# New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 9, 1872.


General George B. McClellan says he shall vote for Greeley and Brown.

A son of the Duc de Passano, is about to marry a beautiful Canadian heiress named Miss Anna Wythe.

A young lady at Saratoga, whose hair reaches to the ground, is poetically described as a "harebell."

The women of Massachusetts are to have a college of their own at Northampton, endowed with $400,000.

The great attraction in Turin just now is a Prussian drummer who plays on sixteen drums at once. Why was he not at Boston?

A New Orleans lady, the champion swimmer at Mississippi City, swam there a few days since, without resting or stopping, a distance of 960 feet.

The King of the Sandwich Islands is going to have a hundred-thousand-dollar residence, and a dollar-store shirt presented to him by his admiring subjects.

George MacDonald will sail for Boston September 17. He has already the largest list of engagements ever made for any foreign lecturer before his first appearance.

Maliciously ridiculous suggestions as to swimming are given the girls at Watch hill, who guilelessly receive them, are buried in the breakers and are rescued again with ardor.

The House of Lords would not consent that railway coaches should be carried on ferryboats over the straits, in order to establish through travel between London and Paris.

A Joliet girl who is troubled with beaux who stay late, has instructed the servant to bring her in a lunch of new onions and corned beef at 10 P. M., which generally sends callers home.

A California engineer predicts that in less than ten years the whole country will be gridironed with narrow gauge railroads, and in hot weather the inhabitants will cook their meats out doors.

C. C. Haley, the popular newsdealer and stationer of Commercial place and Poydras street, has our thanks for valuable papers. The REPUBLICAN is on his counters as soon as it is issued from the press.

A lady in Oneida county, New York, attempted to explain the mysteries of a revolver to her child the other day, but the young idea learned to shoot altogether too quickly and too well, and the mother was fatally wounded.

For your own, as well as your children's sake, learn to speak low. They will remember that tone when your head is under the willows. So, too, will they remember a harsh and angry tone. Which legacy will you leave your children?

General J. R. West, our Senator in Congress, intends to leave town immediately for Pennsylvania, where he will take the stump for Buckalew and Greeley and Brown. He will return in September, when he proposes to make a canvass of the entire State.

The first bale of new cotton from Mississippi was received via the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad, by Messrs. H. Hiller & Co., and classes as middling. It was shipped by the house of Wolf & Cahn, Osyka, and was raised by Jackson Horn, colored, in Pike county.

A Pennsylvania editor, who has been on a dead-head excursion out on the plains, lost his pass and had to walk seventy miles before he could find a man who had sufficient confidence in him to lend him money to telegraph home for his wife to sell the cook stove and remit the proceeds at once.

The Last Ditchers propose to have a political procession to-morrow evening. We express the general hope that it will not be molested, and that the men composing it will be treated with the courtesy due to American citizens, they signifying their political preference in their own way.

A lady who is an adept in making hair flowers, and who, also, for the past four years, has had an occasional gray hair appear among the rest, has pulled them out and saved them, and recently made them up into a very handsome and natural white lily. She certainly knows where that lily grew.

The Associated Press dispatches received last evening state that General Banks, of Massachusetts, will speak in Wall street next Tuesday. The letter from our New York correspondent received yesterday morning elaborates upon the Wall street speeches of Daniel Webster and General Banks.

This is from a lady's diary: "At last night's party there were some two or three women too much *decollette*, and when gentlemen bent over to speak to them they used their fans to hide their necks. True modesty ought not to be aware of exposure, and this effort at concealment excites a man's imagination more than simple exposure."

There was another exhibition last night of the Southern Gaslight Company's apparatus at the Exposition building, which again attested the excellence and practicable nature of the new machine for making gas of oil and water. It proved the fact that oil and water, though they might not be mixed, could be decomposed by heat into a gas of great illuminating power.

They are catching the finest Spanish mackerel at Mississippi City this season—finer than have been caught for many years. Messrs. Hurd & Co., of Barnes' Hotel, have every accommodation for fishing parties, such as boats, lines, bait, etc., always ready. There is no better sport in the world than fishing for Spanish mackerel, except eating them after they are cooked, especially as they serve them up at Barnes' Hotel.

