New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 17, 1872.

A nomadic woodpecker has been acting as ghost in a Saginaw house.

The weather was hot yesterday, the mercury indicating 92° at 2 P. M.

Ben DeBar will open the Masonic Temple at Mobile as a theatre this year.

Alexander Fitzgerald will be the stage manager at the St. Charles Theatre the coming season.

Potter Palmer's new hotel in Chicago is to be eight stories high, and will contain 850 rooms.

They have Dolly Varden chills in Georgia. The sufferer turns all sorts of colors, and is terribly humped up.

The youngest bride of the season at Niagara is a young lady of Stonington, Connecticut, aged fourteen years.

A Missouri agriculturist tells a story of his having corn thirty-three feet high, and expects the public to give ear to it.

California contains a greater proportion of foreigners than any other State in the Union—336,383 natives and 309,889 foreign born.

Young ladies of that dark brown color that so pleases Joaquin Miller and Dr. Livingstone are the favorites at the watering places.

John Harper has sold his horse Lyttleton to Aristides Welsh, of Philadelphia, who will enter him for the international race at New Orleans.

The Philadelphia *Age* asserts that the Quakers are no more for Grant. Probably not; but many of the Grant managers have turned quakers.

One store in Paris, "La Belle Jardiniere," employs 1500 women; the most skilled are paid $1 40 per day, the common seamstress fifty cents per day.

They sell no whisky in Greeley, Colorado, but watermelon thieves are so numerous as to take away all the joys of existence in that thriving town.

Mrs. W. J. Florence and Lotta are both inmates of convent schools, busily employed throughout the live-long day learning the languages and music.

An elevator in a clock factory at Waterbury broke loose the other day, and went from the fourth story to the cellar, breaking the ankles of the only man on it.

Ned Buntline knows his business. He has commenced writing "rebel archives" to sell to the Republican party in 1876. He says they will make a teller's hair stand right up.

A Washington letter says the Washingtonians are putting their houses in order for a President who doesn't lie to statesmen, smoke in ladies' faces, or attend receptions when drunk.

William Handy, one of the revenue marine division, Treasury Department, died at Washington on the night of the twelfth instant. He had been in the Treasury Department forty years.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day at 5 P. M., on the premises, all the furniture and movable effects contained in the premises, No. 16 Dryades street, First District.

At the funeral of a woman, recently, a sympathetic and admiring neighbor volunteered the information that "for patient resignation the corpse could dance all around any woman living."

Look not upon the watermelon when it is red, nor upon the stewed cherry when it giveth its color in the cup; at the last it biteth like a soft shell crab, and stingeth like the cholera morbus.

The *Congregationalist* says somebody pronounces the confident opinion that five times as many persons are kept from church by extravagances in the dresses of those who do attend as by high pew rents.

The West Point barber is a veritable factotum; he plays the cornet, French horn, and other instruments, teaches music, administers a clean shave, cuts hair, and leads the choir in the Presbyterian Church.

The discovery of a vein of coal near Santa Rosa, California, is announced, which is said to possess the qualities of the best bituminous coal of England. It cokes well, and produces an intense heat when burned.

The administration papers state that the campaign in Iowa is growing warm. The stampede of the Republicans to Greeley in that State is so great that there is a possibility of wiping out Grant's majority of 46,000 in 1868.

Mrs. Louisa Atkins, who recently obtained her medical diploma at Zurich, after five years' study, has been duly elected resident physician and secretary of the Birmingham and Midland Hospital for women, in England.

The Louisiana field artillery will give their second "hop" at Barnes' Hotel, Mississippi City, next Monday evening. We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary invitation to attend the ball and a complimentary ticket over the railroad.

In Switzerland, a milkmaid who is a good singer gets more salary than others, because under the influence of music cows "give down" better and give more milk. An Eastern farmer is trying to hire Parepa Rosa and Kellogg to sing round his pump.

Honor among thieves receives a new illustration in the fact that an Albany clergyman has, at three different times, had a valuable watch returned to him after it was stolen. The watch bears an inscription of the fact that it is a present, including, of course, the owner's name.

