New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 28, 1872.

Many a man censures and praises so very faintly that he has no enemies except his friends.

A true friend eases many troubles, whereas one who is not so multiplies and increases them.

All the trimmings on ladies' dresses are now put on the back, while the front is left quite plain.

No man deserves to be praised for his goodness, unless he has strength of character to be wicked.

Jones says he always gives Mrs. Jones her own way, because it is the only thing he has to give her.

Rufus D. Connelly, of Terre Haute, married his eleventh wife recently. Rufus is of a domestic turn of mind.

The man who picked up a double-tailed wasp has lost his interest in entomology; he studies chemistry and surgery.

A person making a pedestrian tour through New Hampshire says he walked through fifty-six miles of raspberries.

A Saratoga belle has hair that reaches nearly to the ground. This flower of fashion might therefore be called a hare-bell.

"I wonder what causes my eyes to be so weak?" said a fop to a gentleman. "They are in a weak place," replied the latter.

There is in New Haven a manufactory where there are employed about 150 hands, and only six of them will vote for Grant.

A cubic inch of gold is worth $160. A million dollars in gold, according to the figures at the mint, weighs just about two tons.

At last the East Coast African slave trade is doomed. England, France and America have joined hands in earnest to be rid of the horror.

Every man deems that he has precisely the trials and temptations which are the hardest to bear; but they are so because they are the very ones he needs.

Pope Pius IX generally speaks very hesitatingly when addressing strangers, but when his feelings become aroused he is a most eloquent speaker.

Preserve your conscience always soft and sensitive. If but one sin force its way into that tender part of the soul and dwell there, the road is paved for a thousand.

The flirting at the watering places this season has all been done by married people. The matrimonial crop is small, but the balance will be made up in divorces.

The Mexican revolution is said to be over. Well, it may be, but it is like the prickly heat on a young baby—sure to break out again just when it is not expected.

Isaac N. Smith, a colored man of Jones county, North Carolina, announces his intention of stumping the State for Greeley and Brown before the November election.

A Western editor has come to the conclusion that the young ladies in his village are not at all like St. Paul, because they pay so much attention to "things which are behind."

It is reported that the cupola of St. Peter's at Rome shows unmistakable signs of decay. A commission of Papal architects and engineers has been appointed to examine it.

The losses of the country under General Spinner's administration as Treasurer are stated to be less than one thousandth part of one per cent of the vast sums passing through his office.

A wit being asked by a seedy poet whether he had ever written anything that would live, replied, "Before you trouble yourself on that score, I advise you to write something that will let you live."

J. R. Beckwith, Esq., United States district attorney, breaking away for a while from the cares and labors of his office, left this city last evening for Chicago and the West, where he will enjoy a few weeks' recreation.

Mr. R. M. Harding, of the firm of Bryan & Harding, of New Orleans, and formerly of Callaway county, Kentucky, recently died at Colorado Springs, seventy-five miles from Denver, where he had gone to recover his health.

A self-adjusting car coupler has been invented, displacing the old ordinary link-and-pin shackle. The Boston *Transcript* has examined the invention, and says it will doubtless, of itself, call attention of all railroad men to its special merit.

"Which, my dear lady, do you think the merriest place in the universe?" "That immediately above the atmosphere that surrounds the earth, I should think." "And why so?" "Because I am told that there all bodies lose their gravity."

The weather was hot in several places yesterday. At 3:43 P. M., when the thermometer denoted 86° at New Orleans it marked 94° at St. Louis, Leavenworth, Kansas, 93° at Memphis and Shreveport and 90° at Galveston and Louisville.

Dr. Samuel Miller says: "There is no doubt that the premature dotage of many distinguished men has arisen from their ceasing in advanced life to exert their faculties, under the impression that they were too old to engage in any new enterprise."

An enterprising peach grower has sent a present of choice Delaware peaches to Queen Victoria per steamer. This is a bold experiment of shipping American peaches to Great Britain, and may lead to the development of a vast and profitable commerce.

