

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 1, 1872. TO LIBERAL DELEGATES.

Delegates to the Liberal convention are requested to register their names, immediately upon arrival in the city, at headquarters in the St. Charles Hotel. Spacious parlors are provided for their accommodation, and friends in the city will be glad to meet them there.

The Liberal State Convention will be held at the Academy of Music.

Mr. Greeley intimated to some friends a few days since that he should not make any more speeches for several months.

A Jackson is understood to have the inside track for the presidential nomination at the Louisville convention.

Taxpayers are invited to read the notice to them, signed by John W. Swords, president of the board of State assessors.

The Emperor of Russia will persist in wearing a soft hat, much to the chagrin of those who believe it unbecoming his dignity.

It doesn't matter how watchful and vigilant a girl is, if a rude fellow kisses her, it is ten to one he will do it right under her nose.

A larger proportion of white flowers are fragrant than any other color; yellow come next, then red, blue, violet, green, orange, brown and black.

It is rumored that George W. Childs, the millionaire newspaper man of Philadelphia, is negotiating for one of the leading New York journals.

Hiram Price, a noted Grant politician of Iowa, has gone to Europe. A Western paper says the Greeley movement is death on his prices.

The modern Faro, has found his Red sea in San Francisco, in a shape of a black-eyed girl who wins \$1000 nightly, and has broken several banks in the city.

The headquarters of the Liberal State Committee will be at the St. Charles Hotel immediately before and during the session of the State Convention.

Furnace slag may be made useful by allowing it to run off into moulds. It is said to be equal to natural stone for building and engineering uses.

England paid the United States last year for cotton \$184,000,000, and making this up into fabrics she cleared \$188,000,000 of net profits, more than doubling her money.

A modern philosopher says: "People go according to their brains—if those lie in their head, they study; if in their stomach, they eat; if in their heels, they dance."

A grocer, when complained to about the quality of his eggs, excused himself by saying, "at this time of the year the hens are not well, and often lay bad eggs."

George Augusta Sala thinks that in no country in the world are so many men of shining talents, of noble mind, of refined taste, buried alive as in the United States.

The tin discoveries on the north shore of Lake Superior turn out to be a well-considered scheme of swindle, by which sundry parties have been defrauded of over \$100,000.

Father Ryan will read his new poem before the Hibernal Benevolent Association on Thursday evening next, the eighth instant, instead of this evening, as previously announced.

One of our reporters has been invited to participate with Pollock Hook and Ladder Company No. 4 in the reception this evening at seven o'clock of the prize won by them last Sunday.

A new twelve-wheel Pullman drawing room car, called the Babamah, has been put on the New Orleans and St. Louis route, via the Mobile and Ohio railroad. It cost \$25,000, was built at Chicago, and is a model of beauty and comfort.

Preparations are completed to make the procession on Saturday night the greatest event of the kind New Orleans has ever had. There will be an immense turnout, and the fireworks, music and various attractions will be artistically given.

General George A. Sheridan has returned from his trip through the North, looking in the best of health, and in excellent spirits over the promised success of the Liberal ticket. "A general desire prevails to hear him 'give his experience' on Saturday night next."

The Pionneer wants a statute against bribery. Has anybody been tampering with the virtue of our callion contemporary? We should think that the Pie could boast, as did the old maid, "if the impious wretches look in my face they'll let me alone."

It is somewhat remarkable that despite the reputation New Orleans has for epidemics and diseases incident to hot weather, it is to-day the healthiest city on the continent, and as apocryphal as it may appear, the coolest. Those of our people who have gone away to avoid heat will have to come home to get cool.

As Judge Train was going from the courthouse in Franklin to the hotel, after the adjournment the other day, he was accosted by an individual who had imbibed too freely, and by him struck on the head, inflicting a slight wound. This base act should be condemned by every man who believes in law and peaceable communities.

There is now in the hands of the government something like a million and a half of dollars arising from the sale of unclaimed cotton, caused by the fact that large quantities of the seized staple were without marks. The Savannah News says it knows of several parties who have put in claims for some of this cotton who never owned a bale.

