New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 25, 1872.

The discovery of two cents' worth of lead ore put an Indiana town into a "fever of excitement."

The Liberal convention will indeed be an *August affair*, giving no heed to anything *picayunish* or little.

At the classical and commercial school, No. 123 Conti street, there will be a distribution of prizes this evening at seven o'clock.

Judge Reagan, of Texas, the ex-Confederate Postmaster General, left New Orleans yesterday morning for his home in that State, on his return from the Baltimore convention.

The New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad general superintendent advertises that the new, short and direct route to Louisville, via Montgomery and Decatur, will be opened on or about the first of October.

The people of this city never enjoyed better health than at present. The weather is delightful; fruit of all kinds common to our climate at this season of the year, pleatiful; and a happy contented feeling is visible in the faces of all who are not too much disturbed by the political contentions of the day.

Sixty young officers have been dismissed from the Prussian army. They had obtained their commissions during the war for bravery in the field, and without having passed the ordinary examinations. They are now cashiered for not having succeeded since in acquiring the necessary qualifications for passing.

Information reached this city Tuesday that Mr. Frank McGloin, a young lawyer of New Orleans, of the firm of McGloin & Kleinpeter, was dangerously stabbed on the twenty-third instant at Wytheville, Virginia. Later telegrams report that Mr. McGloin is better, and the chances are in favor of his recovery.

The government is said to be acquiring a valuable stock of diamonds. Many attempts to smuggle them have been discovered, and the gems have been seized. Costly brilliants have been found in letters sent by mail, in boot heels, in cakes of wax and candy, and in plugs of tobacco, carried carelessly in the pocket.

A new York special to the St. Louis *Democrat* reports that a new and dangerous counterfeit of ten dollar national bank note has been discovered in circulation at watering places near New York. It is supposed they were put in circulation by a gang of operators partly from New York and partly from the West.

The Greeley and Brown club of Key West, Florida, reports the voters of that (Monroe) county to be politically divided as follows: For Greeley and Brown—Democrats 600; Liberal Republicans 450; total 1050. For Grant 150. This county has about 7000 inhabitants, having recently had a a large accession of patriot Cubans, who are all Liberal Republicans.

They have a jolly sort of an institution in Boston, and a convenient one, according to the *Traveller*. Somebody has started a day nursery for inconvenient youngsters. A mother can hang up an infant during work hours at the rate of five cents a day, and receive a check for the baby as she would for a parcel left at a package room. Of course this don't include the charges for "incidentals"—only the deposit money.

California wants to have the United States government legalize marriages on the high seas. The young people out there whose parents object to their union simply take a clergyman along and sail out upon the broad Pacific to celebrate their nuptials. Many cases of the kind have occurred, and a little drawback now appears, in the fact that all these marriages are invalid. Here's a scrape for some of the elopers.

Another important accession to the Democratic Republican ticket is announced. The Brooklyn *Daily Times*, next to the *Eagle* the most influential paper in Brooklyn, hoists the names of Greeley and Brown. The *Times* is edited by the Hon. George C. Bennett, a Republican member of the last Assembly from Kings county. He will do battle vigorously and ably against Grant and in favor of the Liberal Republican and Democratic candidates.

Mr. J. R. Kendrick, formerly general superintendent of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad, now occupies a similar position in connection with the Old Colony railroad, which has a starting point at Boston. His public spirit and generosity in dispatching a train late at night to bring in passengers detained on a steamboat that landed some distance below the city, is warmly commended by those passengers and their friends. It is just like Mr. Kendrick to accommodate the public.

Edward B. Wright, the colored steward of the Boston Club at Saratoga, who was reprimanded for raising the flag over the club house without instructions when Greeley was nominated at Baltimore, has written a letter stating it as his humble opinion that "Horace Greeley has done more to merit his suffrage and the suffrages of the colored people of this country than General Grant. Posterity owes him a debt of gratitude it will never be able to pay for his fidelity to the cause of humanity and equal rights."

