New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

May be had of the following dealers:

George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice.

A. Simon, No. 9f Exchange Alley.

C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place.

C. G. D. Holle, No. 61 Exchange Place.

James Ennis, Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, Third District; also, at Depot foot of Lafayette Street, First District.

J. W. Long, corner of Love and Enghien Streets, Third District.

Variety news-stand, corner Dauphine and Canal streets.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY, at 11 o'clock, at Old Auction Mart, No. 87 Camp street, a general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, etc.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO., at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, lot of ground on Fulton street; lot of ground and buildings on Fulton street—succession of Tobias Drum.

BY G. DE FERIET, at 12 o'clock, at St Louis Auction Exchange, two lots of ground on St. Anthony street—sale for a partition.

BY S. GUINAULT, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, lot of ground and buildings on Dumaine street, and twenty-three shares stock Consolidated Association Planters of Louisiana; portion of ground in rear of these premises; four lots of ground above Carrollton—succession of Miss Odile Foucher.

BY M. BARNETT, at 12 o'clock, at St. Louis Auction Exchange, lot of ground and buildings on Craps street; lot of ground on Craps street; lot of ground and buildings on Goodchildren street—Ophelia Moreaust et al. vs. Minors Hortaire and Victor Moreau et al.

BY SHERIFF SAUVINET, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, lot of ground and buildings on Baronne street—John A. Turnell vs. Michael Gerron; seventy bars railroad iron—James H. Rees vs. Josiah Caldwell.

Local Intelligence.

AN OFFICIAL INTERVIEW ON THE QUARANTINE QUESTION.—Dr. Brown, a surgeon in the United States army, is commissioned to gather information from all prominent points, for the purpose of reporting on the practicability of establishing quarantine at different ports by the United States government—making it a national institution.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning Drs. Warren Stone, C. B. White, president of the Board of Health, J. P. Davidson, M. F. Bonzano, W. H. Hire, A. F. Axson, Hon. James Graham, Dr. Maas, Hon. J. S. Walton and F. C. Remick assembled in the Mayor's parlor to discuss the subject with Dr. Brown.

Mayor Flanders read the act of Congress directing the investigation, and Dr. Stone was invited to preside.

Dr. Brown briefly stated the purpose of his mission, and his desire to obtain all the information possible on the subject of quarantine laws—as to their usefulness, and, the benefits or evils that might result from the government of the United States assuming to control the matter.

Dr. Stone was very prompt and decided in the opinion that quarantine restraints did no good, but were a source of great inconvenience. In his argument he said he had known yellow fever to prevail even in one part of the city and not in another, and thought the better opinion was that yellow fever was not a contagious disease, like small-pox; said he had known persons who had passed through yellow fever epidemics, and then were taken down with house fever by the filth resulting from the epidemic and carelessness. Such causes, he said, were readily relieved by the use of malt liquors. The filth resulting from yellow fever produced house fever, but not yellow fever. Said he had known of forty cases of yellow fever taken from an emigrant ship into the hospital, but that the disease did not spread in the hospital; but in a short time afterward the city was visited with a severe epidemic. Dr. Stone thought incubation of the disease resulted in about fifty hours. He was very explicit in stating that the disease might exist in a given locality, but no one would take it unless they went there; yet the disease having broken out at a place would radiate therefrom.

Dr. C. B White was persuaded the disease was local, and not contagious like scarlet fever and small-pox. On these points he fully agreed with Dr. Stone.

On these points Dr. Davidson also concurred.

Dr. Hire (addressing Dr. Stone) inquired if the appearance of the disease had not been satisfactorily traced to importations.

Dr. Stone thought not, and referred to certain sickness traced to a ship from Brazil, which did not turn out to be yellow fever, but was African fever.

Dr. Brown spoke of Professor Gidding's opinion that an infected air might be carried in ships.

Dr. Stone agreed in that opinion, but had never been able to trace a case. Even in such cases, those only who breathed the infected air would take the disease.

Dr. Jackson said the great difficulty was the contrariety of opinion as to whether the disease was or was not contagious.

The methods of barricading the streets and the firing of cannon were ridiculed, and Dr. Stone related the incident of a family residing up the coast, on the edge of the piney woods, taken down with yellow fever, all of whom died, except the one first taken down, and the circumstance of his sickness. It had been stated that he had been out on the bluff and saw a steamboat from New Orleans, when he suddenly clasped his nose, exclaiming, "I smell the fever!" [Laughter.]

Dr. Brown inquired what similarity there is between yellow fever and dengue fever.