There is an epidemic among the customhouse surveyors. Some weeks since, General Longstreet, surveyor of the port of New Orleans, resigned that position and declared for Greeley. Our dispatches this morning announce that the surveyor of the port of Savannah has now tendered his resignation, and will support Greeley and Brown. It is about time for a similar epidemic to strike the rival officers of the various ports of entry.

ADVISING THE COLORED PEOPLE.

We desire to address a solemn argument to the colored people. They can not point to a single instance in which we ever wavered in defending their political rights, and we claim that this fidelity on our part entitles us to be heard and attended to at present. Other parties have gone astray in word and action, as the negroes can very well determine by refreshing their memories; but the REPUBLICAN has always been consistent in this, that from the day it was started down to the present issue it has demanded the same political rights for the colored people that it demanded for itself. And it not only claimed these rights, but it obtained them, and the men in whose interests it labored are now enjoying the fruits of our efforts in their behalf. We ask nothing in return for this except to be considered worthy of giving advice to those in whose interest we have done this work. The colored people must be advised by somebody just as the white people must be, and it is their interest to listen to those who have been faithful and steadfast, rather than those who can not present any such record. If our services were given to the cause of universal liberty and universal suffrage freely, and because we believed in the justice of our cause, those who are of that belief are in duty bound to trust us before they trust the men who are now preaching the same doctrine after it had been made popular, because our convictions have stood the test of adversity, while those of the latter day faith have had no such proof applied to them. In seeking political advice mankind should adopt the rule of accepting counsel from men who have always been faithful rather than from those who only consented to be Republicans after Republicanism became an admitted power.

The REPUBLICAN now advises the colored people to listen to Mr. Sumner, who, from his high position, which overlooks the entire political world, addresses them in sober and solemn language concerning the next presidential election. Mr. Sumner is no candidate for office, and, therefore, he can have no selfish interest in advising them to cast their votes against their own interest. He has not concluded to advise them hastily, but he waited very patiently before he concluded what counsel was proper to give. His whole life has been devoted to the advocacy of the rights of the colored people, and his present attitude is that of a man who is attempting to secure for the future the advantages which he has gained in the past. It is one thing to win a victory, but it is another to harvest the fruits. Many men have won battles for their soldiers here and there, but it is just as important that the colored people should trust in the men who have led them so far as it is for an army to obey its general after the enemy has given ground. Mr. Sumner is the general of emancipation. He is now directing the pursuit that is to be made since the field has been won. The colored people can trust him, because he believes in them. It is necessary that this confidence should be mutual. It is necessary that the one side should have an honest judgment, and that the other should have implicit confidence. Sumner's entire life is the evidence of his fidelity to the colored people, and now it behooves the colored people to trust him. He gives them reasons why they should pursue a given policy. He tells them they should vote for Horace Greeley because it is safe for them to do so. He tells them they should trust Greeley before Grant, because Greeley was always right and Grant was always wrong. Before the war Grant was a pro-slavery Democrat. He said so himself. Since the war he has done nothing in favor of the negroes that Congress did not require him to do. He was raised in the belief that negroes should be slaves; he was trained in the army, which is an aristocratic institution. He attempted to destroy the only negro republic on the western continent. He abused San Domingo, and bullied Hayti, not for the benefit of the colored people, but for the benefit of a lot of white adventurers. His whole record up to the time he was selected as the candidate of the Republican party, was opposed to the colored people, and he has never given any satisfactory evidence since his election that he has changed his faith. He is at war with almost all the old Abolitionists of the North. He is the favorite to-day of the most violent part of the Democracy in the South. Toombs, Stephens, Mosby, Wise, and a host of Southern men who still hope to confiscate the labor of the negroes by some sort of legislative trick, are all in favor of Grant because they hate Greeley's abolition record. Is this, of itself, not sufficient to make the colored people suspicious of General Grant?