A seedy individual went into a store in Detroit the other day, wiped his weeping eyes, pulled out a greasy Bible, and requested a clerk to purchase the sacred volume. "It belonged to my dead mother," he sobbed, "and if I wasn't starving no money could get it from me." The clerk gave him a quarter, and told him to keep his scriptures. Toward night the man was taken to the station, howling drunk. He had the Bible in his coat-tail pocket, though several leaves had been wrapped around a herring.

Messrs. W. A. Hurd & Co., lessees of Barnes' Hotel, Mississippi City, have provided for an amateur dramatic performance on Monday night. From what we already know of the preparations made, the affair promises to be very entertaining. Several members of the Shakespeare Club have volunteered their services, together with Miss Blanche DeBar and Mrs. G. C. Pearce. After the drama, which is to be the "Laughing Hyena," there will be dancing and fun till daylight.

HINTS OF A FUSION.

The *Picayune* hints mysteriously of a proposition for a fusion ticket on which Messrs. McEnery and Jonas are to have prominent positions. The wish is doubtless father to the thought, and that is the sole basis of the hint. But after having brought the bantling into existence, it is dressed in swaddling clothes. It is asked:

If such a fusion has been contemplated, what is it that will make McEnery and Jonas more acceptable to the Liberals after the fusion than they are at the present moment?

To which we answer, nothing under the the sun. "If such a fusion has been contemplated," which, of course, it has not by any one authorized to speak for the Liberal canvention, it proves that the Liberal movement is merely a ruse to humbug the Republicans into the support of the Democratic ticket pure and simple. That is just what it means, and nothing else. If fifteen or twenty men are to be conceded the privilege of making the State ticket, for which all must vote, unless they can allege some specefic objections against the self-nominated candidates, we practically become an oligarchy, and the people surrender their right of suffrage.

Now as this idea about fusion originated wiih and is confined to the Last Ditchers, it proves that they desire a "union of all the elements opposed to Grant." If they are sincere in this, they can accomplish it by going to work in the right way. Let them disband their corporal's guard, withdraw their bogus ticket, and submit to the authority and abide by the decision of the Liberal convention. The Liberal Republicans, two-thirds of whom are opposed to Grant, will meet them there and if wise counsels prevail will ratify the new ticket on the ninth of August.

But if Messrs. Lasere and Randolph expect to have their little junta of self-appointed delegates received upon an equal footing with the recently elected representatives of the Liberal party, they err egregiously. Their little conclave will be ignored altogether. It is bogus. It is infected with heretical political opinions. Its members are stupid, bitter old bigots, whom the people can not entrust with the power to do any more mischief. They are greedy, selfish, dictatorial, pompous, and all in all frauds of the first water. They are enemies of the State and the people feel it intuitively. An alliance between these Last Ditchers and the Republicans is simply impossible and none but an idiot would propose it.

Therefore all the talk of such fusion is confined to Democratic headquarters, where it originated. We have heard nothing of the kind. That is, we have not seen a Republican or a Liberal who would entertain such a foolish proposition for a moment. And their great anxiety to save the head of their ticket by giving McEnery and Jonas "prominent places" on the new one, thereby sacrificing the tail, and sending Messrs. Ogden, Dennett, Lafargue and Lusher adrift, exposes their weakness, and the fact that they know they are weak. The Bourbons are evidently playing their old game—trying to win all the world for nothing, or if they can not get all, then to be content with less. But by setting out with exorbitant demands, they hope to gain the more when it comes to the "fusion" business, the very idea of which is an invention of their own.

THE PATRIOTIC COURSE.

The defeat of the Customhouse ticket, it is well understood, is of easy accomplishment, if only the opposition to it were united in the effort to overthrow it. The Liberal party, taking the initiative, attempted to rally upon the simple issue of opposition to Radicalism all of the conservative elements in the State. Other States did the same, and to-day, in all the States except Louisiana, such a coalition has been inaugurated with the most encouraging results.

