be necessary to secure the triumph of the great reforms, in both national and State governments, upon which the prosperity and happiness of our people hinge, and premature action in the way of ticket making might prove as calamitous as it certainly is unnecessary.

Although not expressed in so public and emphatic a manner, the sentiments embodied in the Baton Rouge resolutions are cordially indorsed throughout the parishes; and even in the city, if we except a score or two of ambitious office-seekers and their expectant followers, the wisdom of the suggestion to delay decisive action until later in the summer meets with approval. It will be a great saving to the agricultural interests and of the incidental losses inevitably attendant upon a lengthy political campaign if all parties could be induced to postpone the opening of active canvassing until a month or two before election day.

The motion of General Butler, in the House of Representatives, the other day, that Congress should continue in session until after the November election, is the first step toward depriving the South of its legitimate franchise. It is now almost certainly ascertained that General Grant can not carry a single Southern State, with perhaps the exception of South Carolina. It may become, therefore, necessary to declare martial law, and suspend the writ of habeas corpus just on the eve of the election. The latter can not be done except by a vote of Congress, and it is believed that the administration majority is yet so strong that no actual impediment will be thrown in the way of this expedient, if it be found necessary. To no one could such management be more safely intrusted than to the hero of the Dutch Gap canal.

Governor Warmoth's action in trying to prevent the consummation of the Wickliffe warrant swindle, by which the State treasury would be mulcted to the tune of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, has not as yet been turned to his injury by any of our contemporaries. No matter how proper his acts and commendable his motives, we are so accustomed to see his official deeds distorted into frauds and rascality that we naturally looked for it in this case. It is true no praise has been accorded for his earnest desire to protect the public interests, but the failure to misconstrue his purposes must be taken as a most encouraging sign of reformation in certain quarters.

The Democrats like the joke of Greeley's nomination so well that they propose to amend and extend it by electing him to the Presidency. Their fun it is that gives the administration such a drawback that it now declares the whole thing to be too serious for a joke. It does not like to be joked with in this way.

Close of the Dramatic Season.

The theatrical season finally closed last night, with a light attendance at the St. Charles Theatre and a good house to listen to the Italian opera at the Varieties Theatre. The Academy of Music closed last Saturday night, and the Opera House on the twelfth instant. The next season will open early, providing we escape an epidemic this year, which is almost a certainty. We believe the theatrical managers will vie with each other in their efforts to please the public, and that we shall be favored with the highest talent in the dramatic profession.

First ruffian—Wot was I hup for, and wot 'ave I got! Well, I floor'd a woman and took her watch, and I've got two years and a floggin'. Second ruffian—Ha! I flung a woman out o' the top floor winder, an' I've on'y got three months. First ruffian—Ah, but then *she was yer wife!*

Four French dramatists, among whom is Theodore Barriere, have sued Dion Boucicault for damages, which they claim on account of his having used the plots of their plays, with but very slight modifications.

MASS MEETING

OF THE

CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS.

We, the undersigned citizens of New Orleans, respectfully invite those who concur with us in opinion to meet us at the St. Charles Theatre, on SATURDAY, the twenty-fifth instant, at 7:30 P. M., to approve the nomination of HORACE GREELEY for President, and B. GRATZ BROWN for Vice President, and the platform adopted at the Cincinnati Convention, without reference to State politics.

