

GIFT CONCERT. \$1,000,000.

SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT. PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

By authority of the act of the Legislature, incorporating the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, the Trustees will give...

100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

will be issued at \$10 each, half tickets \$5, quarter tickets \$2.50, 1/10 tickets \$1.00, 1/20 tickets \$0.50, 1/50 tickets \$0.25, 1/100 tickets \$0.125.

\$500,000 IN CURRENCY.

will be given to the holders of tickets by distribution of ONE THOUSAND GIFTS, as follows:

Table of gift distribution: One grand gift, \$100,000; One grand gift, \$50,000; One grand gift, \$25,000; One grand gift, \$10,000; One grand gift, \$5,000; One grand gift, \$2,500; One grand gift, \$1,000; One grand gift, \$500; One grand gift, \$250; One grand gift, \$100; One grand gift, \$50; One grand gift, \$25; One grand gift, \$10; One grand gift, \$5; One grand gift, \$2.50; One grand gift, \$1.00; One grand gift, \$0.50; One grand gift, \$0.25; One grand gift, \$0.125.

BANKS AND BANKING.

FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

Table with financial data: Assets, Liabilities, Capital stock, Surplus fund, National bank circulation outstanding, Individual deposits, Certified checks, Profit and loss.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

CHARLES T. HOWARD, PRESIDENT.

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

Capital Prize, \$50,000. To be drawn at New Orleans on Saturday, August 10, 1872.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

SCHEME.

10,000 Numbers—Tickets Only \$20. Prize of \$50,000; Prize of \$20,000; Prize of \$10,000; Prize of \$5,000; Prize of \$2,500; Prize of \$1,000; Prize of \$500; Prize of \$250; Prize of \$100; Prize of \$50; Prize of \$25; Prize of \$10; Prize of \$5; Prize of \$2.50; Prize of \$1.00; Prize of \$0.50; Prize of \$0.25; Prize of \$0.125.

WANTED.

CITY LOT WANTED—ANY PERSON HAVING a good sized city lot of ground fit for a residence...

BUSINESS CARDS.

PARLEY, BRIGHT & CO., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants. No. 73 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

H. W. FARLEY, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants. No. 132 Pearl Street, New Orleans.

D. W. KENDRICK, House and Ship Plumber, Gas-Fitter, Etc. No. 41 Magazine Street, near the corner of Race.

RICHARD BRODERICK, CISTERN MAKER. 132 Julia Street.

PATENTS, AMERICANS AND FOREIGN. JERKINS & OLMSTED, Architects and Engineers.

BREWSTER & ERNEST, Upholsterers and Furniture Dealers. 200 Canal Street.

JOHN GRAY, Proprietor of Plumber's and Undertaker's. No. 25 and 27 Elyria Fields Street.

D. URBAN, Notary Public and United States Commissioner. Office No. 60 Camp Street.

SAMUELS & KNOOP, Dealers in Hardware and Building Materials. No. 101 Magazine Street.

P. A. MURRAY, CISTERN MAKER. No. 101 Magazine Street.

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, DENTAL SURGEON. Office and residence, 152 Julia Street.

CHEAP GAS FIXTURES AND PLUMBER'S MATERIALS. SULLIVAN & BULGER.

LOTTORIES. DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JULY 19, 1872.

There is every promise that the election to-day for delegates to the Liberal Convention of August 5 will bring out more people...

Colonel McEnery, not deigning to respond to our very pertinent interrogatories published yesterday, we would propound another, which narrowly approaches his ideas of reform and economy...

But to return to the Pinchback wing. Yesterday a number of speakers from New Orleans addressed the Republicans of New York...

Addressing himself to his white auditors, of whom there were about a hundred, he said: "I am a great many colored men to complain that we colored people are trying to Africanize this State. Nothing is further from our purpose, nothing is more foreign to our feelings, than to have a question with whoever desires to do it. I may not, it is true, use such nicely turned sentences, or such elegant English and periphrastic logic, as you gentlemen give to the people, who are the proper persons to decide which side is right, and which side is wrong."

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POLITICAL GLEANINGS.

Hon. Lynch, late of a country parish, now of this city, we believe, told some fifth ward Granites that "no man was ever born on American soil to whom the country owes more" than to their nominee for President.

The suggestion contained in the dispatch of Mayor Elam, of Baton Rouge, to the Liberal State Committee, to have their convention meet in the old capital, is very favorably regarded by the Liberals of this city.

There can be no denying, unfounded as we all know it to be, that strong prejudice exists against visiting the city during midsummer, but the more important considerations are purely political.

Governmental action, in which liberal education, in gas and Western products and of cotton for future delivery liberally advanced.

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PINCHBACK TO THE PEOPLE.

Republican Mass Meeting at St. Helena. Five French Republicans, who were invited by Lieutenant Governor Pinchback and General A. E. Barber—who is Kellogg?

On Thursday last, in compliance with the request of a number of the leading Republicans of St. Helena and Tangipahoa, Lieutenant Governor Pinchback and General A. E. Barber proceeded to Amite City in order to address the people of those parishes.

