

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 27, 1872. The Export Mercantile Advertiser and British Press Current for July is received.

Last evening, after the slight shower, the weather was delightful, and everybody enjoyed it.

The Louisiana Democrat, published at Alexandria, has entered upon its twenty-eighth volume.

Governor Warmoth yesterday commissioned Pierre P. Norman a police juror for the parish of Avoyelles.

A Sunday school in Wisconsin has been called to account for making a recent excursion to "Devil's Lake."

A large tract of grain has been burned in California by native laborers because the farmers were about to employ Chinamen.

Our champion Lone Star beat the Achilles, the best horse club in Chicago, yesterday, by a score of 17 to 6. This is "hurrah" news.

The Second Ward Auxiliary Greedy and Brown Club, of which Mr. J. F. Shanley is president, will meet this evening at the hall No. 283 Julia street.

At a meeting of the citizens of St. John the Baptist parish, on the twentieth instant, L. De Poister and Sterling Glover were elected delegates to the Liberal State convention.

The Grand Opera House at New York had an unusual attraction the other night, being a hand-to-hand combat upon the stage between a burglar and a watchman who had chased him in there.

The presidents of all the Liberal clubs and the Parish Executive Committee will hold a special meeting this evening at half-past seven o'clock, at Riley's Hall, corner of Dryades and Common streets.

Louis Davis proposes to commence, on the third proximo, the publication of a weekly paper in Shreveport, to be called the Union Herald, which will advocate the election Grant and Wilson.

The Governor yesterday commuted the sentence of Thomas Barns, sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary by the First District Court, for larceny, to imprisonment in the Boys' House of Refuge.

The Memphis Appeal of Thursday morning contains a report of the burning of the Erie railroad shops Wednesday evening. The report did not reach us by the Associated Press until the next day.

W. R. Fish, Esq., editor of the REPUBLICAN, left Louisville last evening or home. He will arrive to-night at eleven o'clock. Mr. Fish has been enjoying the pleasure of a trip through the northern portion of the State of New York, including a few days at Saratoga.

Wachtel, the German tenor, while on board the ship Albatros, on his way home, improvised a concert on board for the benefit of the family of a sailor who was accidentally drowned, and, with the assistance of an American lady, gave an entertainment which realized over \$500.

The Second Ward Greedy and Brown Central Club will hold their regular weekly meeting this evening at half-past seven o'clock, at the new wigwag, corner of Carondelet street and Triton walk. Three vice presidents will be elected. Several distinguished speakers will address the club.

Barbers should frequently wash their hands. A stranger whose nose had been gripped for the eighth time by the offensive fingers of his tonsorial manager, blew the soap from his mouth and suddenly inquired, "Was the body identified?" "What body?" asked the startled barber. "What body?" repeated the stranger, in surprise. "Why, haven't you been on a coroner's jury?"

Considerable effort was made a year or two since to bring fresh beef from Texas ports to New Orleans by the refrigerating process in the hold of a steamship. The effort is about to be revived, and we hope with success, so that the people of New Orleans may have cheap beef. The Fire Fly, that was then used as a floating and transporting refrigerator, has been sent North. Philadelphia will try the refrigerating transportation scheme.

The following is the way they call out the figure of a "red" in Georgia: "Dance to the gal with the yellow shawl; now you turn outside and up the middle; turn to your partner, Isaac Snaech, and now to that cute stranger; sacher to the right and left; ra de tan, da du de; now to Peter Schwitcheal's daughter; turn to your partner, ever; set to the girl with the flaring frill; balance one and spin about to the girl with the hole in the heel of her stocking!"

The Postmaster General has established the following new postoffices in Louisiana: Manchac, parish of East Baton Rouge, on route No. 8014, and between Plaquemine and Baton Rouge, E. Brogiere, postmaster; Bayou LaChute, Cadeo parish, on route No. 8013, between Legre Bayou and Knox Point, J. H. Hester, postmaster. And re-established at the office at Eaceland, Lafourche parish, and appointed Joseph Gauda postmaster. This is on route No. 8091, New Orleans to Brashear, and between Route and Terrehaute.

