New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 11, 1872.

The last number of the Iberville *South* closes its seventh volume.

The guilty mind debases the great image that it wears, and levels us with brutes.

Good taste is the modesty of the mind; that it can not be either imitated or acquired.

There is a little town called Ashville, in Alabama, where there are eleven young men and one lady.

Courage, the commonest of the virtues obtains more applause than discretion, the rarest of them.

A woman in Virginia was killed by lightning while plowing a few days ago. Women should not plow.

The Sunday trips of the steamer St. Mary between Donaldsonville and Baton Rouge are now discontinued.

Wool is now imported to this country direct from New Zealand. A vessel arrived at Boston lately with a cargo of 1541 bales.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has three palaces belonging to him in virtue of his position—two in and near London and one in Kent.

The health of the city is remarkably good, the last week's report shewing only 120 deaths—a diminution from the previous week.

A Georgia judge, who, seventeen years ago, sentenced John Dotton to be hung, last month performed the office for John Dotton's son.

A cargo of rails for Indianola left New Orleans lately by steamer for the railroad between San Antonio and Victoria. Another steamship follows with ties.

"Anything to beat Warmoth" is the watchword of the soda pop organ, which is a mere blind for the darker sign behind, "Anything to elect Kellogg."

We learn from the Montgomery, Texas' *Press*, that Hon. J. G. Tracy and Richard Allen, of Houston, arrived in that town, "accompanied by a brass band."

A Baltimore manager has serious intentions of bringing out "Hamlet" with a practical and beautiful scene of a brook wherein *Ophelia* shall drown herself in sight of the audience.

Captain R. W. Francis, of the Terrebonne *Patriot*, was in town last evening to get the news from Baltimore, and went up on a freight train at a late hour to bring out an extra this morning.

The *Picayune* is trying to catch the popular breeze, and its 230 editors had the white hat insignia displayed last evening from the beak of the eagle which surmounts the front of their publishing house.

The part played by the federal ring in its formation entitles the new candidates for the suffrages of Louisianians to be called "United States" instead of "united State" ticket. Let them be so christened.

The grand fair and course of pleasing entertainments in the new Catholic church, Algiers, will close next Sunday evening. This evening there will be a grand concert, at which many talented artists will appear.

Mr. B. L. Wren, an old man who has been connected with the press as compositor and latterly as correspondent of some New Orleans newspaper, was run over by a railroad train and killed in Houston last Monday.

Scarcely one acre of broom corn is now raised in the meadows of Northampton, Hatfield and Hadley, Massachusetts, where there used to be fifty. Broom corn sells for only six cents a pound, tobacco for twenty-five, and it costs nearly as much to raise the one as it does the other.

A mining captain, a few years ago, while taking a mining expert editor through his mine, took the "scribe" no less than four times to one good stope or block of ground and made him believe that he had seen four extraordinary rich spots in the concern, at Lake Superior copper regions.

The reign of white muslin tuniques, as they are called in Paris, over light underskirts is absolute. They are puffed and edged with frills, which are edged with plain washing tulle, thus presenting a very snowy appearance. Black velvet ribbon is used to loop these downy overgarments. They are pretty, cool and neglige.

The *Citizens' Guard* publishes about once each week the new bayonet law, which it hopes to use in beating Greeley. The *Picayune* has not insulted its readers with the monstrosity yet, but it has hinted at it tolerably strong. General Grant's friends will find that the ballots and the bullets are forenenst each other.

This is the penalty of disorder: Within the past four years Paris has lost 400,000 of its resident inhabitants. The number of vacant apartments exceeds 40,000. Rents have fallen in a proportion which ranges from one-eighth to one-fourth. The depreciation in the value of land and house property is estimated at twenty per cent.

Colonel John McEneny, the "muchly nominated," arrived in the city yesterday, and was entertained at the rooms of the Democracy, corner Gravier and St. Charles streets. The supporters of the Democratic-Reform-Customhouse combination seriously urged upon him the acceptance of the head of the "united State(s) ticket," but with what success has not transpired.

The creditors of New York city are becoming importunate. One of them recently threatened to seize and sell at auction the ancient portraits of the Dutch Governors. Another has sued the city, obtained judgment and levied upon the horses belonging to the fire department. It is not improbable that, in the final extremity, the sheriff may be called upon to garnishee his own wages.

