

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 16, 1872.

Benmark has gone into the manufacture of paper from chips of fir. The paper contains further particulars.

An old lady thinks the Bonds must be a family of strong religious instincts, because she hears of so many being converted.

No one pretends to ask how many new papers support Grant, but the question is, "How many newspapers does Grant support?"

A new material is coming in use as a substitute for hair in the stuffing of saddles, etc., consisting of a mixture of fax seed and talow.

One of the latest inventions for women's traveling costumes is a leather belt from which depends a small shopping bag and an umbrella.

There is nothing like a good definition, as the teacher thought when he explained the meaning of "old maid" as a woman who had been made a very long time.

The Mobile Tribune notices in that city, Wednesday, a car load of through freight from New Orleans to be delivered in New York without breaking bulk.

Detroit College, Wisconsin, has in attendance upon its classes a full-blooded negro, an Indian and a Turk, and one of the students is instructing a Japanese.

Carefully prepared statistics show that during the last six years upward of 15,000 collisions at sea have taken place between vessels in all parts of the world.

The first salt well in Michigan was sunk just twelve years ago. Within that time the salt manufacture has grown to be one of the leading industries of the State.

Mr. Emerson E. Sterns, the new night editor of the New York Tribune, is from Chautauque county, having been heretofore connected with the Chautauque Democrat.

The publisher of the Berlin Dazzer, a celebrated fashion paper, has retired to private life with a fortune of several million thalers, derived from the sale of his widely circulated journal.

In the absence of the editor, Hon. W. Jasper Blackburn, in New Orleans, the Homer Ibad announced last week that "hereafter a column of the Ibad will be devoted to the cause of temperance."

Joseph Jefferson writes to his surgeon in Baltimore: "My eyes are improving from day to day. I only use my glasses when the sun is shining brightly and I am writing to you without them."

"My son," said a man of doubtful morals, putting his hand on the head of a sharp but saucy urchin, "my son, I believe Satan has got hold of you. 'I'm pretty sartin on't," replied the boy.

"I resort to wine to stimulate my wits," said a young spendthrift to an old one. "Ah," replied the veteran, "that is the way I began, but now I have to resort to my wits to get my wine."

Judge Barnard admitted in his own testimony, that he did go to Miss Mansfield "with other men." Fisk gave a party there once, which, according to Barnard, "a large number of public men attended."

The learned Professor Parsons had a great horror of the east wind, and Tom Sheridan is said to have once kept him a prisoner in the house for a fortnight by fixing the weathercock in that direction.

A Kansas young man "struck for his side" left eye the other night, and got up a corona of greenish-purple. All because the old man protested against a little meteor shower business the young fellow had arranged for with a girl.

A remarkable character of the California mountain climate is an extreme intensity and vividness of atmospheric coloring. The deep blue of an Alpine sky is startling on first acquaintance, but in the Sierra Nevada it deepens still further into violet.

Everything is now ready for the reconstruction of the Vendome column in the Place Vendome at Paris. The plans are all prepared, the expenses being calculated at 250,000 francs, and M. Normand, the architect, is only waiting for orders to commence operations.

For Morgan's Louisiana and Texas road two locomotives, numbered seventeen and eighteen, arrived at Mobile Wednesday, via the Mobile and Ohio railroad. They are from the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia. The locomotives came over the road from Mobile yesterday.

George Pearson, auctioneer, will sell this day, August 16, 1872, at half-past ten o'clock, at No. 3 Rampart street, near Canal, an assortment of elegant mahogany and black walnut furniture, carpets, mirrors, etc. Also fine parlor set, cooking stove and sewing machine. See advertisement.

In Wyandotte a peg pulled out of Mrs. Wilder's rope beadstead. Fearing a stray lug would rendezvous there, she determined to stop up the hole. She found a metallic cartridge and went to driving it in with a hatchet. Dr. McCabe is tying up the arteries of her neck feeding her through a quill.

Milwaukee enjoys its own fat woman. Her name is Praeger, and Fairbanks hardly does her justice at 535 pounds. She girls five feet eleven inches over the bosom, five feet two around the hips, two feet around the arm, and when she laughs her chin wrinkles down into the dark like cellar stairs.

Maine husbands come a cruel dodge on their faithful, if too talkative, wives. One tells his wife he is going to Ansanantant-somongwongot, fishing, and in his absence has his friends call at the house and inquire his whereabouts. When he returns the poor woman is exhausted and doesn't speak again for a month.