Dr. Stone—There is no similarity.

Mayor Flanders said the people of New Iberia thought they escaped the epidemic year before last because of the quarantine established above and below them, the disease prevailing generally beyond those limits.

Dr. Brown desired to know the opinions of the gentlemen present as to the propriety of the general government taking charge of the question of quarantine, and to control the same, to the exclusion of local State authority.

Drs. Stone and Davidson thought it would not be advisable; they did not think federal authority could do any better than State authority.

Mr. Graham (Auditor) was opposed to it because the federal government was every year encroaching more and more on the rights of the States.

Dr. Brown said he did not propose to discuss any political issues—that he had nothing to do with political questions.

The Mayor referred to the Galveston quarantine last year, and understood the import of Dr. Brown's inquiry covered the advisability of allowing one local port to make an injurious restriction against another without proper restraint. It was understood the Galveston quarantine originated among the merchants of that place, who wanted to sell their goods.

Dr. Stone thought the Galveston quarantine had its origin in New York City.

Mr. Graham said all civilized countries had approved the value and necessity of quarantine.

Dr. Stone replied that England had abolished it a long time ago.

Dr. White asked if the English cases mentioned by Dr. Stone did not refer to cholera, to which Dr. Stone answered in the affirmative.

Dr. White spoke of the fever here last year, and said that New Orleans was the only place in the South where it prevailed in which it was not severe. Here it was confined to a radius of about a quarter of a mile, except one or two cases imported from Natchez. He gave a detailed history of the first cases that appeared, the first being a man who went aboard a Havana ship and slept there, the hatches of the ship being yet sealed down. The other was that of a Customhouse officer on board of a vessel from Havana, and who remained on board at the time the hatches were opened at quarantine. Another man went aboard a vessel from the same and hired as a steward, and in a few days was taken with the fever and died. Such were the first cases last year. The action of the Board of Health, he said, in securing a proclamation of quarantine against ports where yellow fever is always present during the summer months, previous to such prevalence being announced, is based on the principle that the fever poison necessarily exists previous to the occurrence of any case of fever. Therefore, a ship lying in a port so circumstanced may arrive with a clean bill of health, but with her hold filled with an atmosphere of the poison, and the persons entering that ship, in fact, breathe a tropical atmosphere, that of Havana, for example; and thus, a ship may be a source of yellow fever, although coming from a port where no cases of yellow fever had occurred. He thought if germ theory, which he did not believe in, was established, the whole question would be relieved of difficulty.

This practically ended the interview. It was pleasant and agreeable enough, but wholly failed to disclose conclusions that will be considered by anybody as ultimate, although the doctor probably gathered some knowledge on this important subject during the conference.

Dr. Brown goes hence to Galveston, and thence to Key West.

OUTRAGED.—Dr. Cooper was called on yesterday morning to attend a girl who had been outraged by Charles Borrell, at a place near the United States Barracks. The Doctor found that the poor girl had been injured. Borrell was locked up in the fifth precinct stationhouse.

John Smith, this time the real original, is locked up for having stolen property in his possession. As John has been in so many troubles, and told so many tales, it is but fair to suppose he is guilty in this instance.

Dr. Jackson's inquest in the case of Felix Vincent resulted in the jury finding a verdict that deceased came to his death by a wound inflicted by Pierre Pijos. Accused is in the Parish Prison, and will be taken before Recorder M'Arthur for examination in a few days, Dr. Jackson having made an affidavit.

Eight abandoned women, the worst of the First District, were taken into the first precinct station last evening for violating city ordinance No. 528, at the corner of Perdido and Dryades streets.

Edward Woods understands the feeling of being behind the iron bars of the first stationhouse, and Ben Meyers knows how it feels to be cut with a knife. The fight grew out of a quarrel concerning a miserable fact.

A. Delma found his way into the calaboose last evening on complaint of Mr. F. Charleville, who accuses him of breaching a trust.

Mr. Lucien Adams, Jr., who was wounded Thursday evening, may recover, as his physical condition did not grow worse yesterday. Through some means a report was circulated on the streets last evening that he was dead. We are happy to state the contrary. Mr. Blenvenu is still in prison, and will remain there until Mr. Adams' physicians furnish a certificate.

FORGERY FOR BALLS.—George Frey, alias Fritz, found himself in prison yesterday accused of forging the name of that noted base ballist, W. F. Tracy, to an order for one dozen dead balls and two dozen assorted bats, and the order was honored by Mr. P. Gogarty, who supposed the signature to be genuine. Accused having made the document, induced an unknown person to go to the store and obtain the articles. The prisoner is a young man, and this is the second or third charge of a like nature which has been made against him. He was arrested by Detective Pecora, who has seen the youngster before. Recorder Houston fixed his bond at $500, to appear for examination on the twenty-fifth instant.

