

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 9, 1872.

The Young Men's Christian Association meets to-night.

The F. P. V.'s are concentrating at White Sulphur Springs.

General Badger has withdrawn his resignation as chief of police.

The act incorporating the town of Natchitoches is promulgated to-day.

A man who began with nothing has held his own ever since.

There are 1000 members of the press present at Baltimore to-day.

George Wilkes, of the Spirit of the Times, thinks the Radical party has performed its mission.

A certain captain in the steamship service has been wrecked no less than seven times, and is not yet forty years of age.

If it takes two hogheads to make a pipe and three pipes to make a cigar, how many cigars will it take to make a meerschaum?

The special correspondent of the Pleoynne regretfully admits that in the Baltimore convention "Greenleaf overrules all."

The Louisiana State Lottery Company declares a dividend of five per cent out of the six months' profits ending June 30, 1872.

One of the periodical eruptions in Mexico threatens to die out for want of money, the principle being among the would-be soldiers, "No funds, no fight."

A grand festival of the Greeley and Brown Liberal party will be given on Wednesday and Thursday, July 17 and 18, at Magnolia Garden, Bayou bridge.

"Greeley don't travel deadhead" was the remark of a conductor on one of the trains bound to Boston. The old man had lost his ticket, and was obliged to borrow one for the occasion.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 5 P. M., at his warehouse, No. 74 St. Ann street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District, furniture and movable effects.

Mrs. Barnard, one of the women journalists of Washington, has become, we read, managing editor of the Washington Chronicle. She is said to have had ample experience as a reporter, and to be an efficient journalist.

The London correspondent of the New York Mail writes: "Mr. Gladstone is worried to death, I am told, by the Alabama claims and the insecure tenure by which he holds his office."

The Gold Mountain district, Nevada, is twelve miles long and six miles wide, and contains 150 mining locations. The ore is found in veins varying from eight inches to ten feet, which assays \$100 in gold, and as high as \$280 in silver, per ton.

Accounts from New York represent the heat of the last week as terrible, and, in the language of one of the reporters, the thermometer keeps on hugging the hundred. All the newspapers are editorializing on the subject, and it was last week the all-absorbing topic.

The average death rate of New York city is about thirty-five for every thousand inhabitants; but for the past two weeks it has been nearly double that, and for the first four days of the week ending July 6 it has been higher than was ever known in the city, except during seasons of pestilence.

As we predicted, the charges of embezzlement made against C. E. Halstead, Esq., tax collector of Terrebonne parish, has been dismissed. We felt assured, with his many other friends, that he would be honorably exonerated. Mr. Halstead disproved every accusation that could be presented.

The New York Standard, an uncompromising Grant paper, has a realizing sense of the desperate condition of its party, which it only half acknowledges, as follows: "There are people who talk about General Grant having a walk over the presidential course. We say to them, if we win we must work hard."

Washington has a handsome hermit of some forty years, named John Burch, who has not left his own house and yard for twenty years, so intently has he devoted his time to the attempt to invent perpetual motion. The outer world is all a blank to him. He does not know anything about politics or current news, the telegraph or the railroad.

A report recently presented to the English Parliament gives the average daily pay of mechanics as follows: Austria, \$1; Belgium, 60 cents; France, \$1.10; Denmark, 60 cents; Italy, 40 cents; Netherlands, 75 cents; Norway, 60 cents; Sicily, 30 cents; Portugal, 40 cents; Prussia, 75 cents; Russia, 75 cents; Sweden, 50 cents; Switzerland, 60 cents.

Newspaper and periodical publishers are hunting up Stanley, the Herald's correspondent on the Livingston search, to open negotiations with him for sketches outside those which he will furnish exclusively to the Herald. They are very anxious to know of the Herald's people, in London where he may be found, and the next thing will be the search for Stanley.