Heart disease, paralysis and nervous exhaustion are the diseases that make havoc on the Pacific coast, and break down men apparently in the prime of life. The climate is a stimulant, leading men on to do their utmost, and deceitfully leaving them to die when they break down.

Keokuk, Iowa, at the head of Mississippi navigation, is the centre of six railroads, and is a place of considerable and increasing commercial importance. The population is 14,000. It has three first-class pork-packing establishments, and has an extensive business in grain.

WHICH?

It is a generally received truth, almost axiomatic, that great political parties are essentials of a free government. No less true is it that "a certain measure of faith in ideas, and of fidelity to persons" representing such ideas, is a vital condition of such parties. For, a political party, to deserve the name, is not a mob, swayed hither and thither by mad cries; led, or rather driven, from one point to another by temporary and irresponsible masters; it is a compact, homogeneous, well-disciplined body; united by devotion to common principles and participation in powerful interests, and moving forward with unfaltering steadiness, under acknowledged chieftains, to a fixed goal.

Such parties were the great whig and tory parties in England, the revolutionary party in France, the repeal party in Ireland, the federalist, the old Whig and the old Democratic parties, and lastly the great Republican party in our own country. Such leaders were Hampden, Cromwell (before becoming possessed with the mad ambition of royalty), Walpole, Sir Robert Peel, Mirabeau, Daniel O'Conell, Alexander Hamilton, Jefferson, Jackson, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and Lincoln. These men, and many others of like standing, whose names will readily occur to the reader, notwithstanding the blunders made by some, the taint of self-seeking degrading others, the infirmities inseparable from humanity attaching to all, were yet men who filled the eye of their time; who attracted and kept the regard of masses of their fellow-men, inspiring a confidence in their leadership which insured the adherence of a numerous and powerful body.

Men merely selfish, whose only object in adopting public life is to advance their own interest; whose constant aim is to make partisans for themselves in every camp, regardless of every higher motive, are incapable and unworthy of forming great parties, or of long maintaining their leadership, should they become in any manner possessed of it.

In view of these admitted facts and principles, what is the condition of our country in this regard to-day? What that of our State? Where are our great parties bound together by great interests and deeply-rooted convictions, advancing toward some great definite end; where our great leaders representing such convictions, and evincing the power to lead us toward such end? Is the Republican party such; does it point toward future aims, or is it living on its past; "securing" what it has gained? Parties, however, no more than individuals, can live except by daily bread; and political gratitude, to which the Republican party looks for support, may be seriously defined as personal gratitude has been, satirically, "a lively sense of benefits to come." If not the Republican, is the Liberal party the great organization whose struggles for national ends are to maintain the life and freedom of the country. Has it set forth as its aim objects great enough to touch the nation's heart and rouse the nation's energy? Which of these parties presents the all-sufficient leader under whose banner the march of national progress is to be carried on?

These questions every man must answer for himself. Many will not feel prepared to answer them at all. Many will feel that neither of the above mentioned parties is equal to the occasion; neither of the leaders now in the field is the right man; that naturally we are in a transition state, the Republican party having accomplished its mission, and the Liberal not having fairly discovered any positive one, but inviting support on a negative issue—anything to beat Grant.

Such critical lookers-on, however, will not feel disposed to abdicate their rights of citizenship, because, liking neither party nor neither leader, but will most likely take sides according to local issues, narrowing their views for the nonce to the interests at stake in their immediate vicinity, and accepting as a national candidate either Grant or Greeley, according as the success of either would affect the welfare of the limited portion of our country which forms their native or adopted State.

GREAT PUBLIC DEBTS.

While political philosophers were vexing the world with their discussions whether or not a public debt was a public blessing, the people of the United States have acted upon the well grounded assumption that theirs was a public obligation, to be discharged with the least possible delay. The Americans have gone on reducing their debt from year to year, while the increase of wealth and population enables our finance minister to propose a reduction of taxes. It is true that at first a few despairing men became disheartened at the enormous figures published every month as the amount for which we were bound, and some faint efforts were made at repudiation. It was never directly proposed to throw out all the bonds issued since the last Democratic administration, but the right was set up by politicians of the Pendleton school to liquidate the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks. This mild squinting toward bad faith sealed the fate of the ablest Democrat of the Northwest. He is completely shelved, where he will remain, or only be brought out again after a season of penance, and the espousal of some more popular cause. Grant owed his success in 1868, in a great measure, to the deep seated popular attachment to the principle that the national faith must be preserved inviolable.