The Greeley movement reminds the *Citizens' Guard* of a "locomotive backing up hill." That is only one side of the illustration. The picture will be complete when the locomotive starts from the summit on its descent, and rushes with impetuous speed into the depot—the White House.

Had the comet struck the earth the other day, and brought all things terrestial to a sudden crisis, honest people would have been denied the privilege of voting for Greeley, and Grant Republicans would have incurred the fiery ordeal sooner than in the course of nature they may be expected to.

THE COLORED VOTE.

It has recently been admitted by the New York *Times*, the leading Grant organ, that the vote of New York, Pennsylvania and Indiana will decide the presidential election; and as it is already conceded by the knowing ones that these States are certain to go for Greeley, he will accordingly be our next President. That there will be an effort made to elect the President without the vote of the Southern States is fervently believed. It was done in 1868; and if the great mass of voters of the old free States are led to believe in 1872 that the colored vote of the Southern States can be consolidated in favor of continuing for four years more the bayonet rule of President Grant against the wishes of the voters in the Northern, Eastern and Western States of the Union, it is quite possible that the intelligence of those sections may determine to make their vote strong enough to elect the President even if it is possible for every Southern State to be carried by the colored vote in favor of Grant. We do not by any means concede this to be probable, although by a desperate effort the Grant party claims the first victory on Southern territory in the presidential struggle. The election of a Governor in North Carolina—though very close—is generally believed to have been carried by a consolidated negro vote in favor of Grant. This is pronounced a success for organized ignorance, and should the contest continue to be waged in this manner in the Southern States, and by a close vote between the whites and blacks, a few more of their numbers range themselves against reform in the civil service and a restoration of the government to a purely republican administration, the white people in the Northern, Eastern and Western States will begin to see that the administration is making the fight one of color rather than principle, and decide to determine the presidential election in the old free States—the States that invariably stood up for the freedom of the negro after the integrity of the nation had been assailed, and will now as invariably stand by the freedom of the white man. They have only to be convinced that the Radical party is endeavoring to perpetuate its rule by consolidating the negro vote in the Southern States. The very close contest in North Carolina has already convinced many that this is the game of the administration. It is very possible, from what the New York *Times* has said, that President Grant and the Radical party purpose to make a desperate effort to carry New York, Pennsylvania and Indiana. The vote of these States added to the vote of the Southern States, carried collectively by the negro vote for Grant, would make him President for the next four years. By this kind of political warfare President Grant and his party propose to make a few hundred thousand negro voters in the Southern States "the balance of power" in this free and enlightened republic. Six millions of white voters are thus to be virtually ruled by a President who has secured this division of parties on the ground of color, if the programme of President Grant and the Radical party can be carried out. But what sensible man, for one moment, supposes that the intelligent voters of the old free States will ever be so blind to this scheme of an ambitious President and an unprincipled party as to allow them to prolong their power in this nefarious manner? If it were possible that the rule of Grantism could be thus continued, it would be the worst thing that could happen to colored voters, for upon their heads would fall the censures of a people who mean to be free. If the Southern States could be united upon Grant by the negro vote, and the white vote of the old free States should consolidate in favor of Greeley, he would certainly be the next President; and just as sure as it is ascertained that the administration has determined to make the negro vote in the South a balance of power for the perpetuation of Radical rule, just so sure will the white voters of the old free States rally almost to a man in support of Greeley and good government, for the contest then would become one of color; would become one of organized ignorance on the one side, and intelligence on the other. Conceding, for the sake of argument that the Southern States can be carried for Grant by a consolidated negro vote, how truthfully might come home to our colored voters the language recently uttered by General Hugh J. Campbell before the regular Republican convention, lately published in the REPUBLICAN, in which he shows the result of a consolidated negro vote in this State for Grant and Kellogg. Whereas, if the colored vote could be divided, and a part of it cast for the Liberal party, the colored people could justly claim the right to participate in the benefits of office, no matter which party was successful. The policy of consolidating the negro vote, if carried out, will prove fatal to the present administration and to the colored people.

MUTINY IN CAMP PICAYUNE.