The Austin (Texas) *Journal* has been informed that quite recently a lot of goods, 125 feet measurement, was brought through from New Orleans to Austin, via Victoria, at a cost of $12 currency, everything included. The same articles via Galveston to Austin, at the published tariff rates, would have cost $75 50 currency, showing a saving to the consignee of about forty-four per cent.

TREASON, STRATAGEM AND SPOILS.

A TICKET CONCEIVED IN SIN AND BORN IN INIQUITY.

If they alone were wise, the people of Louisiana might fall into the trap so cunningly set and temptingly bated by the manipulators of the Reform and Democratic State committees. If their patriotic declarations could not be proven the cloak of most unscrupulous ambitions—their appeals to stand firm by old organizations, a cover to the basest treachery to those organizations, and their accusations of evil motives in others the consequence of unholy schemes of their own defeated, the plotters might hope to win sympathy and support to their cause. But the people have learned to regard all their acts with scrutinizing suspicion, and in this instance the serpent's trail is exposed to the view of all.

We charge that the so-called "united State ticket" is the result of bargain and sale with the Grant ring in the Customhouse; that it is an appendix to the contract entered into last January between a fragment of the Democratic Committee and the present Reform leaders on the one hand, and Packard, Casey and associates on the other, whereby the State government was to be overturned and the contracting parties promoted to official station.

We charge that in this plot political principles are ignored, the interests of the people as well as their loudly proclaimed wishes passed over unconsidered, and that self-aggrandizement is the sole impelling motive in the course pursued.

We charge that the "united State ticket" is the result of a conference with, and was formed under the approval of, the Grant Radical leaders; that, prior to announcing their programme, representatives of the Reform and Democratic committees met Senator Kellogg, Mayor Flanders, Colonel Williamson and others at the St. Louis Hotel, for the purpose of completing its details.

We charge that the framers have no expectation of electing this so-called "united State ticket," that it is designed, whether the candidates know it or not, solely to draw off votes from the Liberal ticket in the interest of that made at Baton Rouge, and that the said framers expect their reward direct from the hands of the federal authorities and of Kellogg should their machinations make him Governor of Louisiana.

The people will not be deceived by such palpable trickery. The patriotic impulse which swells in the hearts of all true Americans to-day, and which found expression yesterday at Baltimore, can not be defeated by the flimsy devices of political wirepullers. It will achieve a great triumph by installing an honest, law-loving man in the presidential chair, and elect a reform government for Louisiana upon the ticket which Greeley heads. The contest lies solely between the Liberal Republicans and the Radical Republicans—the one representing a government of the people, for the people, the other a despotism in the interest of one man and his rings. All who oppose the former support the latter. This the people realize, and those who would tempt them from the straight path of duty and patriotism will next November receive the indelible seal of their sternest condemnation. Note the prediction!

THE COMING AVALANCHE.

A little while ago, speaking on the life of nations, a small voice in the State of Missouri called upon the American people to reconstruct the government of the United States upon a new constitutional basis. The President had stretched out his strong hand, armed with the bayonet and purse of the nation, to control the people of Missouri in their choice of a Governor, which was a step so at variance with the sentiment of the country that it needed to be crushed upon the instant of its appearance. The voice that resented this usurpation was small, as the knot of ice upon the mountain brow is small before it accumulates size by descent, but it was a signal that the country heard and heeded, as men heed a woman's cry for help coming up out of a lonely place in a dark night. While the nation listened to the appeal from Missouri, a similar alarm of danger was rung out from Louisiana, where the President, through the base subserviency of men employed by the people, sought to stifle the voice of the community by overawing a convention with guns and with his soldiers. These were the initial steps to despotism. If our voices are to be silenced by our own agents, what are we but slaves.

The President was given a chance to regain the confidence which this protest warned him was departing from his administration. He was solicited to demonstrate his want of sympathy with these high-handed interferences by removing or rebuking the subordinates who committed them. The people asked this of the officer they had trusted and honored with the highest station in the world. He not only turned a deaf ear to the appeal, but he encouraged a repetition of the same oppressive transactions in New York.