Professor Rodolphe Sipp, well known as a famous pianist and music teacher, died at Pass Christian last Monday. His disease was dysentery, contracted at Ocean Springs about six weeks ago. Not long since Professor Sipp called at the editorial rooms of the REPUBLICAN and brought for the inspection of one of its writers a scrap book, made of extracts from papers in all parts of the world, and printed in all languages, favorably criticizing concerts given by him in his travels.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC CREDIT.

Does Mr. Fleming carry into his private business the same suggestions which he makes concerning public matters? Is he a latent repudiator of his own obligations when he publicly avows his willingness to refuse payment of the legal indebtedness of the political partnership of which he is a member? Suppose Mr. Fleming sent out an agent who abused his position by engaging in transactions with innocent parties that he did not intend? Would he repudiate these engagements by hiding his property, or would he pay them like a man, taking the loss upon his own shoulders that he had been instrumental in creating? Or would he say to the men who trusted his agent on his letter of authority that they had no recourse against him for advances made to his representative? All the debt the State is responsible for was duly created by the proper authorities and it is now in the hands of innocent parties. The men who betrayed their trusts do not hold the bonds and warrants they instructed the Auditor to issue, but these securities have passed into the possession of men who paid their money for them. To investigate the debt for the discovery of fraudulent warrants and bonds is to go overhaul the records of the last thirty years. The first fraud upon the list would be the bonds issued to the New Orleans and Nashville railroad in 1836. There were five hundred thousand dollars of these bonds put afloat, upon which the State has paid interest regularly ever since, and the principal of which she will have to pay. Then again there is the one hundred thousand dollars' worth of bonds issued to the Mexican Gulf railroad, the interest upon which has been paid and the principal of which will have to be paid. Mr. Fleming can not find a trace of any return the State ever received for either of these issues of bonds. If they were in the hands of the original holders it might be just to investigate and repudiate them; but as the Democrats and Reformers got them sold out at once to innocent parties, and as these innocent parties have been protected so many years in their property, it does not become us at this late day to confiscate the property of the just because it came to them from the unjust with the consent of the payees.

There are a number of obligations that stand in the same relation to the State and the people. Our duly accredited representatives contracted them—the fault was with us in putting weak men in a position to assume the acts of our agents. The position of Mr. Fleming is one that no business man could hold and expect to obtain credit; and as the State is only a commercial concern, if she attempts to repudiate her legal obligations by denying her responsibility for bills that have been duly contracted in her name, she will suffer the same dishonor that would fall upon an individual merchant who accepted goods and then refused to pay for them on the score that the clerk who purchased them might have been stupid or dishonest in making his trades.

The truth of the business is, that Mr. Fleming does not understand politics. He treats the State as if it had neither conscience nor honesty, in fact as a thing to be played with in the interests of fitting in gas cocks. Other gentlemen who pay more attention to public matters consider the State as the great exemplar of human society, and they intend that it shall pay for its mistakes just as a human being does. If society neglects its duties, or runs in madness, as the taxpayers of Louisiana have done, let them bear the burden of their errors as a fitting lesson to teach them better what to do in the future. If we are to allow the political machine to be run at hap-hazard for years, we must pay for our neglect as Mr. Fleming would pay for his neglect if he mismanaged his private affairs. If we say to-day that we will not pay for the folly of yesterday, what interest is there in doing right. A sponge will correct our wickedness by erasing the evidences of its commission. The business house that proceeds upon this plan will soon lose caste with the street. A State that will do this soon be counted as unworthy of acknowledgment by all respectable communities.

The attack upon the public credit which is now being engineered by such men as McEnery and Fleming is either a very wicked movement in favor of speculators, or it is a very weak attempt to be honest in a dishonest way.

ULTIMATUM. While there is evidence that the supporters of the McEnery ticket have reached the ultima thule, or, in the highly expressive language of the *Picayune*, the "jumping off place" of the Bourbon party in this State, it is quite as apparent that the withdrawal of that ticket has been made the ultimatum, in fact, the first, last and only condition upon which the Liberal party has proposed to treat with the gentlemen representing the co-partnership and interests of the Democratic and Reform parties in this State. Had the gentlemen who have undertaken to speak in the name of political parties that are supposed to exist in Louisiana withdrawn their ticket and submitted their claims to the Liberal convention, the people might have thought that Dr. Brickell was right when he asserted, in the name of the Democratic-Reform organization, that "principle is our motto; success is what we work for."