A number of the colored citizens of Montgomery, Alabama, recently issued a call for a meeting on the first instant, of all colored men friendly to the organization of a Greeley and Brown club. The *Advertiser* says the list contains the names of some of the most respectable colored men in Montgomery, industrious and intelligent men, who are not disposed to be longer used as the political dupes of office-holders and office-seekers.

## THIS AND THAT.

One of the most powerful organs of public sentiment in North Louisiana is the Shreveport *Southwestern*. We have had many a contest with that paper, not because we found it in opposition, but because we found it to be ably so. What the *Southwestern* proposes it sustains with moderation and conscientiousness, as a man should maintain his opinions; and because it seemed to be honest, we took pains to meet it with the best arguments that we could command, because that is the way to meet an honest and conscientious man. When we discuss questions of political significance with the *Picayune* or McCloskey, we slang-whang it and tear language all to tatters, for reason nor logic have any force with such disputants. Men are subject to different sorts of arguments. One is reached through his head, another through his belly, a third through his hands. Patriotism moves one and plunder another. We never address the head of the *Picayune*. But when we discuss a question with the *Southwestern*, we come down to reason, for the editor seems to be above either gluttony or avarice in his pursuit of public questions.

The *Southwestern* is a supporter of the "united State ticket," because its politics are Democratic, and because the ticket is a Democratic emanation. But it has no faith in the cause it advocates. It does not believe McEnery can be elected, although it supports him as a party necessity. In its issue of the third of August the *Southwestern* laid down this emphatic opinion as its deliberate conviction. We submit the conclusion to the Liberal convention as the suggestion of the most powerful organ of public sentiment in North Louisiana. "If the Liberal convention repudiates the McEnery ticket the State must inevitably go for Kellogg and Antoine." This is the declaration of a Democrat, and its meaning is this, that the Liberal convention controls the situation. If it acts wisely the State can be saved. If it acts unwisely the State will be clouded in its future fortune. We take the admission as it stands, that as the convention goes so goes the election.

The position of the *Southwestern* is antagonistic to Governor Warmoth, as it has always been. But it is fair enough to admit that the convention which Governor Warmoth had a large influence in calling together holds in its hands the key of success. The admission is distinctly made in these words;

We have purposely refrained from making any comments on the convention which is soon to decide the fate of Louisiana. * * We say decide the fate of the State advisedly, for if the convention repudiates the Democratic ticket and nominates another, with Warmoth at its head, the State will irrevocably go for Kellogg and Grant.

That is, putting it in another way, if McEnery continues to insist upon running himself for Governor, the effect of his selfishness must be to defeat both himself and all those who profess any opposition to Grant or desire any reform in public affairs. This is what the *Southwestern* means. We happen to see the idea from a higher standpoint than its own.

Now, wherein we differ from the *Southwestern* is this, that if the Liberal convention should nominate McEnery it could not elect him, even with Governor Warmoth's support. On the contrary, if the Liberals nominate Warmoth, and McEnery and his friends support him, that will insure the defeat of Kellogg. Then, if the defeat of Kellogg and Grant is the prime necessity, the compromise should be made on Warmoth who stands a fair show of success, rather than on McEnery, who stands none. And if the "fate of Louisiana" is involved in the contest, as the *Southwestern* declares it is, who is the selfish man, Warmoth or McEnery?

The Liberal convention would not consider Governor Warmoth for an instant if it were not that the delegates see that he is the only man who can bring them that additional capital, in the way of votes, which they require to carry the State. There must be a sufficient force brought out of the Grant camp to defeat Kellogg. The only man that can control this force is the man who has its confidence. This is a personal argument. Governor Warmoth may direct his own ballot, but he can not govern ours. He may vote for McEnery, but he can not make us do that great wrong to our own convictions. And as our vote is necessary to make Warmoth's of value, the Liberals must take Warmoth, n whom we have confidence, or they can not get ours. Our reliance on Warmoth can not be shifted about at will. He has demonstrated his willingness to preserve the peace; McEnery has established his willingness to restore disorder. The difference between the two is radical, and our liberty is sufficiently preserved as yet to give us the right to reject the proscriptionist in favor of the liberalist.

The *Southwestern* may rest satisfied that these suggestions will influence the Liberal convention to discard the McEnery ticket, even if it has to encourage the friends of Antoine. The people rejected the McEnery ticket when it was first nominated. They have no faith in it now. It is doomed to defeat, no matter who succeeds. And the *Southwestern* can honestly lay claim to having assisted in a public disaster, if it adheres to what it considers the cause of our misfortunes.