G. T. Beauregard,	J. P. Harrison,
Daniel W. Adams,	Harry T. Hays,
Charles J. Villere,	J. M. Dirrhammer,
Charles M. Conrad,	Joseph Magner,
Randell Hunt,	T. B. Hart,
Thomas A. Harris,	W. R. Riley, M. D.,
Jack Wharton,	E. A. Deslonde,
Richard Gaines,	John Clarke,
D. A. Wilson, Jr.,	Charles H. Chase,
T. G. Hunt,	B. C. Adams,
Samuel R. Walker,	James H. Wingfield,
Louis Stein,	F. A. Lee,
Francis Bone,	John H. New,
Sam. C. Reid,	Thomas J. Semmes,
W. C. Lipscomb,	William H. Hunt,
P. B. Fouke,	J. C. Denis,
J. Wolkhart,	T. Greenfield,
H. Meader,	John T. Behnke,
Robert L. Adams,	James L. Carman,
J. T. Scott, M. D.,	M. A. Foute,
D. B. Penn,	W. N. Campbell,
Alfred Moulton,	A. M. Craig,
Thomas Askew,	J. A. Linn,
Glendy Burke,	W. H Atwood,
J. N. Payne,	E. W. Herrick,
H. P. Given,	J. L. Harris,
J. A. Lane,	William O. Key,
William R. Stuart,	A. Woods,
John Williams,	Percy Roberts,
J. J. Person & Co.,	D. A. Given,
Winston, Morrison & Co.,	M. J. M. Mason,
C. A. Green,	Charles G. Miller,
E. F. Lavillebeuvre,	A. R. Blakely,
E. H. Fairchild,	S. O. Nelson,
R. S. Howard,	Thomas Henderson,
J. R. Vanhorn,	S. H. Aby,
J. P. Todd,	Louis Schwartz,
W. J. Bovard,	A. Levi,
J. S. Hogan,	J. J. Garrard,
B. F. Chambers,	J. & G. Cromwell,
Thomas K. Finlay,	A. H. Peale,
B. B. Simms,	E. A. Burke,
J. K. Small,	George Merz,
P. O. Hebert,	M. M. Greenwood,
Jacob Hassinger,	A. W. Smith,
Charles Pottheff,	Henry B. Foley,
Thomas A. Adams,	Joseph A. Rice,
James Delhonde,	Thomas A. Boland,
C. W. Caruthers,	John Fitzpatrick,
Adam Giffen,	James Longstreet,
Richard Flower,	William Dauewood & Co.,
E. P. Bareshide,	H. H. Walsh,
B. W. Rayne,	A. V. Sloanaker,
J. V. A. Richards,	W. B. Phillips,
John M. Sandidge,	James Wallace,
Normand E. Jones,	J. T. Alexander,
James D. Blair,	Edwin L. Jewell,
J. L. Robertator,	R. H. McVeigh,
Lewis Alcus,	W. M. Owen,
J. Oplatek,	R. W. Estlin,
William A. Elmore,	Louis Gagnet,
J. Hernandez,	Emile Bouny,
L. E. Lemarie,	Thomas Janney,
Charles de Lassus,	J. B. Walton,
Alexander Bouneval,	P. L. Bouny,
Thomas H. Hunt,	Francis Rawle,
George A. Sheridan,	W. R. Fish,
James Graham,	R. L. Macmurdo,

P. W. Woodlief.

New Orleans, May 21, 1872. my22 2p td

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Apply at the hospital. my22 1y

NOTICE.

The Committee of Arrangements would call the attention of the public to the State Educational Convention to be held at Lyceum Hall, commencing at 12 M., on THURSDAY, the twenty-third instant. Talented and experienced gentlemen will deliver addresses upon topics of general interest to the educational work, such as industrial education, school supervision, compulsory education, educational systems, sanitary regulations for schools, and kindred subjects which will also be presented in general discussion. All interested in the advancement of popular education are cordially invited to attend.

my22 2t 2p THE COMMITTEE.