We appeal, then, to the colored voters in the State of Louisiana to give us their attention. They can not doubt what we have done, and they should not doubt what we intend to do. Our interest demands that they should be protected, for unless their rights are preserved we lose all that we have labored for. The same will be more appropriately said of Mr. Sumner. If he does not uphold the work of his life, he will be rebuffed as a failure hereafter. If the race that he has helped to set free does not preserve its freedom, then the world will say that Sumner made a great and fatal mistake. This is why he gives the advice that he does. He is anxious to perfect the victory that has been won in favor of liberty, and he tells us that the best way to do this is to trust the men who gained the fight, in preference to those who stood in the way of its success, as General Grant did, when he voted and acted with the Democratic party. We join our solicitation to that of the great Senator from Massachusetts. We are interested in not going backward. The ground that has been won must be maintained, and Greeley is the man to hold the position. He worked for it forty years; it is a part of his nature; his history is connected with it; he can not surrender what he has won so hard. As if in the nation, so it is in the State of Louisiana. What advance have we made in favor of universal liberty,

that we must keep. If we do not, the tide that sweeps down our work will destroy us. We have never faltered in our labors heretofore, and we do not propose to do so now. The only difference between the past and the present is this, that now we must advise our friends as squarely as we oppose their enemies. The colored people need to be told how to escape mistakes as much as the white people need to be told how to correct their prejudices. If we can prevent our friends from falling into error, we can then defy our enemies to perpetrate their wickedness. What we want is to be trusted with the confidence of the men whose interests we have never betrayed nor forsaken. We give the same advice that Mr. Sumner does, and for the same reason, that we desire to see that work perfected which has been carried forward so favorably thus far. And we believe we can rely upon the people to help us.

THE CONVENTION. In a few days the Liberal convention meets to decide upon the issues of the canvass in this State. It is a grave duty it has to perform, replete with perplexing difficulties and conflicting theories. It will, nevertheless, have to determine on a policy which will carry with it the manifold interests of the State and people; and it is those who are to compose it, who are setting upon some plan by which its deliberations may be conducted to a successful issue. Two important questions will come before it for consideration: First, does it recognize as its guide the example and policy defined by the Baltimore and Cincinnati conventions? Second, does it hold that the principles avowed there are such as will, if properly carried out, be fitted in their application to the necessities of Louisiana? In other words, that the great Liberal movement is both State and national, and that the doctrines it asserts are inseparable, either as applied to the federal government or our own domestic affairs. These facts understood, it results as a matter of course that nominations must be made for State offices in harmony with Liberal ideas. The national and State ticket must be identical in interest and character. If there are antagonistic elements they must be harmonized, or forced to yield to the paramount necessity of party fealty. Division is subversive of discipline, and discipline is essential to party success. We start into the canvass on a Liberal policy; by this we mean a policy in contradistinction to Radical or pro-Democratic policy. It is in opposition to the administration and opposed to the re-election of Grant. It should, therefore, include all who entertain similar views and desire to further the same end. But this can not be done in the present aspect of the opposition to Radical supremacy in this State. While conceding their fealty to the Liberal movement in respect to national affairs, the Democratic and Reform leaders think such a concession gives them a perfect right to control the election in the State and apportion its offices and define its policy. The Liberal party can not recognize this right. There can be nothing but a Liberal policy, defined by a Liberal convention, and all outside of it is hostile to the purposes it is interested in advancing. Besides this outside or seceding nucleus can accomplish nothing in a direct way. It can do no good, and no harm, indeed, except as a marplot. The party of which it proposes to be an offshoot has long since seen the folly of following unquestioningly party leaders. The rank and file are now acting for themselves. This is evident from the fact that this united State ticket, as it is now stands, could not get a convention to make it. The candidates mainly nominated themselves. Like Minerva leaping from the head of Jove, they suddenly sprung up all unprepared for war. The time has been, in the old days of implicit fealty and obedience, when they might have brought quite a handful of followers around them. But it is not so now. The Democratic rank and file have ceased to be the chattels of their leaders. They think and act as in their judgment becomes men. The wires are all broken by which the Democratic machinery was manipulated, and a new era has dawned with the advent of Liberal ideas. This anomalous ticket, then, as it now appears, is not likely to form a subject of much consideration in the convention. It should certainly not affect its deliberations. If the ticket wants to remain in the field, let it. If, on the other hand, it seeks to be absorbed in the great body of the Liberal movement, let it. In either case it is not likely to alter in any material respect the political situation. No matter what turns up, the convention has its duties to perform; these duties are in straight out accordance with the enlightened liberal policy of the party. Its predominating characteristic must be liberal politics, just as intelligence and virtue should predominate over ignorance and vice. Acting in this way, the convention is liable to no reproach, whatever the future may reveal.