NO FIGHT.—Anatole Secour and Steven Alexander, one a carpenter and the other a day laborer, like a certain wise jury, agreed to disagree. This agreement resulted in a bargain to visit a suburban locality and still further settle the unsettled dispute by appealing to those queer rules which govern prize fights. Every necessary preparation had been made; seconds, bottles, sponges, etc., were at hand, and the interested law breakers were to find a battle-field Thursday evening, and all would have been bold and bloody had not officer L. Meyers put in his club veto and arrested the party. So one important question is still unsettled—which of the two is the best bruiser

CRIMINAL COURT.—The Rochereau burglary case (entering the house of J. Segassie, on Old Levee street, on the thirtieth October, 1870), second trial, was taken up yesterday. Pierre Bertin and Jean Capdeville were brought up.

The Attorney General being to busy to attend to the cases now pending, with his consent, Governor Warmoth appointed Messrs. Braughn and Buck to assist him in criminal cases.

A document issued by the Governor to this effect was filed.

Mr. J. C. Walker, counsel for defense, objected to Mr. Braughn, stating that the Attorney General was bound to appear in person in behalf of the State.

Mr. Belden, who was sent for, stated that he had to attend the cases before the Supreme Court, sitting in the country, to represent the State in very important cases. He therefore insisted that Judge Braughn represent him.

Mr. Walker then said: "If the Attorney General has no time to represent the State in this case I have no time to represent the defense, and ask to be released from this responsibility."

Judge Abell, after speaking highly of the services of Mr. Walker, which he had rendered to his clients, requested him to accept Mr. Braughn, which he finally did.

Mr. Walker then, before the empaneling of the jury, filed the usual challenge to the entire panel of the jury, they being illegally empaneled, the sheriff having failed to make a new jury list in December last, as was demanded by article 2016, Revised Statutes.

Capdeville, one of the accused, demanded a separate trial, which was overruled.

This trial will probably last two or three days.

National and State Reform.

We present this morning the following additional names in response to the call for a State convention on the first Monday of August next, for the purpose of nominating an electoral, State and congressional ticket, under the banner of national and State reform and the leadership of Greeley and Brown. The list follows:

PARISH OF MOREHOUSE.

James G. Sandige,	B. P. Patton,
George M. Sandige,	W. R. McCreight,
D. C. Morgan,	W. A. Harrington,
Nat Levy,	D. B. Douglas,
J. B. Briscoe,	S. P. Collins,
F. T. Taylor,	D. N. Douglas,
J. William Brown,	William F. Watt,
G. B. Marable,	E. K. W. Ross,
J. C. Weaks,	J. C. Campbell,
Sy. G. Parsons,	John Collins,
Eagan McFee,	J. S. Handy,
W. T. Hall,	J. E. Ernswilere,
A. L. Bussy,	E. S. Smith,
B. C. Hall,	B. W. Smith,
Jacques M. Levy,	J. R. Temple,
Moses Wolff,	Willim M. Washburn,
B. Sitternagel, Jr.,	R. A. Faulk,
Isaac T. Naff,	M. W. Johnson,
J. S. Heller,	Baynard Turpin,
W. R. Bunckley,	J. A. Ross,
E. W. Seale,	C. Newton,
R. S. Huff,	Abram Freidheim,
B. F. Haddick,	John B. Levinson
M. S. Hernler,	Solomon Seegar.
J. C. F. Taylor,	W. F. Blanchard,
John F. Bussey,	E. L. Daniel,
T. F. Taylor,	M. Michie.

Business of the City Attorney.

Mr. Thomas J. Burke, chief clerk of the City Attorney, sends us the semi-annual statement of that officer, commencing the first day of January and ending the thirtieth day of June, 1872:

BEFORE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Last statement	61
New suits	303
Commenced by the city	81
Commenced against the city	233
Number pending not tried	71
Number tried	293
Total number of suits	364

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

On appeal	273
Final judgments	14
Pending not tried	229

DISTRICT COURTS, NOT INCLUDING TAX SUITS.

From last statement	334
New suits	438
Commenced by the city	112
Commenced against the city	669
Number of suits tried	495
Under advisement	3
Judgments in favor of the city	74
Judgments against the city, chiefly to recover back license tax paid	413
Total number	772

SUPREME COURT.