We have an example just now in France, of a people determined to repair the disasters of war and internal dissension at any hazard. Their recent losses in the struggle with Prussia probably exceeded those of our four years contest with the rebellion. And peace was only obtained by the payment of immense sums by way of indemnification. Here was a capital opportunity for the old Bourbons and Last Ditchers of France to preach the universal ruin of the State, and to declare a general smash up of all credit. But they were overawed by the fervid patriotism of the people, who have promptly responded to every demand for a government loan by offering more than was asked for. It is very evident that the several thousand millions of the debt of the French does not disturb the equanimity of that truly patriotic people, so much as the few millions that Louisiana owes does some of our citizens who have less patriotism.

We have never been able to accept the doctrine that a national debt is a national blessing, yet we can see in both America and France much that is encouraging to those who desire the stability of their country and its institutions. The debt did not, of course, create this sentiment of patriotism, but it afforded an opportunity to develop and prove it. The great national calamity in this country was the spirit of rebellion which brought on the war. That in France was the ambition and thirst for conquest of the monarchs of Europe. The respective debts of the two nations are not the disasters, but the results of disasters, which the people elected to incur rather than surrender their existence as a nation. Our public debt, then, represents what it cost us to live, and the alacrity with which it is being paid proves the satisfaction of the people with their bargain.

But there is as great a contrast in the conduct of the people of France and those of this State regarding the public debt as there was in the objects which made them necessary. While the people of France and the United States ran deeply into debt to save their respective nationalities, those of Louisiana became involved for a widely different purpose. And it is significant that many of those who were the most prominent in advising those revolutionary measures which drove this State so near the verge of bankruptcy and ruin are now the loudest in their complaints at the burdens they have brought upon themselves and their fellow citizens. So that while we can see a bright side to the pictures presented by our national and the French debts, our own presents an unmixed evil. It is a grievous burden representing waste, while it develops a very bad trait in the character of those who are mainly to blame for it.

"HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY."

It is undoubtedly desirable that men should act uprightly from pure and single motives; better for themselves, better for others. There is more reliance to be placed on their honesty in times of temptation; but it is nevertheless better that they should behave well from mean and selfish motives than not to behave well at all. Now, of all the mean adages to which worldly wisdom has given birth, none is meaner than that which heads this article; and yet it were heartily to be wished that every one incapable of a higher motive should be made sensible of its truth and importance. The case immediately in point is that of the notorious "Boss" Tweed. A few months ago his position was such as, to a worldly mind, would have seemed the summit of success. With the great city of New York virtually under his thumb, its wealth streaming into his coffers, its merchants trading, its mechanics working, its laborers sweating, as one might say, for his benefit, and even its legislation modified to subserve his interest, he might indeed be said to reign over that imperial city, although under the republican title of "Boss." Of course he was known, long before he was found out, and his insolence and ostentation were despised by the refined and high-minded; but still he reigned, and the force of his ill-gained and misnamed success was producing its pernicious influence on the minds of thousands. The public is a patient and long-suffering animal. It will stand a very great amount of imposition before bestirring itself to remedy the evil. Everybody waits a long while for somebody else to take the initiative, and through this patience the bad and the bold enjoy a temporary and delusive immunity. But by and by the lethargic monster becomes irritated. It tosses and flounders, and at length, by one powerful effort, it crushes the audacious creature who has trespassed so long upon its rights. So it has been with the man in question; and there is no doubt that at this moment he would cheerfully forfeit nine-tenths of his ill-gotten gains to purchase the safe obscurity he enjoyed before he bartered character for cash. To such men as he (and unhappily they are not a few) the mean motive "policy" as a reason for honesty, might be effectively addressed, and though they would be, morally, none the better for acting upon it, yet society would be the gainer. We repeat then, that while instilling into the minds of the young the highest, purest motives, a respect for the interests of society and a recognition of the weakness of human nature would dictate the propriety of respecting, at the same time the good old worldly maxims by which alone solid minds are to be influenced.