"FUSION." We were not mistaken in expressing alarm lest the Last Ditchers should attempt to absorb the Liberal convention. Our contemporary, the Times, if it closely watches current events, must know that these illiberal are bending every energy to the end we feared, viz: to secure a ratification of their united State ticket. Runners from the little back room on St. Charles street are in wait for every steamer landing and railroad depot, to capture in coming delegates and entrench them with their new deity, the refrain of which is "fusion." Now despairing, if they ever entertained hope of direct success, they demand fusion as the only terms upon which they will consent that the State shall be saved. Their irregular, and so far as the Democratic party is concerned, fraudulent course, must be ratified by the people's convention, and what is more important still to them, their principal candidates endorsed. It is quietly given

out that Lusher, Dennett, Lafargue and Ogden may be sacrificed, but if McEnery and Jonas are not adopted as the standard-bearers of the Liberal party, the Ditchers will work the overthrow of all prospects for reform. It has with them come squarely down to a question of the main offices in the State. Reform, anti-Grant, and every question and principle which they or the Liberals originally brought into the canvass, has been sacrificed to this main desideratum. Hourly we may expect an address from "Democratic headquarters" advocating this idea under the specious plea of fusion for salvation. Under these circumstances, we have but one thing to say—one duty to perform, and we are more now than at any previous time convinced that we speak in the name of some forty thousand Liberal Republicans, who constitute the balance of power in Louisiana, and that is, we will consent to no such fusion! The last ditch committees have had a fair showing with all others in the people's movement, from its primary organization to the elections for delegates. They claim the majority of the party to be their friends. Let them then give evidence of their honesty of purpose and sincere participation in the reform movement by first disbanding and withdrawing the united State ticket, and submitting their several claims to the convention upon their individual merits. This is the only way we can "fuse" with them. It is the only honest demand they can make. Any recognition of them otherwise will be the sign of defeat. To use a homely phrase, however, to express our belief, we state that the people, especially those of the country parishes, have been given "the hot end of the poker" too often by these last-ditchers to again trust them with their interests. A few days will determine.

LET THE PEOPLE GRADUATE. Are the people of Louisiana willing to accept the benefits of the education in adversity which they have already received, or are they willing to pay for more instruction at the same rate that they have settled for what they have learned? They can graduate now, or they may go on for another term, just as they select to do, but they can not go on without expecting to pay for what they insist upon being taught. We tell them very plainly that they have learned enough for all practical purposes, and that it is time to stop, but if they will not listen to us, they must blame themselves for any difficulty that may come upon them hereafter. The faculty of professors under whose tuition they have been instructed in adversity are anxious to return them to school for another term, but it seems to us that the bad fare and incompetent management which they have endured for the last four years should make them very careful how they engage for another term. Four years ago the Pionneer and its Democratic pedagogues advised the classes of that session to pursue a course of studies which we denominated as impolitic, useless and out of date. Our advice was rejected, and now we beg the public to judge of the result. Just what we predicted has come to pass, and just what the Pionneer rejected and reviled it now upholds and recommends. All the lessons that the Pionneer taught then it now rejects and denounces. All the lessons that we suggested then the Pionneer now embraces as wise and salutary. In the meantime the course of necessary education has changed. What was proper four years ago is not proper now, and the Pionneer is as far wrong today as it was then. It has never been able to keep up with the times. And it is urging the country into a ruinous and desperate system now, just as it did in 1868. It is useless to contend with such stolidity. The old fashioned schoolmaster can not be brought out of his specialties, and our only hope is in addressing the pupils. The people should refuse to be instructed by men who have always led them into error. The country can not stand to be pedagogy by a class of malignants who have progressed and its disciples as wickedly as they detect the truth. As we laid correct lessons before the people in 1868, so we are prepared to do so now. And our first lesson is that they should quit school for a time and apply the knowledge they have already received. They have been afflicted, now let them learn how to avoid affliction. They can not do this so long as they adhere to the men who have abused them with mischievous suggestions as to their own power and intelligence. The first great lesson the Democracy should learn is this, that it can not win a victory in Louisiana under the leadership of the Pionneer. It has failed three times, and its worst failure is in store for it in November. Neither stolidity nor malice is a safe conductor in a great contest for power, for they are both blind. And when we say that the hopes of McEnery are based on stolidity, and that the prophecies of the Pionneer are founded in malice, we give them over to the inevitable misfortune of the blind, which is the ditch.