## THE MAYOR'S POLITICAL BUNCOMBE.

Yesterday the Mayor convened four members of the City Council for the ostensible purpose of examining the city pay rolls. The real object was to manufacture political buncombe, as Administrator Bonzano expressed it, for the Mayor.

In a note addressed to each of the Administrators, convening the Council in extra session, the Mayor expressed the opinion that some of the pay rolls were much larger than was requisite; that they contained the names of persons who did not work; and that in some instances men received double pay, and intimated pretty clearly that the large number of employes receiving pay from the city was attributable to political purposes.

It was evident that the objective point of the Mayor was the Department of Improvements. If he could make it appear that this department was employing more men than was necessary he could congratulate himself upon a nice political maneuvre. But he failed in his purpose. Three of the Administrators refused to attend, and Mr. Shaw, much to the Mayor's indignation, turned the examination to the Department of Police. It was evident that Administrator Lewis, being in political sympathy with the Mayor, was not to be annoyed by any very rigid scrutiny into the workings of his department. Indeed, so eager was the Mayor in his defense, and so ready was he to vouch for the correctness of Mr. Lewis' rolls, that even that gentlemen himself grew disgusted with the Mayor's evident partiality and insisted on his rolls being examined. This Mr. Shaw proceeded to do, showing some sixteen or eighteen unauthorized names on the rolls. The Mayor, meanwhile, insisted that there was no use in that; it was Mr. Cockrem's rolls *he* wanted to examine. If the Council persisted in dealing with all rolls alike, the Mayor knew he would be defeated of his purpose. Indeed, some unpleasant exposures might be made. For instance, the Mayor found no objections to the pay rolls of the Department of Improvements when he was a candidate for office two years ago. They were much larger then than now, and yet the Mayor certified to their entire correctness. What was the reason? It could not have been because he expected the votes of the employes, for we all know how very honest the Mayor is, and how concerned he has always shown himself for the people's finances! The mere fact that men draw *double pay* does not concern him either, inasmuch as his secretary, Mr. H. Conquest Clarke, draws a salary as Mayor's secretary and another as secretary of the Council. The Mayor every month certifies that this is all correct. We mean no disparagement of Mr. Clarke, whose services may fully entitle him to the large sum he gets, but we can't see how so conscientious a person as the Mayor, and so honest withal, can consent to his drawing pay for two offices while all his time should be employed in discharging the duties of one.

But the worst part of the business—the little touch of malignity, the spiteful part—was shown when the Council declined to take up Mr. Cockrem's roll. Knowing that some six or seven hundred laborers in the Department of Improvements were dependent on the little weekly pittance they got from these rolls for the support of their families, and that infinite distress would result from his act, the Mayor declared that the rolls of that department should not be paid. He alone could authorize their payment, and he alone could prevent it. So the matter stands. The Mayor refuses his signature to the order for the payment of the rolls, and the poor laborer is to-day without means to give his children bread. He has done faithful work—earned what is promised him; but in order that the Mayor may accomplish a political trick—subserve a party purpose—make a campaign document; indeed, he does not care a straw how much inconvenience and suffering he occasions the laboring people. But the point that the Mayor treats with the greatest insistance respecting Mr. Cockrem's rolls is that some of the clerks draw double pay. This is explained by the fact that being engaged on the drainage books they do double work—day and night—in order to get the books ready for the assessors. But every one of these clerks are citizens, their pay fifteen dollars a week, while the Mayor's double-pay secretary is a citizen and subject of England, unnaturalized and disqualified from holding office, and whose salary is four hundred dollars per month.

The truth about the matter is, the Mayor is trying to make political capital for the Customhouse. Like all new converts, he wants to signalize his treachery to his friends by some act, the meanness of which will qualify him for association with his new brethren. It will bring him into a prominence that will, perhaps, secure his nomination for Mayor, and obviate the necessity of his repeating the Baton Rouge experiment of voting for himself. That one vote for Flanders for Governor in that convention was as suggestive of self-appreciation as his present move is of political treachery.