LOTTERIES.

The *Picayune* has two articles on lotteries in its last Sunday's edition. One is headed "The Louisiana State Lottery," in which that home institution is seriously arraigned as a great crime against society. The other is headed "Havana Royal Lottery," in which public attention is called to the information "that New Orleans purchasers of the Havana lottery tickets have been very lucky in the last few months."

The *Picayune* evidently does not think it infamous to take pay for puffing the Havana lottery, but considers the toleration of the Louisiana State Lottery a great wrong. Who can doubt the *Pic's* honesty after this?

The stockholders of the *Pic* might find the investment of a few dollars in that staunch home institution, the Louisiana, a better speculation than money invested in shares of that paper. And to ease the conscience of its moral directors, we will quote much higher authority than the *Pic* to show that lotteries are no more sinful than many other speculations that are daily entered into for the purpose of gain. The immortal Jefferson, in his "Thoughts on Lotteries," says: "We have seen, then, every vocation in life is subject to the influence of chance; that far from being rendered immoral by the admixture of that ingredient, were they abandoned on that account, man could no longer subsist; that among them every one has a natural right to choose that which he thinks most likely to give him comfortable subsistence." "If," says Mr. Jefferson, "we consider games of chance immoral; then every pursuit of human industry is immoral, for there is not a single one that is not subject to chance; not one wherein you do not risk a loss for the chance of some gain." The navigator, the merchant, the landholder, the hunter and the farmer are all reckoned by Mr. Jefferson to be subject to chance; but he reckons the farmer the greatest of all gamblers, for he risks his seed, the rent he pays for the ground itself, the year's labor on it, and the wear and tear of his cattle and gear to win a crop, which the chances of too much or too little rain, and general uncertainties of weather, insects, waste, etc., often make a total or partial loss. There are risks that every business man has to encounter in the pursuit of gain, risks that can not be controlled by legislation; and they are styled by Mr. Jefferson games of chance. They can not be avoided. The vice of licensing gambling houses Mr. Jefferson condemns, and thinks that insanity, idiocy, infancy, etc., should be protected against the temptations of dice, cards, etc. He believes, however, that there are pursuits, and among them lotteries, which, although liable to chance, are useful for many purposes; and these are retained and placed under the discretion of the Legislature.

The *Picayune* is well aware of the fact that the Louisiana State Lottery is a chartered institution, made so at the discretion of the Legislature. And it can not be ignorant of the further fact that it is no more immoral to encourage the selling of its tickets than those of the Havana Lottery.

THE BULK GRAIN TRADE.

To promote the bulk grain trade, New Orleans requires more steam tonnage, in order that the grain may be removed as fast as it arrives here. Liverpool shipments by steam vessels are absolutely demanded to make New Orleans the central depot for grain shipments to Europe. The Crescent City can be made, by rightly directed efforts, one of the most important points in the United States for receiving and shipping corn in bulk, and if our merchants would realize the importance of this fact, we should have ample steam tonnage for the business without material delay.

The outlets of the Mississippi now furnish sufficient depth of water to float vessels of large tonnage over the bar, and steam dredge boats are constantly at work to keep the channels open. The barge lines are bringing corn in bulk from Cairo faster than with the present carrying facilities it can be shipped from here, and before many months we shall have the freight cars of the Illinois Central railroad bringing grain in bulk from the rich prairies of Illinois to the river banks in this city. This road already guarantees shipments of bulk grain from Cairo to New Orleans at eight cents a bushel, and when we have all rail communication between the two points, in competition with barge lines, we may expect the rates to be even less.

Recently the Illinois Central has indorsed the bonds of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad to the amount of six million dollars, which have been placed on the Amsterdam market, and are certain to be sold at fair rates. The proceeds of these bonds will be used in building the connecting chain of railroad from Jackson, Tennessee, to Cairo, a distance of one hundred and fifteen miles, and to put the Mississippi Central and Jackson railroads in complete order to work with the Illinois Central in through passenger traffic and bulk grain transportation between the Crescent City and Chicago.