A MATTER OF CONFIDENCE. The want of confidence that at present prevails in every quarter of the community, touching the material interests of the State, results from the uncertainty that waits upon the ensuing elections. If McEnery and his crowd intend to contend for the right to revolutionize the State according to the lamp post theory of terror Ellis, then the people will merely let the result go by default in favor of Kellogg. We had all rather be plundered than basted at any time, and the State is justified in paying for peace if she has to do so by engaging the Customhouse crowd to save our heads at the expense of our pockets. Mr. McEnery presents no single fact to recommend him for the office of Governor above fifty thousand of his followers. He is a mere accident. What we do know of him is not the best. He has no history to satisfy us that he either knows what the State wants or that he has the courage to demand it. Reduce what he has said to a solid, and it has not the force of a single message from Governor Warmoth. Take all his speeches

and they are insufficient to compare with a sentence in one of Governor Warmoth's reform speeches. The reason is plain. The latter understands his subject, has the force to grapple with it, and the courage to announce it. McEnery has neither the wit to understand the evils of the day, nor the bravery to assail them if they were presented to his mind in a comprehensible shape. The possibility that this mar, let me denote Kellogg out of the hands of Warmoth produces the wide-spread uncertainty and weakness that prevails. If we are to be visited with four years of Kellogg's rule, even with our consent, it will be taken good sense to be very cautious in investing in any sort of securities. Nothing but the strong hand of Governor Warmoth protected the State treasury from Kellogg's friends last winter; remove that protection, as the Democrats propose to do, and where are we likely to land? An explosion of all the carboys of soda gas in town would not be a circumstance to the injury that would befall us.

THE DOLLY VARDEN PIONNEER has been repeatedly indignant of late, and expressed itself very savagely toward those Liberals who go about breaking up political meetings called on the "Last Ditch" principle. It seems, however, that the Pie is a little bit mistaken about it. The facts are as follows: Whenever the Liberals hear of a public meeting they attend it, to hear the political discussions and out of courtesy. But on many occasions, after arriving, they discover that there is nobody present but Liberals. So, after waiting a reasonable length of time, they organize a meeting and go ahead themselves. Now, this the Pie calls interfering with a "Last Ditch" meeting. It is wrong to so misrepresent us. Our people would willingly stay and hear the ditchers talk if there were any present, but being none, they organize and talk themselves. There is nothing wrong in that.

A CARD. In a communication in your issue of the twenty-fifth signed "Mrs. Jennie Bronson Holbrook" the statement is made that Mrs. Russell's testimony was taken at her residence, but with the knowledge of Mrs. Bronson and her counsel, and that she left to avoid being examined by Mrs. Bronson's counsel, which was not the case. It is true Mrs. Russell's testimony, by order of the court, was taken at her residence, but with the knowledge of Mrs. Bronson and her counsel, and if she left the State from any other cause than sickness, and by the advice of her physician, Dr. Axon, it was to serve Mrs. Bronson rather than Mr. Holbrook. WILLIAM ROGERS, Editor Republican, July 28, 1872, and 11 1/2 p.

"BARNES HOTEL, MISSISSIPPI CITY." Families can obtain comfortable rooms for the season at this popular summer resort, at from \$30 to \$50 per month, including the space and furniture of rooms occupied. Children and servants half price. W. A. HURD & CO., Lessees, and 11 1/2 p.