Suits on appeal	318
Final judgments	27
Still pending	351
Argued in Supreme Court	38

These numerous suits must keep the City Attorney, George S. Lacey, Esq., and the assistant city attorneys out of the waste of idleness.

Attacked by Grant Men.

At a Greeley and Brown ratification meeting in Raleigh, on the sixteenth instant, Samuel Ross, a colored marshal, was attacked by a mob of colored men and beaten. He sought protection at the police headquarters, where he remained for over an hour. He left the stationhouse at ten o'clock and was afterward missing. Simon B. Craven, also a colored marshal, and who had been a delegate to the Cincinnati convention, was assaulted at his residence and his life threatened, his assailants charging him with being a Greeleyite and Liberal Republican.

Ross came to the city two days after from the woods, where he had concealed himself, and his assailants were arrested and taken before a United States commissioner. As "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church" these assaults upon colored men who support Mr. Greeley and the Liberal party will have the effect to increase their numbers materially.

First Ward Republicans.

At an election on the seventeenth instant, by the First Ward Republican Mother Club, for additional delegates to represent the first ward in the regular Republican State Convention, which is to assemble on the ninth of August, the following named gentlemen were duly elected: William P. Casis, J. S. Nobles, B. W. Woodruff and Arthur Frilot. The following named gentlemen were elected on the tenth instant delegates to the Parish Executive Committee of the regular Republican party of Louisiana: C. H. Beggs, Randall McDonnell, William P. Casis.

For Magnolia and the Piney Woods.

At twenty-five minutes before eight o'clock to-morrow morning a Sunday excursion train will leave the Calliope street depot of the Jackson railroad and run out as far as Magnolia, returning by ten o'clock at night. A visit to the piney woods region, enjoying the pure and healthful air of the little townships along that route is perfectly delightful, and we advise our friends who want to get away from the dust and heat of the city to try it.

For the Watering Places.

To-morrow morning, at twenty minutes past seven o'clock, those who desire to make a Sunday excursion trip to any of the watering places on the line of the New Orleans and Mobile railroad can buy an excursion ticket at the Canal street depot, and take the train that goes out then and return about ten o'clock at night. The fare is cheap, the trip delightful, and a day of enjoyment can be had.

Expression of Thanks.

The engineers of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad express through the medium of the press their deep and lasting gratitude to Mr. Giovanni Antoni Bayuriy and Mr. D. S. Ramili, of New Orleans, for their kind and generous attention to the remains of Mr. E. D. Carl and Mr. John Cronan, the unfortunate victims of the late disaster, receiving them at their residences and performing such other delicate offices as only the dictates of true and noble charity could suggest.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 85°; at 2 P. M., 90°; at 6 P. M., 82°. Lowest point during the night of July 18, 77°.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA.

HEADQUARTERS LIBERAL PARTY OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, July 13, 1872.

The Cincinnati convention, recognizing the necessity of uniting all the elements of opposition to Grant, nominated as their standard-bearers Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice President, and presented for the consideration of the people a declaration of principles. The Baltimore convention, concurring in the causes and reasons which gave birth to that great popular movement, indorsed their nominations and accepted the platform on which their candidates stood. It has thus set an example to the country which every consideration of political safety and expediency requires should be imitated within the States.

If the Democratic party has maintained its national organization, it is only that the alliance with Liberalism may be rendered stronger or more effective. The delegates who met at Baltimore for the purpose of cementing that alliance could not have anticipated that fractions of their party, in the several States, would set themselves in opposition to the Liberal Reform movement, by using their organizations for the purpose of perpetuating divisions through the nomination and support of separate electoral and State tickets. They knew that without union on these points the acceptance of Greeley and Brown would be only a mockery, a delusion and a snare.

In other States, as in Illinois and Indiana, the plain course dictated by common sense and common honesty has been followed, and a close union with the Liberals has been effected. In one a joint State ticket has been nominated, and in the other the formation of the electoral ticket has been remitted to the whole body of Liberals. In every State, except Louisiana, friendly relations have been established between the Liberals and the Democracy, and efforts have been made in good faith to unite the Liberal and the Democratic vote for State as well as for national purposes. In Louisiana alone a different course has been pursued. In Louisiana alone the Liberal party—that party which first rallied to the support of the Cincinnati movement, which anticipated the decision of the national Democracy, and which gave a resistless impulse to the Greeley and Brown ticket—has been treated by the Democratic organization with contumely and scorn, and made the object of bitter invective and denunciation. And yet, in Louisiana, perhaps more than in any other State, a thorough union of the Liberal and Democratic vote is necessary to success. So evident is this fact that on the adjournment of the Opera House Democratic Convention, thousands of Democrats in New Orleans and throughout the State abandoned the Democratic organization and joined the Liberal party. These accessions are counted by tens of thousands. They are so numerous that we can assert as an indisputable fact that, in at least half of the parishes, the Democratic organization is without a follower, and in the greater portion of the rest the Liberal party commands a large majority of what was once the Democratic vote.