Only in our own State have the purposes in view been partially threatened with defeat. It proceeded from intemperate folly and partisan ambition. But, unless we are greatly deceived, the folly of the course pursued by the Reform and Democratic committees has been clearly demonstrated to them. They may at first have been led astray by witnessing the enthusiasm of the opposition to the Radicals. Possibly they thought that this enthusiasm might be made to subserve their purposes, forgetting that abstract Democratic principles were not rallying sentiments for Republicans. True they had many ideas in common. But these were reflected, not original ideas. Besides the Democratic party in this State particularly was led by men not calculated to inspire public confidence. They had been known as office-seekers for years, and cared little what were the means employed so they reached the goal of their hopes. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the nominations made by the Democratic and Reform committees failed to awaken the popular respect and confidence indispensable to success. The people refused to indorse them. The public regarded it as a trick to cheat them out of the great reformatory measures they were determined on securing. To do this they must select their own candidates. This could only be done by a convention composed of every shade of political opinion opposed to Radical supremacy.

The initial steps were taken to do this. Organizations were formed, and primary meetings called where Democrats, Reformers and Liberal Republicans came together and consulted as to the course to be pursued. It resulted in the determination to call the August convention. But one principle allied them: Opposition to the Grant-Customhouse ascendency, and the correction of political abuses. The honest people of all parties could meet on this doctrine and shake hands. The proposition was everywhere applauded, and has gone through the State winning the approval and inspiring the confidence and hopes of the people for good and success. The convention meets to put a good ticket before the people for their suffrages in November. That ticket will be pledged to the principles of the Cincinnati platform, and in accord with the nominees of the conventions of Baltimore and Cincinnati. This course simplifies all issues, and gets rid of all partisan or local differences. It unites Democrats and Republicans in cordial co-operation.

It arrays on one side the Radicals—on the other an honest and patriotic people, looking to the good of the State and a pure administration of public affairs. What shall hinder this admirable consummation? There is but one impediment in the way. It is of but little consequence certainly, it offers, by its antagonistic policy, but a comparatively trifling impediment—but still an impediment. We mean the united State ticket. As it is, it can possibly do no good—accomplish no possible good purpose, and but little harm; but it is the only pebble in the way of Liberal unity. But having ostensibly the same ends in view, why should that ticket remain to clog the Liberal movement? Hopeless of success themselvee they should give way to those who can secure it. It would be patriotic in them to get out of the way.

Let Messrs. McEnery, Jonas & Co., resign the canvass. They are effecting nothing, save an illustration of how foolish folly may become. The ineffective jolts they are giving the opposition are regarded as little as Don Quixiote's assault upon the windmill. Their influence now, when it is recollected with what eager haste they seized upon their nominations is as idle wind, but when stimulated by patriotism and united with the great Liberal movement, will be powerful and controlling. For their own sake, therefore, we advise the patriotic course.

HOW TO SAVE LOUISIANA.

It is a mistake to suppose that the evils with which the people of this State have to contend spring from political abuses. The idea that they do is one of the fictions invented by seedy "outs" who want to become "ins." Every man's fortune depends upon his own exertions, and the only way a "good State government" could "redeem Louisiana" would be to set the loafing Democracy and vagabonds of all kinds to some steady and useful labor. We have had for the past four years as good a government as any State was ever blessed with. The only fault we can find with it is that it has been rather expensive. Some of its legislative employes tried to raise their pay, and succeeded in making their fellow members dissatisfied. We now see most of those who were to blame for this expense running for office either on the McEnery or Kellogg ticket. But an expensive government is not necessarily a bad one. Economy is doubtless a fine thing, but there is a deal of hypocrisy displayed about it on occasion. We can not "save the State" by economy or honesty. And if we could we should never go to those who write their own certificates of character for these virtues. If the State is about to be lost, which, of course it is not, it is because not more than one-fifth of the arable land is in cultivation. Not more than two-thirds of the population follow any honest or useful calling. The rest are drones and dependents upon the bounty of others, social mendicants, who eat away more of the substance of their more thrifty friends in one month than is paid for taxes in a year. If we can set this army of consumers to work the State can take care of itself. But the maintenance of 100,000 men in complete idleness is too heavy a tax.