"GRAPES, PEACHES, ETC., LUSITANUS AND FRUIT, AT PRICES THAT DEFTY COMPETITION. THE CHOICEST TEAS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Call and see for yourselves. WILSON, HILLMAN & MANARD, July 27, 1872, No. 157 Poydras street.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 15, 1872. WHEREAS, an act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1857, 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, designating any place where there shall be a pestilence, 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 proclamation, and declare the places hereinafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with their crews, passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or 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 are as follows, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Minto Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Juncos and Port-au-Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadalupe; Campeche, in Yucatan; Belice, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Lagayras, 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. HERMON, Secretary of State. July 2 p.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER AND JOB PRINTER. 73.....Cam street.....73. Represents 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 interest at general discount; also taxes of the parishes of Jefferson and city of Carroll, etc. Office No. 33 Carondelet Street, July 2m 7p. Marble Buildings.

THE TIMES COOKING STOVE Will save its cost 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, July 1 p. No. 141 Poydras street.

THE LUZEBURG HOSPITAL, Reopened by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for Small-pox and contagious complaints, 18 ON THE PORTLAND BALDWIN. Fifth square outside Claiborne street. Indigent cases are received according to usual city provisions, with gratuitous use of the sanitary offices. Private or paying cases are received for: Wards, 67 cents per day; private rooms, 85 cents. Apply at the hospital. July 2 p.

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION OF THE LIBERAL PARTY OF LOUISIANA. Will assemble at their various assigned positions, hereinafter designated, at 8:30 P. M. On Saturday, August 3, 1872. For the purpose of welcoming the Delegates visiting the city in attendance upon the Liberal Convention of Louisiana, to be held in this city on fifth of August.

PROGRAMME. FIRST DISTRICT. THOMAS O'CONNOR, Marshal. Will form on Carondelet street, the right resting on Canal street, south side. SECOND DISTRICT. Judge A. H. MARTHUR, Marshal. Will form on Bourbon street, right resting on Canal street, north side. THIRD DISTRICT. SAMUEL DANZIGER, Marshal. Will form on Dauphine street, right resting on Canal street, north side. FOURTH DISTRICT. JUDGE MYERS, Marshal. Will form on Baronne street, right resting on Canal street, south side. FIFTH DISTRICT. J. D. LORIO, Marshal. Will form on Burgundy street, right resting on Canal street, north side. SIXTH DISTRICT. COLOREL R. L. PRESTON, Marshal. Will form on Dryades street, right resting on Canal street, south side. ROUTE. The procession will move down Royal to St. Louis street, down St. Louis to Chartres street, Chartres to Canal, down Canal (north side) to St. Charles, up St. Charles to Julia, up Julia to Camp, down Camp to Lafayette Square. On arrival at Lafayette Square, District Marshals will form their respective commands in close order in column as near the post as possible, in order to enable the clubs to hear the distinguished speakers who will attend them. After the adjournment of the mass meeting the District Marshals will take charge of their respective divisions.

PROGRAMME. J. H. WINGFIELD, Grand Marshal, and Aids. D. A. Wilson, F. K. McElligott, D. H. Fezer, F. Adams, H. B. Foley, W. H. Moon, E. C. Bond, G. G. Gagner, J. Henry Smith, General A. S. Badger, R. L. Bruce, H. H. Walsh, W. K. Spearling, Alex. H. Peck, A. D. Sheldon, Fred Wang, James Collins, Charles Assenheimer, George Weiss, F. Kohl, C. Schopp, T. Anderson, George Marx, Martin Kengler, W. H. Manning, C. S. Whittmore, John Biery, J. A. Ward, Fred Calhoun, D. R. Angerovich, Judge Fouke, M. C. Rogers, General T. A. Harris, Dr. W. S. Mitchell, John Macbeche, George Delamater, A. A. Flattmeyer, C. L. Van Houten, H. P. McDunnell, C. J. Egan, Captain J. J. Darling, Charles Hamel, Dr. S. Dreyse, Aids to Grand Marshal, uniform—Black pants, white vest, black coat, black hat and red armlets. First District Division. THOMAS O'CONNOR, Marshal, and Aids. Second District Division. Judge A. H. MARTHUR, Marshal, and Aids. Third District Division. SAMUEL DANZIGER, Marshal, and Aids. Fourth District Division. Judge MYERS, Marshal, and Aids. Fifth District Division. J. D. LORIO, Marshal, and Aids. Sixth District Division. Colonel R. L. PRESTON, Marshal, and Aids. District Marshals will, I trust, report promptly and aid me in the punctuality of moving the procession at half past seven o'clock. All mounted men, not aids, and not assigned to a position, will form in the rear of the procession, in column, after it is under march. Upon the march be particularly and keep your ranks well closed. The procession will leave positively at the hour named, from Canal street. All clubs from adjoining parishes will report to Colonel R. L. Preston, Marshal of Sixth District, who will assign them to their proper position in the procession. Aids to Grand Marshal will report to him at half past six o'clock, at Clay Street, on Saturday, August 3, 1872. By order of JAMES H. WINGFIELD, Grand Marshal. G. BOUGHT, Aid. and 3 p.