In the whole State there are but six journals supporting the Democratic or united State ticket, and of the fifty-six parishes not half a dozen are represented in the Democratic State Committee. In spite of these conspicuous facts, the Democratic organization, thus reduced to a minimum of voting power, persists in keeping up a show of separate and independent organization, and the Democratic committee, thus emasculated of representative character, has nominated and presented a State and electoral ticket. No rational man believes that they expect to elect either one or the other, and hence the public can come to no other conclusion than that they are running their State ticket in the interest of the Baton Rouge candidates, and their electoral ticket for the purpose of defeating Greeley and Brown, the nominees of their own National Convention. We distinctly charge this upon them, because we have no right to assume that they are so blind as not to see the facts of the situation, or so silly as not to foresee the necessary effects of their own acts.

It is proper for the whole country, as well as for the people of this State, to know that the Democratic rump organization, while pretending to accept the decision of the Baltimore convention, is in reality hostile to the national Liberal candidates, and that while it presents an electoral ticket in the name of Greeley and Brown, it is trying to give the vote of the State to Grant.

Whether this course is the fulfillment of the contract entered into last winter between the Customhouse party and the Democratic committees; whether it is the result of more recent and more secret bargains, having for their object the control of local offices and patronage, or whether it is dictated by an unreasoning obstinacy which prefers a total ruin to success obtained by concession and conciliation, the public will decide according to the probabilities of the case.

Whatever may be the decision, the Liberal party feels that, if unfortunately the State should be lost, they will at least not be held responsible at the bar of public opinion. But they are convinced that the good sense of the people will avert the calamitous consequences which might otherwise result from the bad faith or the irrational prejudices of the Democratic leaders. They do not believe that the people will permit the State to be sacrificed at the dictation of men who have shown themselves utterly incompetent to understand the necessities of the times, and incapable of achieving anything but defeat.

The Liberal party appeals to all citizens who are opposed to Grant's administration; to all who are sincerely in favor of Greeley and Brown; to all who wish to defeat the machinations of the corrupt and wicked faction represented by the Baton Rouge ticket. Their convention, to be held on the fifth of August, will represent a vast majority of the Liberal and Democratic voters of the State, and their ticket will be supported by an array of numerical force, backed by an amount of moral influence, which will reduce the Democratic bolt to insignificant and, perhaps, inappreciable proportions. The people understand that in this election the State must go either for the Liberal or for the Customhouse party. The success of the one insures our vote for Greeley and Brown, and will give us that practical reform in State affairs which we so much need. The success of the other, with Mr. Kellogg as Governor, and a reversion of the executive office to the notorious C. C. Antoine, will entail on us a perpetuation of corrupt and venal legislation and all the horrors of a government remitted to the hands of the ignorant, the vicious and the degraded. For any useful purpose the present Democratic organization is powerless. It repels rather than attracts popular sympathy. It appeals only to a name which has become an empty word; to memories which recall the divisions and resentments of a bitter past; to prejudices and passions which are the legacy of an era of strife and blood; to issues which have been settled, and to controversies which are closed.

The Liberal party turns from the past to the future; it seeks to heal the wounds which years of sectional hate and angry conflict have inflicted on the country; it strives to release the people from the galling fetters of party tyranny, and to combine in one great movement all the opposition to the corrupt and despotic government at Washington, and to the equally corrupt and despotic faction which represents the national administration in this State.

Representing a great popular movement and a great popular impulse, it yields to the diction of no cliques, and is subservient to no individual. It invites to its councils all who sympathize with its effort to redeem the State and to co operate in the redemption of the nation. It is essentially a party of principle and toleration, and its action will be influenced solely by the intelligent public opinion to which it owes its origin, and in which alone it confides. It appeals to the common sense, the virtue and the judgment of the people; and to this appeal the responses are so general and so emphatic that it has no longer any fears for the result.

By order of the State Central Committee.

D. B. PENN, President.

A. HERO, Jr., Secretary.

A professional tea taster in England recently met with an accident on a railway by which his sense of taste was impaired, thereby injuring his business capacity, and a jury has awarded him £1000 damages.