Not only were the rights of local government invaded by the partisans of the administration, but the sacred right of discussion was assailed in the Senate. Senator Sumner was stricken down for daring to differ with the President upon a question that has since been condemned by Congress and by the nation. General Grant perverted his high office into a lobby to engineer the purchase of San Domingo. Senator Sumner opposed the project, and his opposition was upheld by the national Legislature and by the people. For thus daring to thwart the private scheme of the man who had trampled upon two States, the greatest Senator in Congress was displaced in favor of a man who now stands judicially indicted for an attempt to plunder the people of Georgia.

This added volume to the voice that had arisen in Missouri and Louisiana, and soon that which was a mere signal of danger became a clamorous appeal for redress that startled the country from Maine to Texas. The avalanche gathered force. What was at first but a small spot upon the summit of the mountain loomed into a great white globe upon the inclination that overhung the plain beneath.

Corruption was made manifest in the federal bureaus at Washington and New York. The President was invited to reform the wickedness, which he did by accepting the resignation of the dishonest collector at New York, which he coupled with a public letter, in which he indorsed him as a faithful friend and a suitable appointee. This added strength to the avalanche, for the people everywhere rejected Tom Murphy, and felt abased in having him indorsed by their representative. The President held the people in contempt, for at every protest which they made he repeated the offense which they condemned.

The enemies which the President made in Missouri and Louisiana were at length reinforced by so many that he made in other parts of the country that ultimately they became a party of themselves. They multiplied as the leaves multiply in the spring, and their strength shadowed the land as with a great hope. Good men rallied about the protestants as they rallied about Luther and Huss. The movement swelled into a second reformation. The avalanche magnified itself until it looked like a mountain in motion.

In this emergency the men who had first raised the warning note of danger in Missouri issued an appeal to their friends to meet in Cincinnati for the purpose of consulting about the best means to give the avalanche a beneficent direction. The response to this call ascended like a tidal wave from the depths or the country. Thousands of men met to deliberate upon the peril and the remedy. They represented all manner of ideas and all sorts of people, but they were united in one thought, that the first necessity was to merge all minor opinions and all ranks of citizens in one breastwork against the power that menaced both. With Grant successful for another four years, there would be no freedom of men or principles, and therefore to preserve the right to think and act it was resolved that there should be but one thought and one action until these blessings were first secured against the ambition that threatened their extinction.

The result is known. Mr. Greeley was nominated as the fittest representative of free thought and free action. Mr. Brown, who had raised the cry of danger, was placed upon the ticket as his first adviser. And yet the avalanche was insufficient. Of itself it was not sufficient to overcome the peril, and the only acquisition which could make it overwhelming was fast locked in solid block under the name of the Democracy. For a long time it seemed as if this force could not be moved. It adhered to its "ancient landmarks and glorious traditions," seemingly indifferent to danger, or content to risk the chances of preserving itself. An intense heat was brought to bear upon it. The fires of patriotism were kindled about it on every side. Hot lava floods of persuasive eloquence were poured upon it. Signal fires were lighted on every hilltop. Grandly it thawed. The love of country and the hatred of despotism stirred it into animation. Melting loose from its moorings, it added its tremendous power to the descending avalanche. And now the country is safe. The force and momentum of the descending globe are too great to be resisted.

This is the coming avalanche. It started from the crest no larger a man's hand, and now its whole lines fill the heavens and shadow the earth with the glow of redemption. It will crush out the second rebellion against the government. It will save the Union from being abused as the loyalty of the country saved it from being destroyed. And we shall have peace. Greeley shall give it to us; or, rather, we shall protect ourselves in its enjoyment by overthrowing a man who was dangerous to its existence.

A VIRTUAL CONFESSION.

