New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 18, 1872.

Henry Ward Beecher says: "Love makes a free preacher." Yes, it makes some of the preachers too free.

Watertown, New York, has a new way to muzzle dogs. You place the muzzle behind the dog's ear and pull the trigger.

Conceit and confidence are both of them cheats; the first always imposes on itself, the second frequently deceives others, too.

The people of Australia are just beginning to find out the advantages of the street car system over the old fashioned and slow omnibus.

The Italian *Gazette Musicale* states that thirty-five new operas have been already produced this year in Italy. But few survive their birth.

A plucky dry goods dealer at Copenhagen has sued the Queen of Denmark for $104. The Queen said the bill was exorbitant, and refused to pay it.

The board of delegates of the Firemen's Charitable Association will hold a special meeting on Tuesday next in the hall of Louisiana Hose Company.

No Flesh, one of the scalp artists of the Spotted Tail delegation, is the champion euchre player of the day. He beats Ah-Sin with his hands tied behind him.

Addie Ballou married a couple at Terre Haute, Indiana, last week, and in the nuptial lecture told them that "cradles were cheaper than divorces."

Captain Burton, the English traveler, has gone to Iceland, upon which country, its language and history, he is about to produce an important work.

There are some great troubles which only time can heal, some perhaps which never can be healed at all; but all can be helped by the great panacea, work.

Mr. Beecher says: "Women are not a novelty in the world; for 6000 years, at the lowest estimate, they have had a pretty considerable share in its doings."

On account of the rise in the price of nearly every article of consumption, the members of the opera orchestra at Vienna have obtained a large increase of salary.

Mr. Stanley has brought back with him from Africa a little negro boy, who is as sharp, intelligent and modest a child as could be turned out by European training.

Coal is at so high a price in England now that are not only old workings to be reopened, but fresh borings are to be made in various parts of the country in search of fresh beds of coal.

F. T. Cooper, Esq., has sold his interest in the Summit *Times* to Mr. J. A. Crooker, and will devote his whole time to the Meridian *Gazette*, of which excellent paper he is one of the conductors.

A company of United States troops passed through Summit Wednesday for McComb City, where they have been stationed. It is not believed that their presence has any political significance.

A man in New York, who has just got out of a law suit, wants to obtain a large framed picture of a cow, with one client at the head and the other at the tail, pulling, and the lawyers meanwhile quietly milking.

It is said that the greatest comb manufactory in the world is in Aberdeen, Scotland. There are thirty-six furnaces for preparing the horns and tortoise shell, and no less than 120 iron screw presses worked by steam power.

King Amadeus, of Spain, is the only monarch in Europe who drinks neither wine nor anything that can intoxicate. He is a thorough teetotaler, and, consequently, in the vernacular of the West, his head is always "level."

A new dish is grape leaves fried in an egg batter. It is called a French dish, and is imported from Lake Mohopac. We can't think of anything that would be more delicious than fried grape leaves, unless it is a circus poster on toast.

C. C. Haley, the famous newsdealer and stationer of Commercial place and Poydras street, has everything that is needed in the way of daily, weekly and monthly publications for Sunday reading. The REPUBLICAN is on his counter every day.

If the New York girls did not ride in the park like men on Saturday, they did much better, for six of them contended in a swimming match in the East river, in high colored jockey suits, 400 feet and back; first prize $50 gold ring; second prize $35 ditto.

We have received from the Treasury Department a circular statement of the reduction of the national debt; statement of the public debt of the United States August 1, and statement of bonds purchased by the Treasury Department, which have been canceled and destroyed.

As Senator Cameron is deemed by many Radicals a very sharp and wise politician, it may be well to repeat that he remarked to a Southern Senator a few days ago that, in his belief, Grant would carry only two Southern States in November, viz: South Carolina and Mississippi.

The average Californian likes nothing so well as what he calls "a square meal." At Los Angeles, lately, a poor man, tired of life, bought a substantial luncheon and a bottle of claret, went to an unoccupied building, ate and drank his fill, then, shooting himself through the head, went into the next world comfortably.

Four hundred United States marshals, appointed by the administration to electioneer its ticket in North Carolina, received $5 per diem for their services. Thus $2000 per day during the time these officials served were taken from the public treasury to aid the Grant party to carry an election. How do you like it, taxpayers!