But we say, now he has instituted this inquiry, let it go on. There is much hidden which the people should know. So far as the Administrator of Improvements is concerned, he challenges investigation. He fears no assault, and will vindicate the purity of his administration; but Mayor Flanders will have reason to regret it when the curtain rises on his own acts and ill-concealed treachery. On with the investigation!

## THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The work of the conference committee proceeds at a snail's pace. The patience of some of the members of the convention showed indubitable signs of restiveness yesterday morning, when Colonel Louis Bush, the chairman of the conference committee, appeared before the convention and asked for further time to make a report. He addressed the convention at some length, stating that the gentlemen of the committee had labored day and night since their appointment, meeting the several committees with whom they were instructed to confer, and up to that time nothing definite had been accomplished. Colonel Bush deemed it impolitic to make a further report at this time, and he would not unless the convention demanded it. He said the committee were not without hope of effecting some good results if further time was granted. He could not say when the committee would be able to report, but thought they might do so during the day. A motion was then made for the convention to adjourn until Friday morning at ten o'clock. This several members objected to, and a motion was made to adjourn until seven o'clock yesterday evening. This motion brought General Herron to his feet. He was in favor of giving ample time to the committee to complete its work, and would therefore insist upon adjourning until ten o'clock Friday morning. Colonel Ryan entered a gentle demurrer to this proceeding. He was in favor of using all amicable means to conciliate and unite the friends of reform on the basis of the platform of principles laid down by the Liberal party; but as there must be a limit and final end to the labors of the committee, he thought it well to have that important fact understood, as members of the convention were becoming wearied of these delays in the work of conciliation. Mr. Ryan was evidently opposed to further delaying the work of the convention to conciliate men who were not moved by a spirit of conciliation. He thought the convention had already shown as much forbearance in the work of conciliation as was consistent with its honor and duty. He would, therefore, move an adjournment until seven o'clock Thursday evening. Other members favored the views of Mr. Ryan, and among them was Mr. J. H. Bowman, who insisted that too much of the time of the convention had already been consumed in fruitless attempts at conciliation. The motion of General Herron, however, finally prevailed, and the committee were allowed until ten o'clock this morning to make their report.

## AN EXCESS OF COURTESY.

The prevailing opinion in political circles yesterday was that the conference committee of the Liberal convention was wasting too much time with the Lasere-Randolph factions. While it is desirable that the support of every man of influence that it is possible to secure should be obtained, it does not follow that the delegates are authorized to seek instructions and advice from anybody but their constituents. Practically, the Lasere-Randolph committee are unable to make a definite treaty. The conventions that appointed them specially refused to clothe them with the power to make any changes on the ticket, and the two that have been named in place of Messrs. Boarman and Jumel have no right to recognition. So that if the Liberals were to make a bargain with Messrs. Lasere and Randolph to buy out the whole McEnery-Jonas ticket, there would be difficulty in effecting a delivery. It was to beat these men in the field, not take orders from them, that the Liberal delegates were sent here. They have a definite work to perform, and they are not authorized to delegate the performance of that work to another party; nor are they authorized to make a bargain with a party that is controlled by principles and influences which have caused the Liberals to leave it and establish an entirely new political organization. The men who have been foremost in the Reform movement did not propose to bargain with the old Democratic or Republican parties; did not propose to achieve a victory for either. They proposed to achieve a victory for the people under a new party name. Therefore the attempt of a few men in this city and State—who persist in calling themselves the Democratic party—to control the action of a Liberal convention is worse than preposterous—it is an outrageous attempt to subvert the wishes of that portion of our people who honestly favor the success of the Liberal Reform party, and leave them to the tender mercies of their enemies.

It is the duty of the Liberal convention to pursue a conciliatory course toward all who, regardless of selfish considerations, are anxious to arrest the strong current of Grantism in this country; but it must not suffer itself, in its great anxiety to conciliate all elements, to be sold out to the few men who claim to be the Democratic party of this State. It should not sacrifice its dignity and self-respect by longer listening to the dictatorial demands of the unreasonable and pretentious few who are now playing the game of rule or ruin in this State.

The convention has already been in session four days. Three days have been spent in an effort to conciliate and bring together the friends of reform. If the gentlemen who glory in styling themselves the Democratic party will not be conciliated unless they can dictate terms, it is better that the convention proceed at once to the election of a ticket. And if a proper selection of candidates is made, we believe the Liberals can carry the State against the combined efforts of the Grant party and the Bourbon Democrats.