The *Picayune* finds itself called upon to "explain." The dismal joke perpetrated by the respective committees of the Democratic and Reform parties, in promulgating a State ticket, having failed to elicit the cachinations expected from such a fiat of jugglery, the organ of the mountebanks now comes to the front to tell the public when and why the applause should be delivered. And to vindicate the purposes of the scapegoat trick from the hisses that drive it behind the curtains, in disgrace, the *Picayune* raises its apologetic voice to deprecate the denunciations which are suffocating its bantling, born of perfidy, prejudice and corruption. And we designedly ascribe a triple ancestry to the unique offspring of that festive and fatuous affiliation. The Reformers don't want reform; otherwise, in the policy which has redeemed Tennessee and Missouri and Virginia from the hands of venality, favoritism and fraud, they could find the road to success; the Democrats don't want amelioration, because amelioration lies only in an energetic organization of live issues to practical purposes, while they perpetually moan over the lost leeks of the past, and habitually look at the future through spectacles whose focus is only adjusted for the fossiliums of an antediluvian epoch; and the Customhouse scorns any other avocation than that of daily fumigating State and national politics with an odor compared to which the emanations from the slaughterhouse is as the perfume which a zephyr gathers from a bank of violets. The ticket is the progeny of this tri-lateral espousal, and was presented to the public as the consequence of the conference at the St. Louis Hotel on last Monday between Messrs. Randolph, Lasere, Williamson, Kellogg, Flanders, and others.

The apologies of the *Picayune* explain the purposes of the conspiracy:

As it appears and as it stands, no one can say that it is in the Grant interest or *the Greeley interest*, Greeley Democrats, for the sake of State reform, can vote for it with perfect consistency. Grant Republicans, for the sake of State reform, can support a part or the whole of it, in preference to a part or the whole of the Baton Rouge ticket, without infidelity to their party in its national aspects and as regards the presidential campaign.

The united State ticket does not interfere with the fusion of Democrats and Liberal Republicans in support of the same presidential ticket. *But it does take away the pretext for such a fusion for the purpose of getting up and supporting a State ticket in opposition to that nominated at Baton Rouge.*

For the rest, the Reform movement has accomplished not a little by the influence which it has exerted in determining the State tickets now in the field. Should the united State ticket be elected, we would have a great change in the politics as well as in the moral complexion of the State government. *And should Mr. Kellogg, and one or two more on the Baton Rouge ticket be elected*, the day, if not the brightest, *would be far from the gloomiest* for this State. And some *conservative citizens even think so highly of Mr. Kellogg's capacity and good will to serve the State, as to believe that his election alone would be an event for lively congratulation on the part of the State's honest and substantial citizenship.*

All of which is very cool—for the St. Louis Hotel conclave. Can these gentlemen really believe that the people of this State will permit their hopes and their patrimony to be victimized by this decoy duck of the Customhouse? Having the *Picayune's* declaration that it is *not* "in the Greeley interest," and that "Mr. Kellogg's election alone would be an event for lively congratulation on the part of the State's honest and substantial citizenship," we can't help but think that the derisive mirth so broadly spread over the face of the public is the best answer to this last demand upon its gullibility.

The soda pop organ says the Liberal Republicans did not have the slightest idea that the Reformers and the Bourbon Democrats were about trading for a combination, and consequently they are greatly alarmed and dismayed at the new combination of the Democrats and Reformers. Phiz! The Liberal Republicans knew all about it, and felt no more interest in it than they did in Mr. Randolph's Congo square speech, or in one of McCloskey's carboys of five cent soda. If the Democrats and Reformers unite they will be no stronger than they were when the Republicans beat them before. In fact they will not be as strong, because there are scores of men who left the Bourbon camp when the Reformers marched out of it that never intend to go back. The combination is only the representative of a camp that was deserted once because it was weak, and which now sets up a banner because it has captured a few of the deserters.

Governor Warmoth's speech to five thousand people, mainly Democrats, from the gallery of the Greeley and Brown headquarters building, on Carondelet street, last evening, was proof positive of the liberalizing effects of the new movement. Men who have thoughtlessly and unreasonably denounced him for months past, listened attentively to and cheered enthusiastically his remarks. In the earnestness of the hour, baseless prejudices have melted as dew before the morning sun.

As one prominent old citizen remarked, "His enemies have done this. They have abused him without reason and without proof, until they have made the people believe he is without sin—in fact, abused him into popularity."

With but imperfect and very brief notice, and torrents of rain falling until dark, between twenty-five and thirty thousand of the citizens of New Orleans during last evening visited Lafayette square to testify their approbation of the action of the Baltimore convention, and to ratify the nominations of Greeley and Brown. A month ago, Grant and Wilson were nominated at Philadelphia, and the event has yet to awaken the first spark of enthusiasm, while their local managers have not dared attempt a ratification yet. This striking contrast is significant of the way the people of America will vote in November.