THE THIRD WARD ROW.

All Hands Discharged.

The investigation of Mogul's charge of conspiracy against those members of the Third Ward Club who were opposed to his holding the seat of president, and were against the Kellogg ticket, was resumed yesterday. The point to be determined was the conspiracy. The testimony set towards Herbert as being the only "demonstrative creature" in the whole business, and the six or seven witnesses examined simply corroborated the previous testimony that he leaped into the room by a window and wanted the president to put him out. This one of the parties charged had also gained the enmity of that staunch promoter of the Workingmen's Club No. 1, Dr. Terry, by the process of slapping his face. Hence the prosecutors were all down on poor Herbert. It was established that the only conspiracy one of the others among the parties charged had been guilty of, the sole impropriety that could be laid at his door, was that one of the sergeants-at-arms went for him and hit him over the head. This difference of opinion all sprung out of the efforts of the minority to choke down the decided voice of the majority, who would repudiate Kellogg. The judge remarked that the only evidence of "conspiracy" was against Herbert, and it was impossible that one man should enter into a conspiracy, unless it was with himself. On reprimanding Herbert, the hero of the whole business, and suggesting good advice to the others to let one another alone, as blood would be spilt if this interference did not stop; in short, after giving an opinion censuring the minority as much as the parties charged, all the parties were discharged, thus ending one of the most whimsical proceedings in the history of courts of justice.

It is whispered that Joaquin Miller has shown the barkeepers of San Francisco the means of adding a new zest to a cobbler, by using some ingredients from the despised sage bush.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

State National Bank—New Orleans July 13, 1872.—A meeting of the stockholders of the State National Bank of New Orleans will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, July 22, 1872, for the purpose of voting upon proposed amendments to the articles of association.
jy14 1m CHARLES L. C. DUPUY, Cashier.

Office New Orleans City Railroad Company, No. 124 Canal street, New Orleans, July 10, 1872.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of FOUR DOLLARS per share was declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after the twenty-fifth instant.
jy11 10t C. C. LEWIS, Secretary.

New Orleans Merchants should Advertise in the TERREBONNE PATRIOT, Houma, Louisiana, it will pay. de13 1y

Office of the New Orleans Gaslight Company.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the eighteenth of June, 1872, a dividend of SIX DOLLARS PER SHARE was declared, payable on the fifteenth of July. The transfer book of the company will be closed until after the fifteenth instant. WILLIAM S. BROWN,
jy4 1m Treasurer.

Carondelet Street and Carrollton City Railroad Company, office No. 12 Carondelet street, New Orleans, June 29, 1872.—A meeting of the stockholders of this company is called for the FIRST OF AUGUST, 1872, for the purpose of deliberating and taking action upon certain proposed amendments to the charter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
jy2 1m P. M. BAKER, Secretary.

The "Terrebonne Patriot," Published at Houma, Louisiana, is one of the best advertising mediums in Southern Louisiana. de13 1y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine William A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown; leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York. jy13 1y

POLITICAL NOTICES.

The Parish Executive Committee will, agreeably to adjournment, meet WEDNESDAY EVENING, at half-past seven o'clock, at Riley's Hotel, corner of Dryades and Common streets. Prompt attendance is requested.
A. B. SLOANAKER, President.
GEORGE BURKHARDT, Secretary. jy17

The Commissioners of Election of the Liberal party will make their returns of the result of the delegate elections TO-NIGHT to the undersigned, at Riley's Hotel, corner of Common and Dryades streets, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, so that the same can be given to the public and the State Central Committee.
A. B. SLOANAKER,
President of the Liberal Parish Executive Committee of Orleans.
GEORGE BURKHARDT, Assistant Secretary.
jy20 1t

The Liberal Parish Executive Committee and the presidents of all the ward and other clubs of the city of New Orleans will meet on SUNDAY next at Riley's Hotel, corner of Dryades and Common streets, at 11 A. M., on business of importance.
A. B. SLOANAKER, President.
GEORGE BURKHARDT, Assistant Secretary.
jy20 2t

To the Voters of the Liberal Party in the Parish of Orleans.—Headquarters Liberal Parish Executive Committee of Orleans Parish, New Orleans, July 15, 1872.—In obedience to resolutions of this committee, and in conformity with the instructions of the Liberal State Central Committee, the voters of the Liberal party are hereby notified that the following plan has been adopted for the guidance of all clubs in the election of delegates to the State Convention on the twentieth instant, agreeably to the call of the State Central Committee, viz:

1. Each and every club in each ward shall, on TUESDAY EVENING, the sixteenth instant, meet at their respective halls and select one of their members to act as a commissioner at the election to be held on the twentieth instant, for delegate to the State Convention, and immediately inform the State and parish committees of such selection; and when there is but one club in a ward, such club shall select two of its members as such commissioners.

