

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 6, 1872.

The Lees and Lone Stars at the park today; first game for championship.

An Iowa patriarch, past eighty, is the papa of a three years old baby, the last of a series of thirty.

The Egyptian Khedive's annual income is \$50,000,000, and he has twenty-five magnificent palaces in Cairo.

James R. Mann married Maria Little in Rhode Island the other day. "Mann wants but Little here below."

It is reported that in one district of Siberia alone 300,000 cattle have fallen victims to the cattle disease this year.

A farmer in Kansas professes to have seen a make over thirty feet long, with a glistening disc on his head a foot in diameter.

The movement of cotton and Western produce on Front street by the new Jackson depot, shows that there is still life in New Orleans.

Only 18,000 Communists remain to be shot. With due economy these should keep the French army in rifle practice for at least two years.

Bret Harte is to fill Mark Twain's lecture engagements the coming season during the latter's absence in Cuba, where he is going for his wife's health.

A benevolent woman in Peoria took in a pretty water girl, and the pretty water girl took in \$2000 worth of wardrobe and jewelry and departed.

A New York letter writer says that in one Broadway business house there are not less than nine divorced husbands, two of whom are members of the firm.

A Hoosier urchin has taught his dog to dig potatoes. The boy pulls the vines and the dog follows after, unearthing the potatoes with completeness and dispatch.

The thermometer marked 78° in this city yesterday afternoon, but it was warmer than that at Cairo, Cincinnati, Galveston, Indianapolis, Louisville, Memphis, Nashville, Pittsburgh, Shreveport, St. Louis and Vicksburg.

It is reported that a recent cyclone in India damaged the jute crop to the extent of \$50,000. If this has the effect of curtailing the braids and swathes which are made from this product of India, that cyclone will not have been in vain.

By a vexatious railroad accident Lillian Edgerton was obliged to appear before a Memphis audience in her traveling dress and without the manuscript of her lecture. The audience didn't mind the absence of the manuscript, but was seriously disappointed in the matter of clothes.

A new pavement is being made in Union Park, New York, chiefly of rock imported from Switzerland, which is first ground to powder, then heated to 300°, and while in that state spread upon a bed of cement. It is compressed by rollers, becomes perfectly smooth, and is said to form a solid surface, impervious to heat and water.

A story is told of a father in a church, who when the marriage services came to the point where the clergyman asks: "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" replied, "Well, sir, I am called to do it, although it goes agin the grain. I wanted her to marry Bill Blower, who is worth twice the money of that 'er man."

A Cincinnati youth, guided by the advice of a fortune-teller, sought to make a girl love him by means of electricity working from under her chair. When the time came she sprang into the air about three feet, and when she came down she landed in her lover's hair and took about two handfuls therefrom, and then told him that she hated him. No match.

Ten years ago ten intimate friends, who had boarded together in New York, had a farewell banquet upon the departure of some of them for the war, and agreed that all who remained alive for ten years from that night should meet again for a dinner. Last Tuesday night was the appointed time, but only one man remained alive to fulfill the engagement.

A dramatic and musical entertainment will be given by the Shakespeare Club, Orleans Dramatic Association, Germania Quartette Club, Deutsche Männer Gesang Verein, and several prominent artists, for the benefit of the New Orleans German American schools, next Thursday evening, at the Opera House. Complimentary tickets have been received from Mr. William Bohne.

An application for divorce has actually been rejected by Judge Farwell, in Chicago, and that, too, in the case of a lady whose husband was guilty of objecting to her encouraging the attentions of another gentleman. If this sort of thing is to go on Chicago may bid Farwell to her greatness and stop building a house on Inou, for her population will be driven to Indiana or Connecticut.

"Patent sponge cloth" is the name given to a very useful invention, and one that, after trial, will become indispensable in the household. It more than supplies the place of an ordinary sponge; is much cheaper and more durable, and can be used with advantage as a dish-cloth, duster, scrubbing-cloth, etc., doing away with the unsightly rags too common in our kitchens. As a wash rag or bathing towel, the sponge cloth is a positive luxury.