The *Picayune* must have re-established the "grapeline telegraph," made famous in New Orleans during Confederate days for being in advance of all competitors, and never telling the truth. Scarcely is the ink dry on the paper which announced the formation of a "United States" ticket than the *Pic* is informed that it "has been approved by Conservatives, both in city and country, with unexampled unanimity." This attempt to forestall public sentiment shows how little faith and expectation the accouchers have for a favorable reception of their hybrid.

The presence through all parts of the vast assemblage in Lafayette square last night of colored men, who took a lively interest in the proceedings, and warmly applauded the patriotic sentiments of the orators, is calculated to weaken the confidence of the Customhouse wire-pullers that "all the Louisiana negroes will go for Grant." Large numbers have gratitude and patriotism enough to vote for their old friend and champion, the hero of the white hat.

The *Picayune* contains a rather "hefty" obituary notice of its lusty neighbor, the *Times*. As a base imitation of the latter's clever notice of the remarriage of Reform and Democracy, it is rather stale and flat: but as an exhibition of florid composition, it is a decided success. We commend to the editors of the Dolly Varden organ the rule adopted by the Irish editor, who had been sold by a suppositious death notice, never to publish a man dead unless he brings the advertisement himself!

The *Picayune* doffed her Dolly Varden and put on a mantle of the stars and stripes in honor of the Chappaqua farmer. Another Grant deserter enrolled.

The *Picayune* again exhibits a little *post mortem* sympathy for the "German element." After all chance of recognition on its State ticket has been killed (if any German entertained such a desire, which we do not believe) it expresses doubts as to the wisdom of such neglect, and hopes its little nominating clique will promise to do better next time, in order to "conciliate the German voters." Such thin and pitiful balderdash is an insult to the intelligence of every German citizen of Louisiana, and as such they will resent it.

Alas, poor *Pic!* After vain struggles to win a decent following of the people over to Grant, and warm coquettings with Kellogg and the Customhouse ring, the *Picayune* was yesterday forced to fly its bunting in honor of Greeley and Brown. The enthusiasm and unanimity which characterized the Baltimore convention, and the rejoicings which the news of its action gave birth to in New Orleans, caused this great journalistic somersaultist to suddenly turn a backspring into the Conservative ranks.

Governor Warmoth is requested to "dismiss his judges" before he can be consulted with by the soda-pop organ. What judges? And how are they to be "dismissed?" Is the "inherent power" good for this purpose when it was not good in Bovee's case? Is there an ax to grind on the bench?

Our thanks are given to the Young Men's Greeley and Brown and the Second Ward Clubs for their complimentary serenades last night. Modesty forbade us addressing them, after the outpouring of eloquence to which they had been toasted; but they have the assurance that our heart and energies are with them in the glorious work in which they are engaged.

It was a matter of general remark that such enthusiasm has not been witnessed on the streets of New Orleans for years as last night was manifested over the Greeley and Brown nominations. It was, too, earnest but good-natured enthusiasm—the very kind which enables men to achieve great works.

If the public had not made up its mind that the *Picayune* was a Grant organ, why did the simple fact of its swinging a white hat around the neck of its granite eagle bird create such a general surprise and wondering comment? This is a conundrum.

VOISIN & LIVAUDAIS,

A. D. VOISIN. E. B. LIVAUDAIS.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

28.....Carondelet street.....28

Will attend to the payment of Taxes, City and State, and will allow a 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 to their interest to give us a call. je22 1m2p

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,

mh9 1y 3t 2p No. 141 Poydras street.

REDMOND B. MANNION,

29.....Carondelet street.....29

NEW ORLEANS,

Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit on

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London;
Messrs. de Rothschild Brothers, Paris;
Messrs. S. M. de Rothschild, Vienna;
Messrs M. A. de Rothschild & Sons, Frankfort
and all their correspondents. fe8 4m2p

W. T. MORGAN,

BROKER,

33.....Carondelet street.....33

Mortgage and commercial paper negotiated; State and city taxes settled at a liberal discount. je16 1m 2p

C. W. CAMMACK,

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

MONEY BROKER.

my19 3m2p

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL,

Enacted by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for Small-pox and contagious complaints, IS ON THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD, Fifth square outside Claiborne street.