Henry A. Wise says "Greeley is the mark of Momus on the corpse of the constitution," which is very pretty if it meant anything. Once in a while a voice from the tomb—a doleful sound—is heard from such men as Wise, who belongs to a class of fossils; but there is not strength enough in these voices for an echo, and the sound goes where its author has gone—to the tomb of the Capulets.

The card of Wilson, Hillman & Menard, grocers, No. 137 Poydras street, announces their daily receipt from fruit growers in Mississippi and Louisiana of all the home raised productions in the vegetable kingdom belonging to our markets. This enterprising firm being agents of the Fruit Growers' Association, which includes all the principal among our fruit farmers, has peculiar advantages in receiving fruits of the best and purest varieties. They deal, besides, in such articles of stomach furniture as may be included in the name of "diets," and are always ready with cheerful face and healthy demeanor to welcome their customers.

THE SEER AND YELLOW LEAF.

For a party that has long been on the decline—long approaching the condition of the "sere and yellow leaf," the last address of the Democratic party of this State, signed by Mr. Emile Lasere, is proof strong as Holy Writ of its fast approaching end. Since the adjournment of the late Democratic convention the party has until yesterday been in what the professors of the healing art would call an "unconscious state."

On Saturday it relapsed into its former spasmodic state, and struck out as desperately as the poor victim who jumps from his bed in the last stages of his existence, and under the maddening influence of a raging fever that has already sealed his fate, makes his death struggle. In the face of these facts, it is simply nonsense for the few men who style themselves the Democratic State Central Committee to be prating about the undying vitality of the Democratic party. The party has been in the pangs of death since 1851. Democratic principles are undying; but the Democratic party, like the Grant wing of the Republican party, long since abandoned the true principles of self-government, and in turn are abandoned by the people.

The gentlemen who will be sent as delegates to the Baltimore convention are instructed in most instances by their constituents how to vote. This constituency is undoubtedly composed mostly of men, who have been identified with the Democratic party, but their intelligence and patriotism have led them at this time to consult the best interests of the country in making choice of the next President, even if such a course should involve the necessity of forming new party ties; and for this reason a large majority of the delegates sent to the Baltimore convention are instructed to vote for Greeley and Brown, the standard-bearers of a new party that proposes to remedy the evils that have crept into government under Democratic and Republican administrations.

Attached to this new party are many of the leaders of the old parties; men noted for their moral worth and commanding abilities. These men, having the confidence of the people, have aroused in them all over the country, an intense feeling for the Liberal party—the party of reform. This movement has become emphatically a movement of the people, looking to the purification of national and State governments through the aid of honest and economical administrations. The people have determined that the principles of Republican-Democratic government shall be no longer perverted by men temporarily invested with high powers—legislative and executive; who, backed up by a party of officeholders, are endeavoring to perpetuate their disgraceful rule.

The strong, selfish and centralizing tendency of Grant's administration is just as objectionable to a free people as the weak and temporizing administration of President Buchanan. The course pursued by President Buchanan, and dictated by the Democratic party, incurred great danger to the country. That danger has now overcome by the people, who are now forced to face another danger. This time it comes from nominally a Republican President, whose ideas of government are extremely personal and despotic, and he is backed up in his autocratic notions by a slavish majority in Congress and an army of office holders, who claim to be the Republican party of the country. The people have now got to overcome this danger by displacing, with their ballots, while they may, the President and party who are thus perverting the true principles of American government.

This has got to be done by the patriotic men of all parties—men who can rise superior to the old corrupt parties and rescue the country from their dangerous and blighting rule. The people have never yet failed to correct the evils of government at the ballot-box. The evils of President Buchanan's administration were intended to be peacefully corrected by the election of Mr. Lincoln; but the corrupt or imbecile course of the preceding administration thwarted the will of the people in this respect, and plunged the country into civil war; and since that time the Democratic party has been gradually dying, until now there is scarcely anything left of it but "the sere and yellow leaf."