Harriet Beecher Stowe refuses positively to read in halls capable of holding more than three or four hundred people, and on no consideration will read outside of New England. She will not take the trouble to travel, and will not risk the strain of her lungs. In fact, the old lady is "set" in her ways, and has become luxuriously lazy. Her publishers only get her copy by sending a man to set down at her desk until she completes it.

Rate as a nuisance, and no doubt made for the special purpose of being exterminated as such, but not every method of extermination is to be commended. A Kansas man contrived an ingenious device for the purpose by covering a plank with meal under his barn and blowing away at the rodents as they foraged upon it. The drawback about the operation was that the barn and its entire contents was exterminated with the rats, there being no fire department on hand.

THE GREAT END. The great aim of Democratic writers in this country at this time is to prove that the American people, in rejecting the Democratic party and establishing Republican principles, have erected a cruel despotism upon the ruins of free government. Educated and eloquent expounders of the old slaveholding and secession Democracy undertake a bigger job than this. If the American people were a set of ignoramuses, it is barely possible the learning, sophistry and eloquence of Democratic orators and writers of the present day might influence them to believe that in abolishing slavery and extending the area of freedom all over the republic they had basely struck down free government, and established in its stead a most infamous despotism. But the people not being ignoramuses, the learned men who would thus bamboozle them find themselves tugging at the little end of—nothing, when the great end of their ambition is to once more sway the rod of empire. There is absolutely nothing that even snacks, of despotism in this country at this time. What little of despotism lurked in the hearts of a portion of our people before slavery was abolished has been rooted out since by the Republican party—the very party that carried the country safely through the war waged upon it by the Democratic advocates of slavery and secession. If any portion of our fair land has been devastated, let the responsibility of such desolation rest where it justly belongs—on the shoulders of the men who forced a cruel civil war upon the country in order to perpetuate and extend slavery, and to build up a Southern Confederacy on the ruins of the American Union. There is no fiction in this, nor have we attempted to gild the truth. The record of the Republican party, though it may not be without stain in some respects, is good in the main. The Republicans, since they came into power, have administered the government faithfully in the interest of freedom and the perpetuity of the Union; and they have done this without any intention to depress or harass any portion of a law-abiding people. The very fact that the people—a large majority of them—have sustained the Republican party in every presidential election that has taken place since Mr. Lincoln was elected is proof of the popularity of the party. And when, in the face of this, we are told by Democratic writers of Southern tendencies that our country is cursed with "despotism—the most irresponsible despotism which exists on earth—the despotism of an unchecked, higher law congressional majority, that casts its dark shadows over the land," we are forced to smile at the complacent manner in which our Democratic friends turn free government into despotism, and make the people's President the worst tyrant that ever sat upon a throne. In this matter our Democratic writers draw it a little too strong, and in attempting to reach a great end they cut but a very indifferent figure.

SIGNIFICANCE OF STEEPLES. A willingness to expend money freely in proportion to one's means is apt to be considered a pretty fair evidence of zeal in a cause, especially in a mercantile community. According to this test we Americans are a religious people. We subscribe liberally to the erection and support of churches, the maintenance of ministers, the spread of the gospel among the heathen; in proof of which behold the numerous steeples that rise from every city, town and village in the land, and read, or, if you have not the patience, listen to the reports of our Bible and missionary societies. It is a subject of astonishment to foreigners visiting this country, and accustomed to see religion in their own supported by the State, to witness the readiness with which Americans usually respond to calls upon them made in the name of religion. "Surely," exclaim they, before they have lived here long enough to know better, "this is a people whose God is the Lord. Religion is the national passion. Behold the many steeples, pointing heavenward, the churches beneath supported by the voluntary contributions of the devout! Here we have something like a return to the zeal of primitive Christianity. Among these brethren love must certainly be the rule of intercourse, making justice a superfluous virtue. Small need is so religious a community of prisons and police. Some buildings of the sort there are doubtless for the unconverted, but surely their numbers must be insignificant, for Christianity acted on all these voluntarily established churches can not fail to exert a regenerating force through every atom of society." Guileless, unsophisticated traveler! Follow these worshippers to their homes to-day; to their places of business to-morrow morning; to their places of amusement to-morrow evening; what evidences of practical Christianity will you then see? Love, forbearance, truth, and interest in each other's spiritual welfare, a self-forgetful devotion to each other's happiness in the family circle, strict honesty, unflinching uprightness, unselfish public spirit on "change and in politics? In society, neighborly offices in the vicinage, charitable ones toward the needy, teaching the ignorant, gently reproving the erring, consideration for inferiors; among equals a lofty social communion or a pure mirth in which angels might join; toward all a diffusion of benevolence as all pervading as the atmosphere? Are these some of "the evidences" of Christianity set forth among the churchgoers whose money helped to raise those heaven pointing spires? Yes, these evidences of Christianity (the only ones of much value) are undoubtedly to be seen in many a home in our midst; in some neighborhoods (how few!) perhaps, even in some shops, counting-houses and public offices, though this is very doubtful; but the man who would expect to see them diffused as we have indicated above, would be regarded as a fool or a fanatic; the minister who should aim to produce such results in his congregation would be stigmatized as a hypocrite, censured as a