Though the work of the Liberal convention has been materially delayed in order to give the conference committee full time to use its best endeavors to accomplish the work for which it was created, the delay has not been entirely unaccompanied with good results. As good fortune would have it the convention has been addressed each day by able and prudent speakers, who have not failed to make most favorable impressions upon all present.

Yesterday, immediately after the adjournment of the convention, R. N. Ogden, Esq., was called upon for a speech. He was tardy in responding, but finding he could not evade the call, he mounted the rostrum, and, bowing to the convention and the vast audience present, delivered one of the most stirring and eloquent addresses, abounding in rich language and classical allusions, that it has been our good fortune to hear for many a day. He commenced by alluding to the great Liberal movement that is now sweeping over the land like magic. In this State, he believed, upon the people of the country parishes devolved the greatest interest, and to them he looked for the success of the Liberal cause. Mr. Ogden pictured Louisiana in her days of prosperity and adversity, and believed that no party in particular is justly chargeable with having brought about her present condition. That, he believed, was the result of events that are common to all nations—evidently alluding to war and its sad consequences. The speaker then went into a history of the different parties that now divide the people of this State and country. He pronounced the growth of the Liberal party marvelous, and said the quarrels of the Democratic and Reform parties had led the people to look to the Liberal party as their means of salvation. He thought the Reform party to blame for the divisions that had sprung up between it and the Democratic party, but credited both with a sincere affection for the State, although, as he declared, their judgment had and was leading them astray.

We thought Mr. Ogden disposed to treat these parties with much more consideration than they deserved, all things considered; yet if they are satisfied with the history he has drawn of them, and the prospect he thinks they have of gaining a victory for the united State ticket, we shall be content. We are sure that he would like to save them from a disgraceful defeat, but he has no faith that it can be done.

## BOILING HEAT.

Colonel or Judge McEnery—he is so new to the public that we have no definite information as to what title he should more properly be addressed by—is in a sweat about something. There must be a hitch in things in North Louisiana. The people there are not taking Bourbonism with a relish. The Shreveport papers are silent. Claiborne parish does not wrestle with Warmoth as it should. Red River does not sizzle when Warmoth's name is mentioned. Morehouse has not taken off its hat to the newly discovered Democrat. Avoyelles waits for the tide. Natchitoches withholds its illumination. Nobody but McCranie, who satisfied himself with five thousand dollars for mileage for not going to Congress, is bullying the night air in favor of McEnery. The presence of the head and tail of the party in this city is the surest sign of this disagreement between them and the country. They retreated to New Orleans to get out of the freezing atmosphere of the "rural regions." And they are wrothy at their discomfiture. When a man commences to call names, then he is hot. Spit on him and he will fiz. McEnery fizzes. He is fiery against North Louisiana. He says the press of that section of the State is mendacious. Why? Because the people make the press declare that they "will be eternally smashed if they vote for McEnery." The press of North Louisiana says just this thing, and it says it is in obedience to the voice of the masses, who are thundering at its back. The country is taking the bull by the horns, and it intends to win this fight against Grant and Kellogg if it has to throw McEnery and his crew into the last ditch. McEnery knows it. That is why he says the press is mendacious.

## WORK AND WAGES.

Mr. Waggaman did not tell the workingmen of the eighth ward that Daniel Dennett was the first and foremost advocate of introducing Chinese laborers into Louisiana for the purpose of getting wages down to eight dollars per month. As Waggaman has no interest in mechanics or laborers, except to catch their votes by buncombe oratory, he forgets the antecedents of those opposed to the interests of free labor and respectable wages. Daniel Dennett, on the United States ticket, represents proscription, peonage and palaver. The latter article conceals the others from the observation of the masses. Mr. Waggaman is a good apostle of this creed, since he can urge laboring men to support a man who is opposed to good wages.

On the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh of last month we published editorial articles defining the position and ideas of the Republican party, represented by the Campbell convention and this journal. The *Picayune* yesterday reprints them for the information and instruction of the country delegates to the Liberal convention. This is the most sensible thing the *Picayune* has done under its present management, and for it we tender our thanks. The articles contained safe sentiments and sound political views, and will repay a careful study by the delegates of the sitting convention. We commend yesterday's issue of our contemporary to their patronage.