But we need and must have steam tonnage to carry grain across the Atlantic, since the old adage that time is money is fully illustrated by the necessity for speedy returns on all consignments of merchandise shipped abroad, whether grain or cotton. The difference to the shipper is of paramount importance, whether he can realize the money from his consignments in twenty days to Liverpool by steam or fifty days by a sailing vessel. The mercantile world moves rapidly now, and time saved in the transportation of freights is money earned by quick returns on the capital invested.

LOUISVILLE AND THE ATTAKAPAS TRADE

The merchants of New Orleans can read with profit an article from the Louisville *Commercial* on the Attakapas trade. From that article it appears that the Attakapas Mail Transportation Company, of which Mr. T. Tupper, of the firm of Price, Hine & Tupper, a Carondelet street firm, is president, proposes now to give Louisville the trade of Avoyelles, Rapides, St. Landry, Pointe Coupee, St. Martin, Iberia, St. Mary, Lafayette and Vermilion parishes.

The merchants of the Attakapas region number over five hundred, and are ready and desirous to trade with Louisville, because they are tired of the high prices in New Orleans. The statement is made by the *Commercial* that the Attakapas merchants who have bought goods at Louisville say that they are better and cheaper than any they have yet bought, and they have been enabled to sell them at a good profit, and at prices far below goods bought in New Orleans.

How can the merchants of New Orleans prevent the Attakapas trade from going to Louisville and elsewhere, away from New Orleans, is a question for them to consider.

New Orleans has three "only incorruptible papers:" The *Picayune*, the *Citizens' Guard* and the *Patriot*. Cassimer, King of Poland, had one poet who boasted that he could not flatter that "Polish Solomon." But he was unpensioned—was not worth buying.

Kindness is the music of good will to men; and on the harp the smallest fingers may play heaven's sweetest tunes on earth.

DIED:

DE LEAN—At half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon, twenty-seventh instant, MARGARET DE LEAN, wife of J. A. H. De Lean.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, which will take place from her late residence, corner of Dufossat and Live Oak streets, Sixth District, This Afternoon at three o'clock.

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 8s 4t 2p

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 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.

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. mv22 1y

REDEMPTION OF CITY BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, New Orleans, August 22, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that, under and in pursuance of the acts of the Legislature of the State relative to the Consolidated Debt of the city of New Orleans, the commissioners of said debt will receive proposals until SATURDAY, the twenty-first of September, proximo, at 12 M., for the sale to the city of consolidated bonds to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000), to be redeemed from the surplus of the Consolidated Loan, as required by law.

The bids will be indorsed "Proposals for sale of Consolidated Bonds," and addressed to Hon. B. F. Flanders, Mayor.

The commissioners shall have the right of rejecting bids.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt.

ALFRED SHAW, Administrator of Public Accounts.

au27 30 se15 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.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,

STATUETTES, BRONZE CLOCKS.

105.....Canal Street.....105

M. SCOOLER has just returned from Europe with a very large and rich stock of goods, comprising the latest styles of full sets JEWELRY, DIAMONDS of all sizes, set and unset, SILVERWARE, STATUETTES, BRONZE CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, and everything belonging to a first-class Jewelry establishment. He has the largest stock of new, rich and elegant goods to be found in the South, which he offers at low prices for cash.

au23 1m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY residence, No. 109 Calliope street; well adapted for families; conveniently located; terms moderate. Apply to DAVIS & FRERET, No. 27 Commercial place. au1

FURNISHED ROOM.—A RESPECTABLE gentleman can be accommodated with a neatly furnished room in a small family, in a quiet part of the city, by addressing F. H. M., at this office. jy6

FURNISHED ROOMS—FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, at No. 110 St. Charles street, near Lafayette square. je2

FURNISHED ROOMS — LARGE, AIRY rooms suitable for gentlemen, committees or clubs, at 103 Customhouse street, near the Varieties Theatre. je2

ELEGANT ROOMS—FURNISHED—WITH OR without board, in that pleasant residence, No. 312 Carondelet street. Suites of rooms for families, if desired. se3

BREWERIES.