modder, and probably sent arid as a failure. Yet there are those stubborn steeples, bristling with significance—of what? Is it not of a merely representative religion, a pew-holding Christianity, liberal with money, but miserly with love—worshiping the distant Deity to whose far off home in the heavens those tapering steeples point; ignoring the ever-present Father who says to them, "My son, give me thy heart?" But then it is so much easier to give one's money; and if one's wife and children are provided with a pew in church and occupy it (on fine Sundays), and one accepts the teachings of the Church and avoids scoffing and profanity, what more can be expected—of a business man? Thus says and acts many a pew holder, and thus it appears that most of those towering steeples, rising from amid our homes and auction marts and attracting our eyes every time we go out of doors, do not actually represent religion itself, but only a recognition of the existence, value and necessity of religion—or, more properly, a belief in the efficacy of "divine worship"—something which can not be defined in the words of the inspired apostle. Religion pure and undefiled before the Father is this: to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep one's self unspotted from the world; but may be found in catechisms and creeds and articles of faith; something which has no relation to everyday life, which may not be touched upon in ordinary conversation, but, like the rustic's Sunday clothes, is kept carefully put up out of sight and out of danger for six days of the seven. If this be really so, whose fault is it? The sentiment of religion is instinctive, though often obstinately latent in every human heart. How is it to be educated so that its influence may permeate society, raising the fallen, recovering the lost, purifying even politics, regulating even the money market. All this it ought to do, must do, will do, but not, we may be certain, through the example or efforts of mere pew-holding Christians.

THE A. P. U. S. We have heard a good deal of the A. P. U. of late, and have earnestly endeavored to find out whether they have a real existence, or are only the vain imaginings of some disordered brain. We acknowledge that the mysterious manner in which we have been interrogated by certain individuals, supposed to be thoroughly posted in all the intrigues and political movements of the day, as to the movement of the A. P. U. S. and what we know of the secret order, fully aroused our curiosity some time since; but as we had not succeeded in tracing a solitary member of the mysterious order to his hole, and had nothing but a significant nod or an ominous wink from some political wiseacre to confirm the existence of the order of the A. P. U. S. we were about to conclude the stories in regard to the organization were all gammon, when the Pioneyre comes forward and by gravely intimating that we have a secret political organization in our midst, makes us fancy that we see an A. P. U. in every man we meet.