McVicker's new theatre, erected on the site of the one destroyed by the great fire in Chicago, has been opened. The theatre, which is one of the largest and most elegant in the West, is the first place of amusement erected in the burned district, and was crowded to suffocation. One of the features of the evening was the recitation by Mr. McVicker of an epilogue written for the occasion.

TOOLS AND CATSPAWS.

Whenever a Bourbon is cornered he draws down his facial muscles and proceeds to acquit himself of his folly by declaring that all the men who think differently from what he thinks are the tools of somebody. This is the raw head and bloody bones that is trotted out to frighten the white people whenever they manifest a disposition to depart from the service of the men who have been riding them to destruction for years. Mr. Penn is a tool and a catspaw; General Herron, Mr. Fuqua, Judge Beattie, Mr. Egan, Mr. Elam, Colonel Walton, in fact, whoever pretends to be an independent gentleman, in opposition to McClosky, the soda pop merchant; Lasere, the Tehauntepec failure; Randolph, the stranger, is a catspaw and a tool. Who are the men that thus set themselves to discuss the salvation of the State by indulging in epithets toward all who differ with them in opinion? What efficiency is there in mud that it is being used to coerce our judgments in favor of a specific set of candidates who have no records upon which to place themselves? Is not the man who uses such arguments liable to the suspicion of knowing more about what he talks of than anything else? Grant talks horse because he understands that subject better than any other. Casey backs Grant because he does not know anything else. And so on. Is it not inferential that the politician who sees a tool in every opponent is something of a tool himself? It is against the nature of things that such men as Herron, Beattie, Elam, Fuqua, Hebert can be the willing instruments of any politician, simply because their interests and instincts will forever prevent them from descending to such a level; but it is possible that the men who accuse them of this unnatural degradation may be tools, for they show a familiarity with the subject that sincere and conscientious gentlemen can not comprehend. To classify all the distinguished men who have embarked in the Liberal cause as "catspaws," is to impeach the best citizens of the State of dishonesty and wickedness; even more, it is to charge the entire community with ignorance and corruption, for it is as much as to say that sensible men and capable statesmen have lost all confidence in the sagacity and integrity of the people. If Messrs. Herron, Fuqua, Hebert, Egan, Ryan and their associates are tools, they must know it, and if they know they are tools, they must know that they are so for a selfish purpose, which can but be won by cheating the community. And if they suppose the surest road to success is by trickery and by becoming catspaws, then they must have lost confidence in the honesty and intelligence of their fellow-citizens. Are the Bourbons prepared to assume the logical conclusion of their rampant nonsense? If they are, do they not show a wonderful lack of confidence in the people when they use such efforts to defeat a body of tools whose very wickedness ought to overthrow them in a wise and honest society? It seems to us that they are either insincere in their charges against the Liberals, or they are very weak in their faith in the popular capacity to reject wickedness.

The truth of the matter is the Bourbons have made tools out of the people for a long time, and now they are jealous that somebody else intends to supplant them. They have ridden the country with a gad, and they feel that the stricken State is disposed to throw them off. And in order to preserve their seats in the saddle, they are trotting out a hobgoblin to frighten their supporters into a further toleration of their supremacy. They are calling all men "tools" and "catspaws" that declare against their competence to manage public affairs. But the nursery does not scare well. It has accustomed itself to this ghost, and is not frightened at the mild-mannered and sensible body that proposes to help it to better times. The "tools" and "catspaws" are likely to prove their strength and honesty and their influence with the people, to the consternation of the Bourbons, next November.

THE BALANCE OF POWER.