An arrangement has been made, says the Washington Chronicle of Saturday, between the Baltimore and Potomac, Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad Companies and the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac road for a through connection. The first train from Waldon, North Carolina to Baltimore without change arrived here at four o'clock yesterday morning, and left at five, reaching Baltimore at 6:15. This train consisted of four coaches, one postal car and two baggage cars, and left Richmond at 9:40 Thursday evening.

In one of the New London Northern railroad ticket offices the other day, a citizen who had evidently been fanning the flame of conviviality with the wing of friendship, rapped on the sides of the ticket office, and laying down two cents said, "A drop of beer, and if you please." "We keep no beer here," sternly replied the agent. "Well, then, give us a drop of whiskey." "We keep no whiskey here," we only sell bits of postage stamps," was the reply. "Well, if I care what it is, and what the name is, give us a drink of postcard, then."

WHAT WE HAVE GAINED WE MUST KEEP.

As the enemies of the Republican party have persistently presented the debit side of the account in the case referred to by us some time ago—1872 vs. 1862, in account—we are required to bring forward the credit side.

The ten years that have passed away have taken with them certain abuses, which we would not have returned, though they came laden with the \$60,000,000 which "M." so persistently and falsely asserts to be the State debt. We are much happier and freer as a people without them, notwithstanding the enemies of the State have made us pay dearly for their expulsion.

We have banished forever, as we hope, the power to inaugurate the reign of terror known as the Know-Nothing riots. Our streets have not been drenched with blood of unoffending Irishmen and Germans on the eve of an election since Governor Warmoth has been ruling the destinies of the State. The Mayor of the city, or the commissioner of elections has not been knocked down at the polls with brass knuckles and the offender let go without even arrest. The disgraceful scenes of 1858, when Beauregard and Stith were running for Mayor have not been repeated during the four years that Warmoth has been Governor. The holding of a constitutional convention at Mechanics' Institute by gentlemen claiming to have the authority to do so has not been seized upon as a pretext to murder two or three hundred negroes in cold blood by the police. Business men have not been locked up in the parish prison "as vagrants" for being suspected of abolitionism, nor have they been ordered out of town, nor rode on rails, nor threatened with such indignities because they happened to entertain independent political notions.

The threats to hang men "to the rear est lamp-post" have lost their dreadful significance, and now only raise a laugh at the expense of the idiot that talks such treasonable nonsense.

The negroes have the right given them by law to vote for their rulers. And they enjoy freely the corollary right to discuss the merits of men and measures. Therefore, "talking politics with negroes" is no longer deemed "incendiary" conduct. The term "tampering with negroes" has lost its fatal significance. The administration of criminal law by colored jurors makes it risky business to "kill a nigger" just for the fun of the thing.

These changes have been effected by the "infernal pack," as Mr. Ellis chivalrously and elegantly terms the Republicans. When he buries them all in that great "ditch" which of course he will dig when Drott finishes the Ship Island canal, we shall have a return to the good old times, the halcyon days, with a complete restoration of all the privileges so unhappily abolished by Governor Warmoth and the "infernal pack."

Now, this is just what we are determined shall not be done. We do not want to see two-thirds of the people of this State ground beneath the heel of their lordly oppressors. We do not care if it costs us a debt large enough to swamp every soda shop, condense every house and lot and every plantation in the State—Louisiana shall be free, in the fullest and proudest sense of the phrase. Human liberty is of much more importance in the scale than the interests of a few rich men who dare not give a true account of the manner in which they made their money.

Now, while the Liberal Republicans dislike the Radicals, or the Customhouse-Grant party, they hate the Bourbons and dare not let them come again into power. The Radicals would probably be over-extravagant, but they would protect all in the enjoyment of personal liberty. The "Last Ditchers" would be equally as extravagant, or more so, while their bigotry would drive peaceable citizens from the State. It will be absolutely unsafe for any well known Republican to live in New Orleans if the united State ticket is elected.

Therefore, the platform of the Liberal convention must provide for reform upon a Republican basis, or we will have none of it. That convention must select well known and tried Republicans to administer the laws, or we will have none of them. While we go as far as the most ultra in demanding retrenchment in expenses and reform in all abuses, we do not surrender one iota of our Republicanism nor consent to the selection of life-long, bigoted Democrats to inaugurate the work of reform.