Indigent cases are received according to usual city provisions, with permits from the sanitary officials.

Private or paying cases are received for: Wards, $2 per day; private rooms, $5.

Apply at the hospital. my22 1y

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 18, 1872.

WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1858, 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, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilent, 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 my proclamation, and declare the places hereafter 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 as aforesaid are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Mintego Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port-au-Prince, on the Island of San Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadaloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoras and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para, Cayenne, Buenos Ayres, Pernambuco, in South America, and Nassau, 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. HERMON, Secretary of State. je19 2p

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 aliberal discount; also taxes of the parish of Jefferson and city of Carrollton.

Office No. 33 Carondelet Street,

je12 2m 2p Marble Buildings.

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

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

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja20

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. 30 Baronne street.

ap2 3m 2dp

EDUCATIONAL.

DELACOVE INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Trenton, New Jersey.

Popular for home, church, and school advantages. For circular, address the Principal,

jy10 2t aw 3m MISS RACHELLE G. HUNT.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL,

133 RACE STRET, head of Colisseum Place.

T. B. Edwards and Samuel H. Lewis, Principals.

Will prepare pupils to enter the Louisiana State University, or any other College in America. Commercial and Primary Department attached. Military discipline, with daily drill.

Circulars to be had at the School, or at James A. Gresham's, 92 Camp street. au20 10m

NEW ORLEANS

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 90 Baronne Street.

Three and one-half blocks from Canal street, five doors above the Piano House of P. Werlin, accessible from five car lines.

This institution is conducted after the plan of the best music schools of Europe. The Board of Instruction counts among its names the most successful teachers and artists of the highest merit and reputation. Admitted are beginners of all ages from seven years upward; also, advanced pupils who wish to perfect themselves either as amateurs, teachers, or professional artists; and those who wish to resume their studies after a long interruption.

Terms, payable in advance, as follows: For piano or voice, for ten weeks, two lessons weekly, of two hours each, $25. For theory (harmony and composition), organ, melodeon, violin, violincello, harp, flute, guitar, zither, for ten weeks, two lessons weekly, of one hour each, $15. Reductions made for two branches taken together.

Visitors are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and the progress of the pupils.

For references, circulars, particulars, etc., apply at the office of the President, No. 90 Baronne street, or by letter, addressed Postoffice box No. 1595, New Orleans, Louisiana.

THEOPHILUS MASAC, President.

au26 1y

BANKS AND BANKING.

FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK

OF NEW ORLEANS.

No. 166 Canal Street

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 29, 1872.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$1,042,528 75
Overdrafts	2,918 47
United States bonds to secure circulation	350,000 00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	76,035 60
Banking house	7,375 89
Furniture and fixtures	15,777 96
Premiums on United States bonds, etc.	29,194 10
Cash items, including stamps	63 70
Exchanges for clearing house and banks	66,660 31
Bills of other national banks	4,152 13
Fractional currency, including nickles	1,074 00
Specie, viz: Coin	21,109 73
Legal tender notes	200,000 00
Total	$1,854,221 63

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in	$500,000 00
Surplus fund	5,038 74
National bank circulation outstanding	280,000 00
Individual deposits	999,271 97
Certified checks	25,062 50
Profit and loss	45,798 72
Total	$1,854,221 63

JOSEPH MITCHEL, Cashier.

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, July 2, 1872.

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 FOURCHY, President.
ALBERT BALDWIN, Vice President.

DIRECTORS.

P. Maspero, John T. Hardie,
John D. Cobb, Charles Lafitte,
Adolph Meyer, P. Poursine,
Ernest Miltenberger. jy9 1mo 1t 2p

RAILROADS.

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

The great short line from Cincinnati or Columbus

EAST!

Saving eighty-seven to 110 miles, and arriving one train in advance at

NEW YORK.

Saving fifty-nine miles, and arriving six and a half hours in advance at

BALTIMORE.

Saving seventy-seven miles, and arriving eight and three-quarters hours in advance at

WASHINGTON,

Reaching

PHILADELPHIA

One train the quickest.