The Pioneyre seriously tells its readers that "secret political societies are contrary to the genius of republican institutions," and the P. for once may be correct; but its information should have been given some time ago, and so acted upon as to prevent the secret action of all political bodies. There is good reason to believe that secret political organizations have existed in our midst for a long time, and through their existence the P. may have been constituted an organ of the people. French protective unions, Irish protective unions, Dutch protective unions, African protective unions, and in fact all kinds of unions have been deemed proper but American protective unions. Now, we certainly deprecate the necessity for political protective unions in a country governed by republican institutions, and there is no good reason for having our country cut up into as many political organizations as there are nationalities upon the face of the earth. But if men born of other nations will come here and after becoming citizens of this free country will attempt to make interest by banding together as Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, Spaniards, Irishmen, Africans, etc., it should not be thought strange if Americans are driven to band together for a like purpose of interest. We hold, however, that there is no necessity in this country for men to act in this manner. All should be Americans, and by endeavoring to uphold the honor, dignity and prosperity of the country, promote the welfare of all classes of its people. All citizens of the republic should be proud to be called Americans, and although an honest difference of opinion may divide them in a political contest, they should not forget that they are all in favor of popular government. Republicans and Democrats may strive hard for the honors and emoluments of office, but in their strife for the ascendancy they never should forget that they are Americans, and deport themselves as intelligent freemen, men worthy of the blessings of well regulated freedom. The worthy men of all parties will do this. It is only the unworthy who strive to take advantage of the prejudices and passions of men. The unworthy have no hesitation in arraying class against class or section against section if they can make it work to their advantage. It is dangerous for men to climb successfully the political ladder in this way, and it should not be encouraged. It is just as wrong, however, to attempt to champion a class as a section in this country, where the people have no established despotism to combat. We have experienced the bitter fruits of a sectional war in which the Pioneyre was not a silent spectator. In that contest a most acrimonious feeling was stirred up in the South against all Americans who opposed the disruption of the American Union, and the very name of American was reviled and repudiated by the men who were striving to pull down the proud fabric reared by Washington and his compeers. There is only one thing that could induce us to favor an American Protective Union at this time, and that would be to know that

there is still a party in our country that is opposed to the American Union; a party that hates all who exercise the right of thinking for themselves and acting the part of patriots. We are as much opposed to secret political societies as the Pioneyre can possibly be, but if only Americans are to be prevented from holding them we do not agree with the P. in his high-sounding denunciations of them in this country.

BIDDING FOR DISREPUTED. A public journal, to be eminently useful and missionary in its character, should never hesitate to tell the exact truth. This is its greatest duty, for it occupies the position of a public informer, paid by its patronage to discover all that the people desire to know. As to the conclusions to be drawn from any truthful relation of facts, there are matters that newspapers may disagree about with perfect honesty and propriety, but they may not distort or discolor the facts themselves, for this is to provide a false foundation for the opinions and decisions of mankind. No intelligent man can be satisfied with the newspaper that perverts his judgment by misinforming him in regard to essentials upon which his judgment is founded, for it leads him to commit acts that subsequent and better information will surely make him repent of. As, for illustration, the press should be as particularly accurate in all things as it is in regard to finance and commerce, where, though the commentators disagree about results, they never misstate facts. Cotton circulars are exact in regard to their statements, but they differ very widely in their predictions, which is allowable, since correspondents are furnished with the facts to form their own conclusions, if they are not satisfied with those of their factors. A house that sends out false information is sure to lose the confidence of its patrons.

This exactitude in matters of fact should prevail in all reputable newspapers, not only because it is right in morality, but because it is to the interest of the press to be accounted as honest and reliable. The misrepresentation of to-day is sure to bring discredit whenever its dupes realize that they have been cheated in a matter wherein they deposited their faith. No matter if a man succeeds through the misstatements of his party organ, when he finds that he acted upon a false relation of facts, he will nevertheless hesitate about believing the oracle that deceived his intelligence once.