C. W. CAMMACK,

181.....Common street.....181

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my19 3m2p

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Cook County Recorder's Office.
City Treasurer's Office.
City Controller's Office.
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Chicago Relief and Aid Society.
First National Bank.
National Bank of Illinois.
Fourth National Bank.
Merchants' National Bank.
Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company.
Union Insurance and Trust Company.
Illinois Central Railroad Company—two safes.
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company—five safes.
Chicago and Alton Railroad Company—two safes.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company—six safes.
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company.
Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Railroad Company.
City Railroad Company.
American Merchants' Union Express Company—six safes.
Union Stock Yards and Transit Company.
Western News Company.
Chicago Newspaper Union.
Chicago Evening Journal.
Cleveland Paper Company.
American Clock Company.
American Bridge Company.
Union Rolling Mills Company.
Chicago Stove Works.
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Fox & Howard,	A. & L. S. Pierce,
Savage, Board & Co.,	Weadly & Dennehy,
C. W. Sanborn,	Drake & Kirkham,
Wiswall, Nazro & Thompson,	Hayden, Kay & Co.,
	Edwin Hunt & Sons,
C. T. Beal & Co.,	Lester, Herron, Smith & Co.,
Edwards, Bluett & Co.,	
A. M. Wright & Co.,	A. S. Whitney & Son,
Nichols, Gibson & Helmer,	Wright Brothers, L. T. Wright,
Holt, Dickerson & Co.,	C. Gossage & Co.,
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A. J. Averill,	F. Sawyer & Co.,
Gilbert & Sampson,	Heartt, Waitt & Dodge,
Harmon, Messer & Co.,	Grannis & Farwell,
L. Barber & Son,	H. Clausenius & Co.,
W. B. Keen & Co.,	Deggett, Bassett & Hills,
Dawson & Shield,	Gerts, Lombard & Co.,
Louis Faessler,	S. P. Rounds,
S. Goldman,	E. Burling & Co.,
Merrill Ladd,	T. Webber & Co.,
Greenfelder & Rosenthal,	Crerar, Adams & Co.,
H. B. Cragin & Co,	Rogers & Co.,
Gilbert & Bragg,	Hugh, McClennan & Co.,
W. & B. Douglas,	Bacon & Co.,
G. H. & L. Ladin,	Neligh & Kipp,
A. A. Abbatt,	Sullivan & Wood,
J. H. Foote,	R. W. Rand,
Field, Benedick & Co.,	Mayhew, Daily & Co.,
Webster Brothers,	Price, Rosenblatt & Co.,
J. W. Doan & Co.,	F. McVeigh & Co.,
J. Fraser,	A. Kattenagger,
Benjamin Lombard,	James Morgan,
J. C. Mitchell,	Franks & Maas,
Gimbel & Lindauer,	Creighton & Rathbone,
Bennett, Fuller & Co.,	James S. Kirk & Sons,
James M. Adsit,	Geddes & Reid,
James Otis,	C. M. Henderson & Co.,
Wilson & Hopkins,	Foreman Brothers,
Halsey Brothers,	Greenbaum & Foreman,
Kuhlman & Co.,	J. W. Towne,
C. O. Thomson & Co.,	Larrabee & North,
Miller, Brothers & Keep,	Kirk, Coleman & Co.,
Armour, Dole & Co.,	Killian Brothers,
R. R. Stone & Co.,	Pope & Davis,
J. W. Butler & Co.,	W. E. Johnson,
Sutton & Burkitt,	John R. Case.

One Hundred and Thirty-Nine Firms

testify to the preservation of their valuables in HERRING'S SAFES, which passed through the recent terrible fire in Chicago.

We are now constructing a class of burglar work which bankers and others having valuables to keep can not afford to be without. We are prepared to demonstrate to their entire satisfaction that they can not obtain first class protection against burglars without our late improvements. MIND YOU, WE HAVE THE IMPLEMENTS IN OUR POSSESSION TO DEMONSTRATE THE TRUTH OF THIS ASSERTION.

Our improved Franklinite Iron gives the only perfect protection against drilling, while our patent "Tongue and Groove," with rubber packed flange, prevents the introduction of explosives.

Call and examine before you buy elsewhere.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,

No. 251 Broadway, New York.

FARRELL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 307 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

HERRING & CO.,

No. 46 State street, Chicago.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,

No. 53 Camp street, New Orleans.

my8 We 4t 2p

CIRCULAR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office State Board of Education,
New Orleans, April 18, 1872.

To Presidents of Boards of School Directors:

The Educational Convention called for April 8 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: Hon. John Eaton, Jr., National Commissioner of Education, and other leading educators of this country.

Please notify at once your delegates of the change of time.

Respectfully,
E. S. STODDARD,
Superintendent Second Division;
J. B. CARTER,
Superintendent Sixth Division;
R. C. WYLY,
Superintendent Fifth Division;
Committee of Arrangements.

ap19 1 my23 2n

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

73.....Camp street.....73

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ia9

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

BARNES' HOTEL,

MISSISSIPPI CITY.

This famous summer resort, thoroughly refitted and painted, charmingly situated on the Gulf of Mexico, surrounded by beautiful shade trees and lawns, half way between New Orleans and Mobile, on the line of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad.

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON,

Among its many advantages may be enumerated the following:

A telegraph office, enabling guests to communicate with all parts of the world.

A railroad from the hotel to Barnes' station on the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad.

A large garden, with orchard attached, furnishing the house with an ample supply of vegetables and fruits.

Arrangements for constant supplies of fish, oysters, crabs, fruits, etc., are complete.

A laundry has been recently built, combining all the requisites to make it first class.

An excellent band of music from the Opera House, New Orleans, has been engaged.