THE GREAT IRON RAILWAY BRIDGES Over the Ohio river, at Parkersburg and Bellaire, are completed.

MORNING AND NIGHT LINES OF

Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars

Are run on this route from St. Louis, Cincinnati or Columbus to Baltimore and Washington City, WITHOUT CHANGE!

By this route you avoid all omnibus transfers and ferries.

Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE,
General Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Maryland.
J. L. WILSON,
Master Transportation, Baltimore, Maryland.
SIDNEY B. JONES,
General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad,

Offers to travelers the only route out of New Orleans through to St. Louis without change of cars, and but one change to New York, Baltimore, Washington and Eastern cities.

Two Express trains leave daily, foot of Canal street, at 6:15 A. M. and 5:20 P. M.

The 5:20 P. M. Lightning Express arrives in Mobile at 11 P. M., St. Louis at 6 A. M., Louisville at 8:40 A. M., Chicago at 9:15 P. M.

Pullman palace dining room and sleeping cars through the entire route to Niagara Falls, New York, Baltimore, Washington and Eastern cities.

Baggage checked from hotel and residence to destination. Tickets must read via Mobile, for which apply to William Behell, corner Camp and Common streets.

H. S. WOODWARD,
General Southern Agent Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

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RAILROADS.

N. O., M. AND T. R. R.

TICKETS TO THE SEACOAST WATERING PLACES.

EXCURSION TICKETS, good six days from day of sale, and TRIP TICKETS, good for families and firms for the summer season, on sale at two and a half cents per mile, to Miller's Bayou, Look Out, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs and East Pascagoula.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TICKETS, to go and return same day, leaving New Orleans at 7:20 A. M., arriving on return at 10:50 P. M., good only for that day, at reduced rates.

Excursion tickets sold at depot, foot of Canal street.

G. W. R. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent.
CHARLES L. FITCH,
General Passenger Agent.

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LOUISIANA DIVISION

OF

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

New Orleans to Donaldsonville—Sixty-three Miles.

Daily trains for passengers, New Orleans to Donaldsonville and return. Excursion tickets to Donaldsonville and return, on Sundays, $3. Train leaves Canal street depot daily at 5 A. M.

The steamer St. Mary will make daily trips between Donaldsonville and Baton Rouge, landing at intermediate postoffices, and connecting with trains to and from New Orleans. Through bills ways in daylight.

EXCURSION TRIPS ON THE RIVER EVERY SUNDAY ON STEAMER FRANCES.

Passengers and freight received foot of Calliope street. Lumber, timber, bricks, heavy machinery, and articles of great weight or bulk not received as freight. Tickets sold corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel, and on board ferry steamer Frances.

G. W. R. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent.
CHARLES L. FITCH,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

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NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

Great Reduction in Local Fare.

Commencing June 1, 1872, QUARTERLY TICKETS at greatly reduced rates will be placed on sale, from New Orleans to Magnolia and all intermediate stations. For information apply to A. D. SHELDON, Agent, under City Hotel.

R. D. FROST,
General Superintendent.
S. S. CAREY,
General Ticket Agent.

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CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after JUNE 3, 1872, trains of the

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE,

(New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, Mississippi Central, and Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads) will depart and arrive as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Express	7:30 A. M.	Express	11:00 P. M.
Mail	7:30 P. M.	Mail	9:30 A. M.
Accommodat'n	4:15 P. M.	Accommodat'n	8:35 A. M.

Mail Train runs daily. Express daily, except Sunday.

These trains make

THE QUICKEST TIME

From New Orleans to NEW YORK, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, LOUISVILLE and all intermediate cities, villages and stations.

PULLMAN'S PALACE DAY AND SLEEPING CARS from New Orleans to Memphis, Humboldt and Louisville, without change.

A. D. SHELDON,
Ticket Agent, New Orleans.
S. S. JONES,
Ticket Agent, Galveston.
C. P. ATMORE,
General Passenger Agent.
S. S. CAREY,
General Transportation Agent.
R. D. FROST,
General Superintendent.

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THE NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD,

With the connecting lines which constitute the "Blue Mountain Route," now

CARRIES THE GREAT NORTHERN AND EASTERN MAIL,

And offers to travelers the most direct, shortest, quickest and best route to all points in the Southern, Northern and Eastern States.