THE PEOPLE NOTWITHSTANDING.

It has until recently been an unquestioned article of faith in the Democratic creed, that the people are the source of all authority. It is a doctrine, indeed, shared by all parties, and recognized in this country as the basis of government. But it is now an axiom no longer indisputable, if a conclusion may be inferred from the action of the Democratic and Reform committees. The power of the people, according to these new political lights, is not original, but confederatory. These committees have assumed a prerogative hitherto resident with the people alone; that of selecting the public rulers.

It is certain no such authority as first assumed by them was delegated to these committees by the conventions which created them. They were only authorized to

reconvene the conventions should, in their opinion, a political emergency require it. Instead of this they put out a ticket. What is implied by this—contempt for their constituents? It is more than that. It is assuming to be masters, when they are only servants. It is saying to the Democratic and Reform constituency of the State: We direct; do you obey?

It now remains to be seen whether this assumption of undelimited authority will be sustained. As it now remains, this policy works division in the ranks of friends, and defeats any coalition of the conservative elements of the State. Under the guise of adherents of Greeley and Brown, it is pursuing a policy which will defeat their electoral ticket and give the State to the Radical candidates. It will do this for the very plain reason that it will divide the opposition to the federal party, and thus diminish fatally the exceedingly scant majority against the Radicals. But, in addition to this, with many Conservative voters this ticket is really far more objectionable than the opposition or Radical nominations. It revives partisan antipathies, and produces, besides, an impression that fealty to the Cincinnati and Baltimore nominees is of questionable sincerity. It says, practically, to Liberal voters, we present for your support men in whom you have no confidence, whom you had no voice in selecting, and who are bitterly opposed to every political sympathy you entertain.

They are not only without the endorsement of a Liberal convention, but stand on principles in direct antagonism to the doctrines the Liberal party considers vitally essential to the prosperity of the State. The united State ticket, in the opinion of Liberal voters, was conceived in trickery and developed by fraud—a sort of coup de main, the prominent characteristics of which were political low cunning and a selfish grabble for the spoils of office. It is impossible to develop confidence in such a ticket. The matured judgment and patriotic advice of all the supporters of the Liberal movement is required in the selection of a State ticket. Were the men put forward by the Democratic and Reform committees otherwise unobjectionable, the manner of their selection would be an insuperable bar to Liberal support. The humblest partisan in the State has a right to be represented in his party nominees. This principle has been utterly disregarded by the committees, and it can not be cured by any concession less than a withdrawal of the ticket so unauthoritatively put before the public.

These are our views, and we have reason to believe they are concurred in by every Liberal Republican in the State. Such opinions are certainly in accord with right, principle and common justice. These are the doctrines that appeal to the honest consideration of the people. Wrong has prevailed too long. It is time right should have the ascendancy. The necessity of political reform is everywhere recognized, and wins the popular sympathy. It can not be expected of men who used fraud to secure their nomination, and whose election is dependent upon a concession of principle in favor of harmony.

The only authority that can rightfully settle the question of Liberal nominations in this State is the August convention. No honest conservative will gussy "his decision; and to its final arbitration every Reformer, Democrat and Liberal should submit with cordial and acquiescing fealty. It will be the representative of the conservative people. Every section of the State will have its representatives there, and they will come prepared to reflect with certainty the will of the people.

The people—the grand political inquest from whose judgment there is no appeal; their will is the basis of government. To them is referred the qualifications of popular candidates, as well as the just and true principles of government.

IT IS COMING.

Mr. Lasere is to get his letter after all. Mr. Jones evidently thought he had a good thing upon Mr. DaPonte—had in fact caught him in a fib. At a speech down town last night he is reported thus: Referring to the telegram published in yesterday's Times, regarding the alleged correspondence between the National Democratic Committee and Mr. Durant DaPonte, Mr. Jones stated that there was no truth in this supposed correspondence, and that Mr. Lasere had never received the letter which the publication gave reason to believe he had received.