The friends of the McEnery-Jonas ticket declare themselves in favor of the election of Greeley and Brown, and in doing this proclaim themselves the advocates of the principles set forth in the platform of the national Liberal party. If, then, principle is really their motto, and success is what they work for, and they are really conscious that they have reached the jumping off place of Bourbonism in this State, why don't they cheerfully and promptly accept the withdrawal of the Liberal party—the withdrawal of the McEnery-Jonas ticket—and by giving an honest support to Greeley and Brown and Penn and Young,

help secure success to the principles embodied in the Cincinnati platform?

Just before the final adjournment of the Liberal convention held in this city there was an effort made by some of our best merchants—for the sake of the success of Greeley and Brown. The object was to unite on an electoral, congressional and State ticket, so that success would certainly attend the efforts of the Liberal party. This effort, like previous ones made by the conference committee appointed by the Liberal convention, met with no success. The merchants' committee conferred with members of the convention and with members of the Democratic and Reform conference committees. Mr. Kennedy, one of our most popular and intelligent merchants, was placed at the head of this committee, because he was known to be a gentleman of conservative views in politics, and most anxious that the friends of reform should be united, so that success might attend their labors in the coming political campaign. But this committee of citizens could have no effect in changing the minds of men who had made a ticket to suit themselves, and were determined to force it upon others; and in case they could not succeed in doing this, doom the Liberal party in this State to an inglorious defeat.

It is more than likely that members of the Liberal convention, who were anxious to unite the friends of reform, had a hand in this effort to create harmony in the last moments of the convention. The convention had, through its conference committee, exhausted all the means it possessed for reconciling and bringing to reasonable terms the coterie of gentlemen who had placed the McEnery-Jonas ticket in the field; but, still anxious to bring about a fusion of all who supported Greeley and Brown, members and others appealed to the merchants of New Orleans and asked their assistance in the accomplishment of a work upon which so much depended. But the merchants also failed to bring the Democratic-Reform committee to a sense of right and justice in this matter. This committee insisted upon its right to name well known Democrats for the positions of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, while the ultimatum of the Liberal convention was that the Democratic and Reform committees should withdraw their ticket and take part with the Liberal convention in making a ticket upon which all could unite.

THE FREEDOM OF POLITICS. It is said that representative governments, to fulfill the purposes of their creation, must allow the utmost latitude of opinion and policy. If that is true, here in Louisiana we can lay claim to a patriotism that has rendered itself into practical ideas. We have every shade and condition of politics. Our people can pick and choose with confidence, sure to be suited in the end. Whether, however, this condition of things will insure us the utmost practical good is a problem not yet capable of solution. Certain it is that our politics constitute an unheard of anomaly. We have four parties widely separated on State issues pretending to identify of thought and policy in the support of the two representative national tickets. The supporters of the Philadelphia nominees are as widely sundered as the poles upon the same issues in State politics. So, too, with the supporters of Greeley and Brown, they approve of the national platform for national purposes, but discover grave cause of dissension when the same principles are applied to the affairs of the State. Did anybody ever hear of so great an absurdity?

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MATTER IS THAT too many people want to be rulers, and they are surprised that there should be any dissenting opinion about their peculiar fitness for office. They have none themselves, why should others be less credulous. In short, we are like the early regiments raised for the army—every man wanted to command, and no private was left to obey. Indeed, there is little doubt Louisiana could to-day supply statesmen, fully qualified in their own opinions, to fill every office in the gift of the American people. We have four candidates for Governor, who think or their partisans think for them) the State will inevitably go to ruin if they are not elected. Nor can they appreciate the fact that it is barely possible the State could get along, and perhaps prosper, were every one of these political aspirants utterly cast aside and never heard of again. So, too, with the infinite number of lesser officers and more humble aspirants for political distinction. But "so wags the world," and we are now having our time.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION. The idea is becoming prevalent that our difficulties with Mexico will eventually result in a serious rupture, and possibly in war. The commission appointed by the two governments are unable to agree upon any measure of adjustment, and the disorders upon the frontier are growing more violent every day. Armed bands of Mexican guerrillas are incessantly on the border, and their descents upon the Texas villages and plantations are marked by extensive and cruel ravages. Indeed the settlements on the border are being rapidly abandoned in the face of vain appeals to the national government for protection and security. But, although these demands have failed to elicit any active demonstrations of sympathy at Washington, they have awakened an indignant echo from the people of the country.