Now, will the Democracy agree to make such regulations as will utilize and economize the forces of the State? When it finds a man itinerating with a long face, and trying to palm off a story of what he "has been" for temporary gain, will such a man be set to work? Will they abolish all pretences of any kind, place all mankind on one common footing, and let each scratch for himself, with the understanding that the devil will surely catch those that fall behind? Or will McEnery, when he comes to represent the State, cuddle the idlers, especially if friends or the relatives of friends, in his arms, and support them at the public expense.

When the Almighty imposed the curse upon Adam's race in the garden of Eden He mercifully tempered the severity of the sentence with the permission to work for a living. Had He imposed idleness in addition to the loss of favor, Eden would have been as completely "ruined" as Louisiana is now, and for the same reason. But He had not concluded to destroy the human race at that time. That pretended lunatic, George Francis Train, when he was down here picking up nickels for street preaching, told the people that one way to prosper was to gather up the loafers that rally around our corner rum mills, and set them to work. Train is right. The laws of the Radical Legislature, the heavy expenses of the State, the high rate of taxation, the heavy stabs at the State treasury, though regarded by many with disfavor, had no more to do with the ruin of Louisiana than the fugitive slave law had with Jacob Barker's bankruptcy.

And it is the sheerest hypocrisy and fraud to attribute to a Republican State administration the faults that arise from the proverbial shiftlessness of the people. We have more politicians than field hands. More office seekers than offices, and more of the latter than workshops and factories. The best law that ever was made will not raise a stalk of cotton, or make a boot. And until the people can live on sentiment, breakfast on "respectability," dine on "high tone," and clothe themselves with fine figures of speech, they must have cotton, corn, pork, boots and blankets. If some of our Democratic talking machines can do something to utilize their promises, they may then ask for their reward. But Louisiana can not have her distresses relieved by gas.

The Almighty himself could not select a ticket for Louisiana that will "save the State" to the satisfaction of the Last Ditchers unless they are elected to office. Leave them out and ruin stares them in the face. Give them easy berths in public and they are saved. They are all they know of the State.

ARE THEY CANNIBALS?

A French paper published in the interest of the Last Ditchers comes to us with the following stunning announcements in large display type:

LE COLONEL M'ENERY ET WARMOTH.

CARPET-BAGGERS ET SCALAWAGS.

BERTIN ET CAPDEVILLE.

CHENILLES ET CHENILLES.

It looks as though the Feejee Islanders had broken loose and our Gallic contemporary is after them.

"Why, then, do you refuse to support the united State ticket?" asks the Dolly Varden old lady, with a fidgetty rustling of her skirts. The inquiry is addressed to the Liberals. The answer is, because the Liberals do not believe they are "eminently" or otherwise, "fitted for the stations to which they aspire." It is true they are mainly self-made men—that is, they have made themselves candidates, some of them against the positive vote of the Democratic and Reform conventions. But the success of the mechanism is not so brilliant as to command admiration, and while we now and then hear of a Lot's wife or two who are disposed to look back, the great body of the people are fleeing from the corrupt party, which, if not already destroyed, ought to be.

On the part of the Liberal Republicans, the answer to the *Picayune's* question is, because we do not want them, or any of them, to be elected.

The *Citizens' Guard* is abusing Horace Greeley, and quoting pretended extracts from his writings to the effect that he is no friend to the South. If all it says be true, in what respect has Grant the advantage of him? Grant has opposed amnesty, has sought to deprive the States of their rights, has denied that they were peaceful and law abiding, and visited them with the rigors of the Ku-Klux bill for pretended and imaginary offenses.

Horace Greeley promises us a different state of things. He is honest, and keeps his word. He may have said hard things of us in the past, but he promises good deeds for the future.

Grant first showed the South the smooth side of his character, and then turned on us the rough, uneven edges. We prefer Greeley.