Now ex-Governor P. O. Hebert tells another story: NEW ORLEANS, July 26, 1872. Col. D. B. Penn, No. 12 Carondelet street, President Liberal State Central Committee.

DaPonte has left Schell's letter. It was written on the seventeenth, and not mailed till the twenty-fourth. The copy was furnished to DaPonte, which he refused. Mr. Lasere will get the letter in a due course of mail. P. O. HERBERT.

That letter is now about due. It may be expected to gladden the hearts of the two or three aimless, listless individuals that hang around Democratic headquarters some time during the day. But while Mr. Lasere is all right, and is tolerably sure to get his pleasant little letter, in which Augustus Schell rather snubs and lectures the successor of Silldell, there is not so much certainty that Jones will receive a little note from DaPonte; for it can not be that he intend to throw any doubt upon the latter's veracity. It is true Mr. DaPonte said there was a certain letter in existence which he telegraphed in words and figures to his friend, Colonel Penn. Mr. Jones said in a public speech that there was no such letter anywhere. Mr. Lasere will get his letter. Will Mr. Jones get his?

A DANGER TO BE DREADED.

There is entirely too much disposition to court and conciliate the Last Ditchers and to bow to their imperious mandates. Because they claim to be the salt of the earth is no reason the Liberals should so let them as the main seasoning to their dishes with which they expect to restore poor invaded Louisiana to health and strength. Such a condiment is deplorable, not nourishing.

It, to secure the assistance of the few hundreds who constitute the Last Ditch party, the government of this State is offered to be transferred to their control, the Liberals will lose what is vastly more im-

portant to them, what is vital to their success, viz: the thirty or forty thousand Liberal Republican votes who will support their ticket if its nominees are judiciously chosen.

We can not afford to retrograde from the broad, Christian principles of Republicanism which guarantee to every man a fair chance in the struggle for life, to the narrow, selfish platform of the Bourbons, with its sectional prejudices and caste ostracisms. Louisiana can not afford to have such unprogressive principles prevail to the obstruction of her material development, and the destruction of social good will and peace within her borders.

It behooves, therefore, the delegates to the Liberal convention to select their standard-bearers with judgment and care, in order that a support may be rallied to them which will render a triumph certain. Any other result of their deliberations renders, in advance, the campaign abortive—a needless trouble and outlay. Governor Warmoth may be irrevocably committed to the results of their action whatever it may be, but the Liberal Republicans, who up to the time the demands of the Bourbons keenly aroused their suspicions of the good faith of the Democracy, followed their chosen leader so cheerfully, are not! This promise to be a life-and-death struggle in which every man must think and act for himself, and the Liberal Republicans have decided that they must have unmistakable guarantees that they are in no danger of betrayal into the clutches of the Last Ditchers. Ponder this well.

OLD MIDDLEBRAINS.

A correspondent of the Piteague who signs his effusions "M." reminds us very forcibly of Lingard's personation of "Old Middlebrains."

Middlebrains, as represented by the artist, is a starchy, self-conceited old fellow, who evidently imagines that man, like wine, improves with age. He has lived to be old, and feels that age has made him both good and wise. Pregnant with these ideas the old fellow rises with an air of the most exalted dignity, and in an attempt to be both solemn and profound in an after-dinner speech, gets into a most humiliating muddle and becomes distinguished as Muddlebrains.

If it were possible for old Muddlebrains of the Lingard troupe to be here at this season of the year, we would suppose it to be him who is writing communications to the P.A. over the signature of "M." But knowing that Lingard and his troupe are not here, we come to the conclusion that New Orleans has a home troupe that contains an ambitious Muddlebrains, and that instead of gaining his distinction as the Muddlebrains of oratory, he has preferred to become distinguished as Muddlebrains of the press. This is made apparent by the inextinguishable muddle into which the Pite's correspondent, "M." falls in discussing city matters. But there is a palpable difference existing in the two characters after all; a difference that satisfies all, after looking closely into the merits of each, that such is the case. There is nothing vindictive or bitter in Lingard's Muddlebrains. He makes no exposition of an unjust and illiberal passion, inspired by wine; whereas the Pite's Muddlebrains, whose inspiration comes from nothing stronger than soda pop, is bursting with a foul partisan spirit, that he has not the good sense to even attempt to conceal. This being the case, the public will have to receive with many grins of allowance what he publishes.