The editors of the *Picayune* are evidently in disgrace with the stockholders. For several months those who have put up their money to sustain the concern have had, in their judgment, sufficient reason to be dissatisfied with their employes, and have from time to time resorted to mild remonstrance in the hope of effecting quietly some change for the better. This feeling of unpleasantness has now culminated in open rupture, and the stockholders threaten to hold a meeting for the purpose of taking some decisive steps. It is a business quarrel with which the public have little or no concern, for the *Picayune*, although boasting of being a people's paper, is not such in any sense of the word, and the people outside of its owners care very little what it says or leaves unsaid. But as the editors have paraded their quarrels before the world, with the object, as we suppose, to elicit expressions of opinion, they come within the scope of our consideration.

We premise, therefore, by saying that the proprietors of a paper, or a majority of them, are the sole, undisputed controllers of its mechanism, finances, politics and management. That the editors are simply employes, even though they may also be stockholders, but are subject to the authority of the board of directors, who are in return responsible to the stockholders. When, therefore, the practical conductors of the *Picayune* received a hint that they were not giving satisfaction their wise course would have been to pause for consultation and instructions instead of trying to argue the case before the public. The stockholders of that concern are virtually accused of being dissatisfied with the editorial management because it has been so immaculately virtuous:

> Because we have not swerved; because we have not recanted, because we have not gone back on the people in regard to the pledges made, about seven months ago in undertaking to publish a people's paper; because we have not changed, or faltered, or flattered, or repented, in dereliction of any duty incident to the mission to which these columns were then explicitly and unreservedly dedicated; because we have held the redeption of this State, and the salvation of this city, to be worth the sacrifice of attachments or antipathies relating to party names, to party organizations, to colors, races, and nationalities; because we have deemed an alliance with infamy, for the purpose of participating in the foul successes and glories and spoils of infamy, to be the most horrid of infamies; because of all this, our course has failed, it would seem, to give satisfaction to a few ill conditioned stockholders of the *Picayune*, who, if indications do not belie them, are weak enough, or malicious enough, to enter into conspiracy with the enemies of the paper and the people to drag this journal into the mire and stench of corrupt political coalitions and unprincipled financial rings.

Now this sounds like blowing one's own trumpet. It would be at least modest in the editors to wait for praise from their employers, rather than sound it forth in their own behalf.

Were we called upon for an opinion we should say that the "people's paper" is conducted by those who know little and care less about the people. They sit in their little seven by nine rooms and write unpleasant paragraphs about prominent gentlemen whose acquaintance they do not enjoy, and whose philosophy they have not the wit to understand. They have repeatedly made charges against Governor Warmoth, Mr. Penn, and other better men than themselves that were not true, and in some cases have been compelled to contradict their own statements. In these cases the *Picayune* has swerved and recanted time and again. And it very frequently happens that positive contradictions have occurred in the same number. But without going into details it is sufficient to say that the paper has been conducted in such a manner as to disgust its owners, and they are considering the best way to put a stop to such conduct.

A SUSPICIOUS INVESTIGATION.

The *Picayune* has invested itself with the capacities of an investigation committee, and is now sending for persons and papers promiscuously in the interest of the Jonas and McEnery faction. It is the general opinion that investigation committees are mere money making concerns that get paid for whitewashing what they were sent out to inquire into. The probabilities are that the present instance will not form an exception to the rule; and the fact that it is denouncing certain parties in a very malicious fashion is no bar to our suggestion. The most venal investigations usually set out by blackguarding their victims, hoping thus to frighten them into terms. The first attack of the *Picayune* was directed at the tax collectors; but the probabilities seem to indicate that it will fail in this quarter, as it has not found any real foundation upon which to hang its demand for hush money. Mr. Sheridan seems to be above whitewash, and, therefore, he does not propose to pay for any. The fees of his office are less now than they were under a Democratic administration, and the taxes are collected with more promptness and settled with more regularity. The people are not hurried about their settlements, nor are their receipts kept back when they are called for, as was the custom some years ago. It is true he receives more pay than any officer should get from the State, but this is not his fault, but rather it is the fault of the law. And as the Legislature that McEnery and Jonas belonged to allowed the tax collectors quite as large perquisites as those that Sheridan gets, we do not see that their friends have anything to complain of. The truth of the business is, the McEnery crowd do not object to the percentage allowed to the tax collectors so much as they do to the collectors themselves. They are merely beating about the bush in order to come into possession of this fat thing themselves. If they were in office to-morrow the last thing they would do, depend upon it, would be to reduce the percentage allowed to tax collectors. This is shown by the very great delicacy the Bourbons have in telling us what they really mean when they tell us they intend to reduce expenses. Their design is not so much to economize as it is to transfer the public expenditures into their own custody.