We are glad to see the *Times* hopeful of the result of the fifth of August. We are no less so, yet we know that some of the Last Ditchers hope to have a finger in that pie, and exert some influence, partly by promisas of future support and partly on account of old political associations with some of the delegates. We never said that the Liberals and the Last Ditchers are "radically antagonistic. We referred to the Republicans, who are ready to cooperate with the Liberals, but will not accept a man on the united State ticket. We are quite content to go with the *Times* "so far as to consider the withdrawal of that ticket a *sine qua non*." This is all we contended for. But we can not accept less.

We don't know who "W. Y." may be, but he writes to the *Times* in a spirit that shows him to be full of conceit for his own wisdom or that he considers the members elect to the Liberal convention a lot of asses. He assumes to dictate how the convention shall conduct its deliberations, and submits lists of candidates for the various offices, as if the convention would be utterly unable to think for itself upon so grave a matter as the formation of its State ticket. We believe the people selected these delegates because of their capacity to think and properly judge. Had they wanted "W. Y." to tell what he supposes he knows about ticket-making they would have probably made him a member of the convention also.

Mr. Charles Fenner may have "no antipathy," personal or political, to "any of the distinguished gentlemen" on the united State ticket; but, unfortunately, Mr. Fenner is in one respect like Mr. McEnery himself—he has but one vote, which fact represents the value of his opinions of the distinguished gentlemen. As we have before informed the Liberals, the 40,000 Liberal Republican voters of this State have very strong personal and insurmountable political objections to every "distinguished gentleman" who, in the language of Mr. Fenner, "figures on the united ticket." That fact is just 40,000 times as important as that Mr. Fenner has no objection.

It is an appreciable compliment the *Picayune*, in behalf of the united State ticket, is constantly paying to the workingmen in the city. Saying, for instance, that the Administrators at the City Hall and the Park Commissioners are organizing them into brigades for "election service." Does the *Picayune* mean to indicate by this that the city laborers are furnished work on condition of their voting a certain ticket. This is an insult to the poor people of the city. Brigaded for election service, indeed! The people are only seeking work to support their families. Is this a crime in the estimation of Messrs. McEnery, Jonas & Company?

On the strength of what the REPUBLICAN said in regard to States rights the Grant organ of this city proclaims that Governor Warmoth is in favor of State sovereignty. It labors under a serious misapprehension if it really believes the Governor's views are always reflected in the REPUBLICAN; but in this instance it willfully does him injustice, for we have made no statement that would encourage even the belief that he favors State sovereignty. The organ had better let the Governor's views upon this subject alone and tell the people what are Grant's views of sovereignty.

"Let us do everything to save Louisiana," is now the cry out the political mountebanks. Every small-beer politician in the State thinks the State will be "saved" as soon as he gets into office.

The following bitterness appears in the last Pittsburg *Gazette*: "Rev. Dr. Platt, of Louisville, created a sensation last Sunday by demonstrating in his sermon that 'mankind is a failure.' Of course his remarks applied only to his native townsmen, and every Louisvillian is down on 'personal sermons.'"

[Communicated.]

MR. ALVA M. HOLBROOK.

My husband has seen fit to procure the testimony of Mrs. Russell privately, and then send her away out of the State; also, to get little Maggie Creevy to gainsay her affidavit, and to attempt the same thing with Mary and Adeline and the other servants. But it is of no use. If the truth must all be forced on the public ear, however unpleasant to me, it shall be well done and thoroughly. These affidavits will be maintained in every point, and more added, if necessary. Judge Emerson can not save him. His decisions on political and moneyed questions are not in agreement always with our highest sense of justice. My chief object is that the public may know that I am right in all things. Whether I succeed or not in my law suits is a secondary consideration, and of comparatively little importance. It is the pride of an injured woman—a child once, then a wife and a mother—that demands satisfaction. If I seek my own, it is only that I may have the means to assure success in exonerating and justifying myself, my family and my race.

Respectfully,

MRS. JENNIE BRONSON HOLBROOK,

jy24 No. 268 Roman street.

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 allberal discount; also taxes of the parish of Jefferson and city of Carrollt ?x.