NOT VERY HOPEFUL.

Mr. Egan was not very sanguine of success when he made his long and rather prosy speech before a Monroe audience. He cites an illustration from Cooper, which, by the way, we do not remember having seen in the "Leather Stocking" tales, as applicable to the case in point: "I am reminded that Cooper, in his 'Leather Stocking,' makes his hero discuss by his bivouac in the woods those contests in which we are all occasionally engaged in life. That plain hero uttered a sentiment which you might well adopt upon this as well as upon all occasions, but I trust with no occasion for its application now. His idea was, that whenever he thought he was right he would adopt upon the enemy a truss, even if he knew he was going to get whipped."

Of course, if Mr. Egan is anxious to be beaten, he has nothing to do but to "give the enemy a truss." But, unfortunately, whatever Messrs. Fenimore Cooper and Egan may think of the matter, mankind in general do not care to be found on the losing side. As soon as it becomes a reasonable certainty that the battle is lost, the best of veteran soldiers will retreat, unless there are such fools as the 300 Spartans that attempted to fight Xerxes army of nearly a million. But that sort of history does not often repeat itself. After the Tammany money comes a retreat will probably be sounded.

Old Muddlebrains says the city warrants and certificates of indebtedness are the most dangerous frauds perpetrated against the prosperity of our city. When it is known that he and the troupe of politicians to which he belongs, by resisting the payment of taxes, have created the necessity for paying off the city employees in this manner, is it not clear that they are acting, for a political purpose, very discredibly in the matter? Is it not very clear that their conduct has caused the necessity for that course which is now denounced by Muddlebrains to be a dangerous fraud? And is it not still more clear that they have a political object in procuring acts of the city government a fraud, and that in doing so they mean to injure the credit of the city and the value of its warrants and certificates of indebtedness that have fallen into the hands of men that are not able to hold them? These are matters that must appear clear to all who will properly investigate them. But what does Muddlebrains and his political friends care what harm they do to the city or its employees? Their object is to get possession of the city government, and for this purpose they would poison the minds of the people against those who are now clothed with authority; and to do this they do not hesitate to destroy the credit of the city.

Mr. F. C. Zacharie informs us that his attention has been called by his friends to the following paragraph in the REPUBLICAN of Wednesday. And, further, they favored him with their opinion that he is intended to be included in the category of "political blacklegs."

We will not, however, grow too serious upon this subject, for we have not the slightest idea that Mr. Zacharie and the gentlemen with him in the "last ditch" movement know anything about the real manner in which the funds of the Liberal party for election purposes are to be disposed of. The history of the political blacklegs who have been gambling to get the ascendancy in this State is just as well known among intelligent men in the North and other sections of our country as here; and for that reason we know it to be utterly untrue that Mr. Zacharie is acting in the name of the Democratic party to achieve any success by their deception.

As the article in question was simply considering a question in which Mr. Zacharie was a witness, not a party; as we do not know him to be a political leader, or candidate, or even a member of the Democratic or Reform committee, we certainly did not mean to include him in the sense his very astute friends suppose, or pretend to suppose we did. On the contrary, we are not sufficiently acquainted with Mr. Zacharie to give him any sort of political classification. He may be a Liberal for aught we know, although his opinions have an apparent lean favoring the Last Ditchers. In short, we did not mean to call him a political blackleg, or to cast any reflections upon him, personally, at all.

Modesty is a scarce commodity in this city. The jury in a criminal case that has just been decided, to the eminent dissatisfaction of the public, did it necessary to assert their own respectability and intelligence. Here is the exact language of their card, which they all signed: "The gentlemen composing the jury in the case of the State of Louisiana vs. Pierre Herbin and Jean Capdeville, were selected with discrimination and care from the most respectable and intelligent on the panel."

About the same time our townsman, Mr. Jones, who was in Monroe at the time, delivered himself in this wise: "The other ticket is headed by John McEnery, whom you all know, and there is not a man on that ticket who has a stain upon his escutcheon."