Along the borders of the Mexican States of Chihuahua, Coahuila, and particularly Nueva Leon and Tamaulipas, where Cortina has so long held command, disciplined bands lie in wait for every opportunity to

ravage the Texas frontier; and, recently, a company of Mexican soldiers, in uniform and with banners flying, crossed the river from the State of Tamaulipas, and collecting, drove back with them over a thousand head of cattle. But this indignity was not the worst fruit of their invasion. They openly assassinated two distinguished citizens of Texas, burned houses, desolated plantations, and made their escape back into their fastnesses without let or hindrance. Nor is this the sole outrage they have committed. Every day chronicles new and more violent trespasses, while the Mexican authorities view these acts of violence with apparent, if not actual indifference.

It has been repeatedly urged that the Mexican commissioner, acting under the secret instructions of his government, delays the adjustment of any of the claims laid before the commission, and insists upon subjecting each and every one of them in detail to the scrutiny of his government. This is viewed in the light of evasion. It argues delay for no good purpose, and, perhaps, with a sinister design; for in the meantime the outrages are continued with unabated violence. This is the condition of things which so forcibly appeals to the American government for redress. Our people are not accustomed to submit to such injuries with impunity. The government itself is as prone to redress as the sparks to fly upward, and just such practices as these are only waiting to arouse the latent hostility for an enemy once before subdued by the power of our arms.

But in addition to any question of protection or security, commercial interests are infinitely connected with an assured and peaceable disposition toward us by the border States of Mexico. Before many years can elapse a great railway line through Texas, Chihuahua and Sonora will convey our staples to California and bring back the rich productions of the Pacific slope and the commerce of the Indies. The turbulent condition of these States—their habitual inclination to revolution, precludes the possibility of such an undertaking now. But who knows but the present troubles may be the initiation of this grand commercial necessity. Out of the terrible disasters of war are always furnished the elements of peace.

STILL FEEDING ON POISON. A citizen of the Sixth District, not overly endowed with honesty or sense, made some of the passengers in a Napoleon avenue car uncomfortable with his complaining a day or two since, and the text of his grief was this: It is his misfortune to be a reader of the *Picayune*, and, in accordance with his suggestions, he refused to pay his taxes at the time he should have paid them. He enlisted in the great Brickell movement of enjoying government without paying for it. The law is slow, but it is sure. In the course of time the tax bill was put into the hands of the law officers a notice of seizure was served and preparations were made to collect from the property the tax its owner refused to pay. This brought the tax resistor to terms, and he called at the sheriff's office and settled his bill. In addition to his tax of seven dollars he paid about ten dollars expenses. His bill, as it was received, showed an actual outlay of seventeen dollars and some cents, when, if he had acted as a good citizen should, and paid his taxes at the proper time, he would have escaped with the payment of seven dollars. As a matter of course, he was wrathful. But the misfortune in his case was this: That instead of being mad at the *Picayune*, which gave him bad advice, or at himself for seeking to escape from his share of the public burdens and for taking bad advice, he was mad at the Radicals, who had nothing whatever to do with his misfortune. The government levies a moderate tax, and if citizens will not meet it according to their duty as citizens they must pay for the trouble they put the community in collecting it. The complainant in this case had a copy of the *Picayune* in his possession, and seemed to console himself with the proposition therein contained to repudiate the public debt. He allowed his dishonesty to get the advantage of him in this chimerical suggestion just as he had allowed his cupidity to balk him in the tax resisting transaction. As long as that man reads the *Picayune* he will pay at the rate of about one hundred dollars per annum for his newspaper nonsense. It is a serious poison.