Office No. 33 Carondelet Street,

je12 2m 2p Marble Buildings.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The publication, in a recent number of the Picayune, of the letter of contingent resignation which I placed in the hands of a portion of the Democratic State Central Committee, renders it necessary for me, in justice to myself and to the friends who had so kindly expressed confidence in me as a candidate, to explain the motives which influenced me to take that course. It is superfluous to state that I felt deeply grateful to the gentlemen of the Conference Committee who had placed me in nomination, and to the members of the Democratic Convention who ratified that nomination; but I may state that those who knew my views are well aware that I considered a combination of all the elements opposed to Grant, including the Germans, the Liberal Republicans and the Greeley and Brown party, to be an essential condition to success. I understood this to be also the opinion of Mr. McEnery, the gentleman who had been nominated for Governor, and I was therefore confirmed in the wisdom of my view. Soon after receiving the information of my nomination, I called on Mr. Lasere, the chairman of the part of the committee then and now existing, and informed him that I should be not only willing, but anxious to aid in forming the alliance which I considered to be so necessary, and that to assist in accomplishing this purpose I should place my resignation in his hands, to be used as the committee might consider judicious. Mr. Lasere agreed with me, and showed me a letter from Mr. McEnery to the same effect. It was distinctly understood that my letter was to be used for the purpose I have indicated, and for no other—that is to say, to assist in forming a general coalition with the elements now composing the Liberal party. I had no thought that it would be perverted into an agency for a repetition of the futile coalition with the Reform party alone, against which I had voted, in company with a majority of the convention. Neither could I suppose that a small faction of the committee—only one-fourth—representing not more than half a dozen out of the fifty-six parishes in the State, would assume the powers which, in any event, could be properly exercised only by a majority of the whole committee. When I placed my contingent resignation in the hands of the president of the committee, I dealt with him and with the body which he represented in a spirit of fairness and sincerity which I could not then suspect would not be reciprocated. Whether or not this is the case I am willing that the public should judge, after consideration of the facts as I have presented them.

I would take this occasion to state that I am not a candidate for any position before the August convention, believing as I do, that the place which I occupied can be much more eligibly filled by a German or a Liberal Republican.

jy19 7t 2p ALLEN JUMEL.

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.

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

W. T. MORGAN,

BROKER,

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

Mortgage and commercial paper negotiated; State and city taxes settled at a liberal discount.

jel6 1m 2p

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

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

WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, 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. HERMEN, Secretary of State. jel9 2p

VOISIN & LIVAUDAIS,

A. D. VOISIN. E. D. 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

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

BARNES HOTEL,

MISSISSIPPI CITY, MISSISSIPPI,

Having been thoroughly refitted and painted, is now in complete order. It possesses all the accessories of a first-class watering place, such as boating, fishing, music, croquet, billiards, ten pins, etc. Guests may be assured that everything will be done by the lessees to make their stay pleasant and agreeable. A plan of the hotel may be seen at the office of Colonel Walton, No. 162 Common street.

je23 1m W. A. HURD & CO., Lessees.

GRAND ISLE HOTEL—

ON THE SHORE OF

THE GULF OF MEXICO,

THE ONLY REAL WATERING PLACE IN THE SOUTH.

Will Open on the Fifteenth of June, 1872

The entire premises have been thoroughly overhauled, repaired, repainted, etc. All who have ever visited the place know its great superiority over all other places for its surf bathing and abundant fishing grounds. The island is ornamented from end to end with a fine grove of live oak trees, and is always blessed with a fine breeze fresh from the salt water. Oysters and all the products of the water are furnished in superabundance. Sailing boats always on hand for fishing and pleasure parties.

The bar, under the charge of an old friend of the traveling public, will be equal to any in the South in every respect. The new and elegant steamer Frazer, the fastest boat in the South, will make regular trips from Harvey's Canal, as per advertisement, twice a week.

Terms—Per day $3; per week $15; per month $50. Children and servants half price, with a liberal reduction to large families and season guests.

Address lock box No. 527.

je9 2m B. MARGOT, Proprietor.

BOUDRO'S RESTAURANT,

AT THE LAKE END OF THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILWAY,

Is Now Open for the Season,

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

my5 3m

EDUCATIONAL.