Now, while we are not disposed to question the truth of either of the above self-created testimonials, we would suggest to the gentlemen interested that self-praise is in bad taste, and carries no weight.

The present commotion in the Bourbon camp strengthens the presumption that they are making a desperate attempt to get hold of the Tammany fund. How much this is we do not know, but dare say enough to buy some of the more sordid and needy a clean shirt a piece. Some of the Bourbons rather need such a luxury. We suppose that if they gain this point, that is obtain the award of the Tammany money, they will disband their forces, or only make a nominal show of activity. If such be really the case we move it be given them, which motion will no doubt be seconded by Messrs. Moody and Leighton.

It cost Louisiana nearly all the increase of the State debt since 1860, which old Soda Water McCloskey says is \$45,000,000, to secure the right of a colored man to talk politics without being assassinated. This is a high price to pay for justice, but the Last Ditchers were both obstinate and cunning, and never gave an inch of ground not taken by main force. And yet Sanabo can not buy shops at McCloskey's ginger-cake shop, which, however, we consider a rather lucky circumstance—not for Mac, but for his colored brother.

Muddlebrains tells the people in one breath that the Fiscal Agency bank has sent an agent to Europe to negotiate a loan of ten million gold bonds and hand them over at par to the holders of city warrants, etc., which are at a discount of forty-five per cent, thus directly saddling our people with an additional debt of four and a half millions; and in the next breath he tells the taxpayers not to be frightened; that there is no danger of their being thus saddled. Verily, Muddlebrains must be badly muddled.

The Last Ditchers can not understand Mr. Remick. One little act of his recently gave rise to a deal of gossip, speculation and wonder. He gave up a position "said to be worth \$12,000 or \$14,000," for one worth only \$6000. No Last Ditcher would make such a sacrifice, or give up a big public bet for a smaller one. But Frank is not a Ditcher, which just accounts for it.

Mr. Ellis, the Lieutenant General of the Ditchers, elegantly calls the Republicans the "infernal pack." This recalls the "good old days" of '66, '68 and along there when it was deemed a meritorious act to murder as many of the "infernal pack" as possible. We do not wish any Bourbon in ours, and, what's more, we shall take good care that we don't have it.

Muddlebrains tells the people the City Hall ring has another beautiful scheme on hand to place a debt of four and a half millions more on the taxpayers and transfer into their own pockets that amount in gold bonds bearing seven per cent per annum interest. In the manner in which Muddlebrains talks of thousands and millions of dollars no one would suspect him of being a small dealer.

Muddlebrains is down on the carpet-baggers and sealwags. He thinks they are an unmitigated set of rascals, and would hang them all, or send them out of the State. From the fact that he has not a word to say about the rascalities and imperfections of Democratic administrations, we judge that Muddlebrains is a Last Ditch Democrat.

The Alexandria Democrat says: "The cotton crop of the parish, as a general thing, is not three weeks in advance of last season, with a full lower crop of bolls. We hear of some bolls opening in some localities, but no more extraordinary talk. Certainly if they have been here in any numbers they have withered up and can not do any damage before the first of September. This alone insures more than half a crop. The cane crop has improved considerably. A fall corn crop is already inured."

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 13, 1872. WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1858, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such places as places— Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, I issue this my proclamation, and declare the places hereinafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with their officers, crews, passengers and cargo, 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. 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, Sagua, San Juan de los Rios, Port Royal and Minto Bay, on the Island of Cuba; Jaconel and Port-au-Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadalupe, Camaguey, in Yucatan; Bellos, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Turpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para, Caracas, 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, Secretary of State. J. P. HERRON, Secretary of State. J. P. HERRON, Secretary of State.

THE TIMES COOKING STOVE.

It 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 range in the market.

HENRY PERRY, Agent for the Times Cooking Stove, No. 141 Poydras Street.

THE LUZBERG HOSPITAL.