UNTIMELY DISHONESTY. Just at this time when New Orleans is seeking to disengage herself by the negotiation of a loan in Europe at a less rate of interest than she is paying at home, Mr. Fleming and Mr. McEnery rush into the presence of the world and announce that we are dishonest and unworthy of credit. If the people of Louisiana are supporting a man for Governor who intends to repudiate bonds that have already been sold in foreign markets, what is to prevent the same people from requiring the same Governor to repudiate the bonds that the city of New Orleans may issue? If our State securities are to be overhauled and investigated every time a change of Governors is made, who will be warranted in buying them? And if we can repudiate the bonds of the State, what is to hinder us from sponging out the debt of the city? Messrs. Fleming and McEnery are not helping the credit of the community by their present assaults upon the faith of the State; and the people that complain of a tightness in the money market may soon feel that the repudiators are the men who are raising the rates of interest upon them. When a community deliberately declares in favor of dishonesty, it can therefore only expect to borrow money upon large interest and undoubted collaterals.

Our reporter has ascertained since the report headed "Storming of Castle Holbrook" was written that Mr. and Mrs. Condon were not present at the time the doors were opened, but after the entrance simply made a friendly call. Our reporter was led into an error. There is a regret that the names of any parties were improperly dragged into this unhappy affair.

and we hope never to have another line of it in this paper.

If the parties most deeply interested in the feud were as tired of it as the public generally is, they would remain quiet, or at least wash their linen within doors. A fellow in Norwich was bitten by a dog. As soon as he recovered from his fright he declared he would kill the animal. "But the dog isn't mad," said the owner. "Mad!" shouted the victim, exasperatingly, "what in thunder has he got to be mad about!" He evidently misconstrued the explanation.

"What time is it, my dear!" asked a wife of her husband, whom she suspected of being drunk, but who was doing his best to look sober. "Well, my darling, I can't tell—cause, you see, there are two hands on my watch; and each points to a different figure, and I don't know which to believe."

The system of inclosures is now coming into general use in Texas. Some of these inclosures are on a vast scale. One of them in Southwestern Texas consists of 170,000 acres, and affords pasturage for 50,000 head of cattle, which require 2500 men on saddle horses to attend to them. According to careful estimates, which are deemed reliable, one-third of the wood and timber existing in California twenty-two years ago has been consumed.

A CARD. NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 16, 1872. The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-quarter combination ticket No. 23, 53, 63, class 1st, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the capital prize of \$4000 on Wednesday, August 14, 1872, said ticket having cost the sum of twenty-five cents, at the office No. 233 Liberty, between Krato and Clio streets, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company. J. B. JOHNSON, 201 1/2 Residence—Estate, near Liberty street.

IMPORTANT. DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. NEW, 201 and 203 Canal Street. WILL make twenty-five per cent deduction on all SCHOLARSHIPS taken before the fifteenth instant, and will take 100 cents in pennypostage at \$5 per month, for two months only. All of our graduates fill good situations. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call. REFUS DOLBEAR, President. CITY TAXES. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, City Hall, New Orleans, August 6, 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, Administrator of Finance.

THE LUZEBER HOSPITAL. Erected by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for small-pox and contagious complaints, IS ON THE POSTCHARRAIN RAILROAD, Fifth square outside Oldborne 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. m32 1/2

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 legal discount, also taxes of the parish of Jefferson and city of Carroll, etc. Office No. 33 Carondelet Street, 101 1/2 2d Mo. Marble Buildings.

ITEMS ABOUT "THE TIMES." THE TIMES COOKING STOVE. Will save its cost in fuel in one year. It will outlast any other as it contains twice the metal. It will cook meats and broods 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, m16 1/2 2d Mo. No. 151 Poydras street.

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 16, 1872. WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a 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— Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, I, in virtue of 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 Matiego Bay, on the island of Jamaica; Jermel and Port-au-Prince, on the island of St. Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadaloupe Compucahy, in the West Indies; 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; Lagayra, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para, Cayenne, Bogota 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, P. J. HENRY, Secretary of State.

PURLOINE TORCHLIGHTS. THE PURLOINE AND PORTABLE GASLIGHT COMPANY, of this city, are prepared to supply with any number of their celebrated PURLOINE TORCHLIGHTS, ON SHORT NOTICE. And at Low Prices. Wm. J. M. E. JERVEY, Superintendent, No. 36 and 37 Gravier street.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATION REFR. LITHOGRAPHIC JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. 73 Camp street. m16 1/2 2d Mo. m16 1/2 2d Mo. m16 1/2 2d Mo.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT. BOOK AND JOB. We have purchased from George Bros, 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. We have also in operation three first-class 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 skilled 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 it to extend as far as the very NEWEST STYLES OF POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE, PRESSES, ETC., WHICH ENABLE US TO EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES, 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. COLORED BILLS, AS WELL AS BILLS OF THE FIRST COLORED INK TO BE HAD. POSTERS AND HANDBILLS IN BLACK AND COLORED INKS, AND OF EVERY SIZE. Our Facilities for Printing are unequalled by any establishment in this city. BLANK WORK, BILL HEADS, ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER, Prices According. INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS. RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, In fact, all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch but on accommodating terms.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

104..... Canal Street..... 104

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement:

Table with 2 columns: Description of items and Amount. Includes premiums received, losses paid, and net earned premiums.