On arriving at Amite, the Lieutenant Governor and party were received by a committee composed of the Hon. W. D. Floyd, Messrs. John Evans, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Moore and Squire Roberts, who immediately placed them in carriages and drove to the place of meeting—Wheat's bridge—on the Ticklaw river.

The weather during the day was exceedingly unfavorable, the rain descended in torrents and the roads were almost impassable, but notwithstanding these drawbacks, the party pushed forward, and were gloriously rewarded for so doing on arriving at Wheat's bridge, where they were greeted with a shout of welcome from the Kellogg bidders and their allies in the ranks of the Last-Ditchers who endeavored to put upon them in the city. It had already been boasted that these latter "clashes will pack the lobbies, so as to create an impression that public sentiment is adverse to the body in session; but the character of the delegates will effectually neutralize any such contemptible scheme as this." Still, the convention should be left as untrammelled as possible by outside influences, and Baton Rouge offers this advantage. We hope Mayor Elam's invitation will be accepted.

The Pinchback or regular wing of the Republican party are making a very active canvass, and it is claimed that their committee headquarters, with the most encouraging success. The Lieutenant Governor himself has taken the stump, and intends to keep it to the close. His speech in St. James parish has brought to the committee the strongest pledges of support, and like regulars are expected from his trip to Tangipahoa, where he is now. There is no use in denying the fact that Mr. Pinchback is the leading colored man of Louisiana, and has the warm support and hearty sympathies of his race, for whom he has worked so faithfully and consistently.

Now that Messrs. McEnery, Jonas and Ogden have taken the stump for their patched-up ticket, would it not be a happy circumstance if they could be brought to publicly debate with Mr. Pinchback and other prominent colored men. Such a debate would brush many a cobweb from the minds of the people.

Besides, there has been and is indulged in by partisans such gross misrepresentation of men and party purposes, that a general trial, with the people for jury and judges, and representatives of each contending party as pleaders, would be a salutary effect. We vouch for the Liberals being ready to meet their combined foes on any field.

But to return to the Pinchback wing. Yesterday a number of speakers from New Orleans addressed the Republicans of New York, and on Sunday a mass meeting will be held in St. Charles, at which speakers from the city will make addresses. These will be at once followed by meetings in the other river parishes.

Colonel McEnery, not deigning to respond to our very pertinent interrogatories published yesterday, we would propound another, which narrowly approaches his ideas of reform and economy and the classes of indebtedness which he will, if elected, have the State pay, even if he does not make them preference claims.

When the famous relief bill of Colonel J. O. Nixon, that Governor Warmoth vetoed on the ground that it was illegally opening the door of the treasury to claims that must "irretrievably bankrupt the State," was before the Legislature, did you not come all the way from Ouachita especially through your influence that every Democrat voted to pass it over the veto?

Our columns are open for full explanation or denial.

There is every promise that the election to-day for delegates to the Liberal Convention of August 5 will bring out more people—solid, substantial, regular voters—than have ever before participated in a primary election in New Orleans. A strong, but friendly and considerate, rivalry exists among the numerous candidates for the honor of sitting in the first convention of this young giant party, and the friends of the rivals are striving might and main for success. There is no bad blood, however, as so frequently the case, and almost without exception the club nominees are well-to-do, respectable citizens, who represent something better than corner groceries and barroom bums. A gratifying and significant change from old Democratic customs.

On this day the "Last-Ditchers" should wear a "weed."

The most dismal and deserted looking place in town is the Democratic (so-called) headquarters—the little back room on St. Charles street. It has the outward appearance of a "bunco" establishment after a police raid, and the atmosphere inside is so bad that the gilded eagle bird has been compelled to seek quarters on the balcony, where the balcony breeze blows. Brethren will please join in the melancholy dirge beginning—

"In the days when we were hard up," etc.

The Last Ditchers are "going for the Dutch," as one of them yesterday not very elegantly expressed it. In other words a desperate endeavor is being made to procure the names of respectable Germans to call for a McEnery club. The success, thus far, has not been very encouraging; but the canvassers have not yet visited the cemeteries.

The Republican party is equal to all the demands of reform, and we mean to have it. Come with us, and rest assured you will have a better government, than help us to make it all the offices for ourselves. [A voice: "Do you mean that?"] I do mean it. ["Bully?"] Just take a hand in your local affairs and send good delegates to only myself, that I could run their convention!

Why, you people don't know him, and I predict you never will; for when this campaign gets as hot as it will be, he'll be afraid to come out here. Why, he was never known in this State until he came to fill a big federal office—collector of customs—to which he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln, after whose death he became a United States Democrat, and would not condescend to a colored man at all. After Governor Warmoth's election, this nice gentleman saw that this State was going to be Republican,

and suddenly, to the surprise of everybody and no one more than himself, he found he was a Republican. More than this, he saw the United States Senatorship in the distance and at once began to work for it.