Yesterday the Pioneyre attacked General Grant upon three counts in a labored political indictment addressed to the people who are now trying the candidates for the presidency. If these counts could be sustained the country would be justified in concluding that the President is very liable to censure at the hands of his constituents. But if they are not true what effect should the assertion of such misstatements have upon the paper that puts them forth. What ought to be said of a coffee merchant who would write to his friends that there were half a million bags of coffee in market when there were barely a hundred thousand? The answer to this question would satisfy justice in regard to what should be said of the paper which deliberately misinforms its readers, first, that General Grant sent the army of the United States to Hayti, captured the country, and threatened its principal officer with death because he objected; secondly, that General Grant sent a national vessel to convey his son to Europe under the tutelage of the general of the American army; and, thirdly, that he took thirty thousand dollars from the public treasury to build a stable for his horse, without authority of law. Neither one of these statements is correct, and the paper that put them forth either knows that they are incorrect or it is too badly informed to serve any good purpose as a public instructor. General Grant never sent the army of the United States to Hayti, he never landed any military forces on the island, nor did he threaten to shoot its President. The captain of an American man-of-war at Port-au-Prince interfered to prevent the Haytian government from attacking San Domingo while that country was under our protection. And for this he was subjected to a new set of orders requiring him to be more reserved in his conduct toward the authorities of Hayti. Is it not perceptible that the facts are totally at variance with the statements of the Pioneyre. Then the sending of a naval vessel to Europe with the President's son is a travesty of the truth in regard to that matter. General Sherman was granted leave of absence to visit Europe, and Lieutenant Grant obtained leave to accompany him as a member of his staff. We do not approve of the transaction, but it is not necessary to misstate it to provoke antipathy.

JURY TRIALS IN CAPITAL CASES. The acquittal of Mrs. Laura D. Fair, in San Francisco, charged with the murder of Colonel Crittenden, has created much apparent astonishment throughout the country. We say apparent astonishment, because, in the condition of public sentiment in America the verdict could scarcely have been anything else. The human heart naturally revolts at the idea of judicial bloodshed. It appears too calmly, coldly cruel. For this reason in many of the States capital punishment has been abolished and imprisonment for life substituted instead. If such feelings obtain where men are concerned, how much more intense will they prevail when the life of a friendless woman is in peril. The natural gallantry which every generous emotion strengthens and confirms revolts at it. No one will concede that their crimes should go free; but where imprisonment is possible it would readily be awarded. But the idea of a woman expiating her sin upon the scaffold is revolting to every man's impulse. Men rarely act contrary to nature, and juries are but men. It may be said that the apparent immunity for crime arising from the natural antagonism to public executions encourages a contempt for law. It would be so were there no adequate punishment instead. But in those States and countries where imprisonment for life has been substituted for capital punishment, the plan has been found effectual.

A FINANCIAL SUGGESTION. The proposition submitted to the school board is attracting attention as one that may be made widely useful, if it can be developed, as the originator suggests it can, into a means of relieving the school district of its troubles. The plan is to issue warrants for all expenses, since the taxes will not come promptly enough to allow the same to be paid in cash. The taxes are to be collected in currency, and set apart as a fund. Whenever there is a sufficient amount of money in the treasury, bids shall be received from the holders of warrants as to the rate they will sell the same at. By this means the people will be prevented from discounting their own taxes by withholding payment of the same until they have produced a reduction in the price of warrants, and

the school board will get the full benefit of any depreciation which may occur in the price of its certificates of indebtedness by any opposition or delay that may be made to the collection of its revenues. As, for instance, if the expense list is to be five hundred thousand dollars, payable in warrants, and the receipts are to be four hundred thousand, the latter sum can be made to absorb the entire amount by the plan proposed, because the holders of the same will know and provide for the exact discount they will understand is to occur, and then, purchases of school warrants will be made upon a certain basis with a favorable margin. That is to say, they will feel safe in bidding seventy cents, for they will be secured in that amount, and they will run the risk of getting something better. If the receipts are equal to the expenditures, as it is proposed they shall be, then the warrant will suffer only such depreciation as a short delay inflicts upon all paper. If they are in excess, the surplus will be devoted to some proper purpose.

The idea is to withdraw the finances of the school board as much as possible from all speculative complications. At present the taxpayer deprecates the warrants in order to effect a saving in his assessment. This is dishonest, plainly, and it is aimed at the employes of the board, whose salaries are thereby affected. Then the brokers are concerned in underselling the price of the warrants of the board, because the wider the margin, and the more difficultly there is in effecting exchanges, the greater the profit of the stock gambler, provided there is a real bottom to his securities, as there is to all public evidences of indebtedness. By forcing the people to pay their taxes honestly, the board will be put in possession of cash money; by selling this money to the holders of warrants, the board will secure in behalf of the people all that discount which now goes to the brokers, which goes beyond a reasonable interest. By making sales quarterly, teachers will be enabled to bid for the money to the extent of the warrants in their possession, on the same footing as the brokers, and the treasurer would probably be required to favor the original holders. Thus school warrants might be appreciated, say the parties who favor this plan, to within a few dollars of a par value.