2. Each club shall be required to send their books or rolls of membership on the eighteenth instant to the commissioner of election, who shall make out an alphabetical list therefrom for their use at the election.

3. The following places have been selected for the holding of the election or delegates on the twentieth instant:

First Ward—Eagle Hall, corner of Prytania and Felicity road.

Second Ward—Greeley and Brown Wigwam, corner of Carondelet street and Triton walk.

Third Ward—National Theatre.

Fourth Ward—Corner of Bienville and Rampart streets.

Fifth Ward—Robertson street, near St. Ann street.

Sixth Ward—No. 70 Barracks street, corner of Royal street.

Seventh Ward—Greatmen street, near Union street.

Eighth Ward—Carroll Hall, corner of Elysian Fields and Dauphine streets.

Ninth Ward—Corner of Elmira and Love streets.

Tenth Ward—Walsh's Hall, near Magazine market.

Eleventh Ward—Corner of Washington and Magazine streets.

Twelfth Ward—Council Hall, Magazine street, near Napoleon avenue.

Thirteenth Ward—St. Charles street, between Napoleon avenue and Jena street.

Fourteenth Ward—Henry Clay avenue, between Market and Laurel streets.

Fifteenth Ward—Hughes' Hotel, corner of Peters and Chestnut streets.

4. The minutes of the commissioners, after the same has been made, will be published in the New Orleans Times, New Orleans Republican and German Gazette.

5. The polling places in each ward will be kept open from 12 M to 9 P.M., and no person will be allowed to vote at such election unless his name appears upon the regular register of the commissioners of the ward.

6. The returns of the result of the delegates elected must be reported immediately to the president of the Parish Executive Committee, so that the proper returns can be forwarded without delay for the information of the State Central Committee.

The committee hopes that all citizens favorable to the success of Greeley and Brown and the nominations of the Liberal State Convention will rally in their respective wards and become members of the Liberal clubs thereof, as our doors are open to all, and a free expression is desired of the popular will in the selection of such a State ticket as will harmonize all the elements desiring the success of the Cincinnati movement.

By order of the committee.
A. B. SLOANAKER, President.
GEORGE BURKHARDT, Assistant secretary.
Approved.
D. B. PENN,
President of the Liberal State Committee of Louisiana.
A. HERO Jr., Secretary. jy16 2t

Headquarters Liberal Party of Louisiana, No. 15 Carondelet street, New Orleans, July 19, 1872.—The presidents of all Greeley and Brown Liberal clubs are hereby notified to meet at these headquarters, on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, the twenty-first instant, at ten o'clock. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as business of great importance will be presented for consideration.
D. B. PENN,
President State Central Executive Committee.
A. HERO, Jr., Secretary. jy19 2t

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Headquarters Liberal Party of Louisiana, New Orleans, June 22, 1872.—Regular meetings of the Provisional State Central Executive Committee will be held at No. 15 Carondelet street, every MONDAY EVENING, at half-past seven o'clock, until further notice.
D. B. PENN, President.
A. HERO, Jr., Secretary. jo23 1m

Headquarters State Central Committee, Regular Republican Party of Louisiana, No. 16 Dryades street, New Orleans, July 9, 1872.—The State Central Committee of the Regular Republican Party of Louisiana meets daily at these headquarters. Co-workers and friends from the city and parishes are invited to call. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
By order of the Committee.
jy10 2w WILLIAM G. BROWN, Secretary.

Headquarters Liberal Party of Louisiana, New Orleans, July 17, 1872.—The Liberal Party, Greeley and Brown, will have a grand torchlight procession and mass meeting in Lafayette square, on SATURDAY EVENING, August 3, 1872.

All clubs in the parish of Orleans will report to the Parish Executive Committee for instructions.
D. B. PENN, President.
A. HERO, Jr., Secretary. jy18

Rooms Regular Republican State Central Committee New Orleans, June 26, 1872.—Call for an election of additional delegates to the adjourned session of the Republican State convention, to meet August 9, 1872, at the Mechanics' Institute, city of New Orleans, at 12 M., pursuant to the following resolution, adopted by the State convention, held June 19, 1872, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to wit:

"Resolved, That the State Central Committee be authorized to call upon the different parish organizations to double the number of their present delegates to the convention to meet on August 9, 1872."