DELACOVE INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Trenton, New Jersey.

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

jy16 2t aw 3m MISS RACHELLE G. HUNT.

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.

au26 1y THEOPHILUS MASAC, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PEOPLE BUYING WINDOW SHADES complete, and put up for $2, that took the highest premiums at the last Louisiana State Fair, 1872, over all competition. The "SOUTHERN SHADES" have no rollers, springs, pulleys, catches, or brackets, consequently, impossible to get out of order. Shades made any size to order. Awnings and wire screens to order. Orders from city or country filled with dispatch. Address or call on the SOUTHERN WINDOW SHADE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Nos. 22 and 24 Claiborne street, between Canal and Common streets, New Orleans. N. B.—Country agents wanted. Right to manufacture for sale. jy21 1y

ZINC IRON DISINFECTANT HAS, BY all eminent chemists and physicians, been pronounced the best and cheapest DISINFECTANT now in use. It deodorizes, vaults, gutters, stables, alleys, water closets, etc., and has been adopted by the Board of Health of this city, and recommended to the citizens for their use on account of its great chemical action and permanent value as a disinfectant. Price per single gallon, $1; by the barrel, seventy five cents per gallon; per bottle, twenty-five and fifty cents each.

Prepared by THOMAS PICKLES,

No. 218 Tchoupitoulas street,

Opposite St. Mary Market, New Orleans.

je9 2m eod

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

MIRAMON,

Dealer in All Kinds of Furniture,

NOS. 89, 101 and 103 CHARTRES STREET, New Orleans.

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

Solid Walnut one-fourth Marble Bureaus, $20.

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

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

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

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

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

THE TRANSCRIPT,

LIBERAL ORGAN,

Published at Washington, D. C.

For the Campaign.....Fifty Cents.

Let all who desire the success of the Liberal Reform ticket subscribe for and get up clubs for the Campaign Transcript.

It has the choicest campaign matter, original and selected, and contains contributions from some of the best American writers. Greeley and Brown are sure to win, and all who desire to be on the "winning side" should subscribe for the Washington Transcript. Clubs furnished at half rates and in quantities to suit. Let all send their orders to THE TRANSCRIPT,

jy6 3m Washington, D. C.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—PETITIONS AND Schedules prepared strictly according to the Bankrupt Law, general orders of the United States Supreme Court, and rules of the United States District Court, by JOHN S. CARTER,

At the office of C. S. Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, in Customhouse building. de23 1y

SCHILLINGER PAVEMENT COMPANY,

Office No. 27 Carondelet street.

GEORGE F. BROTT, Managing Agent.

This pavement is a concrete stone, laid in squares of any desired size, shape or color. The power required to render assunder one square inch of Portland cement, of which this stone is made is found to be 1152 pounds. Its superiority as compared with bricks is shown by the fact that the former yields only to the crushing pressure of 120 tons, while Stafford blue brick pulverizes at fifty tons, fire clay bricks at forty-five and midway perfect brick at forty-eight tons. The above results were determined by experiment made by General J. A. Gilmore United States army, and by some of the ablest engineers of Europe.

This pavement is laid so that the blocks can not get out of place, being adjusted to the ground so the bearing is equal in all parts. Neither surface, water nor grass can penetrate the seams. And as it can be laid in small squares, expansion or contraction does not crack or break it. Artificial stone pavement made, with this cement for its chief ingredient, was laid on King William's bridge, Edinburgh; the court-yard of the Liverpool Exchange, and the platform floor of the railroad station at New Castle. It has been laid extensively in New York, Chicago, Washington, Buffalo, Baltimore and Cincinnati, and we refer to the pavement in front of the Times office, and to that at Mr. Walshe's residence, at No. 344 Baronne street, in this city.

We are prepared to execute orders for banquettes (sidewalks), floors for stores, mail houses, stables, breweries, ice houses and all other places required to be water tight.

Particular attention is called to the following class of paving for which its beauty, durability and cheapness places it beyond competition: FLOOR TILES, of various colors, for churches, halls, court yards, garden walks, cemeteries, etc

my25 3m

AT RETAIL.....AT RETAIL.