NEW ORLEANS AND HER INTERESTS.

It must not be concluded that, inasmuch as we have a fair prospect for a railroad to the Pacific, opening to us the trade of Texas and the Rio Grande, that the commercial interests of New Orleans are fully assured. On the contrary, the effort to secure these interests has scarcely begun. Concealing the greatest possible benefits to be derived from our railroad connections, there are other channels of commerce of equal importance to our trade. We allude to our river and ocean tonnage. Our representatives to the next Congress have a grand work before them if they only execute it faithfully. For this reason they should possess a clear and comprehensive understanding of our varied and complicated interests arising from eastern commerce and the agricultural demands of the Mississippi valley. But for want of a proper understanding of our necessities, the great Southern Pacific route would have now been in practical operation. The government has extended its aid to the shipbuilding interests of the East, while the steamboat enterprises of the Mississippi have been neglected, if not practically discouraged. Taxation has been removed from New England fisheries, while increased and burdensome obligations have been laid on the commerce of the Mississippi valley. Subsidies have been granted to lines of steamers on the Atlantic and Pacific, while New Orleans has been left to languish, or, at best, been left to forward her enterprises in conflict with hostile interests. Even national aid and encouragement has been given to a line of steamers from New York to Rio Janeiro, which carries the productions—the wheat, corn and tobacco—of the Mississippi valley by a longer and more expensive route to Brazil.

All this is a positive injustice. If our interests were properly attended to some of these advantages might belong to us. As long as other localities, less entitled to consideration, enjoy them, we, too, should seek to acquire similar benefits. Our representatives should, therefore, understand what is required of them and unite their energies in furthering these necessary interests.

THE CANVASS.

HOONS STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Republican Party of Louisiana, August 14, 1872. Hon. William P. Kellogg, and other distinguished speakers will address the people of Louisiana on the political issues of the day, both State and national, at the following times and places, viz: Wednesday, October 9—St. Francisville, West Feliciana. Thursday, October 10—Clifton, East Feliciana. Friday, October 11—Port Hudson, East Feliciana. Saturday, October 12—Baton Rouge, Baton Rouge. Monday, October 14—Plaquemine, Bertriville. Tuesday, October 15—Donaldsonville. Wednesday, October 16—Natchitoches, Assumption. Thursday, October 17—Thibodaux, LaFourche. Saturday, October 19—Houma, Terrebonne. S. B. PACKARD, President. T. W. DE KLYNE, Secretary. oct 7p

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THE RIO GRANDE VALLEY.

The Rio Grande delta is one of the richest and most fertile on the continent. If in the possession of an enterprising and industrious people, its productions would rival those of our famous Mississippi, or even the marvellous Nile. Unfortunately it supports a vagabond population, inclined to rapine and violence, and who make it the theatre of incessant lawlessness. Under this baleful rule commerce languishes and profitable industry is unknown. Just at this peculiar juncture it is attracting public attention in consequence of the repeated raids that are being made from it into Texas States territory, or that part of Texas lying between the Neeces and the Rio Grande. Such bandits as Cortina and his followers, stimulated by their dislike of the Americans and the rich booty represented by his numberless herds roving on the vast prairies of Texas, invade our territory, and scatter fire and desolation all around. So far these aggressions have not been repelled. In vain have the Texans appealed for assistance. Their petitions have been disregarded, and a deaf turned to their complaints. But this condition of things can no longer endure. The people are arousing to a sense of the distresses of their countrymen, and the deep insult it implies. These ravages must cease, and guarantees be given against their recurrence. This can only be done by a cession to our government of the Rio Grande territory as far as the Sierra Madre, and, failing its peaceful transfer, the military occupation of the country. The Mexican government is unable to maintain any sort of assured authority over the northern tier of States, including Chihuahua, New Leon and Sonora. Their rich mineral wealth, the necessities of commerce and railroad enterprise, form indispensable considerations for its possession by us. The peace and security of our frontier require it. What then is to be done? There is but one reasonable conclusion: the peaceable acquisition of the territory if we can; its forcible possession if we must.

