New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 28, 1872.

The New Orleans *Price Current* has completed its fifteenth year. We wish it continued prosperity.

A Nashville lady has a snuff-box presented to her uncle by the poet Burns about eighty-five years ago.

A man wearing three gorgeous breast-pins, but no stockings, recently attracted attention in Danbury, Connecticut.

The Detroit *Free Press* observes that the Grant papers are beginning to begin their articles thus: "In the event of Greeley's election."

If you want to talk heavy science, say "protoxide of hydrogen" instead of "ice." It sounds loftier, and one man in a thousand will, perhaps, know what you mean.

An English chemist avers that the manufacture of wine is now conducted on such highly scientific principles that grapes are gradually being dispensed with.

Judge E. North Cullom and Hon. Emerson Bentley are doing yeoman work for the Liberal cause throughout the parishes. They are booked to address a mass meeting at Vidalia to-day.

The first map and plan for the Connecticut Western Railroad are said to have been drawn by the present conductor of one of the passenger trains, when he was a boy of thirteen.

Much surprise is expressed at the apparent apathy of the peasants living close to Vesuvius. But it must be remembered that they are of the Latin stock, and naturally think nothing of a nigh hill.

The proprietors of the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, in honor of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the paper, distributed 50,000 thalers among their employes, and gave each of the reporters 1000.

The Russian government has determined that foreign insurance companies must deposit half a million rubles ($377,000 in our currency) in the State Bank of Russia, as a condition precedent to being admitted to do business in that country.

The Battle Creek (Michigan) *Tribune* hoists the names of Greeley and Brown. The editor, W. W. Woolnough, was formerly a Grant Republican. The Bay City *Pioneer*, a new independent German paper, has also come out for Greeley.

A Detroit woman was lately married while her son, a young man of twenty, who had appeared on the scene with a revolver, threatening to shoot the bridegroom and preacher, was held down and sat on by some of the invited guests.

A brother, mother and sister of Mrs. Horace Greeley are living in the old family mansion at Litchfield. The brother, by shrewd business management, has accumulated the neat little sum of $65,000, which, mostly invested in the *Tribune* stock, pays a handsome quarterly dividend.

General George A. Sheridan is on his way home from New York, and may be expected on Tuesday next. It is hoped he will address the grand Liberal mass meeting next Saturday night. His recent travels through the North will enable him to give the public much interesting information.

A batch of convicts were being transferred from Sing Sing to Auburn, and while en route one of them reached through a window, and captured a mail bag lying on a truck at Albany. The discovery of the robbery was made by finding a number of newspapers in possession of the convict and his friends.

There is nothing so affecting in a child as a certain sweet inborn spirit of self-abnegation. Sammy was a little boy at a school in a village far from his home. One day his father came to see him, and they took a walk together. Meeting the principal of the school, Sammy performed the introduction. Mr. S., said he, this is a father of mine.

A clergyman at Round Lake camp meeting, in his prayer that Christians might be more active workers, illustrated it by saying, "We do not want, O God, to be like McClellan, always waiting, waiting, waiting; we do not want to be always in the trenches, digging, digging, digging; but want to move right on—on to Richmond!"

A valuable and wonderful metal, appropriately called Sterling metal, is now being manufactured near Hartford. It is harder even than cast steel, is not affected by air or earth, and can be cast with perfect ease into any form. Preparations are being made to use it for works of sculpture, and specimens are to be sent to the principal founders of Europe.

The cry is "Still they come." William C. Prime and James H. Parker, both delegates from Prince George county, Maryland, to the recent Grant State Convention, have followed Elector Saunder's example and declared for Greeley and Brown. Prime is one of the most influential Republicans in Southern Maryland, and Mr. Parker is a colored Republican, who stands well with his own race.

To those who are about to visit the watering places we suggest the propriety of first going to Haley's great newspaper and magazine emporium, in Commercial place or on Poydras street, and there procure a stock of light reading. The editorial staff of the REPUBLICAN never fail to supply themselves in this manner, to Haley's profit and their own gratification.

The Hon. Charles A. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, member of the Democratic Executive Committee, who has been reported in various newspapers as being opposed to the election of Greeley and Brown, denies the report emphatically. Mr. Eldridge would have preferred other candidates, but he adheres to the organization and will support its candidates with voice and vote.

The friends of the cavalry General, W. W. Averill, authorize a contradiction of the statement going the rounds of the press that he will support Grant in the present canvass. He has been a warm advocate of the election of Horace Greeley since his nomination, believing that his success will bring union and peace and an end of the war. General Averill is one of the prime movers in the social and patriotic reunion of the officers and soldiers of the federal and confederate armies, now progressing so satisfactorily.

NO DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

We desire to call the attention of gentlemen who are under the delusive impression that the Democratic party still lives to the opinion of Carl Schurz upon this subject. It is given in his very elaborate and death-dealing speech to Grantism, recently delivered in St. Louis. The speech fills nine columns of the Louisville *Journal*, and that paper pronounces it a superb speech—"a most conclusive answer to those querulous critics who made haste to assail the motives and intentions of the Missouri Senator because he did not rush headlong into the canvass," after the Cincinnati nominations had been made and formally announced. Mr. Schurz' good judgment led him to be silent until after the Baltimore convention had met and determined what course to take upon the Presidential question. He knew that much depended upon the action and temper of the men who composed that convention. If that portion of the people who were represented there, and known as Democrats, had overcome past prejudices, and, as Senator Schurz advised, sent delegates to Baltimore instructed to support the Reform movement inaugurated at Cincinnati, he knew the cause would be safe; and he waited anxiously for the time to come when he would have substantial reason to believe that his efforts to reconcile the people of a great country, and bring about reform in the administration of government, had not been made in vain. He was among the first to move in this direction, and made many able and telling speeches to the young Democracy of the South, calling upon them in the name of patriotism and all that is holy and good, to drop partyism for the time being, and join the ranks of men pledged to the noble work of reconciliation and reform. Mr. Schurz visited Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, and by the exercise of his great reasoning faculties and powerful eloquence succeeded in arousing the people of those States to a new sense of duty. And the publication of his speeches aroused the patriotic masses of the whole country and led to the calling of the Cincinnati convention. His powerful voice had penetrated every nook and corner of the land, and set the intelligent men of all parties to thinking; yet because he took his own time to come forward and give in his adhesion to the standard-bearers of the Liberal party—the new party that was to take the place of old parties and re-establish the nation upon a harmonious and pure footing—he was suspected; not by those who knew him best, but by the followers of Grant's administration, whose wish was father to the thought.

Carl Schurz has been prudent and steadfast to the best interests of the people. If he had been too eager to give in his adhesion to the Liberal candidates before they had been accepted by the Baltimore convention, it might have injured the prospects of the Liberal cause.

As he had been foremost in advising the people of the United States, and of the Southern States in particular, to the course in the coming federal and State elections that had proved successful in Missouri, Tennessee, etc., it certainly would not have been proper for him to speak until all the elements had been heard from that were supposed to be favorable to the reform movement. He had appealed to the young Democracy, old Democracy, Republicans, in fact, all citizens, without distinction of party, to come forward and join the Liberal party, in order that Grantism, with all its fatal tendencies, might be overcome.

The following conclusion of Senator Schurz' speech contains his opinion of the Democratic party. We commend it to the study of those simpletons who are wasting their time in a hopeless effort to convince the people that we have a Democratic party at all:

> Look at the South to-day. Is not the Liberal movement leading old enemies together in friendship and inspiring all hearts with new hope? Is it not already doing more to prevent disorder and violence than penal laws and violence could do? If you want the peace of Missouri everywhere, let her example of hearty reconciliation be everywhere followed. Again, Republicans, you ask me shall we not be swallowed up by the old Democratic party, with Horace Greeley for its President and the Cincinnati platform as its creed? So! you recognize the old Democratic party? I suspect it does not recognize itself. Do you fear to be swallowed by that old Democratic party? Why, the Democratic party has been swallowed up itself by the new era. Nobody need fear that I would lead him from the Republican into the Democratic camp, for I don't intend to go there myself, and unless I greatly mistake the tendency of the times, the day is not far off when there will be but little of an old Republican camp to go from, and but little of an old Democratic camp to go to. This period is pregnant with new formations, which need but the electric spark of opportunity to spring into shape. This is the time for independent action, and those who think as I do will not, after having shaken off the shackles of one old party, take upon their limbs the shackles of another. No party can do what the Democratic party has done without dropping its historical identity. I honor the patriotic spirit of the men who achieved so tremendous a revolution, and in the great work before us I hail with joy and cordiality the alliance. But the party that has done this can not return to its old grooves. It is impossible. The first attempt would shiver it to atoms.

SOVEREIGNTY.

Last Sunday the REPUBLICAN had something to say about the flagrant inroads the Grant administration is making upon the rights of the people and the rights of the States, and the evasive manner in which the defenders of the administration met these charges. Our motive in doing this was not prompted by personal considerations, but by the desire to keep before the people the real issue involved in the present presidential canvass. The defenders of the administration desire to conceal the real grievances of the people by raising irrelevant questions. They are moved by personal considerations, not by by a wish for the public good; they are seeking the perpetuation of what is esteemed by many a personal rather than republican government—a government, as some have said, that means to place the sovereignty of the nation in the person of its ruler. We believe President Grant understands the people of this country too well to undertake to make a sudden transfer of their sovereignty; but it is known that he has certain military proclivities that lead him to believe in a government that is made strong with bayonets rather than those fraternal bonds which bind so powerfully a free and intelligent people; and he is backed up in his inclinations by the Radical party, which has more faith in organized ignorance than in an intelligent and virtuous constituency. These are facts that stare the American people in the face to-day. The friends of the administration may try to conceal them by talking about secession, Jefferson Davis, Calhoun and other eminent men who favored the doctrine of State sovereignty before the war for secession; but the facts are too startling and suggestive to be kept out of sight by questions that have been definitively settled. The Southern people are now just as loyal to the Union as the most loyal people of our country, and the attempt to raise the question of State sovereignty when they are simply asking for rights that are given by the constitution and enjoyed by other States, is an infamous attempt to revive the bitterness of the past in order that the present administration may stealthily continue to make inroads upon the rights of the States and the liberties of the people.

The Grant organ in this city gravely tells the people "State rights means State sovereignty; State sovereignty means secession; secession means disunion, war, demoralization, slavery, ruin." This kind of talk may do for organized ignorance, but it will not do for intelligent black and white folks. The dullest negro in the land, we will venture to say, has a better knowledge of what sovereignty means than that so pompously and dogmatically set forth by the little champion of Grantism in this city. Either that or it willfully perverts the meaning of State rights in order to conceal the real intentions of the President and the Radical party as to where sovereignty shall be placed in the future. The true issue, as we have said upon a former occasion, in the present presidential contest, is whether the federal government shall continue to be republican, and respect the rights of States and local communities; or whether it shall be permitted, under the continued rule of President Grant and the Radical party, to degenerate into a centralized personal government, backed up by organized ignorance. In all of the old free States of the Union where the people are rallying to the standard of Greeley and Brown the true issue is understood. A return to good republican government is demanded, and the demand is backed up by the intelligent masses all over the old free States. The new free States—the States of the South—have only to follow their example to be able to participate in the glories that will follow the success of the Liberal party in the coming presidential contest. After the fourth of next November the Radical party and its military President will know more about sovereignty.

TIME FOR REPENTANCE.

There is yet time for repentance on the part of the political sinners who have concocted what they call the united State ticket. If they repent and come fully into the Liberal fold at once, they strengthen the chances for changing for the better the condition of affairs in this State and the nation at large.

If they do this in an unselfish, frank spirit of patriotism, the cause of the Liberal party, State and national, will be greatly enhanced in Louisiana, and its prospect of success placed beyond a matter of doubt with anybody.

It would be gratifying to know that the faction, of which the *Picayune* claims to be the organ, could heed the voice of wisdom, as spoken by Augustus Schell, chairman of the National Democratic Committee. His letter to Hon. Emile Lasere, the gentleman who claims the right to act, as chairman of the State Central Democratic Committee of Louisiana, for the Democratic party of this State, is well worthy of the calm consideration of all men who sincerely desire that the work of reform shall progress in the manner set forth by the Liberal party. In this letter Mr. Schell advises a fusion of all parties opposed to Grantism. He deems this necessary for the preservation of republican government: and speaks authoritatively from his high position through patriotic motives.

The *Picayune* has treated Mr. Schell's advice with its usual flippancy. It has even gone beyond this, and perpetrated a villainous pun. This is a species of smartness neither serviceable nor commendable in times like these. The people have a solemn duty to perform, and quibbling in entirely out of place. It would be well that the friends of the united State ticket recollect this. They are much too intelligent men to be advised by the *Picayune*, when far better advice is to be had.

Mr. Schell speaks as the authorized organ of the National Democracy. His words are entitled to respect. Like a general of an army, he stands at the head of a great organization; and if it would achieve success, it must enforce discipline and unity of action. This is what Mr. Schell is endeavoring to do when he is told by the *Picayune* that he is an empty "shell," and that the Democratic party of Louisiana is perfectly competent to conduct the campaign in this State without advice from abroad.

If this is really so, is it not strange that the gentlemen who claim to be authorized to speak in behalf of the Democratic party of this State ask aid, in the way of funds, from Mr. Schell in conducting their campaign? But there are those who think the *Picayune* may not at all times represent fully the wishes and feelings of the supporters of the united State ticket. May we not hope that what it has said of Mr. Schell and his letter to Mr. Lasere is not approved of by the majority of those who are now claiming to run the Democratic party in this State? If that is the case, there is reason to believe the majority of those now supporting the McEnery ticket will yet withdraw it, and join in the Liberal ticket to be chosen by the convention that meets on the fifth of August next.

There is yet ample time for repentance; and it only requires the exercise of good sense instead of unreasonable passion to induce the supporters of the united State ticket to withdraw it and join in with the Liberals and Liberal Republicans in achieving a glorious victory next fall.

SATAN REBUKING SIN.

Is it not surprisingly singular that the supporters of the united State ticket persist in charging upon Governor Warmoth the responsibility for certain laws which have obtained an iniquitous prominence, when they well know that the authorship of these statutes belongs to his worst enemies, and that he was the first mover for their repeal? They also show that the sole obstacle that interfered with their removal from the statute book was the coalition of the Democrats and the Radicals at the last session of the Legislature, firmly combining to resist every political measure of which he was the author. They know this, and still persist in their unwarrantable charges. The very men who denounce the Governor for not securing the repeal of these laws, are the very men who prompted it. The Customhouse party would have been powerless without Democratic alliance. That these workers of iniquity were finally defeated in their revolutionary attempt to overturn the State, and inaugurate anarchy, is not owing to any exertions of the McEnery, Jonas & Co. following, but to the Governor and his adherents. When Colonel Patton made those old and effete reiterations Thursday night at the tenth ward meeting, he was only throwing dust to blind the public to the iniquity of his own candidates. He knew that Mr. Jonas was more responsible for the failure in the repeal of these laws than the Governor of the State. It was Mr. Jonas who urged forward the January disgraces and rejoiced at the obstacles thrown in the way of the Governor's exertions for peace, harmony and good government.

Evidently Colonel Patton and his sympathizers think everything is corrupt that has not the advantage of their paternity and direction. Even wicked things would become pure, and the black places light, if only subjected to the reflection of their political smiles. Alas! they do thirst for the flesh pots of Egypt! 'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true, "but these pastures bright and vales serene" are not for you! Thou and thy following must tarry yet awhile and learn patience! Patience, colonel, is a virtue!

A more impudent attempt to obtain money under false pretenses than the application of the united State ticket managers to the National Liberal Committee for Louisiana's quota of the campaign fund, is not upon record. One set of this composite faction do not pretend even to recognize Greeley and Brown as their national leaders. They hang out their banner at "Reform" headquarters with these names conspicuously omitted from their list of candidates. They claim not to be compromised on national matters, and do not exact support of the Liberal presidential ticket from their followers. Some of the prominent men openly express a preference for Grant, and their candidate for State Attorney General audaciously proclaimed at a meeting called to ratify the Baltimore nominees, "I am a non-interventionist in federal politics."

Under these circumstances the effort participated in by these Reformers to obtain and misappropriate the moneys referred to, can be looked upon in no other light than as a deliberate attempt to defraud—at least so far as the Reform clique of the "United Stateites" is concerned. In this light evidently the National Democratic Committee, as evidenced by Schell's letter to Lasere, viewed it.

We fear the *Picayune* has put its foot in it again. Assuming at last that Mr. Schell has really written a letter of good advice to Mr. Lasere, it proceeds to inform the Democratic National Committee that the party here, of which it is the sole organ, is perfectly competent to manage its own affairs. Well, yes, possibly that is true; but then what becomes of the Tammany fund? We understand the Lasere-Randolph committee is an applicant for "the quota of Louisiana." Will the national committee send its money, where its advice is spurned? Or will it not very naturally accept the assurance of the *Picayune* that the Louisiana Democracy is perfectly able to manage its own affairs, "without advice from abroad," and let them pay for the management to boot.

Of course we have no interest in the matter, and really do not care what the Bourbons here may decide upon; yet, from the remarks of discontent we heard yesterday, we infer it would have been the safer policy to first secure the money and then protest against the intermeddling of Mr. Chairman Schell.

It is a matter of great surprise to our calico contemporary and its "Dolly Varden ticket" how the revival of the old campaign Democratic clubs of 1868 should develop such a strong sympathy and preference for the Liberal movement in this State. The thing is natural enough, however. It is not the young men who are inconsistent, but the old file leaders. They opposed Grant then, but are favoring him now; while the young men are still opposed to the Radical ticket, and striving for the right. They have learned to perceive also what the "old" office-seekers can't see, that young men should have a chance in politics. The old political fossils can see no justice in any political demonstration that does not reflect a fat office for them in the prospect.

That the Last Ditchers do not intend to give up the struggle for the funds is indicated by the fact that yesterday an emissary was dispatched to New York for the purpose of working upon the sympathies of the committeemen. What Mr. John Ellis expects to accomplish we do not know, but would recommend, for his own sake and peace of mind, not to put himself in the way of a rebuff from the old hard-Schell who manages the political machine in Gotham. He is posted as to what the Last Ditchers "call for," and won't take any stock in the united State ticket spec.

Our local last Litchers, notwithstanding their recent run of bad luck, have yet one more chance. Brick Pomeroy and a few other disreputable dead beats, have bolted the decision of the National Democratic Convention and are trying to get up a Last Ditch presidential ticket. They can doubtless find lay figures for candidates for the fool-killer has not completed his alloted labors, as can be shown any day without going off St. Charles street. Now Brick is "up to snuff," and may get quite a respectable subscription to support his enterprise. Here is the chance we refer to. Let Mr. Lasere apply to Brick for a "divi," and the hearts of his impecunious young men may yet be made glad.

A short time ago the *Citizens' Guard* declared that Governor Warmoth would not be admitted into the ranks of the Grant Republicans upon any terms. Yesterday it says a proposition to take Warmoth to its bosom would be "a matter of grave consideration." Sour grapes, my boy!

McPherson's Handbook of Politics for 1872.

The series of political text-books prepared by the clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington has taken rank far ahead of anything of the kind published in the country; and the volume for the present year promises to transcend any of its predecessors in scope and variety. It will contain an analysis of all political acts and events of the past two years, including the President's messages, proclamations and orders, the enforcement and Ku-Klux acts, amendments and proposed amendments to the constitution of the United States and of the various States, votes cast at all recent State elections, votes in the electoral college, population in each State, receipts and expenditures of the government of every kind, gold fluctuations, Supreme Court decisions, treaties, political platforms, public debt, wealth, debt and taxation of every State and Territory, products, public lands, land grants, subsidies, and a thousand other interesting topics.

This work is just going through the press. It will be sold at $2 50 per volume, and copies may be obtained at the office of the New Orleans REPUBLICAN.

GRAPES, PEACHES, ETC.,
LUSCIOUS AND FRESH,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
THE CHOICEST TEAS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Call and see for yourselves.
WILSON, HILLMAN & MANARD,
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TEAS FREE OF DUTY.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
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Corner of Poydras street.
Receive their TEAS directly from the importers, and furnish them to consumers in any desired quantity with only one profit on cargo prices in New York, or more than one-third less than the usual charge for similar goods at ordinary retail stores. Housekeepers who wish to reduce the cost of their household stores will please notice the following price list, which includes the FINEST TEAS IMPORTED:
IMPERIAL (Green), 50c, 60c, Choice $1. Extra Choicest $1 25 ℔ lb.
YOUNG HYSON (Green), Choice 75c, $1. Extra Choicest $1 25 ℔ lb.
GUNPOWDER (Green), Choice $1 25. Extra Choicest $1 50 ℔ lb.
OOLONG (Black), 50c, 60c, Choice $1. Extra Choicest $1 20 ℔ lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST (Black), 50c, 75c, Choice $1. Extra Choicest $1 25 ℔ lb.
JAPAN (Natural Leaf), Choice $1. Extra Choicest $1 20 ℔ lb.
ORANGE PEKOE (Black), Ext a Choicest $1 50 ℔ lb.
MIXED (Green and Black), 50c, 75c, Choice $1. Extra Choicest $1 20 ℔ lb.
We recommend our Extra Choicest Teas as the very best in market.
Special prices to wholesale buyers. jy28 1t 2p

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 19, 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. HERRON, Secretary of State. je18 2p

JOHN W. MADDEN,
STATIONER,
LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
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Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

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 alliberal discount; also taxes of the parish of Jefferson and city of Carrollton.
Office No. 33 Carondelet Street,
je12 2m 2p Marble Buildings.

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,
mh3 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

BANKS AND BANKING.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW ORLEANS
Capital.....$600,000
This Bank continues to pay INTEREST on SPECIAL DEPOSITS, and on CURRENT BALANCES, by agreement.
LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished, and BILLS OF EXCHANGE drawn on LONDON, PARIS, ANTWERP, BREMEN, HAMBURG, AMSTERDAM and other leading European cities.
JAMES CHALARON, Cashier.

Union National Bank of New Orleans.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the nineteenth instant, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT was declared, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, August 3.
JAMES CHALARON, Cashier.
New Orleans, July 26, 1872. jy26 10t

FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW ORLEANS.
No. 106 Canal Street
AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 29, 1872.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	$1,012,528 75
Overdrafts	2,018 47
United States bonds to secure circulation	350,000 00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	76,025 60
Banking house	7,575 00
Furniture and fixtures	15,777 98
Premiums on United States bonds, etc.	29,184 10
Cash items, including stamps	63 70
Exchanges for clearing house and banks	66,660 31
Bills of other national banks	4,132 13
Fractional currency, including nickles	1,074 00
Specie, viz: Coin	21,100 79
Legal tender notes	208,000 00
Total	$1,854,221 63

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in	$500,000 00
Surplus fund	5,038 74
National bank circulation outstanding	220,000 00
Individual deposits	998,271 97
Certified checks	25,062 50
Profit and loss	45,798 72
Total	$1,854,221 63

JOSEPH MITCHEL, Cashier.

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, July 2, 1872.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of SIX AND A HALF PER CENT to the stockholders, and of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT to the depositors (free of government tax) was declared from the profits of the last six months, and payable on and after MONDAY, the fifteenth instant.
JOSEPH MITCHELL, Cashier.
PAUL FOURCHY, President.
ALBERT BALDWIN, Vice President.
DIRECTORS.
P. Maspero, John T. Hardie, John D. Cobb, Charles Lafitte, Adolph Meyer, P. Poursine, Ernest Miltenberger. jy9 1mo 1t 2p

BUSINESS CHANGES.

MR. ROBERT GRIESINGER HAS BEEN admitted a partner in our firm from this date.
CLASON & CO.
New Orleans, July 1, 1872. jy28 3taw 1m

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. 60 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.
F. J. KUHNHOLZ.
jy14

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.
jy9 1m H. W. FARLEY & CO.

EDUCATIONAL.

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, either, 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. 1585, New Orleans, Louisiana.
THEOPHILUS MASAC,
au26 1y President.

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.
je28 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 sure 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 fleet 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. 627.
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.
my3 3m

FOR RENT.