All rail and no omnibus or steamboat transfers.

This road also connects, at Mobile, with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad for points West, North and East, and at Montgomery with coast lines via Atlanta and Augusta for Northern and Eastern cities.

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS, through to Lynchburg, Virginia, and through to St. Louis without change, attached to trains leaving New Orleans daily at 5:20 P. M.

This route is 215 miles shorter to New York than the line via Louisville.

Trains leave New Orleans at

7:20 A. M.—DAILY EXPRESS AND MAIL for coast watering places and Mobile.

4:00 P. M.—DAILY (except Sundays) COAST ACCOMMODATION to Ocean Springs.

5:20 P. M.—LIGHTNING EXPRESS, daily, for principal coast watering places and Mobile. Makes close connections and fast time, with sleeping cars, by Blue Mountain route, to Washington and New York, and with sleeping cars running through over the Mobile and Ohio and St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroads without change to St. Louis. Carries great Northern and Eastern mail.

Trains arrive from Mobile at 2:05 P.M. and 10:50 A. M., and from Ocean Springs at 9:50 A. M.

Ticket office—Galveston—Morgan's wharf.

Ticket office—New Orleans—corner Camp and Common streets, in Story iron building, opposite City Hotel.

Baggage checked from residence to destination.

G. W. R. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent.
CHARLES L. FITCH,
General Passenger Agent.

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SUNDAY EXCURSION.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 9, and until further notice, an excursion train will leave the Calliope street depot, at 7:35 A. M., and, returning, reach the city at 11 P. M.

Great Reduction in Fare.

New Orleans to—

Frenier, intermediate stations and return	50
Pontchatoula, intermediate stations and return	$1 00
Amite City, intermediate stations and return	1 50
Magnolia, intermediate stations and return	2 00

R. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
je6 S. S. CAREY, General Ticket Agent.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Change of Schedule—January 14, 1872.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

7:30 A. M. Express leaves Houston daily, arriving at Corsicana at 7:30 P. M., and at Austin at 6 P. M. Connecting at Navasota with daily stage for Anderson, Huntsville, Crockett, Rusk, Henderson and Longview. At Hearne with International Railroad. At Calvert with stage for Belton—tri-weekly. At Bremond for Waco—daily. At Richland for Fairfield, Cotton Gin, Palestine and Tyler. At Corsicana for Dallas McKinney and Sherman. At Ledbetter for La Grange and Bastrop. At Austin for San Marcos, New Braunfels, San Antonio and El Paso.

7:30 P. M. Night Express leaves daily, arriving at Corsicana at 7:30 A. M., and at Austin at 9 A. M. Connection with all points made as above.

Close connection at Houston with Morgan steamers via Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad or steamboat from Galveston.

From Corsicana trains leave, at 5 A. M. and 6:1 P. M., arriving at Houston at 5 P. M. and 6:15 A. M.

From Austin trains leave at 6:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. arriving in Houston at 5 P. M. and 6:15 A. M.

Passengers for San Antonio and all points in Western Texas will save twelve hours by going via Austin, and avoid nearly 100 miles of tedious staging.

Passengers for Northern and Eastern Texas will find this the cheapest, quickest and most pleasant route, being from forty-eight to sixty hours quicker than via Red river.

Freight always as low as by any other route.

CORNELIUS ENNIS,
General Superintendent.
JAMES H. CRIS,
General Freight and Ticket Agent. ja16 1y

TO THE EAST.....TO THE EAST

Via Louisville and Ohio and Mississippi Railway.

The completion of the Louisville Division of this road, and the splendid equipment for passenger travel, makes this the

BEST ROUTE TO CINCINNATI,

AND

ALL POINTS EAST AND NORTHEAST.

THREE THROUGH TRAINS DAILY,

With direct connections from the south for Cincinnati

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Be sure and ask for tickets via Louisville and the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, for sale at all principal ticket offices in the South, and in Louisville at the General Office of the Company, corner Fourth and Main streets, also at Galt House and Louisville Inn and Willard Hotels.

N. B.—Tickets to Cincinnati and points East, via this line, are good on mail line steamers, and Mail line