It is generally conceded to be the best fishing point on the coast.

Pleasure and fishing boats will be supplied.

There has never been a case of yellow fever at Mississippi City.

Liberal arrangements will be made with families and parties desirous of spending the season.

The lessees intend to keep, in every respect, a first class hotel, and they ask from the public only that support their enterprise merits.

my19 1m W. A. HURD & Co., Lessees.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALE AND PORTER.

250 casks Celebrated Key Brand Bremen ALE, quarts and pints.
258 casks McEwen's ALE, pints.
100 casks Allsop's ALE, pints.
200 casks Guiness' Dublin STOUT, pints.

In store and for sale by

SCHMIDT & ZIEGLER,

my19 3t Nos. 49, 51, 53 and 55 New Levee.

DETJEN'S AND MUELLER'S

ALE AND BEER.

500 casks, quarts and pints.

For sale to arrive ex ship Constantia.

SCHMIDT & ZIEGLER,

my19 3t Nos. 49, 51, 53 and 55 New Levee.

NOTICE.—PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against a one-story house lately erected by the builder, Frank or Francis Muller, on a lot of ground situated next to the corner of St. Philip and Burgundy streets, Second District of this city, are notified to present, within ten days from this day, their claims to the undersigned, in order to receive a share in the distribution of the funds remaining due to said builder, in the hands of the owner of said building; in default whereof the money shall be divided only between the claimers whose claims are presented in due time and form, and the owner shall be, then, free from all liabilities in the premises. E. RUDE, Attorney at Law.

my18 2t 2d No. 19 Royal street.

NOTICE.—MR. CHARLES J. McGOVERN IS NO longer in my employment.

THOMAS KING, No. 109 Poydras street.

New Orleans, May 17, 1872. my17 3t

BOUDRO'S RESTAURANT,

AT THE LAKE END OF THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILWAY,

Is Now Open for the Season.

Having been refitted and furnished. The best of wines and all delicacies. Prices liberal.

my5 3m

SUGAR-CURED HAMS AT 10 CENTS.

Sugar-cured HAMS at 12½ cents, at retail.
10,000 pounds Sugar-cured HAMS at 10 and 12½ cents.
10,000 pounds BREAKFAST BACON at 10 cents.
5,000 pounds GREEN SHOULDERS at 6 cents.
Also, 500 McCLELLAN SADDLES at $5 each, for sale at S. B. CHURCHILL'S,
No. 40 Magazine street, between Natchez and Gravier streets, under St. James Hotel.

ap10 1y

$60 AND $65.—WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE, always in order and ready to sew, to run by hand or foot. Recommended by the medical faculty as the only one fit for delicate ladies to use, on account of its lightness. First class machines of all kinds are offered for sale. The New Domestic Sewing Machine is made on an entirely new principle. A large assortment of ladies' ready made suits always on hand, of all colors and styles, manufactured on our celebrated sewing machines.

de18 1y M. S. HEDRICK, No. 103 Canal street.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

MIRAMON,

Dealer in All Kinds of Furniture.

NOS. 99, 101 and 103 CHARTRES STREET, New Orleans.

Has constantly on hand an assortment of Cottage Bedsteads (extra make, with four-inch posts), with teasters, $12.

Solid Walnut one-fourth Marble Bureaus, $30.

Solid Walnut Portable Armoirs, with two drawers in bottom, $20.

Victoria Bedroom Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, $120.

Spring Mattresses made to order, $25 and $30.

Parlor Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, at very moderate prices.

Also, an assortment of Looking-Glasses at moderate prices. fe10 1y

MACHINERY.

SHAKESPEAR FOUNDRY,

Girod Street, Between Baronne and Dryades Streets, New Orleans.

Joseph A. Shakespear, A. Smith, S. Swoop.

SHAKESPEAR, SMITH & CO.,

(Successors to Geddes, Shakespear & Co.).

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Centrifugal Machines, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing and Grate Bars, Store Fronts, Columns, Ventilators and Sash Weights.

Blacksmith work of all kinds. ap27 1y

NOVELTY IRON WORKS,

Corner of Delord and New Levee streets.

WILLIAM GOLDING, PROPRIETOR.

mh9 1y

ARMSTRONG'S FOUNDRY

AND BOILER MANUFACTORY,

Corner of Erato and New Levee streets.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

**W. J.