CULTIVATING A CONSTRUCTIVE FALSEHOOD.

The *Picayune* declared that Mr. George Sheridan, in his capacity as tax collector, was dealing unfairly with the people in not making prompt and proper settlements with the Auditor and Treasurer. This was a direct charge, and a very grave one. Mr. Sheridan at once appealed to the Auditor and Treasurer for their testimony in the premises, as a man should do. They were the officers with whom he was charged with acting in an unfaithful fashion, and to them he appealed, either to have this charge approved or denied. They promptly responded, as in duty they were bound to do, and their evidence exculpated Mr. Sheridan from any such maladministration as the *Picayune* charged him with. What could he do less than this, and what were they bound to do in the premises? If he had not made the inquiry the public would have construed his silence as a confession of guilt; if they had not answered as they did, the public would have construed their silence into acquiescence in what the *Picayune* had affirmed. We submit that this is but a series of just conclusions aside from all enmity or friendship in the matter.

Now, because Mr. Graham answered as he did, the *Picayune* says he is unworthy of belief, because he was too swift to give evidence of the innocence of Mr. Sheridan. Great heavens! is this the morality of the press that pretends to instruct us in honesty? It censures a man for doing justice. It blames Mr. Graham for not telling a lie constructively, for if he had withheld his answer and allowed the charge of defalcation to be accepted as true by the people when he knew it to be untrue, would this not have been constructive lying? Really, the *Picayune* seems to have lost its senses as well as its principles. Its course is so stupidly wicked that the people must see there is no reliance to be placed in it, either as a guide in politics or as a correct relator of facts. The groundless charge against Mr. Sheridan was bad enough, but the demand upon the Auditor to consent to the indorsement of the falsehood, by keeping silent in the premises, is a piece of moral turpitude that shakes the public confidence in both its principles and in its statements.

THE PICAYUNE IN TROUBLE.

The startling "squeal" that burst from the granite building of our contemporary, the *Pic*, on Camp street, yesterday morning, might well have shocked the "oldest inhabitant" from his propriety. It was a succession of shrieks, such as mortal terror alone produces. We can well imagine the editor, sitting in his gloomy sanctum, "each particular hair on end, like the quills of the fretful porcupine," thinking every footsteps on the pavement an irate stockholder, coming to demand his discharge.

The *Picayune*, it must be understood, has of late resolved itself into a sort of knight-errant for the redress of political abuses. The Don Quixote of the concern has looked far and wide in search of a foe, but, in lieu of a knight worthy of his steel, has engaged the various political factions in the city. But, with experience similar to his great prototype at the Spanish inn, has been severely tossed (if not in blankets) from hand to hand for his pains. This has occasioned no little chagrin to his proprietors. They seem inclined for a change. They prefer a Paladin to Don Quixote. It may be they are right. We do not presume to interfere, but, judging from the past, we should say *any* change would not prove injudicious.

As the first measure of reform the McEnery faction proposed was the repudiation of the public debt, it should not be taken as improper that the managers of the *Picayune* have repudiated the obligations they owe to the stockholders. If it is fair to deal dishonestly by the public in general, it is equally fair to deal with individuals in the same way. We have Dennett's testimony that the theories of the *Picayune* were put into practice six months ago concerning himself.

If we are to believe the *Picayune*, or rather if we are to believe those who have confiscated the *Picayune* to their use, the country will not be worth a dried apple if they are made to respect the sentiments of the owners of the property. We have really reached a dreadful crisis if the fate of the State hangs upon such a thread as this, for the probabilities are altogether in favor of the thread's breaking. It is too weak to hold the country.

Before Sheridan answers all the questions that the *Picayune* propounds to him, he had better find out if the author of the investigation is not seeking to educate himself for the position of a tax collector. If such should prove to be the case, it would be entirely proper for Mr. Sheridan to charge something for teaching the *Picayune* how to run an office that it expects to obtain.

The *Picayune* is in the predicament of Oliver Twist who was always hungry. Notwithstanding it got two plates of charity soup yesterday, one from Mr. Graham and another from Mr. Dubuclet, it still insists upon calling for more. There is such a thing as gluttony, and it leads to dropsy upon occasion.

The row, or rather the insurrection, in the *Picayune* office, has not been suppressed as yet. The proprietors of the concern had not succeeded at a late hour last night in recapturing their office from the usurpers who have taken it into their keeping.

THE SINGER

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

840,000 of Them in Daily Use.

Nearly one-third of all the machines sold in the United States during the year 1871 were

SINGER MACHINES,

which is sufficient evidence of its superiority over all others.

It is the only reliable machine in the market, having been thoroughly tried and never found wanting. Look at the SINGER before purchasing. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Machines sold on easy monthly payments when desired. Call and examine, or send for circular and samples of work.

WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO.,

No. 89 Canal street, New Orleans.

Agents for Butterick's celebrated Patterns.

au17 8a 4t 2p

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.

au6 2p

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,
No. 141 Poydras street.

mh9 1y 3t 2p

IMPORTANT.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Nos. 201 and 203 Canal Street,

Will make twenty-five per cent deduction on all SCHOLARSHIPS taken before the fifteenth instant, and will take 100 students in penmanship at $5 per month, for two months only. All of our graduates fill good situations. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call.

RUFUS DOLBEAR,
President.

au15 3t*

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

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 a liberal discount; also taxes of the parish of Jefferson and city of Carrollt'n.

Office No. 33 Carondelet Street,
Marble Buildings.

je12 2m 2p

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, June 13, 1872.

WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilent, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places—

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, I issue this my proclamation, and declare the places hereafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes, arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health, to take effect from and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1872. Any violation of the quarantine laws as here proclaimed will be severely punished.

The places which are hereby declared infected as aforesaid are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Mintego Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port-au-Prince, on the Island of San Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadaloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoras and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para, Cayenne, Buenos Ayres, Pernambuco, in South America, and Nassau, New Providence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

By the Governor:

H. C. WARMOTH.

F. J. HERMON, 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. 93 and 97 Gravier street.

au4 2p

GIFT CONCERT.

$1,000,000.

SECOND
GRAND GIFT CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY
AT
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

By authority in the act of the Legislature, incorporating the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, the Trustees will give their

SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

In the great hall of the Public Library building, in Louisville, Kentucky, on

Saturday, September 28, 1872.

100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION

will be issued at $10 each; half tickets $5; quarter tickets $2 50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 28 for $250; 56 for $500; 113 for $1000; 285 for $2500; 575 for $5000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

$500,000 IN CURRENCY

will be given to the holders of tickets by distribution, by lot of ONE THOUSAND GIFTS, as follows:

List of Gifts.

	Cash.
One grand gift	$100,000
One grand gift	50,000
One gift	25,000
One gift	20,000
One gift	15,000
One gift	10,000
One gift	9,000
One gift	8,000
One gift	7,000
One gift	6,000
One gift	5,000
One gift	4,000
One gift	3,000
4 gifts of $2000 each	8,000
15 gifts of 1000 each	15,000
20 gifts of 900 each	18,000
21 gifts of 800 each	16,800
25 gifts of 700 each	17,500
35 gifts of 600 each	21,000
45 gifts of 500 each	22,500
50 gifts of 400 each	20,000
60 gifts of 300 each	18,000
100 gifts of 200 each	20,000
612 gifts of 100 each	61,200
Total, 1000 gifts, all cash	$700,000

The Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, has consented to represent the Trustees in the management of this second Grand Gift Concert, and he will personally see that the money from the sale of tickets is deposited with the Treasurer, that the drawing is fairly conducted, and the gifts justly awarded and promptly paid.