I do hereby issue this my call to the various Republican Parish Committees throughout the State to immediately take the necessary steps for holding elections for an additional number of delegates to attend the adjourned meeting of the Republican State Convention, to meet in Mechanics' Institute, New Orleans, August 9, 1872.

The object of this convention is to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Attorney General and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

The additional representation in said convention shall be as follows, viz:

Parishes.	Number of delegates.	Parishes.	Number of delegates.
Ascension	4	St. Bernard	2
Avoyelles	3	St. Helena	2
Assumption	4	St. John Baptist	2
Baton Rouge, East	4	St. Martin	4
Baton Rouge, West	2	St. Charles	4
Bossier	3	St. James	4
Bienville	2	St. Landry	4
Calcasieu	2	St. Mary	4
Cameron	2	Tangipahoa	2
Catahoula	2	Terrebonne	4
Concordia	4	Tensas	4
Caddo	3	Union	4
Caldwell	2	Vermilion	2
Carroll	4	Red River	2
Claiborne	2	Vernon	2
De Soto	2	St. Tammany	2
Feliciana, East	4	Winn	2
Feliciana, West	4	Washington	2
Franklin	2	Webster	2
Grant	3	Orleans—	
Iberia	2	First ward	4
Iberville	6	Second ward	4
Jackson	2	Third ward	3
Jefferson	6	Fourth ward	4
Lafayette	2	Fifth ward	6
Livingston	2	Sixth ward	3
Lafourche	4	Seventh ward	6
Morehouse	2	Eighth ward	3
Madison	4	Ninth ward	4
Natchitoches	5	Tenth ward	4
Ouachita	4	Eleventh ward	4
Plaquemines	6	Twelfth ward	2
Pointe Coupee	4	Thirteenth ward	2
Richland	2	Fourteenth ward	2
Rapides	6	Right bank	4
Sabine	2		

And I do hereby recommend that the various clubs throughout the State should immediately proceed to enroll their members and to adopt by-laws providing that none shall participate in the business or elections of the primary organizations, except such as are enrolled members.

By order of the Committee.
HUGH J. CAMPBELL,
President Republican State Central Committee.
Attest:
WILLIAM G. BROWN, Secretary.
Republican papers throughout the State are requested to copy. jo27

Headquarters Liberal Party, State of Louisiana, Office No. 15 Carondelet street, New Orleans, June 20, 1872.—The following named gentlemen are hereby appointed members of the Executive State Central Committee of the Liberal party of Louisiana:

Harry T. Hays, J. M. Dirhammer,
Jas. D. Blair, James Graham,
E. P. Kareshide, P. Dumas,
Louis Stein, Jack Wharton,
Walter Pugh.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

James Graham, A. H. Peale, Jr.,
Joseph Magner.

D. B. PENN, President.

Circular.—Headquarters of the Liberal Party ternet, of the State of Louisiana, No. 15 Carondelet New Orleans, Louisiana, June 20, 1872.—The citizens of the different parishes of the State and wards of the city of New Orleans who favor the object set forth in the address to the people of Louisiana of June 19, 1872, are hereby requested to organize without delay, and without further instructions from these headquarters, by forming Greeley and Brown clubs, and calling parish conventions to assemble on the twentieth of July, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, to meet in the city of New Orleans on the first Monday in August.

Presidents and secretaries of clubs and conventions are earnestly requested to report action in person or in writing at these headquarters.
D. B. PENN, President.
ANDREW HERO, Secretary.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

CITY TAXES.

TAXPAYERS ARE REMINDED THAT ONLY fifteen days remain in which they can pay their taxes without costs.

It is better to take advantage of the heavy discount on certificates, etc., with which a large proportion of the bills can now be paid, than to pay the sheriff, with costs of court, etc.
JOHN S. WALTON,
jy16 14t Administrator of Finance.

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, June 29, 1872.

WHEREAS, APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE to me for the cancellation of the official bond of G. De Feriet as auctioneer in and for the parish of Orleans, to wit: A bond, dated March 27, 1869, in the sum of $10,000 signed by G. De Feriet as principal, and P. S. Wiltz and F. M. Blenvenu as sureties, the said bond being conditioned for the faithful performance by the said G. De Feriet of his duties as auctioneer aforesaid: Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the said bond, to file their objections to the cancellation thereof, in writing, in the office of the Secretary of State, within ninety days after the last publication hereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this twenty-ninth day o June, A. D. 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.
H. C. WARMOTH.
By the Governor:
F. J. HERRON, Secretary of State. jy6 30t

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans,