

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JULY 31, 1872.

The New Jersey peach crop is reported as unusually large this year.

A St. Louis constable is attached to three mankeys, having seized them from a circus.

Hon. Roderic Seal, of Mississippi, will enter the canvass in support of Greeley and Brown.

It is estimated that 1000 head of beef cattle are shipped weekly from South Florida to Cuba.

The Shreveport Times calls the *Pietyone* "the Mrs. Farrington of the New Orleans press."

There is a mixed crowd at Long Branch this year, and the wise ones say the place is going to the bad, like Coney Island.

The New Iberia Journal states that Judge William M. Barwell and Daniel Dennett are now traveling the State, organizing labor associations.

Saratoga belles are raving because a paper in that place asserts that the prettiest girl in that section is an Indian maiden that sells bead work at the springs.

A gentleman who had been arguing with an ignorant until his patience was exhausted, said he didn't wish him dead, but he would be glad to see him know more.

The Criminal Court of Washington has discharged the telegraph operators who refused to testify in regard to the transmission of the Washington treaty to New York.

Iron shingles have been recently patented, and are said to be less expensive than slate. They are made about six inches by thirteen inches in size, and fastened with headless nails.

The practice of paying the minister's salary in advance, in monthly installments, is gaining favor among the Presbyterians. It is said to be easier for the church and best for the preacher.

Mr. John G. Fleming, a leading member of the Reform party, who has been away from New Orleans, expresses the opinion that Pennsylvania will go solid for Buckle and Greeley.

A Westport dog went for a circus elephant in the street the other day. An eye witness says that dog in about one minute was spread out over several yards of ground about the thickness of sheet iron.

The ex-Empress Carlotta, of Mexico, believes, in her insanity, at the palace of Lachen, that she is a wild beast, and she throws herself with indescribable ferocity upon anybody that enters her room.

Financial prudence has hitherto prevented Jay Cooke from marrying, but the national banks, the last United States loan and the Northern Pacific railroad bonds being all safe he will soon undertake a wife.

Half a century ago a woman's field in Connecticut was planted in timber. The field has yielded ten cords per year and fencing for the farm for twenty years past, and last year, when cleared, produced fifty cords per acre.

The officials are silent on the subject of insurance on the Erie railroad shops recently burned. It is reported that the property was insured in Liverpool and London companies for \$50,000. No American company had a risk.

The Mississippi Valley Transportation Company has purchased the steamer M. J. Wick for the way trade between this city and St. Louis. This company intends to purchase two more boats and run a weekly line between the two cities.

A lady bound to Long Branch from New York the other day, saw her trunk falling over the steamer's railing, and like a prudent woman jumped in after it. The trunk and its contents were ruined, but the lady was fished out only a little demoralized.

The Opelousas Journal reports the killing of a colored man named Williams, who had been arrested on a charge of attempting to commit a rape. He attempted to escape from Deputy Constable Evarista Vidrine, by whom he was shot, and died shortly from the wound.

A smart lad in San Antonio, Texas, recently took his stand by the side of a blind organ-grinder, and had in hand solicited alms. When his wife was nearly filled by the sympathetic passers-by, he walked off, leaving the organist grinding away on his instrument and woe.

The Chicago Times of the twenty-seventh publishes crop reports from about one-fourth of the counties in Illinois, and from a number of points in Wisconsin and Minnesota, from which it appears that the recent rains have inflicted very little damage and that the yield of all kinds of grain promises fully an average.

Two suitors for a lady's hand, in Kansas City, not being able to settle the case by arbitration, repaired to a graveyard, just after daylight on the fourth, and pommelled each other after the rules of the London prize ring. The lady herself was present, and drove away with the one whom the referee declared the winning man.

The largest and oldest orange tree in the State is on the Bayou Lafourche section, on the old Pennington plantation, now owned by Mr. F. Delancy. It was planted over forty years ago, and measures six feet three inches in circumference. It is still thrifty, and has at the present time three or four thousand oranges on it. So the New Iberia *Sugar Beet* says.

The latest rat story is from Chicago. In a house where the rats had been very troublesome traps had long set, but to no purpose. Finally some of the family determined to watch the trap. It was cunningly set. Soon a young rat appeared, and was stepping on the fatal spring when an old rat rushed to the rescue, seized the indiscreet juvenile by the tail, and dragged him off to his hole.

A marine nondescript was recently fished up from the bottom of the sea off the coast of Australia, on a piece of coral. The body was that of a fish, but it had in the place of fins four legs, terminated by what might be called hands, by means of which it made its way rapidly over the coral reef. When placed on the skylight of the steamer the fish stood up on its four legs, the right eye says the narrator, "is behind."

THE PAST. There is much in the past history of our country to admire and revere. There are also reminiscences of the past ten or twelve years that are painful to recall; painful because they point to the bloody chasm that divided for a time the most gallant and civilized people upon the face of the earth; a people bound by the holy ties of consanguinity and living in the grandest temple of liberty ever erected by human ingenuity. It would be a serious crime to wantonly speak of the reminiscences of the past, for every patriotic and well-disposed person would gladly draw the veil of oblivion over the dreadful epoch in our country, when its fair fields were drenched with the blood of civil war. But the unparalleled conduct of a few men in this State has rendered it necessary to revert to the past, in order to prove that they are as unworthy of public confidence now as they were in 1861, when preparation for civil war was inaugurated, or in 1868, when a President was to be elected. We are now speaking of the gentlemen who, in the name of the old Democratic party, are endeavoring to revive in the people the deadly political hatreds that formerly existed and were so fearfully renewed in this State in the presidential contest of 1868. They have patched up a ticket composed of gentlemen who will not purge themselves of their past prejudices; will not conform to the behests of those who are authorized to speak for the Democracy of this country. In prejudice and bitterness, like their confederates who went through the work of patching up the sham Democratic ticket, the gentlemen composing it are now canvassing the State. If they do not succeed in inspiring the people with the malignant bitterness that has marked the conduct of this faction since it conceived the idea of ruling the destinies of the State, it will not be their fault.

The gentlemen most prominent now are pretty much the same who were prominent in the campaign of 1868. In this city the old clubs have been reorganized under their old officers, and when they have appeared in procession have their old transparencies, painfully reminding many of our citizens of the exciting and often bloody scenes of 1868. This conduct is so manifestly in opposition to the will of the people all over this country, and so contrary to what we have conceived to be right in the premises, that to hesitate to speak our opinion would be as criminal almost as to join the faction that threatens again to disturb the peace of the State, and defeat a full victory for the Liberals next fall. The Republicans could not do otherwise than admonish the people of what was going on, and notify the leaders of the faction in question that it would not be a silent spectator to any scheme that favored the election of the McEnery ticket. We have too vivid a remembrance of the feeling of the "negro-baiting, schoolhouse-burning, fire-eating Bourbonists" of 1868 to think of aiding them in their political aspirations in 1872. This little gathering of Last Ditchers in Louisiana is the last remnant of the Bourbon element of the old Democratic party. And it seems strange that this element should continue to show itself here long after it has ceased to exist in Kentucky. The leading spirits of the young Democracy in Kentucky have abandoned their hatreds and their bitter political prejudices. Such men as Basil Duke, William L. Jackson, J. M. Right, Fontaine Fox, Dick Jones, Albert Willis, Pankney Green, Rowan Durhanan, all dashing and talented young Democrats, have recanted their Bourbonism and entered, according to their own account, a new era in their national lives, with a desire to stand even in the race for the future with the men of their own age who were more fortunate in their situation ten years ago than they were. These men are now anxious that the bitter strifes of the past should be forgotten. They have clasped hands with those who were their bitter and determined foes, and are assisting in filling up the bloody chasm that has too long separated the people of our country. These young and gallant Democrats are now supporting with their eloquence and all their intellectual powers the Liberal cause, the cause of the people. They have submitted to the majority, and are doing noble service for good government. The Bourbons of Kentucky are acting on their own book, in opposition to the will of the majority. And their course has imposed upon the REPUBLICAN the unpleasant duty of referring to the past in order to remind our people that, until they recant their prejudices and bitter hatreds, they are vicious moulders of public sentiment and unworthy of public trust.

RECONSTRUCTION—THE FEDERAL PLAN. The chief duty of President Grant when he acceded to power was the reconstruction of the Union. The plan of his predecessor had failed. It was said that too much faith had been given to bad counsels, and that the incoming administration would avoid the errors so noticeably insufficient in the previous experiment. The whole country gladly seized upon the President's desire for "peace" as the key which was to unlock the door of national harmony. Congress, with singular unanimity, placed at the executive disposal all the means necessary to effect the great purpose of reconciling warring sections. The belief was manifest that when "cruelty and lenity played for a kingdom, the gentlest gamester was the soonest winner." Peace and kindness were therefore to be the means of restoring the country. The enforcement act was an instrument merely to punish the bad and protect the innocent. It was never to be used as a political adjunct and means of carrying an election. Indeed, it was then thought it had no such properties. It was regarded merely as a dormant principle, which might, in a great public emergency, such as riot or rebellion, be called into active operation. Such were the auspices under which it was adopted, and the possibilities of its supposed application. It was soon seen that there was no difficulty in restoring the Union. The people

were anxious to get back under laws that assured them peace and prosperity. Nowhere in the South was the rebel spirit in the ascendant. But as time went on the abuses of the administration began to foster a spirit of opposition in the Republican party. In the North this secession was particularly noticeable. It speedily formed a nucleus around which the great Liberal movement began to assume a startling magnitude. There was no chance of checking it there, but in the South the case was different. The enforcement act put into the hands of the President vast powers for good or for evil. In it was supposed to be resident a dominant authority, sufficient to crush out any spirit of opposition that might arise in the South. As in this State affairs were moving awkwardly for the administration, and the ascendancy of the federal party was no longer tolerated by those who had charge of local interests, the first struggle was made here. We all remember it. The attempt to overturn the State government proved a failure. It was supported by federal officials, and the Customhouse was used as a rendezvous for the malcontents. The collector of customs and a United States marshal were the chief advisers and controllers of the movement. The enforcement act, although employed, was found inefficient, and the field of its operations was transferred to the Carolinas. There it has indeed proved a terrible instrument of oppression, as applied with heartless cruelty to the unoffending inhabitants. The only test of patriotism is Radical faith. To be opposed to Grant is to be an enemy of the State. Such is the character of the Ku-Klux trials in these States. It is full enough of horror in its plain unvarnished cruelty. But as if this were not enough to impress the indignant people with its meaning—as if it required something additional and disgraceful to impress the public mind—a Cabinet minister is sent down to the theatre of these Ku-Klux operations to say "Vote for Grant and you are patriots, oppose him and you are not. There can be but one sentiment—or one of the other horns of the dilemma, Grant or Ku-Klux. This is reconstruction in the South. These are the issues before the people to-day. The fact is patent. It admits of neither argument nor denial.

The issue is represented in our State by the Radical ticket on the one side and the Liberal movement on the other. It carries with it the issue of happiness and prosperity of the State. There is no medium ticket. That which unauthorized political committees have put before the people counts for nothing but a marplot. It is the bastard progeny of selfishness and distrust. It may defeat the hopes of genuine reformers, of those who desire to see the State cut loose from federal interference in local affairs, but it has no instrumentality for good. As it now stands, it is but an incident of evil; whether or not it will be permitted to continue an impediment to Liberal success the next few days will determine. But if it remains as it is, there is little doubt that Louisiana will furnish another example, in its political abortions and irredeemable misfortunes, of the President's policy of reconstructing Southern States.

THE "BOURBON" APOCALYPSE. It would perhaps be unjust to say that many of the adherents of the United States ticket were not sincere reformers. It is true that many of them have been beguiled into believing that political abuses can only be corrected through its instrumentalities. But these men are few, and carry but little weight in the scale of politics. The majority of them are selfish and corrupt hangers on of party, seeking office, or courting the favor of the profligate distributors of its spoils. They know themselves to be actuated by base and selfish motives, and can not conceive it possible for others to be less thoroughly swayed by influences equally depraved and reprehensible. To use the language of a contemporary perfectly familiar with the emotions it describes, and thoroughly versed with all the ingenious devices to which they give rise, "they are mere wire-workers and place hunters—men who, for the most part, would adhere to any party which would assign them places within the inner rings where all the fat jobs are put up and the plunder divided out as bandits divide the spoils of the highway."

Dishonest themselves, avaricious and unscrupulous, how can they conceive it possible for others to be of a different mould. Besides, these men have come to believe that this opportunity is the last one afforded them of reaching the goal of their wishes. If their own ticket is defeated, they trust that the Radicals, whose chances they are multiplying, will not prove regardless of their favors. We submit that such is a fair interpretation of their motives and designs as disclosed in repeated publications in their acknowledged organ. Vulgar, coarse and malignant, its arguments are contemptible, and slander ripens in its pages with the facility of an epidemic. Where are the arguments produced sustaining the cause it espouses? There are none. It seeks no other way to public confidence than the abuse of its opponents, and praise and eulogy of the purity of its own intentions. An organ or a party dependent on such means of popularity is weak in the essentials of success, and as parties, as well as individuals, always employ the strongest weapons they have, we have a right to infer these are their strongest weapons. It may be that Governor Warmoth has committed many grievous errors—he has faults like other men—but were he half as bad as the *Pietyone* pictures him the fact could only be discovered by the practice of "setting a thief to catch him." That his enemies have done this, that journal in itself is a conspicuous example. That they have failed is equally apparent, inasmuch as honesty and virtue always triumph over knavery.

The little band of Bourbon Democrats who met in the Third District on Monday night must have been highly entertained by the polite oratory of Colonel Waggoner and Captain John Ellis. Colonel Waggoner, in one of his grand flights, is reported to have made a beautiful allusion to the record of Louisianans on the battle-fields of the Confederacy, and spoke of the singularity that she should be the only one of the Southern sisters which should be made the object of a delusion through this Liberal party and Henry C. Warmoth. Colonel Waggoner continued: "Are we to fill our sails, on our way to heaven, with the blasts from hell?" Captain Ellis followed in a similar strain. In alluding to the August convention he said Warmoth had nicely packed it, and that when he was nominated the honest men would leave the Liberal party. Those who do not leave, Captain Ellis said, may be set down as thieves. This is a way the Bourbon Democrats have of classifying the people who differ from them in politics. It is what Dr. Fenner would style the "bullying" method of conducting a canvass. But the people can't be bullied.

The Grant organ of this city will insist that States rights, as understood by the REPUBLICAN and professed by the Cincinnati platform, means State sovereignty. In all kindness we will say again this is not our understanding of States rights; nor do we believe Mr. Greeley places any such construction upon that portion of the Cincinnati platform which treats of this subject. Sovereignty, according to our belief, can only be vested by the people under their present federal constitution in the national government. That is the supreme government of this nation; and as sovereignty is supreme, and there can be but one supreme government in this nation as at present constituted, as we believe and the people have determined, we can't see why the Grant organ will continue to insist that the Liberal party and the REPUBLICAN favor State sovereignty. But while we are opposed to State sovereignty, we want it distinctly understood that we are in favor of States rights.

If the assertion of the *Citizens' Guard* is true that so many Democrats will vote for Grant as to "astound those people who imagine the President has no supporters from that quarter," it must admit that support thus obtained by Mr. Greeley in no way more impairs his Republicanism than it does that of his own candidate. As Mr. Greeley's republicanism is so far superior to that of General Grant, it is clear therefore that the proper way for Republicans to procure a national government according with their views and principles is to vote for the old Chappagna farmer. This is a logical conclusion and a true one.

The *Guard* is mistaken. It is not Mr. Greeley, or Schurz, or Trumbull, who "foam and froth and fume" over Conkling's speech. That "foam and froth and fume" is the natural effluence of the Senator's own gas. It splutters like one of our friend Mc's soda fountains. Career of the Canoe "Dolly Varden." While the world has not yet stepped in its wonder at the career of the canoe Bob Roy, which, with the exploring owner, made the voyage of Palestine, penetrated the hidden and sacred recesses of its caverns and grottoes and then gave to the world, when he had retired, an account stranger than romance and wonderful as a dream—we have to record a similar achievement in our own country, being the voyage down the Mississippi of the canoe Dolly Varden, having on board Julius Chambers, a New York *Herald* correspondent. The travel of the adventurous explorer commenced in Lake Itasca, on the eighth of June, in which he launched his bark and struck the source of the Mississippi at eight o'clock in the evening of the same day. Then followed a journey in which the correspondent literally "paddled his own canoe," passing through Cass lake two days after, and passing swiftly through on his way down Leach lake, Sandy lake, Brainerd, St. Anthony, St. Paul, the sudden city of Minnesota, Lake Pepin, La Crosse, Prairie du Chien, Dunleith, Rock Island, Burlington, Keokuk and St. Louis. He reached this city yesterday, and is due in New York on the tenth of August, where he proposes to pass in the checks noted above, and tell the world what he has not already told, through the *Herald*, of his experiences. The canoe weighs but sixty-six and one-fourth pounds, being built of paper, and is 300 pounds burden. The weight of the galley or provender placed on the canoe is but four pounds, and the crew is jealously noted at 12 1/2 pounds. So it seems under such circumstances the voyage of such a canoe is quite easy of performance.

A CARD. NEW ORLEANS, July 29, 1872. We, the undersigned committee, appointed by Home Book and Ladder No. 1 of the Sixth District, take this method of returning thanks to Captain GUS RICHARDS for his kind and hospitable treatment, and also his successful endeavors to promote our enjoyment while under his charge; also to his most efficient clerk, Captain Gilliam, and mate, Isaac Newton; also to Messrs. Lewis Cramer, Gresham and Thomas W. O'Neil, for their kind consideration and compliments paid to us while on our return trip from Grand Isle, also to Jim Gowans and attentive waiters. HENRY F. DAVIS, CHAIRMAN, GUS MICHEL, JAMES SIMPSON.

ON BOARD THE J. P. FRANKLIN, Bayou Saratoga, July 29, 1872. We, the undersigned committee, appointed by Home Book and Ladder Company No. 1, take this method of returning our thanks to Mr. Ben Margot for his liberal offer of good things for the inner man; to Captain Gus Richards for his kind and hospitable treatment and successful endeavors to promote our enjoyment; to his most efficient clerk, Captain Gilliam, and mate, Isaac Newton; to Messrs. Lewis Cramer, Gresham, O'Neil and Thomas for their kind consideration and compliments paid to us while on our return trip from Grand Isle, to the agreeable and accommodating steward, James Gowans, and his attentive waiters. HENRY F. DAVIS, CHAIRMAN, GUS MICHEL, JAMES SIMPSON.

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, 128 1/2 St. P. No. 127 Perdrix street.

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 18, 1872. WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 13, 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 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 place or places, or having touched on such place, or having touched or stopped at any place, 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 Montego Bay, on the island of Jamaica; Jarmet, and Port-au-Prince, on the island of St. Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadalupe; Campeche, in Yucatan; Belle, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Copan 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. HERBON, Secretary of State. JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73 Camp street, No. 72. Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch.

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, 10 1/2 2nd St. Marble Buildings.

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 broods in a shorter time. It will hold as well as a range. And it is the cheapest stove in the market. HENRY PERRY, Agent for the Times Cooking Stove, 110 1/2 St. P. No. 141 Perdrix street.

THE LUTZBERG HOSPITAL, Erected by the late Legislature the exclusive hospital for small pox and contagious complaints. IS ON THE POST OFFICE BUILDING. Each square outside Chamber street. Indigent cases are received according to usual regulations, with permits from the sanitary officials. Private or paying cases are received for: Wards, \$2 per day; rooms, \$4. Apply at the hospital. my 27 ly.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM BOOK AND JOB Printing Establishment, 94 Camp Street, No. 94. We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN. Also from T. H. Senor, agent, a new CAMPBELL BOOK PRESS, with all the late improvements, which, in addition to our previous supply of Printing Machinery, will enable us to turn out work with dispatch, and in a style that can not be excelled in the South. GORDON PRESSES of assorted sizes. These are considered in New York the Best Presses that are made, for the rapid and superior execution of work. We employ skillful workmen, who will at all times be properly informed as to the latest and best styles of work. We would call the particular attention of the Mercantile and Business Community to this Department of our Establishment, as we have made to it extensive additions in the very NEWEST STYLES OF POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE, PRESSES, ETC., WHICH ENABLE US TO EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, FROM MAMMOTH POSTERS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, RAILROAD WORK, LAWYER BRIEFS, BOOK WORK, STEAMBOAT WORK, PERMISSIVE CARDS, PROGRAMMES, AND ALL KINDS OF MERCANTILE WORK. The facilities we have in the way of STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES, ENABLE US TO EXECUTE WORK RAPIDLY, NEATLY AND CHEAPLY. RULING AND BOOK-BINDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH. STEAMBOAT PRINTING. Steamboat Officers will find it to their INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OFFICE, AND LEAVE THEIR ORDERS. We have made special provision for Steamboat Printing, and have NEW FONTS OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE, AS WELL AS SOME OF THE FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD. POSTERS AND HANDBILLS, BLACK AND COLORED INKS, AND OF EVERY SIZE. Our Facilities for Printing, BLANK WORK, are unequalled by any establishment in this city. Prices According. INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS. RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, are executed at this Office—not only with dispatch, but on accommodating terms.

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, BRUSSELS, HAMBURG, AMSTERDAM and other leading European cities. JAMES CHALORON, 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 CHALORON, Cashier. New Orleans, July 28, 1872. 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, \$1,012,222 75 Overdrafts, 2,618 47 United States bonds to secure circulation, 320,000 00 Due from redeeming and reserve agents, 75,085 69 Banking house, 7,515 80 Furniture and fixtures, 15,777 98 Premiums on United States bonds, etc., 29,184 19 Cash items, including stamps, 43 79 Exchange for clearing houses and banks, 56,689 31 Bills of other national banks, 4,132 13 Fractional currency, including nickels, 1,574 00 Specie, viz: Gold, 21,700 79 Legal tender notes, 29,000 00 Total, \$1,854,221 63 LIABILITIES: Capital stock paid in, \$500,000 00 Surplus fund, 5,803 74 National bank circulation outstanding, 230,000 00 Individual deposits, 926,771 97 Certified checks, 25,000 26 Profit and loss, 45,738 72 Total, \$1,854,221 63 JOSEPH MITCHELL, Cashier, Mutual National Bank, New Orleans, July 1, 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 fifth instant. PAUL FOURCHY, President, ALBERT BALDWIN, Vice President, DIRECTORS: P. Maspero, John T. Hardin, John D. Cobb, Charles Laffitte, Adolph Meyer, F. Pourcin, Ernest Millevoyez, J. B. L. 1p.

BUSINESS CHANGES. MR. ROBERT GRIESINGER HAS BEEN admitted a partner in our firm from this date. CLARK & CO. New Orleans, July 1, 1872. NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of HUCK & CO. in this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. F. J. KUHNSHOCK will hereafter carry on the business at the old stand, No. 56 Canal street, and the late firm, and is authorized to collect and receive all claims due the same. New Orleans, July 13, 1872. HENRY HINCK, F. J. KUHNSHOCK. CO-PARTNERSHIP.—MR. JOHN H. BRIGHT is admitted to an interest in our business from this date, and the entire management and general commission business will be conducted under the style of FARLEY, BRIGHT & CO. J. H. B. New Orleans, July 1, 1872. EDUCATIONAL. DELACROIX INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. Trenton, New Jersey. Popular for home, church, and school advantages. For circular, address the Proprietor, Miss M. R. HUNT, 110 1/2 St. P. MISS RACHAEL 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 F. Werin, 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 accomplished teachers and artists of the highest merit and reputation. Admitted as beginners and advanced pupils who wish to resume their studies after a long interruption. Terms, payable in advance, as follows: For piano or violin, for ten weeks, two sessions weekly, of two hours each, \$25. For theory (harmony and composition), organ, melodeon, violin, violoncello, harp, guitar, singing, for ten weeks, one session 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. 1256, New Orleans, Louisiana. THOPHILUS MARAC, 206 St. President.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. BARNES HOTEL. MISSISSIPPI CITY, MISSISSIPPI. Having been thoroughly repaired and painted, is now in complete order. It possesses all the conveniences of a first-class watering place, such as bathing, fishing, tennis, croquet, billiard, etc. All guests may be assured that everything will be done by the house to make their stay pleasant and agreeable. A plan of the hotel may be seen at the office of Colonel Walton, No. 122 Common street. W. A. HEDD & CO., Lessees. GRAND ISLE HOTEL. ON THE SHORE OF THE GULF OF MEXICO, THE ONLY READ 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 pure 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, crystals 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 hotel is situated at Grand Frasier, the finest 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 \$35. Children and invalids, in a quiet part of the city, by addressing P. H. M., at this office. 130 1/2 St. P. R. MARGOT, Proprietor. BOUDROUX RESTAURANT. AT THE LARK END OF THE PONCHATRAN RAILWAY. Is Now Open for the Season, Having been refitted and furnished. The best of wines and all delicacies. Price, 10c to 1.25 per day.

FOR RENT. FOR RENT.—THE STOREWAGON JACKSON H. Hall, Louis Piz, proprietor, is offered for rent to Democrats, Reform, Liberal, Republican and other clubs at \$25 per month, in a quiet part of the city, by addressing P. H. M., at this office. 130 1/2 St. P. FURNISHED ROOM.—A RESPECTABLE gentleman can be accommodated with a furnished room in a quiet and healthy part of the city, by addressing P. H. M., at this office. 130 1/2 St. P. FURNISHED ROOM.—FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, at No. 110 St. Charles street, near Lafayette square. FURNISHED ROOMS.—LARGE, airy rooms suitable for gentlemen, committee or clubs, at 25 cent per week, in a quiet part of the city. Address, 100 St. Charles street, near the Victoria Theatre.