Such workingmen as Waggaman, Gauthreaux (if this man had a reasonable name we might have a higher opinion of its owner) and McPhelin had a carousal with some other workingmen in the eighth ward on Wednesday night, during which all the talking was done by the men who do no work to those who do it all. As hardy, horny handed laborers give us Waggaman and Geauthreaugh. If the latter character does not pay us for working out an improvement on his name, we shall file a mechanic's lien against him.


## NOTICE.

The grand drawing of the single number tickets, Louisiana State Lottery will take place to-morrow, SATURDAY, the tenth day of August, 1872, at eleven o'clock A. M. over the rooms of the Company.

**Capital Prize.....$50,000.**

**Only 20,000 Numbers.**

TICKETS ONLY TWENTY DOLLARS.

The public are invited to witness the drawing.

au9 1t 2p


## CITY TAXES.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
City Hall, New Orleans, August 8, 1872.

During the time necessary to prepare the Tax Bills for publication, they can be paid in this office, as heretofore, without additional costs.

JOHN S. WALTON,
au8 2p Administrator of Finance.


## 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

## ITEMS ABOUT "THE TIMES."

THE TIMES COOKING STOVE

Will save its cost in fuel in one year.

It will outlast any other, as it contains twice the metal.

It will cook meats and breads in a shorter time.

It will broil as well as a range.

And it is the cheapest stove in the market.

HENRY PERRY,
Agent for the Times Cooking Stove,
mh9 1y 3t 2p No. 141 Poydras street.


## QUARANTINE.

### PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

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

WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1853, 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, Fernambuco, 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.


## PUROLINE TORCHLIGHTS.

The PUROLINE AND PORTABLE GASLIGHT COMPANY, of this city, are prepared to supply

POLITICAL CLUBS

AND

PROCESSIONS

With any number of their celebrated

PUROLINE TORCHLIGHTS,

ON SHORT NOTICE,

And at Low Prices.

WILLIAM E. JERVEY,
Superintendent, Nos. 95 and 97 Gravier street.
au4 2p

## JOHN KLEIN & CO.,

NOTE AND STOCK BROKERS,

Will attend to the purchase and sale of State and city securities, and all kinds of stocks, bonds, etc., and the negotiation of loans.

Will pay State and city taxes at allberal discount; also taxes of the parish of Jefferson and city of Carrollton.

Office No. 33 Carondelet Street,
jel2 2m 2p Marble Buildings.

## MACHINERY.

SHAKESPEAR FOUNDRY,

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

Joseph A. Shakespear, A. Smith, S. Swoop.
SHAKESPEAR, SMITH & CO.
(Successors to Geddes, Shakespear & Co.).
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Centrifugal Machines, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing and Grate Bars, Store Fronts, Columns, Ventilators and Sash Weights.
Blacksmith work of all kinds. ap27 1y

NOVELTY IRON WORKS,

Corner of Delord and New Levee streets,

WILLIAM GOLDING, PROPRIETOR.
mh9 1y

J. S. SIMONDS & CO.,

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

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

IRON AND SHIP CHANDLERY,

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

INDIA RUBBER BELTING,

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

Agents for the new patent

"Self-Lubricating Packing."

COPPER, TIN, SHEET IRON AND GAS WORKER
ap 25 1y

## HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

GRAND ISLE HOTEL—

ON THE SHORE OF

THE GULF OF MEXICO,

THE ONLY REAL WATERING PLACE IN THE SOUTH.

Will Open on the Fifteenth of June, 1872

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

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

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

Address lock box No. 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.

my8 2m


## LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that I have made an application to the Pontchartrain Railroad Company for a new certificate of SEVEN SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK of said company, standing in my name, the original, No. 341, having been lost or mislaid.

au4 3t BLANCHE OGDEN.

LOST—CAUTION.—TWO MORTGAGE NOTES drawn by M. M. Nolan, dated New Orleans, October 19, 1871, payable respectively in twelve and twenty-four months, each for the sum of $1000; also, one for the sum of $65, drawn by Monroe Thomas, dated New Orleans, March 7, 1872, and payable in six months. All of said notes payable at the Bank of America, with eight per cent interest. The public is therefore cautioned against negotiating the same as they are the property of the undersigned, and payment thereof having been stopped. WILLIAM H. SEYMOUR,

jy27 au12 27* No. 34 Exchange alley.