FURNISHED ROOM.—A RESPECTABLE gentleman can be accommodated with a neatly furnished room in a small family, in a quiet part of the city, by addressing F. H. M., at this office. jy6

FURNISHED ROOMS—FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, at No. 110 St. Charles street, near Lafayette square. je2

FURNISHED ROOMS — LARGE, AIRY rooms suitable for gentlemen, committees or clubs, at 168 Customhouse street, near the Varieties Theatre. je2

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, First District, No. 9 Carondelet street, New Orleans, July 24, 1872.

PARTIES HOLDING TAX RECEIPTS FROM THE rolls assessed in 1871, and collectable in 1872, issued from this office prior to the promulgation of act No. 81 of Legislative session of 1872, on May 29, 1872, are requested to come forward and settle the additional tax of one mill imposed by said act. Bring your receipts with you.
jy24 5t GEORGE A. SHERIDAN, Collector.

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 1t Administrator of Finance.

CANCELLATION OF BOND.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, July 6, 1872.

WHEREAS, APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE to me for the cancellation of the official bond of W. H. Hire as coroner in and for the parish of Orleans, to wit: A bond dated April 3, 1864, in the sum of $25,000, signed by W. H. Hire as principal, and Alfred Shaw, John McHugh, John Condon and A. Schwab as sureties, the said bond being conditioned for the faithful performance by the said W. H. Hire of his duties as coroner 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 sixth day of July, A. D. 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.
H. C. WARMOTH.
By the Governor,
F. J. HERRON,
Secretary of State. jy9 30t

SALE OF MARKET REVENUES.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, New Orleans, July 25, 1872.

WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the thirty-first instant, at twelve o'clock M., in the City Hall, the revenues of the public markets for the month of August, 1872.
The lessees will be required to conform to all the city ordinances relating to markets, and will have the privilege of collecting the revenue according to ordinance No. 787, as amended.
Accepted bidders will be required to make a deposit of one hundred and fifty dollars in cash for each market at the time of sale, which shall be forfeited to the city in case of failure to complete the contract. Bids to be made in currency.
F. C. REMICK,
jy26 5t Administrator of Commerce.

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, 1868, in the sum of $10,000 signed by G. De Feriet as principal, and P. S. Wilts and N. M. Bienvenu 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 of 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

CORPORATIONS.

CHARTER.....CHARTER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known that on this eleventh day of July, in the year 1872, before me, Edward Barnett, a notary public in and for the city and parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn, personally came and appeared the persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, who severally declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of the statutes of the State of Louisiana relative to the organization of corporations in this State, they have agreed, and by those presents do agree and bind themselves and those whom they represent, to form themselves into a corporation for the objects and under the stipulations, obligations and regulations following, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name and title of this corporation shall be the SOUTHERN MUTUAL GASLIGHT COMPANY, and its domicile shall be established in the city of New Orleans.

ARTICLE II.

The purpose for which this company is organized is to purchase the patents of Byron Sloper, of New York, and Robert M. Porter, of Jersey City, patented respectively on the twenty-third day of January and twenty-third day of April, 1872, No. 123,602 and No. 126,998, and to use the same in the States of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina, for the purpose of manufacturing illuminating gas for lighting cities or other purposes, and to use and dispose of their rights in any manner the Board of Directors may think proper for the best interest of the company; they shall have the right to purchase other patents and use the same, or other process, to carry out the objects of this corporation.

ARTICLE III.

The capital stock of this company is hereby fixed at the sum of one million dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, which shall be assessed at twenty per centum, to be paid for in ready money at the time of subscribing, and when said assessment shall be paid the said stock shall be considered full paid, and no further assessment shall be made thereon.

ARTICLE IV.

The business of the company shall be conducted by a board of seven Directors, composed of the following stockholders, to wit: William McCulloch, Sr., Caleb S. Hunt, G. Ingram, George A. Fosdick, Samuel M. Todd, Gabriel de Feriet and Samuel Barnes, and they are hereby constituted the first Board of Directors, who shall serve until their successors are qualified.
They shall, at their first meeting, elect from their number a President and Vice President, who shall hold office for the term for which they are elected Directors, unless sooner removed.
On the first Monday of July, 1873, and annually thereafter, there shall be held at the office of the company an election for Directors.