MISCELLANEOUS. SUGAR KETTLES—SUGAR KETTLES. Brought and Cast Iron SUGAR KETTLES, from the celebrated Iron Works of Messrs. H. & J. Rankin & Co., of Liverpool. For sale by M. A. DELZARD & CO., No. 25 Carondelet street, July 2m.

PEOPLE BUYING WINDOW SHADES complete, and put up for sale, that took the highest premiums at the late Louisiana State Fair, 1871, over all competition. The "SOUTHERN SHADES" have no rollers, springs, pulleys, catches, or brackets consequently impossible to get out of order. Shades made any size to order, and with wire screens to order. Orders from city or country filled with dispatch. Address or call on the SOUTHERN WINDOW SHADE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Nos. 22 and 24 Claiborne street, between Canal and Common streets, New Orleans, La. Country agents wanted. Right to manufacture for sale. July 1 y.

ZINC IRON DISINFECTANT HAS, BY its eminent chemist and physician, been pronounced the best and most efficient DISINFECTANT now in use. It deodorizes, kills, gutters, stables, drains, water closets, and is being adopted by the Board of Health of this city, and recommended by the Board of Health of New Orleans, as a great chemical agent and permanent value as a disinfectant. Price per single gallon, \$1; by the barrel, \$10. Country agents wanted. Prepared by No. 219 Tchoupitoulas street, opposite St. Mary Market, New Orleans. July 2m.

NOTICE. H. H. MOON'S NOTICE. Dealer in All Kinds of Furniture. Nos. 99, 101 and 103 CHARTRES STREET, New Orleans. Has constantly on hand an assortment of Cottage Bedsteads (extra make, with four-inch posts), with leaders, \$12. Solid Walnut extra-fourth Marble Bureau, \$30. Solid Walnut Portable Armchairs, with two drawers in bottom, \$10. Victoria Bedroom Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and imitation Rosewood, fine pieces, \$120. Spring-Mattresses extra, \$15 and \$20. Pillow Cases, in Walnut, Mahogany and imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, \$10. Also, an assortment of Looking-Glasses at moderate prices. July 1 y.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN—FIFTY CENTS. Let all who desire the success of the Liberal Reform ticket subscribe for and get up clubs for the Campaign. It has the best campaign matter, original and selected, and contains contributions from some of the best American writers. Greeley and Brown are sure to win, and all who desire to see the "winning side" should subscribe for the Washington Transcript. Club rates are \$1.00, while Stafford blue brick pulverized at fifty tons, fine clay bricks at forty tons, and ordinary brick at twenty-eight tons. The above prices are determined by experiment made by General J. A. Gilmore, United States Army, and by some of the ablest engineers of Europe. This pavement is made of such material that it will not get out of place, being adjusted to the ground so that the bearing is equal in all parts. Neither surface, water nor great changes of temperature, and as it can be laid in small squares, expansion or contraction does not matter. It is made of the best stone pavement made, with this cement for its chief ingredient, was laid on King William's bridge, Richmond, Va., and on the bridge of the Liverpool Exchange, and the platform floor of the railroad station at New York, and is being laid extensively in New York, Chicago, Washington, Buffalo, Baltimore and Cincinnati, and we refer to the pavement in New Orleans, and we refer to the pavement at Mr. Wallace's residence, at No. 34 Baronne street, in this city. We are prepared to execute orders for banquettes (sidewalks), floors for stores, mail houses, stables, breweries, ice houses, and for all kinds of pavements to be water tight. Particular attention is called to the following class of paving for which its beauty, durability and cheapness places it beyond competition: FOOT-PATHS, sidewalks, colored floors, for churches, halls, court yards, garden walks, cemeteries, etc. July 2m.