Reopened by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for Small pox and contagious complaints, IS ON THE POSTCHAMBER RAILROAD. Fifth square outside of Common street. Indigent cases are received according to usual city provisions, with permits from the sanitary officer. Private or paying cases are received for: Wards, \$3 per day; private rooms, \$5. Apply at the hospital. m27 1/2

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, 479

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73 Camp 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 all liberal discounts also taxes of the parish of Jefferson and city of Carroll. Office No. 33 Carondelet Street, 112 1/2 St. Marble Buildings.

BANKS AND BANKING.

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

No. 106 Canal Street AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 30, 1872.

Table with financial data: Loans and discounts \$1,012,228 75, Overdrafts 2,018 47, United States bonds to secure circulation 20,000 00, Due from redeeming and reserve agents 7,525 00, Banking house, furniture and fixtures 15,777 96, Premiums on United States bonds, etc. 23,184 10, Cash items, including stamps 61 70, Bills of exchange, clearing house and banks 60,899 31, Bills of other national banks 4,152 12, Fractional currency, including nickels 1,074 00, Special, viz. Col. 2,100 79, Legal tender notes 230,000 00, Total \$1,354,227 03

JOSEPH MITCHELL, Cashier. MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, July 2, 1872.

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

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

DIRECTORS: P. Massere, John T. Hardie, John H. O'Connell, Charles Lottie, Alshy Meyer, Ernest Mollenberger. 119 Ans 11 1/2

MACHINERY.

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

Joseph A. Shakespear, A. Smith, S. Co., SHAKESPEAR, SMITH & CO., (Successors to Goddard, Shreve & Co.) IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Centrifugal Machines, Saw Mills, Printing Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing and Grate Bars, Stairs, Trunks, Columns, Ventilators and Sash Weights. Blacksmith work of all kinds. 187 1/2

NOVELTY IRON WORKS, Corner of Delord and New Levee streets, WILLIAM GOLDING, PROPRIETOR. m27 1/2

J. S. SIMMONS & CO., Nos. 19 Canal, D Crossman and 1 Front Streets.

IRON AND SHIP CHANDLERY, Sails and Castles, Hoop, Sheet and Bar Iron, Manila and Tanned Cordage, Sail Buck, Pines, Acheson and Chain, Sheet Copper and Zinc, Sheet Lead, Paints and Oils, Blocks and Cams.

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 WORKERS 80 1/2

CAUTION.

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED Against trading or negotiating for a promissory note of \$500, dated the twenty-second day of December, 1871, and payable to and endorsed by myself, which is now payable to and endorsed by James P. Baker, on the date thereof. JAMES P. BAKER. 1178 St. Charles.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FOR SALE 214 TONS SEEBER RAILS. By EDM. J. FORBES & SONS, No. 30 Carondelet street.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—REMOVAL. LOUIS A. WELTON, General Steamboat Agent, RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 4 Fulton street, Corner Canal and Common streets, New Orleans.

Respectfully announces to the public that he has removed his office from No. 120 to No. 122 Canal and is engaged in the Mississippi, Red, Onatcha, Arkansas and Ohio river trade. Freight consigned to him will be promptly forwarded and no charge, save current expenses. While gratefully acknowledging the encouragement and assistance rendered to me by the merchants of this city and my steamboat friends, I respectfully ask a continuance of the same. LOUIS A. WELTON, 122 1/2 Canal, Corner Canal and Common streets.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

NOTICE—NOTICE. D. AUGUSTIN, Attorney at Law, No. 41 Exchange Alley, registers in bankruptcy before the United States Courts, register of the involuntary bankruptcy of the estate of J. M. HERRON, and attended to the admission of claims of creditors on notes, deposits, shares, etc.; will also attend to the admission of claims of bankrupts in cases, and procure, in a short time, passports from Washington. m27 1/2

A. HERRON, JR., SOLICITOR PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, Office No. 17 Commercial Place. Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all business. 187 1/2

HAWKINS & THAYER, (J. HAWKINS—SOLICITOR), ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 19 Commercial Place. Prompt attention given to all business in the State and United States Courts. 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUGAR KETTLES—SUGAR KETTLES. Wrought and Cast Iron SUGAR KETTLES, from the celebrated Iron Works of Messrs. K. & J. Rankin & Co., of Liverpool. For sale by M. A. DELZARD &