The drawing will take place in public, in full view of the audience, and under the immediate supervision and direction of the officers and Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, and the following named eminent and disinterested citizens, who have consented to be present and see that all is fairly done:

Hon. M. R. Hardin, Judge Court Appeals, Kentucky.
Hon. J. Proctor Knott, late Member of Congress, Lebanon district.
Hon. B. W. Bruce, Judge Ninth Judicial District, Kentucky.
General Eli H. Murray, United States Marshal, District of Kentucky.
Hon. T. B. Cocran, Chancellor Louisville Chancery Court.
Hon. E. D. Standiford, President Farmers and Drovers' Bank.
Hon. John Barbee, Manager Royal Insurance Company, Liverpool.
Colonel Phil. Lee, Com. Attorney Ninth Judicial District.
Dr. C. Graham, founder Graham Cabinet.
Colonel Jilson P. Johnson, Manager Galt House.
Dr. T. S. Bell, Professor Medical University, Louisville.
Hon. J. G. Baxter, Mayor Louisville.
Hon. T. L. Burnett, City Attorney.
Henry Wolford, Treasurer Louisville.
A. G. Brannin, President Manufacturers' Bank.
Philip Judge, of the Louisville Hotel Company.
James Bridgeford, President Second National Bank.
W. G. D. Whips, proprietor Willard Hotel.
J. C. Johnston, President Traders' Bank.
H. Victor Newcomb, firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.
Henry Deppen, President German Bank.
Andrew Graham, tobacco and cotton merchant.
Dr. Nevin Green, President Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line Railroad.
Col. Rose, Agent Adams' Express Company.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky.

Public Library Building, Louisville, Kentucky.

Circulars, giving full particulars, sent on application.

R. T. DURRETT, President.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary.
FARMERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
Treasurer.

jl3 3t wdAs4 tfeoW

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM

BOOK AND JOB

Printing Establishment,

94.....Camp Street.....94

We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN.

Also from T. H. Senoir, 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 skillful workmen, who will at all times be properly informed as to the latest and best styles of work.

We would call the particular attention of the Mercantile and Business Community to this Department of our Establishment, as we have made to it extensive additions in the very

NEWEST STYLES

OF

POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE,

PRESSES, ETC.,

WHICH ENABLE US TO

EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF

PRINTING,

SUCH AS

MAMMOTH POSTERS,
FANCY SHOW CARDS
RAILROAD WORK,
LAWYERS' BRIEFS,
BOOK WORK,
STEAMBOAT WORK,
BUSINESS CARDS,
PROGRAMMES,
HANDBILLS,

and all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

The facilities we have in the way of

STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES

ENABLE US TO EXECUTE WORK

RAPIDLY, NEATLY AND CHEAPLY.

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION

EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.

STEAMBOAT PRINTING.

Steamboat Officers will find it to their

INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OFFICE

AND

LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

We have made special provision for Steamboat Printing, and have

NEW FONTS OF BEATIFUL TIPE

FOR

COLORED BILLS,

AS WELL AS SOME OF THE

FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD.

POSTERS AND HANDBILLS

IN

BLACK AND COLORED INKS,

AND OF EVERY SIZE

Our Facilities for Printing

BLANK WORK,

are unequaled by any estebliishment in this city

BILL HEADS

ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER,

Prices Accordingly.

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.

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:

Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1872, including unearned premiums or the previous year—		
On fire risks		$719,323 57
On marine risks		107,615 17
On river risks		169,212 00
Total premiums		$991,150 74
Less unearned premiums		201,800 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1872		$789,350 74
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$206,028 41	
On marine risks	98,680 92	
On river risks	125,965 03	
	$430,724 36	
Taxes	21,537 41	
Reinsurances, return premiums, and profit and loss	56,416 88	
Total	$508,678 65	
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,856 53	—490,822 12
Profits		$298,528 62

The company have the following assets:

Real estate	$121,668 11
City bonds	269,650 00
Bank and railroad stocks	92,168 00
Notes secured by mortgage	449,745 63
Notes secured by pledge	122,559 97
Bills receivable	43,611 59
Premiums in course of collection	72,418 95
State bonds	1,500 00
Scrip and stock of other companies	1,902 50
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	19,800 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	2,500 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	4,000 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,000 00
Mortgage bonds Turners' Association	2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	5,000 00
Cash on hand	261,639 23
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	2,000 00
St. Louis Hotel Association	5,000 00
Total assets	$1,461,241 29

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

PAUL FOURCHY, President.
G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans,
City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this tenth day of June, 1872.