## CONSTABLES' SALES.

John C. Seibold vs. William Porais Sixth Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans—No. 2222.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS from the honorable Sixth Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, August 17, 1872, at the warehouse No. 231 St. Andrew street, at twelve o'clock M.—

One two-wheel CART.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash in United States treasury notes.

LOUIS LE VASSEUR,
au7 12 17 Deputy Constable.

## 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. jy28 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 | $1,042,523 25 |
| Overdrafts | 2,018 47 |
| United States bonds to secure circulation | 350,000 00 |
| Due from redeeming and reserve agents | 76,085 60 |
| Banking house | 7,575 50 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 15,777 98 |
| Premiums on United States bonds, etc. | 59,184 10 |
| Cash items, including stamps | 63 70 |
| Exchanges for clearing house and banks | 66,660 31 |
| Bills of other national banks | 4,152 13 |
| Fractional currency, including nickles | 1,074 00 |
| Specie, viz: Coin | 21,160 79 |
| Legal tender notes | 208,000 00 |
| Total | $1,854,221 63 |

LIABILITIES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | $500,000 00 |
| Surplus fund | 5,088 74 |
| National bank circulation outstanding | 280,000 00 |
| Individual deposits | 999,271 97 |
| Certified checks | 26,062 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

## 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 this 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 these 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. Potter, of Jersey City, patented respectively on the twenty-third day of January and twenty-third day of April, 1872, No. 122,952 and No. 126,030, 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 Fernet 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.

Each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share held by him, and may vote either in person or by proxy; a plurality of votes shall be sufficient for an election, and no stockholder shall vote more than one thousand shares.

No one shall be eligible to the position of a Director who does not hold in his own name at least fifty shares of the capital stock of said company.

ARTICLE V.

The President of this company is hereby constituted the officer upon whom all citations shall be served.

ARTICLE VI.

The term for which this corporation is formed shall be twenty-five years from the date of these presents.

ARTICLE VII.

At the expiration of the term of this act of incorporation, or at its earlier dissolution as hereinafter provided for, the affairs of the company shall be liquidated, its debts and all other liabilities paid, and the balance of its funds, if any, shall be divided pro rata among the stockholders under the charge and superintendence of three commissioners, to be appointed by the Board of Directors, who shall continue to act until the business of the company shall be entirely closed and liquidated, and in case of the death of either one or two of them, then the survivors or survivor shall act.

ARTICLE VIII.

The said corporation shall have full power at any general meeting convened for that purpose, after thirty days' public notice in one of the daily papers published in this city, to make any modifications, additions or alterations to this present act of incorporation, or to dissolve said corporation with the assent of three-fourths of the stock represented at such notified meeting.

ARTICLE IX.

The Board of Directors shall have full power to frame and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem proper and necessary for the company and the transaction of its affairs; provided the same shall not be in conflict with the true intent and meaning of the act of incorporation, or with the laws of this State. They shall appoint all the officers and employes of the company, and fix their salaries. They shall have full power and authority to sell and buy real and personal property, movable and immovable, to make contracts, leases, mortgages, pledges and compromises for and on behalf of said company as its interests may require.

ARTICLE X.

None of the stockholders, nor their successors as such, shall be responsible or liable for any greater loss or damage in the said company than the amount of the capital stock held or owned by him or them respectively.

Thus done and passed in my office, at the city of New Orleans aforesaid, on the day, month and year first above written, and in presence of Marcel T. Ducros and Joseph W. Jones, competent witnesses, who sign their names with the said parties and me, notary.

(Original signed.)
William McCulloch, Sr., G. Ingram,
George A. Fosdick, S. M. Todd and others,
M. T. Ducros, J. W. Jones.
EDWARD BARNETT, Notary Public.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original act extant in my current records.

In faith whereof, I grant these presents under my signature, and the impress of my seal of office, at the city of New Orleans, on this twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

EDWARD BARNETT, Notary Public.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Mortgages for this city and parish of Orleans, do hereby certify that the foregoing charter of the Southern Mutual Gaslight Company has been this day duly recorded in my office, in Book Society No. 5, folio 776.

New Orleans, July 12, 1872.

jy14 30 27 au1 13 C. DARCANTEL, Deputy.