If President Grant succeeds in becoming President for a second term, his scheme of consolidating the negro vote will not be in vain. The object of the President and his adherents is to make the negro vote of the South a balance of power in this country. That party is a most dangerous one that would attempt to perpetuate its power in this way, for it is the most direct way that can be chosen to bring about a war of races. For this reason, the real friends of the negro and white man—the real friends of republican government—will not fail to denounce a scheme which, if successful, could only result in the prolongation of one-man power, and the eventual ignominious downfall of that and the negro balance of power created for its support. No reasonable colored or white man in the South desires to see a President chosen by a few hundred thousand colored voters, admitting such a thing possible. And the administration and party that would retain its hold upon the government in this way could not give better evidence of their enmity to republican government. Admitting that President Grant and his political friends have determined to purchase a new lease of power in this way, many persons are disposed to question their ability to control the negro vote for the purpose of cheating the white voters, so largely in the majority in the United States, out of their right to name the President. We call it cheating, because it would be a trick on the part of the federal administration to remain in power by consolidating the negro vote—appealing to color instead of principle—as a means of acquiring votes. We know that the bulk of our colored voters are comparatively ignorant, but we have always given them credit for a degree of intelligence and manhood in politics that would lead them to make an honest effort to judge rightly between parties struggling for the control of government. So far as republican government and equal rights are concerned, the best friends of the colored people are now to be found in the ranks of the Liberal Republican party. The standard bearers of that party, Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, were among the earliest to enter the ranks of the Republican party for the suppression of slavery. They battled for Fremont in 1856 and for Lincoln in 1860, and remain faithful to republican principles with such men, at the present time, as Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull, Banks, and a host of others who have never yet faltered in the work of rational liberty and equal rights for all men. These are all leading and gifted men; men of genius and refined intelligence; men that have spent a lifetime in advancing human rights and perfecting a system of republican government that would enure to the benefit of all. They are no new converts to Republicanism, nor do they march under the Republican banner simply to catch Republican votes. They are Republican in principle, and if the Liberal party—as we are certain it will be—is honored with the administration of the national government for the next four years after the expiration of President Grant's term, they will see that reform is instituted in all its branches. These great and good men would all be sadly disappointed in the capacity of the colored people of this country for self-government if they could be led, simply upon a question of color, to vote against the great body of white voters in the old free States, who have invariably voted for the freedom and civil and political rights of the colored people. The balance of power that President Grant and his party are trying to establish in the South by consolidating the colored voters will, as we have said before, if successful, prove fatal to both. The six millions of white voters in the United States will never consent to be ruled in this way. The moment they find there is a chance of success for the Radical party by the consolidation of a few hundred thousand negro voters in the South, the white vote will be consolidated, and Grantism and its contemplated negro balance of power will suffer an ignominious defeat. We are now talking sense to our colored fellow-citizens, for whom we entertain the best of feeling. We would have them remain true to themselves and republican government. We would like to see them exercise an honest difference of opinion and be governed by principle instead of color in their exercise of the sacred and highly important rights of citizenship. The colored people of the South should never forget Sumner, Greeley, Brown, Schurz, Trumbull, Banks, and others, who have led them out of bondage and placed them on an equality with the most favored citizens. The attempt to use the negro element as a balance of power, with a prospect of success in the South, would have a most prejudicial effect, and we trust our colored friends will see this in time to show the people that they can not be consolidated on a mere question of color, and to the sacrifice of principle merely to prolong the term of an administration that has became obnoxious to the people.

THE PEOPLE.

Under the American from of government the people are the source of all political power; but much is attempted to be done in the name of the people that can only be wisely done by those to whom the people have delegated authority. As great as is our reverence for the people, our reverence for God is still greater, and, therefore, we have never believed in the Latin maxim that teaches "the voice of the people is the voice of God."

Vox populi, vox Dei, is rather an irreverent expression granting that it is the declaration of a united people; but a great deal is done now-a-days in the name of the people that can not be regarded as the voice of the people; and, in that case, how ineffably silly it would be to say the voice of the people is the voice of God. It is certainly assuming a great deal to speak in the name of the people, but to liken that speaking unto the voice of Him who created the heavens and the earth is blasphemous.