Poor men, a great many of them colored, had been elected to the Legislature, and Mr. Kellogg, good Samaritan as he is, could not bear to see them waiting about the streets without money. Oh, no, not he, and accordingly he invented the "post roll" in the Customhouse and placed these men on it, and paid them with United States funds, (senators), not to work for the government, but to work out his own ambitious ends. But Mr. Kellogg did not stop here. He bowed, and scraped, and toiled to the colored legislators, met and conversed with them on every corner, flattered, and almost creased them, till, at length, he won them completely over. You colored men know how it is when a white man behaves nice to you. [Laughter.]

Well, the Legislature met, and Mr. Kellogg's name came before it as a candidate for United States Senator, and he was elected. Elected, and of course, not by the patronage of his command in the Customhouse. Not at all. He is too virtuous for that. Now this man owed his elevation to colored voters, as through them he defeated that staunch old Republican and sterling gentleman, Thomas J. Durant, and what return has he made you?

He has never made any return. He has made no return to the colored voters, as through them he defeated that staunch old Republican and sterling gentleman, Thomas J. Durant, and what return has he made you?

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BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS.

JULY COTTON REPORT SUMMARY.

CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES.

RACY LETTER FROM PICKETT.

WHY CASEY STILL HOLDS.

GENEVA BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

ABSOLUTE SECRECY OBSERVED.

KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THEM.

THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.

SARATOGA RACES YESTERDAY.

Harry Bassett Again Wins.

FENTON ON NATIONAL FINANCES.

WASHINGTON.

Summary of the July Cotton Report—The Confederate Archives—Racy Letter from Pickett.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following is a summary of the July cotton report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture: The past month has been generally favorable to cotton. Limited areas have been affected by drought, but rains were quite abundant in the latter part of June on the Atlantic coast. Showers have been so frequent and heavy since June 20 as to delay cultivation and promote the growth of weeds and grass. Before that date a season of comparative drought of seven or eight weeks had been suffered in a portion of this district, while other countries represent the weather uniformly favorable.

The variations in rain-fall during the past month has been considerable in the Atlantic States, ranging as follows: At the stations reported, from 2.10 inches to 4.95 inches; in Virginia, from 1.75 inches to 4.95 inches; in North Carolina, from 4.10 to 3.35 inches; in South Carolina, from 1.25 to 4.95 inches; in Georgia, from 4.10 to 6.00 inches; in Florida from 1.35 inch to 4.95 inches. In the States of the Mississippi valley the rainfall has been abundant, the lowest record in the several States being from 2 to 4 inches, and the highest from 4.5 to 11. In Tennessee the range is from 2.6 to 10.2 inches; in Louisiana from 4.35 to 11.1 inches; in Texas from 2.10 to 6.5 inches; in Arkansas from 2.10 to 8.2 inches. The States making averages lower than 100, the standard of good crops, are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida.

In all the other States the averages are above 100. The figures representing the condition are as follows: Virginia, 106; North Carolina, 104; South Carolina, 103; Florida, 102; Louisiana, 101; Texas, 100; Arkansas, 99; Tennessee, 98. Taking into consideration the relative importance of the States in production of cotton, the average for the entire country would be about 103. As a whole, the July returns of the present year show a higher average of condition than of any previous year except that of 1867.

A person signing himself J. S. Pickett, Confederate States diploma agent near the government of Mexico, publishes a long letter explaining his connection with transactions recently by the United States patent him \$75,000.

River Report.

The signal service of the United States army reports, for the benefit of commerce, the rise or fall of the rivers, at 3 P. M. yesterday, as follows:

Table with columns: Stations, Rise, Fall, Watermark, Ft. In. Above low water mark.

Excursion on the River—New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad and Steamer Franchises.

On Sunday, twenty-first instant, the steamer Franches will leave her wharf, foot of Calloppe street, for an excursion of twenty miles up the river. A train will leave the foot of Canal street at 4 P. M., to convey the passengers to the steamer Franches. Returning passengers arrive in the city at 7:20 P. M. Fare for the round trip fifty cents.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AND RAILROAD IRON AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sales at public auction to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise—

1. A lot of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated on Baronne street, between Canal and Common streets, First District.

2. And seventy boxes railroad iron, in a warehouse in Gretna.

For full particulars see advertisements.

SALE BY THE SHERIFF OF A VALUABLE SQUARE OF GROUND.—On Monday next, twenty-second instant, at 12 M., in the hands of the St. Louis Hotel, St. Louis street, the civil sheriff will sell at auction that valuable square of ground bounded by Claiborne, Derbigny, Union and Bagelotte streets, Third District, seized at the suit of Charles Case, receiver, vs. L. E. Forstall. For particulars see advertisement.

DECLINED.—Mr. John C. Weaver and Recorder Alfred E. Billings, who were nominated for delegates to the Liberal Convention from the tenth ward club, have declined the honor, for reasons which reflect credit upon the popular gentlemen. Their card appears in the REPUBLICAN.

Five millions of dollars in specie went away from New York last week, and there were \$5,000,000 of imports of foreign goods in the same time. The gold may be sent away, but the goods keep coming in, it seems.

The most ancient manuscripts are written without accents, stops or separation between the words, nor was it until the ninth century that copyists began to leave spaces between words.

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