Sugar-cured Hams at 10 cents; best at 12½ cents.

10,000 pounds best Sugar-cured Hams at 12½ cents per pound.

10,000 pounds Green hams at 8 cents per pound.

10,000 pounds Green and Smoked Shoulders at 6 cents.

Also, 500 McClellan Saddles at $4 50 each.

For sale at S. H. CHURCHILL'S,

No. 49 Magazine street,

Between Natchez and Gravier streets;

ap10 1y Under St. James Hotel.

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

de16 1y M. S. HEDRICK, No. 102 Canal street

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of Hinck & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. F. J. KUHNHOLZ will hereafter carry on the business, at the old stand, No. 68 Camp street, on his own account. He assumes all the liabilities of the late firm, and is authorized to collect and receive all claims due the same.

New Orleans, July 13, 1872.

HENRY HINCK,

jy14 F. J. KUHNHOLZ

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR JOHN H. BRIGHT is admitted to an interest in our business from this date, and the cotton factorage and general commission business will be conducted under the style of FARLEY, BRIGHT & CO.

jy 9 1m H. W. FARLEY & CO.

MACHINERY.

SHAKESPEAR FOUNDRY,

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

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

SHAKESPEAR, SMITH & CO.,

(Successors to Geddes, Shakespear & Co.).

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

Blacksmith work of all kinds. ap27 1y

NOVELTY IRON WORKS,

Corner of Delord and New Levee streets,

WILLIAM GOLDING, PROPRIETOR.

mh9 1y

ARMSTRONG'S FOUNDRY

AND BOILER MANUFACTORY,

Corner of Erato and New Levee streets,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

W. J. J. Armstrong, Manager.

Manufacturer of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Screws and Gearing, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, Bone Black, Revivifiers, Gas Retorts, Railroad Frogs, etc.; Low Pressure, Locomotive Flue and Cylinder Boilers of all kinds, Filters, Juice Boxes and Clarifiers, etc. ia31 1y

J. S. SIMONDS & CO.,

Nos. 19 Canal, 9 Crossman and 4 Front Streets.

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

IRON AND SHIP CHANDLERY,

Nails and Castings, Hoop, Sheet and Bar Iron, Manila and Tarred Cordage, Sail Duck, Plows, Shovels and Spades, Sheet Copper and Zinc Anchors and Chains, Axes and Hoes, Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Paints and Oils, Blocks and Oars.

INDIA RUBBER BELTING,

Hose, Packing, and all supplies necessary for Railroads, Steamships, Plantations, etc.

Agents for the new patent

"Self-Lubricating Packing."

COPPER, TIN, SHEET IRON AND GAS WORKER

se 9 6ly

CAUTION.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against trading or negotiating for a mortgage note of $8000, dated the twenty-second day of December, 1871, and payable one year after date, signed by and payable to and endorsed by myself; the said note having been given without consideration, and is identified with an act passed before James Fahey, on the date thereof.

jy20 30 au20* LOUIS LALAURIE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

AGNES D. CAUSSE VS. ROBERT CAUSSE—NO. 3651.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE TWENTIETH day of June, 1872, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Agnes D. Causse vs. Robert Causse—No. 3651.

In this case, submitted to the court for adjudication, upon the evidence on file, the court considering the law and evidence in the favor of plaintiff, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Agnes D. Causse, and against defendant, Robert Causse, her husband, decreeing a separation of property and a dissolution of the community of acquests and gains heretofore existing between the said parties. It is further adjudged and decreed that the said plaintiff do have and recover of defendant, Robert Causse, the sum of $2650, with legal interest thereon from judicial demand, to wit: June 17, 1872, until paid, and costs of suit.

Judgment rendered June 20, 1872.

Signed June 25, 1872.

(Signed) CHARLES LEAUMONT, Judge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court at the city of New Orleans, on the twenty eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and the ninety-sixth year of the independence of the United States.

jy24 3t* LOUIS POWER, Clerk.

SUCCESSION NOT