We have no reason to tell Mr. Lasere, the venerable president of the Democratic State Central Committee of this State, of these things. He, as the president of pretty much all there is left of the Democratic party in this State, knows them as well as we do. But if he and the gentlemen who are acting with him in the name of the Democratic party desire to do something for their country, let them join the thousands of Democrats and Republicans who are rallying in this State around the standard of the Liberal party, determined to work for reform in national and State politics. Let them help render the call for reform more imposing by swelling it on paper and at the ballot-box with their votes. In this way they may atone for past political sins, and help restore, through good government, peace and prosperity to their State and country.

WEAKNESS MEASURING STRENGTH.

Mr. Greeley cogently assumes that if he had done faithfully and passably well the labor and words which he has had to do ought to be credited with the capacity to discharge other duties with the same fidelity and ability. This is reasonable. Mr. Greeley is a self-made man. He has accomplished on his own behalf what many men have undertaken, and what few have succeeded in. Hundreds of the ablest men in the United States have attempted to establish daily newspapers, not only in New York but in New Orleans and elsewhere. They made these attempts backed by money, friends and prestige. They failed. There are but few men who have ever succeeded in the newspaper business, because it is an undertaking of the most extraordinary character. A metropolitan journal must consider all the questions that disturb the present. Its duty is to analyze every public matter before it goes to the Legislature even, and to pronounce upon its worth and feasibility.

The President has the advantage of the light which the newspaper throws upon a question. This has been the work of Mr. Greeley. He has been the great moulder and reflector of public opinion. The President has been his mere automaton. Congress waited upon the public press before it moved. Senators studied their duties in the Herald, Tribune and Times. The people themselves held until the oracular voice pronounced an opinion. This was Mr. Greeley's business—to lead the citizen and to instruct the representative. He collated facts, deduced conclusions and signalled the way to go. A few men have directed the nation. They had to be good men, or they would have betrayed the country or lost themselves by some false step. The people want the truth, and they are quick to receive it. Mr. Greeley made it a practice to tell the truth and to deal squarely with mankind, whether it hurt his enemies or his friends. The country came to rely upon him. People admitted that they had a better adviser in the editor of the Tribune than they could hope to find in themselves, because he had time and inclination to study the subject and they had not. He thus became a guide in politics to millions of men and women, not by leading them about stupidly, but by consistently telling them the truth and advising them what was best to do. There are hundreds of such men in the country, only they are not so conspicuous. Every neighborhood has some man in it upon whom the neighbors rely for advice. He holds this position, not by virtue of having sought it, but by virtue of having always told the truth and been sensible. Mr. Greeley occupied this relation to thousands of Americans. What he said was accepted as a truth—what he did was considered a safe example for others to do. Such men are blessings to the weaker part of human nature.

And yet there are newspaper men who could never have built up a decent journal, and who are breaking down papers that others have erected, that pretend to claim Mr. Greeley set forth a preposterous claim when he demanded to be credited with capacity to run the Presidency because he had been successful in his great undertakings hitherto. The New York Tribune is the evidence of Greeley's administrative ability. It is still further the evidence of his honesty, for he has constantly refused to take it into his own hands, as he might have done had he been gifted with an itching palm, but has allowed the workmen who helped him to start it to enjoy the benefits which it derived from his labors and reputation.

As the Pleoynne can not imitate the Tribune in any of its characteristics, so its editors are totally incapable of measuring the man who made the Tribune what it is. Mr. Greeley has been a wonderful success in most of his ideas and undertakings, and it still becomes those who have failed in everything to pronounce him incapable.

LITTLE BO PEEP HAS LOST HER SHEEP.

With the thermometer at ninety degrees, both mind and body are unfitted for action or laborious exertion. In such a temperate men may be excused from fulfilling ordinary duties, as they certainly ought not to be required to engage in any serious effort, except under the influence of some high moral purpose, or of some well-defined material advantage. At such a time no man that regards the Scriptural injunction, to do unto others as you would that others should do unto you, would impose on his enemy, much less on his friend, a task beyond the ordinary limits of human capacity. And yet the Democratic State Central Committee have so far departed from this golden rule as to inflict upon the community an address which no one can approach without despair, or finish without exhaustion. The benevolent and beneficent Mr. Bergh protects the undomesticating quadrupeds of New York against the cruelty of man; but who will protect the innocent men and women of New Orleans against the stony-hearted cruelty of the Democratic committee? What have we done, what have they done, that they should deliberately be asked to read the address which was published in Saturday morning's papers? It is true, that the committee expresses the tenderest regard and affection for the people of the State; but we respectfully submit that regard and affection would be much more effectively displayed by a congenial quiet than by this violent and verbose assault. The indignant gentleman in the "Beggars' Opera" says to the young lady: "I know it is right to dissemble your love, but why did you kick me down stairs?"

The Democratic committee, if it does not exactly kick us down stairs, treats us just as badly, when it thrusts its address into our faces, and yet it does not think it worth while to dissemble its affection. We might suppose that whom the Democratic committee loveth it chasteneth, were it not that this combination of chastisement and regard is the prerogative of a power which, we may very diffidently remark, is higher even than the Democratic State Central Committee.

Leaving out of view, however, these considerations, we have admitted, in common, we presume, with many others, that a high moral duty required us to read the Democratic committee's address. We are glad to learn, from this document, and upon the competent authority of the gentlemen on the committee, that the Democratic goose hangs high, and that everything looks lovely. This will be extremely gratifying to the eminent young Democratic statesmen who had begun to think that the goose was hanging clear out of reach, and for whom the prospect has of late been anything but lovely. It is likewise pleasing to know that the quiescence of the committee and due to a "consciousness of strength" and to a "deep and lasting hold on the confidence and affection of the true people of the State." For this sufficient reason it has been deemed unnecessary, by noisy demonstrations or public meetings or addresses, to assert the undying vitality of the party. In this confession we see a gleam of hope—a silver lining to the cloud which obscured our horizon when the

Democratic address loomed up before us. Since it is superfluous to demonstrate Democratic vitality by means of these ordinary political accessories, we may flatter ourselves that the mouth of the committee will henceforth be closed; that its pen will be laid by or folded up, and that the imminent Democratic professions and mass meetings, and orations, which were impending over this heavily burdened community, will pass away, and like many another unsubstantial pageant, "leave not a rack behind." For this deliverance we are thankful; sufficiently thankful, indeed, to admit, in face of the known facts, that the Democratic organization is really possessed of that undying vitality claimed for it by the committee.

Perhaps, after this concession, it would be unkind to criticize the reasonings or the statements of the address, but we can scarcely refrain from asking upon what authority the committee asserts that there are 70,000 "true Democrats" in this State. We do not mean to intimate that Democrats are not congenitally valiant, but we do say that if there are now 70,000 Democrats in Louisiana, there are no Liberals in the State; and if there are, as we believe, at least 50,000 Liberals, there can not be more than 20,000 or 30,000 Democrats, brave or otherwise. It is true that the committee sweetly warbles an invitation to return to the errant Democratic lambs who have strayed from the fold. It follows the example of Little Bo Peep, who lost her sheep and didn't know where to find them, and, like that discreet young lady, it leaves them alone in the full conviction that in due course of time they will come home and bring their tails behind them. Now this we venture to say, is a mistake. The Democratic Bo Peep didn't know how to take care of her sheep. She left them to the mercy of Radical wolves; she gave them up to be devoured by the hungry scallawag and the prowling capet-bagger. They have sought refuge in the Liberal fold, where they may be defended against these perils, and where they may range securely in green and pleasant pastures. They will not go back, either with or without their tails, to be made mutton of in the Democratic fields, or to be sacrificed on Democratic altars.

THE LEVEE REVENUE.

The most competent practical engineers have pronounced the proposed wooden revetment from Bayou St. John to the upper line the best and most economical under the circumstances that could be made. It is opposed by the Mayor for two reasons: The first is that the dirt levees, for the present, are a sufficient barrier to the water from the lake; the second, that stone or iron would be preferable. The Mayor also alleges as a reason for opposing the contract for revetments, that the cost of constructing them will be more than the embarrassed condition of the city finances will authorize. But he does not deny that a revetment of some description is indispensable. If the levees should stand the present season (which is improbable), they will not, in the nature of things, last any longer. Wood is the cheapest material with which the work could be done, and experience teaches us that it will last at least a generation. Besides, such a revetment would secure the city against all possibility of an overflow, which, judging from past inundations, would destroy a million of dollars in property, as well as seriously impeding life. Now compared with stone or iron, the cost of wooden revetments would be trifling.

The Mayor can not calculate that for once, just to oblige him, the deluging waters will stay away, and give renewed evidence of his suspiciously acquired reputation for honesty and economy. No one suspects the Mayor of being interested in any great iron foundries in the North or in Europe, which, in case it was determined to build the revetments of that metal, might benefit him greatly, nor in any stone quarries, which material is costly and distant. In the point of economy, therefore, the Mayor is far out at sea.

But these objections may have arisen from his honor's constitutional antagonism to the other members of the Council. What they propose he, of course, must find reason to disapprove; otherwise he could not maintain his consistency to the Customhouse, or his reputation as an economical official. It would be pitiable, indeed, should either of these calamities occur. But what possible legitimate objection could there be to this revetment? Its necessity no sensible person will gainsay. The Mayor can suggest none, or he would have withheld the silly document he had the assurance to dignify with the name of "veto."

The community does not sustain him, for not a single expression of public opinion indorses his course. If the Pleoynne did not assure us of its own honesty and tell us daily to rely upon its integrity, we should be inclined to doubt about the matter. A paper that quarrels with a virtuous act, such as the suspension and expulsion of Wickliffe from office, has either a curious way of being honest, or it has curious notions of honesty. If a man enters upon the property of another for an unlawful purpose, the law says he must be arrested and removed by a policeman upon a warrant issued by a judicial officer. The community, however, does not go into convulsions if the intruder is kicked out of the premises which he set about abusing. Wickliffe was notoriously stealing the money of the State by issuing warrants against the treasury in connivance with corrupt brokers. The Governor attempted to stop these robberies by appealing to the law officers of the State, but was defeated. As a last resort he appealed to the "inherent power of his office" and thrust Wickliffe out by the best means he could devise. The Pleoynne now seeks to disparage the man who protected the State by accusing him of doing it irregularly. The Pleoynne may take the people to be fools, but they have sense enough not to follow that lead.

Dr. Terry, better known in the Third Ward Grant Club than he is anywhere else, made his political fancy last Saturday that "C. C. An-

toine is a patriot who has made himself a fit representative of the negroes." We do not believe this. We should be sorry to hold any such belief. Antoine's legislative career convicts him of being either a fool or a knave. He voted for some of the most corrupt measures that were proposed in the Legislature, not only before they were voted, but after the Governor had sent them back with an explanation of their unworthiness. No man can do such things and be sensible and honest at the same time. If Antoine is a fool, he can be excused, but he can not be elected, because we can not afford to elect a fool Lieutenant Governor. If he is a knave, he can not be elected, because no party can afford to sustain such a man. Now what we want to know is whether the negroes consider C. C. Antoine their fit representative? If they do they must admit, in accepting him as the supporter of dishonest measures, that they are fools or knaves. We believe they will reject him.

With the Democratic State Central Executive Committee, as it is now organized, everybody had reason to expect something foolish to be done; but we were not prepared to see it done in the name of the most sensible of the members. Mr. Emile Lasere, who signed the recent address as chairman of the committee, has too much good sense to conceive such a bundle of stupidity and stupidity. We have little doubt that the address was voted by a majority of the committee, and that Mr. Lasere merely subscribed his name as chairman, in attestation of the fact that it had thus passed.

We are borne out in this view by the fact that in none of the known writings of Mr. Lasere is there such an exhibit of illogical sentences. Therefore we do not believe that he is the author of the address, or that he feels any great amount of pride in seeing his name attached to it even officiously.

While our people are being agitated by the grant of two millions of dollars to the Shreveport railroad, would it not be as well for them to take into consideration the grant of the levee franchise to the Mobile and Texas line? That certainly is not inferior in practical advantages to any line penetrating Texas. It commands an immense area of trade which at any time is liable to be lost to us by the St. Louis roads now being pushed rapidly through Arkansas and along the line of the upper Red river. This grant practically costs nothing and will in no wise interfere with the raising of the two millions of dollars asked for by Colonel Scott. No one can deny that the road to Shreveport will be of immense advantage, and will bring to us in a single season profits that will twice cover the cost of construction. Let the matter be again taken into earnest consideration and there is little doubt the public will fully indorse it.

It was a little singular that the Grant convention at Baton Rouge, which consisted of bolting Republicans, did not dare to put in nomination but one man who worked with the Customhouse faction in the last Legislature. The only thing it dared to do was to put up new names, with a promise to the defeated that they should be taken care of at the Customhouse. Antoine was the exception. Boves was traded out of his nomination by the seductive offer of a billet in the revenue service.

FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS. No. 106 Canal Street. AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 20, 1872.

Loans and discounts	\$1,122,250 75
Overdrafts	2,913 47
United States bonds to secure circulation	250,000 00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	76,085 60
Banking houses	5,288 74
Furniture and fixtures	15,777 90
Premiums on United States bonds, etc.	79,184 10
Cash items, including stamps	61 70
Exchange for clearing house and banks	66,809 51
Bills of other national banks	4,132 12
Fractional currency, including nickels	1,974 00
Specie, viz. Gold	21,100 79
Legal tender notes	200,000 00
Total	\$1,854,221 63
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$500,000 00
Surplus fund	5,088 74
National bank circulation outstanding	250,000 00
Individual deposits	988,771 97
Certified checks	25,082 56
Profit and loss	45,788 36
Total	\$1,854,221 63

JOSEPH MITCHELL, Cashier.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of SIX AND A HALF PER CENT to the stockholders, and of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT to the depositors (free of government tax) was declared from the profits of the last six months, and payable on and after MONDAY, the fifteenth instant.

JOSEPH MITCHELL, Cashier.
PAUL ROBERT, President.
ALBERT BALDWIN, Vice President.

DIRECTORS:
P. Marquet, John T. Hardie, John J. Colby, Charles Laflite, Adolph Meyer, P. Pourcelin, Ernest Mittenberger, J. J. M. 12 p.

REDMOND B. MANNION,
29.....Carondelet street.....29
NEW ORLEANS.

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

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM BOOK AND JOB Printing Establishment, 64.....Camp Street.....64

We have purchased from George Bruce, Rev Teck, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN. Also from T. E. Senor, agent, a new CAMPBELL BOOK PRESS, with all the late improvements, which, in addition to our previous supply of Printing Machinery, will enable us to turn out work with dispatch, and in a style that can not be excelled in the South.

We have also in operation three first class GORDON PRESSES of assorted sizes. These are considered in New York the Best Presses that are made, for the rapid and superior execution of work. We employ skillful workmen, who will at all times be properly informed as to the latest and best styles of work.

We would call the particular attention of the Mercantile and Business Community to this Department of our Establishment, as we have made to it extensive additions in the very NEWEST STYLES

POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE, PRESSES, ETC., WHICH ENABLE US TO EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PRINTING, SUCH AS MAMMOTH POSTERS, FAIRY SHOW CARDS, RAILROAD WORK, LAWYER'S BRIEFS, BOOK WORK, STEAMBOAT WORK, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, and all kinds of MERCHANTS WORK.

The facilities we have in the way of STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES, WHICH ENABLE US TO EXECUTE WORK RAPIDLY, SEATLY AND CHEAPLY.

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.

STEAMBOAT PRINTING. Steamboat Officers will find it to their INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OFFICE, AND LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

We have made special provision for Steamboat Printing, and have NEW FONTS OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE FOR COLORED BILLS, AS WELL AS BOOKS OF THE FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD.

POSTERS AND HANDBILLS, BLACK AND COLORED INKS, AND OF EVERY SIZE. Our Facilities for Printing BLANK WORK, are unequalled by any establishment in this city.

BILL HEADS, ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER, Prices Accordingly.

INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS, RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, In fact, all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch, but on accommodating terms.

ITEMS ABOUT "THE TIMES."

THE TIMES COOKING STOVE. Will save its cost in fuel in one year. 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 PERRY, Agent for the Times Cooking Stove, mh 8 by 31 2p. No. 141 Poydras street.

VOISIN & LIYVAUDAN, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, 25.....Carondelet street.....25

Will attend to the payment of Taxes, City and State, and will also liberal discount. Will also pay taxes in the parish of Jefferson, left and right banks, and city of Carrollton. We have orders for first-class Mortgage Paper. Parties wishing to borrow will find it their interest to give us a call. jell 1m 2p.

W. T. MORGAN, BROKER, 33.....Carondelet street.....33

Mortgage and commercial paper negotiated; State and city taxes settled at a liberal discount. State and city taxes settled at a liberal discount. C. W. CAMMACK, MONEY BROKER, 151.....Common street.....151

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73.....Camp street.....73

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. JOHN KLEIN & CO., NOTE AND STOCK BROKERS, Will attend to the purchase and sale of State and city securities, and all kinds of stocks, bonds, etc., and the negotiation of loans.

Will pay State and city taxes at liberal discounts also taxes of the parish of Jefferson and city of Carrollton. Office No. 33 Carondelet Street, jell 2m 2p. Marble Buildings.

QUARANTINE. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 11, 1872. WHEREAS, an Act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, designating any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, I issue this proclamation, and declare the places hereinafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes, arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health, to take effect from and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1872. Any violation of the quarantine laws as here proclaimed will be severely punished.

The places which are hereby declared infected are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Santiago Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jameel and Port-au-Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe Comanche, in the West Indies; Honduras, Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matanzas and Tampico, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Angelico and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para, Cayenne, Buenos Ayres, Pernambuco, in South America; and Massau, New Providence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth. By the Governor: H. C. WARMOTH, F. J. HERBON, Secretary of State, jell 3p

THE LUZEBURG HOSPITAL, Erected by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for small pox and contagious complaints, IS ON THE POSTCHATELAIN RAILROAD, FIFTH SQUARE OPPOSITE CLAYBORNE STREET. Indigent cases are received according to usual city provisions, with permits from the sanitary officials. Private or paying cases are received for: Wards, \$3 per day; private rooms, \$12 per day. Apply at the hospital. my 22 1y

THE NEW LOUISIANA REMEDY. SMITH'S LIFE TONIC. Is incomparably the most effective Blood Purifier and Spring Tonic extract. SMITH'S PULMONIC SUIP. The other form of the New Louisiana Remedy, for Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, etc., is powerful. Parent Office—No. 20 Baronne street, apt 3m 25p.

RAILROADS. STEEL RAIL: DOUBLE TRACK. BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, EAST. The great short-line from Cincinnati for Columbus and beyond. Saving eighty-seven to one hundred and thirty miles in advance at NEW YORK. Saving fifty-nine miles, and arriving six and a half hours in advance at BALTIMORE. Saving twenty-seven miles, and arriving eight and three-quarters hours in advance at WASHINGTON.