In Louisiana the people are at present divided into four political parties—all professing the good of the people, and claiming the right to speak in the name of the people. One of these parties is blessed with the support of an organ that styles itself "a people's paper," "a faithful and independent press," the press par excellence of the State in all that is pure, wise and good. Acting upon this presumption, the organ of a ring—the self-constituted paper of the people—assails all who will not join its "ring" as unworthy, incompetent and dishonest. All combinations other than that supported by the so-called people's paper are pronounced by it corrupt and dangerous rings. This is the judgement of a paper that pretends to speak for the people; its moral and mental judgment of all who entertain a different opinion. To permit such a feeling to gain the ascendency in this country would result in the establishment of a more intolerent Puritanism than ever before witnessed. The people will never consent to this; and the paper that would force this condition of things, and claim the right of judging and passing judgment upon all who do not agree with its opinion of men and measures, can not be regarded as the people's paper. It is nothing but rank presumption, bold arrogance, if you please, for any newspaper in the land to attempt to make itself the sole arbiter of men's conduct; the supreme judge of good and evil. This would indeed be a dangerous prerogative in the hands of a partisan or independent press. The conductors of newspapers are like other men, human. They are not infallible. They are to be judged like other men, and the seal of public condemnation or approval placed upon their conduct. A paper may assume an elevated moral tone in its prospectus; may profess to be governed in its judgment of men and measures by a high sense of justice, and yet fall materially in coming up to the standard of goodness it had marked out for itself. It is its conduct the public will judge. The people care little for the professions or asserfions of a paper if they are not in the main temperate and truthful. Reason sways the people of this country more than passionate declamation or fiery or abusive editorial attacks on public men, and the press that fails to recognize this fact will soon find its popularity, if it has any, at an ebb. The people of this country are too intelligent to be led astray by the public press. They are very apt to read and judge for themselves of the conduct of public men and of the public press. It is in them we place our trust. Their judgment rules the State and corrects public evils of all kinds. Public opinion is a powerful lever in society, and when it has reason to be directed against the public press it generally leaves a mark that is fatal. No press nor government can long stand in this country whose course is not dictated by justice and reason. To this extent the voice of the people is the voice of God.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A COURT?

The late incident in the Second District, of a slight misunderstanding between a sheriff and a police officer, is rather suggestive. A "court" stood on its balcony and blew its whistle, calling a police officer, and ordered its deputy sheriff, aided by the policeman, to quell a disturbance in a picayune grocery. The policeman, taking the deputy as the real disturber, "took him in." It may yet become a serious question where the "dignity" of a court of which disobedience is contempt begins or ends. If this is undetermined, frightful consequences might ensue. For instance, the court, if present in a barroom accompanied by its deputy sheriff, might order a bar-keeper to give him a whisky straight, and, on refusal, send the next day and arraign him for contempt of court. Is the court encircled with such a dignity that wherever it goes, whether it repairs to its domicile and gets into bed, jumps into a cab and rides off to the lake, gets into a train and visits a watering place, that dignity must be respected? When does the court become a simple "individual?" Is the court, in the language of a dead and gone parish judge, "always an object of contempt?" We have had a justice of the peace chasing round to put the court in jail, and a court fussing round to get the justice in jail, and the community fretted, and "still they are not happy." We do not desire to burst in ignorance, but seek information. Any humble individual seeing a court (speaking in the abstract) drunk on the street and bothersome, might take it into his head, without knowing it is a court, to tell him he's no better than he should be. Can such a man be fined for contempt of court? This ought to be settled. An order of court disobeyed subjects the offender to a punishment for contempt. But when is an order not an order, or a court not a court? If a court calls a policeman an unmitigated liar from the balcony of its house, which is the object of contempt? How long is the umbilical cord connecting the court with the courthouse, or the bench on which the court is supposed to be enthroned in the majesty of the law? If this is not quieted, a court would hold in a restaurant, and a mandamus might issue for a round of beef for instance, or an injunction stopping the street cars in front of the door, and if either were disobeyed, and the deputy sheriff on hand, all hands might be arrested on the ground that "it's all in the family," any how. A court of justice, civil or criminal, is a serious thing, as any one knows who has ever been in its clutches. If there is not some limit to the jurisdiction of a court, and if it is an object of contempt in all places, why let us all know it and have done with it.

DIAMONDS IN ARIZONA.