P. CHS. CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

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 participating premiums for the year ending May 31, 1872, payable on the third Monday of July next. Also, to pay on demand ten per cent interest to the scrip holders upon conversion of their scrip into capital stock, as per amended charter of the company.

Directors:

P. MASPERO, DAVID McCOARD,
S. Z. RELP, L. F. GENERES,
M. PUIG, P. FOURCHY,
P. S. WILTZ, J. J. FERNANDEZ,
D. A. CHAFFRAIX, J. M. ALLEN,
CHARLES LAFITTE.

jel1 1y

CRESCENT MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16, 1872.

The Trustees, in conformity to the charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the company on the thirtieth of April, 1872:

Fire premiums for the year	$194,662 44
Marine premiums for the year	61,366 64
River premiums for the year	183,299 56
Total	$438,728 44
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums	$358,153 45
Net profits	$79,822 81

The company has assets to the amount of $732,129 40.

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-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT on the earned premiums entitled to participate 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.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY T. OGDEN, Secretary.

Trustees.

SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, JOHN PHELPS,
C. T. BUDDECKE, P. H. FOLEY,
A. G. OBER, A. THOMSON,
E. H. SUMMERS, B. NEWGASS,
P. N. STRONG, VICTOR MEYER,
JOSEPH BOWLING, J. J. GARRARD,
S. B. NEWMAN.

my30 6m

BUSINESS CHANGES.

MR. ROBERT GRIESINGER HAS BEEN admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

CLASON & CO.

New Orleans, July 1, 1872. jy2 3taw 1m

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of FATJO, MARKS & 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.

D. FATJO,
JOHN BRUNASO,
JOSEPH H. MARKS,
I. N. MARKS.

New Orleans, July 31, 1872.

Referring to the above notice, I will shortly announce my future business and its locality. For the present, I am to be found at my old location.

I. N. MARKS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of D. FATJO & CO., and will continue the Wholesale Grocery, Importing and General Commission business, as heretofore, at their old stand, No. 53 Tchoupitoulas street.

D. FATJO,
JOHN BRUNASO,
per proc. D. FATJO.

New Orleans, August 1, 1872. au3 1m

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF WARREN & CRAWFORD expires this day by limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation only.

J. J. WARREN,
THOMAS W. CRAWFORD.

New Orleans, July 31, 1872.

Referring to the above, the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership to continue the cotton factorage and commission business under the name, style and firm of WARREN, ATKINSON & CO., at No. 45, Carondelet street.

J. J. WARREN,
C. ATKINSON,
J. N. ATKINSON.

New Orleans, August 1, 1872. au3 1m

NOTICE.—AS SURVIVING PARTNER OF THE late firm of S. MENDELSOHN & CO., I have been appointed liquidator by the Second District Court of this parish. All parties holding claims against the firm, or persons owing to the same will present them to me for settlement or payment.

S. MENDELSOHN,
Liquidator of Mendelsohn & Co.

New Orleans, August 1, 1872. au1 1m

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of Hinck & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. F. J. KUHNHOLZ will hereafter carry on the business, at the old stand, No. 60 Camp street, on his own account. He assumes all the liabilities of the late firm, and is authorized to collect and receive all claims due the same.

New Orleans, July 13, 1872.

HENRY HINCK,
F. J. KUHNHOLZ.

jy14

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 fresh from the salt water. Oysters and all the products of the water are furnished in superabundance. Sailing boats always on hand for fishing and pleasure parties.

The bar, under the charge of an old friend of the traveling public, will be equal to any in the South in every respect. The 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.