GEORGE MERZ—

OLD CANAL LAGER BEER AND ALE BREWERY

Corner Villere and Toulouse Streets,

NEW ORLEANS.

I take leave to inform our saloon keepers and the public at large that the new installation for the manufacture of Lager and Ale on the ICE AND COOL AIR PRINCIPLE is now in full operation, can furnish the public with an article inferior to none manufactured in the West or East, and superior to any beer manufactured here, and at a rate much cheaper than the imported lager from abroad. Facts will prove the truth of my assertion.

Orders filled with all necessary carefulness and promptness, and particular attention is paid to the shipping for country customers. Come and try and you will be satisfied in all and every respect.

au16 2m

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CAPITALISTS AND PROPERTY HOLDERS.

The undersigned being the specially authorized agents of the owners of the continuation of the Magazine street railroad, call the attention of capitalists and property holders generally, and especially of property owners in Jefferson City and Carrollton, to the opening of subscription lists to the balance of the capital stock of the New Orleans and Carrollton Magazine Street Railroad Company. Plans of the road can be seen and full particulars obtained by applying to

JOSEPH HOLZ, No. 47 Exchange alley, or to D. URGAN, Notary Public and United States Commissioner, No. 60 Camp street. au25 1 del

IRON COTTON TIES.

ALL APPROVED POPULAR PATENTS.

Arrow, Anchor, Wallis, Alligator and Dunn.

For sale by all dealers of New Orleans, Mobile and Memphis. BARTLETT & HAYNE, au10 1m General Agents.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

OF WARD CLUBS IN WANT OF BADGES

Would do well to call on the undersigned, as he has facilities not common to others in the city. Samples and designs constantly on hand at

A. HIMMEL'S SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY, au9 1m No. 166 Poydras street, New Orleans.

ALABAMA LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER.

In store and for sale—
2500 barrels fresh Shelby, Alabama, LIME.
2000 barrels fresh Louisville CEMENT.
500 barrels Rosendale CEMENT.
500 barrels fresh W. R. Brown's Newburgh PLASTER.

By SAMUEL JAMISON, Sole Agent, au9 3m No. 69 Carondelet street.

NOTICE.—SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL stock of the New Orleans, Magazine and Carrollton Railroad Company, running from Toledano street to the upper line of Magazine street (say to Carrollton). There has been obtained a privilege of a ferryboat to cross the passengers over the Mississippi river to New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad depot, so that this railroad will be the main line for passengers going to Northern Louisiana, Texas, etc. This road is already completed from Toledano street to Joseph street, with running stock, say two miles, double track, and the extension to Carrollton will be completed as soon as possible. The charter of the company and plan of the road can be inspected at the office, No. 49 Exchange alley, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, where the books are also open for subscription and all information. J. H. EHRMANN, au7 2m No. 49 Exchange alley.

PEOPLE BUYING WINDOW SHADES complete, and put up for $2, that took the highest premiums at the late Louisiana State Fair, 1872, over all competition. The "SOUTHERN SHADES" have no rollers, springs, pulleys, catches, or brackets, consequently, impossible to get out of order. Shades made any size to order. Awnings and wire screens to order. Orders from city or country filled with dispatch. Address or call on the SOUTHERN WINDOW SHADE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Nos. 22 and 24 Claiborne street, between Canal and Common streets, New Orleans. N. B.—Country agents wanted. Right to manufacture for sale. 1y21 1y

ZINC IRON DISINFECTANT HAS, BY all eminent chemists and physicians, been pronounced the best and cheapest DISINFECTANT now in use. It deodorizes, vaults, gutters, stables, alleys, water closets, etc., and has been adopted by the Board of Health of this city, and recommended to the citizens for their use on account of its great chemical action and permanent value as a disinfectant. Price per single gallon, $1; by the barrel, seventy-five cents per gallon; per bottle, twenty-five and fifty cents each.

Prepared by THOMAS PICKLES, No. 219 Tchoupitoulas street, Opposite St. Mary Market, New Orleans. je9 2m eod

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

MIRAMON,

Dealer in All Kinds of Furniture.