The reported discovery of diamonds, saphires, rubies and emeralds in Arizona should be taken with a large degree of cautious consideration by the public. We hope the statements are true even to the full extent Mr. Junin himself makes, that there is an extent of country between the upper Rio Grande and the Colorado rivers, five hundred miles in extent, that is prolific in precious stones, for such a condition of affairs would soon throw such a column of adventurers into that section as would soon settle the Indian troubles that now cost us a large amount of money. Beyond that it would give such an impulse to the great central department of the Southern belt in the way of population as would insure the immediate construction of the Texas Pacific railroad. Nothing could be of greater value to New Orleans than to create a rush of emigrants into any of the unsettled western sections south of Colorado. If we can once bend the current of population from its steady direction toward the Northwest, we may expect in a very short time to feel a healthy influence from the effect it will have upon markets that are tributary to us. Start a multitude of men into Arizona, and they will soon expand outward until their settlements and ours will meet and fuse, making thenceforth the South and West partners in the fructification that enriched and empowered the North and West. The latter section is the pivot upon which our fortunes are to turn.

Still we must caution the public that these Arizona discoveries ought to be considered prudentially before they are acted upon. In the first place the diamonds that are reported to have been found are not of the purest water, whatever their successors may be. In the next place the entire affair looks like a speculation something after the fashion of the South sea bubbles that Law gulled Europe with years ago. The men who hold the diamonds in the Bank of California are the sharpest speculators on the Pacific coast. They have made millions by moonshine transactions. And if they can sell out shares in a ten million stock company, in Arizona, founded on a lot of African diamonds, they will have as little hesitancy in doing it as they did in selling town lots in San Francisco that were forty feet under water. Still we can spare a large body of idlers for Arizona, or anywhere else, if they are the sort of men who will consent to go.

Scott's statue, for Central Park, will be shipped to New York from Scotland, in September, and set up near Shakespeare's statue, on the thirtieth of November, St. Andrew's day.

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 allberal discount; also taxes of the parish of Jefferson and city of Carrollt 5a.

Office No. 33 Carondelet Street,

Marble Buildings.

jel2 2m 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,

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, 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 Montego 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. 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. 95 and 97 Gravier street.

ag4 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; 205 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		$300,000

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. H. 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. O. Brannin, President Manufacturers' Bank.

Philip Judge, of the Louisville Hotel Company.

James Bridgeford, President Second National Bank.

W. C. 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. Norvin 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 2t wekas 4t ow

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. Senefr, 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 TYPE

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 establishment 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 of the previous year—

On fire risks		$719,323 57
On marine risks		169,615 17
On river risks		169,212 00
Total premiums		$991,150 74
Less unearned premiums		201,600 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1872		$789,550 74
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$206,678 41	
On marine risks	98,680 72	
On river risks	125,965 65	
	$430,724 30	
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		$298,728 62

The company have the following assets:

Real estate	$121,665 11
City bonds	269,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	52,168 00
Notes secured by mortgage	449,745 63
Notes secured by pledge	122,589 27
Bills receivable	45,611 59
Premiums in course of collection	72,416 85
State bonds	1,500 00
Scrip and stock of other companies	1,952 50
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	15,000 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	2,589 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	4,000 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,667 00
Mortgage bonds Turners' Association	2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	5,000 00
Cash on hand	261,629 13
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	2,600 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. RELF, L. F. GENERES,
M. PUIG, P. FOURCHY,
P. S. WILTZ, J. J. FERNANDEZ,
D. A. CHAFFRAIX, J. M. ALLEN,
jel1 1y CHARLES LAFITTE.

CRESCENT 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:

Fire premiums for the year	$194,969 44
Marine premiums for the year	61,326 64
River premiums for the year	167,229 36
Total	$423,524 44
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums	$352,123 65
Net profits	$79,123 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 V. ODDEN, 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 OWLING, J. J. GARRARD,
S. B. NEWMAN.
my30 6m

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of WILSON, HILLMAN & MANARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 157 Poydras street, where will be kept constantly on hand a full stock of

Fancy and Staple Groceries, Teas, Luscious Fruits, Poultry and Eggs, etc.

All claims against the late firm of Wilson, Hillman & Manard will be paid by the undersigned.

aug3 3t HILLMAN & MANARD.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION.—THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of PINCHBACK & ANTOINE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Pinchback is hereby appointed liquidator, and authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation only. All claims to be presented to Mr. Pinchback at No. 114 Carondelet street, up stairs.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
C. C. ANTOINE.

New Orleans, August 17, 1872. aug18 2t

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

CLASON & CO.

New Orleans, July 1, 1872. jy29 3t aw 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. aug1 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. aug1 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. aug1 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