The company have the following assets: Real estate, City bonds, Back and railroad stocks, Notes secured by mortgage, etc.

We would call the particular attention of the Mercantile and Business Community to this Department of our Establishment, as we have made it to extend as far as the very NEWEST STYLES OF POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE, PRESSES, ETC., WHICH ENABLE US TO EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES, RAPIDLY, NEATLY AND CHEAPLY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the tenth day of June, 1872, it was resolved to pay a CASH DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT on the net earned and undistributed premiums for the year ending May 31, 1872, payable on the third Monday of July next, at the rate of one cent per cent on the interest to the scrip holders upon conversion of their scrip into capital stock, as per amended charter of the company.

Directors: P. MASPERO, D. W. MCARD, N. Z. KELLY, L. F. GIBBERD, M. PUIG, P. FOURRY, F. A. WILTZ, J. J. FRYLANDER, D. A. CHAPPELAIN, J. M. ALLEN, J. H. W. CHARLES LAPITTE.

RESPECT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT.

New Orleans, May 19, 1872. The Trustees, in conformity to the charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the company on the thirtieth of April, 1872.

Table with 2 columns: Description of items and Amount. Includes five premiums for the year, marine premiums, and river premiums.

The Board of Trustees resolved to pay interest at SIX PER CENT CASH on all the outstanding CERTIFICATES OF SCRIP, to the legal holders thereof on and after the second Monday in June next.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT ON THE NET EARNED AND UNDISTRI-BUTED PREMIUMS FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1872, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next, free of government tax.

Trustees: SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, JOHN PHELPS, F. H. POLY, C. T. HEDDERICK, R. H. ROY, A. G. ORR, A. THOMSON, R. H. SUMMERS, B. NEWGASS, P. N. STRONG, VICTOR MEYER, JOSEPH BOWLING, J. J. GARRARD, R. B. NEWGASS.

BUSINESS CHANGES. THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of D. FATJO & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign the name of said firm in liquidation only. All claims to be presented to Messrs. D. FATJO & CO. at the old stand, No. 53 Tchoupitoulas street. JOHN BRUNASO, JOSEPH H. MARKS, N. MARKS.

Referring to the above notice, I will shortly announce my future business and its location. For the present, I am to be found at my old location, No. 53, MARKS. The undersigned has this day formed a co-partnership, under the name of D. FATJO & CO., and will continue the Wholesale Grocery, Import and General Commission business as heretofore, at their old stand, No. 53 Tchoupitoulas street. JOHN BRUNASO, JOSEPH H. MARKS, N. MARKS.

NOTICE.—AS SURVIVING PARTNER OF THE late firm of S. MENDENHALL & CO., I have been appointed liquidator by the Second District Court of this parish. All claims against the firm, or persons owing to the same will present them to me for settlement or payment. S. MENDENHALL, Liquidator of Mendonhall & Co. New Orleans, August 1, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of Hink & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. F. J. KUSHOLZ will hereafter carry on the business, at the old stand, No. 50 Camp street, on his own account. He assumes all the liabilities of the late firm, and is authorized to collect and receive all claims due to the same. New Orleans, July 13, 1872. HENRY HINK, F. J. KUSHOLZ.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. GRAND ISLE HOTEL. 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 bath and abundant bathing 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. The water is furnished in superabundance. Sailing boats always on hand. Bathing and pleasure parties. The bar under the shade of an old friend of the traveling public, whose equal to any in the South is in every respect, boat in the South, with the finest of regular trips from New Orleans to Galveston, as per advertisement. Terms—Per day \$3 per week \$15 per month \$30. Apply to large families and season guests. Address, Grand Isle Hotel, No. 67. R. MARGOT, Proprietor.