NOS. 99, 101 and 103 CHARTRES STREET, New Orleans.

Has constantly on hand an assortment of Cottage Bedsteads (extra make, with 2½-inch posts), with fenisters, $12.
Solid Walnut one-fourth Marble dressers, $30.
Solid Walnut Portable Armoirs, with two drawers in bottom, $20.
Victoria Bedroom Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, $120.
Spring Mattresses made to order, $25 and $30.
Parlor Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, at very moderate prices.
Also, an assortment of Looking-Glasses at moderate prices. fe10 1y

THE TRANSCRIPT,

LIBERAL ORGAN,

Published at Washington, D. C.

For the Campaign.....Fifty Cents.

Let all who desire the success of the Liberal Reform ticket subscribe for and get up clubs for the Campaign Transcript.

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Sugar-cured Hams at 16 cents; best at 12½ cents.
10,000 pounds best Sugar-cured Hams at 12½ cents per pound.
10,000 pounds Green hams at 8 cents per pound.
10,000 pounds Green and Smoked Shoulders at 6 cents.
Also, 500 McClellan Saddles at $4 50 each.

For sale at S. B. CHURCHILL'S, No. 40 Magazine street, Between Natchez and Gravier streets. ap10 1y Under St. James Hotel.

$60 AND $65.—WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE, always in order and ready to sew, to run by hand or foot. Recommended by the medical faculty as the only one fit for delicate ladies to use, on account of its lightness. First class machines of all kinds are offered for sale. The New Domestic Sewing Machine is made on an entirely new principle. A large assortment of ladies' ready made suits always on hand, of all colors and styles, manufactured on our celebrated sewing machines.

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FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSE,

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

No. 53 Camp Street,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, RAILROAD TRACK, WEIGH LOCK, HAY, COAL, PLATFORM AND COUNTER

SCALES.

Agents for Baldwin's Patent MONEY DRAWER.

Agents for Troemner's STEEL CORN MILL.

Fine Gold and Druggist's Scales.

CHIMNEY FLUES from four to eight inches in diameter, in sections of two feet each, ready to put up in place of the regular brick chimney.

ALSO,

Chimney Caps, Intersections, Junctions, etc.

ALSO,

SEWER AND DRAIN PIPES, three to eight inches in diameter, with all the requisite junctions, joints, etc., for sale at LOWER PRICES than can be furnished from the West or North, as the are manufactured in this city.

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SHAKESPEAR FOUNDRY,

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

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

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

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

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

Agents for the new patent

"Self-Lubricating Packing."

COPPER, TIN, SHEET IRON AND GAS WORKER se 1 1y

GIFT CONCERT.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF

KENTUCKY.

SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT.

DAY OF THE DRAWING FIXED.

No Postponement from September 28.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, being satisfied from the large sale of tickets already made, and the daily increasing demand for them, that there will be no occasion for postponing the second drawing in the Gift Concert in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, have instructed me, as their agent and manager of the Gift Concert, to say to the public and ticket-holders that the drawing will positively take place on September 28, proximo, and will not be postponed. An active demand for tickets comes from every State and Territory of the United States, and from the Canadas, giving assurance to the Trustees that no circumstances can prevent a drawing at the appointed time.

A sufficient clerical force is engaged to keep up with the orders for tickets, and in order that this office may be relieved of the immense pressure incident to the business for the week or two immediately preceding the drawing, agents, especially, and those desirous of procuring tickets, are requested to send in their orders immediately, as sales will have to be closed in time to make the necessary preparations for the drawing. It is the wish of the management to fill every order for a ticket, as well as to sell all the tickets, but those who apply first must first be supplied; and if those who put off buying until sales are closed have their money returned, instead of the tickets ordered, as in the first Gift Concert in December last, when thousands of dollars that came too late were sent back, they will have none to blame but themselves.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library Kentucky.

Louisville, Kentucky, August 19, 1872. au20 6teod w2t

$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; 23 for $255; 50 for $500; 113 for $1000; 235 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		$500,000

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. 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.

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