AT RETAIL—AT RETAIL. Sugar cured Hams at 10 cents; best at 12 1/2 cents. 10,000 pounds best Green-cured Hams at 12 1/2 cents per pound. 10,000 pounds best Green-cured Hams at 12 1/2 cents per pound. Also, see McClellan Sausages at \$4 50 each. S. R. CHUBBILL'S, Between Natchez and Greer streets, Under St. James Hotel. July 1 y.

\$60 AND \$85—WILCOX & GIBBS' and ready to sew. In France, and is recommended by the medical faculty as the only one fit for use in cases of small pox, measles, and diphtheria. First class machines of all kinds offered for sale. The New Domestic Sewing Machine is made on a cast-iron frame, and is a large assortment of ladies' ready made suits, all on hand of all colors and styles, manufactured on our celebrated sewing machine. July 1 y. M. S. HEDDICK, No. 103 Canal street.

EDUCATIONAL. DELACROIX INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. Trenton, New Jersey. Popular for home, church, and school advantages. For circular, address the Principals. July 1 y. MISS R. KATHOLIC 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. Werlin, accessible from five car lines. This institution is conducted after the plan of the best music schools of Europe. The Board of musical authors and artists of the highest merit and reputation are appointed as examiners and judges from seven years upward; also, advanced pupils who wish to be certified as teachers, or as instrumentalists, teachers, or professional artists after a long instruction, with a view to resume their studies after a long interruption. Terms, payable in advance, as follows: For two or three years, \$25. For one year, \$15. For six months, \$10. For three months, \$5. For one month, \$2.50. For theory (harmony and composition), organ, melodeon, violin, violoncello, harp, flute, guitar, singing, for ten weeks, two lessons weekly, of one hour each, \$15. Reductions made for cash payment. Visitors are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and the progress of the pupils. For further particulars, apply to the office of the President, No. 90 Baronne Street, or by letter, addressed Postoffice box No. 1555, New Orleans, Louisiana. July 1 y. THOPHILUS MARAC, President.

BUSINESS CHANGES. NOTICE.—AS SURVIVING PARTNER OF THE late firm of S. MENDENHALL & CO., I have been appointed liquidator of said firm, and have accepted of the same. All parties holding claims against the firm are requested to call on me and present them to me for settlement. S. MENDENHALL, Liquidator, Mendonville, La. July 1 y.

MR. ROBERT GRIESINGER HAS BEEN admitted a partner in our firm from this date. CLAYTON & CO. New Orleans, July 1, 1872. July 2m 1 y.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Black & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. F. J. KUTHOLZ will hereafter carry on the business, at the old stand, No. 60 Camp street, on his own account, and will assume all the liabilities of the late firm, and is authorized to collect and receive all claims due the same. New Orleans, July 1, 1872. HENRY HINCK, F. J. KUTHOLZ.

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. JOHN H. BRIGHT is admitted a partner in the firm of Bright & Co. from this date, and the co-partnership and general commission, clerical, and other business of the late firm of FARELY, BRIGHT & CO. is hereby terminated. H. W. FARELY & CO. July 1 y.

REMOVALS. REMOVAL. General Steamboat Agent, RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. No. 4 Fulton street, Corner Canal and Common streets, New Orleans. Respectfully informs the public that he has removed his office from No. 120 Common street to the above address, No. 4 Fulton street, corner Canal and Common streets, New Orleans. He has also engaged in the Mississippi, Red, Ouachita, and Arkansas and other rivers. Freight consigned to his address will be forwarded with care and charge, and current expenses. While gratefully acknowledging the patronage of his former customers, he respectfully asks a continuance of the same. LOUIS A. WELTON, July 2m. Corner Canal and Common streets.

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