If the wickedness of the United States government results from a depravity that is "rooted in the hearts of the people," how can it be consistently denounced as a "centralized despotism?" It seems to us that a disease which is so widespread that it extends to every square acre in this great country, deserves any other name than a central disorder. And if it is rooted in the hearts of the people, what right has a Democrat to demand its extirpation? How are the few to strangle the will of the many? If the Pioneyre can explain these questions, we shall then be able to determine how near it is like to come to the accomplishment of its "great end."

THE TIMES COOKING STOVE.

It will outlast any fuel in one year. 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, 119 1/2 St. Charles street. oct 22 1m 2p

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The New Orleans Branch, Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, will remove to the corner of Canal and Camp streets (entrance No. 6 Camp street), on or about October 1, 1872. GEORGE S. DARLING, Manager. oct 22 1m 2p

THE LUZEMBERG HOSPITAL.

Reopened by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for small-pox and contagious complaints, IS ON THE PONCHARTRAIN RAILROAD, Fifth square opposite Claiborne street. Indigent patients received according to usual regulations, with permits from the sanitary authorities. Private or paying cases are received for: Wards, \$2 per day; private rooms, \$5. Apply at the hospital. oct 21 1p

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK

OF NEW ORLEANS (Established January 2, 1872.) No. 106 Canal street. THE ONLY BANK ALLOWING ALL ITS DEPOSITORS A SHARE IN THE PROFITS. Capital Stock Paid in \$500,000 Average Deposits, over 1,000,000 FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND DECLARED JUNE 30, 1872. Six and a half per cent to stockholders. One and a half per cent to depositors. Bank open from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. PAUL FOURCHY, President. ALBERT BALDWIN, Vice President. JOSEPH MITCHELL, Cashier. DIRECTORS: Pierre Sapey, John D. O'Connell, Adolph Meyer, Paul Fourchy, Charles Laditte, P. Poinserie. oct 22 1m 2p

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840. JOSEPH H. HUBBARD, Corner of Perdido and Rumbart Streets, Has on hand one of the most complete and best selected stocks of Parlor, Bedroom and Dining-room Sets ever offered in this city. Also, all descriptions of low price Furniture for plantation and family use. All goods packed with care and delivered free of charge. oct 22 1m 2p

NOTICE.

MIRAMON. Dealer in All Kinds of Furniture. NOS. 99, 101 and 103 CARROLL STREET, New Orleans. Has constantly on hand an assortment of Cottage Bedsteads (extra make, with 4-inch posts), with trussers, \$12. Solid Walnut one-fourth Marble, with 6-inch posts, \$15. Solid Walnut Bedsteads, with 2 drawers in bottom, \$20. Victoria Bedstead Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and imitation Rosewood, \$25. Parlor Sets, \$35 and \$50. Spring Mattresses made to order, \$12 and \$20. Also, an assortment of Looking-Glasses at moderate prices. oct 22 1m 2p

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

STATE NATIONAL BANK (NOW A MUTUAL BANK). AT NEW ORLEANS, in the State of Louisiana, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1872. RESOURCES. Loans and discounts \$982,550 53 Overdrafts 4,655 49 United States bonds to secure circulation 256,000 00 Other stocks, bonds and mortgages 11,429 00 Due from redeeming and reserve agents 124,773 43 Due from other national banks 11,609 21 Due from other banks and bankers 66,884 41 Banking houses 60,600 00 Other real estate 13,126 00 Furniture and fixtures 10,176 95 Premium on United States bonds 25,600 00 Exchanges for clearing 107,074 45 Real estate 284,022 89 Bills of other national banks 5,996 90 Fractional currency, including notes 4,222 44 Specie, viz: Gold 52,903 81 Silver and coin 105,172 00 157,275 81 Total \$2,486,499 16 LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in \$150,000 00 Surplus fund (old) \$14,000 00 Surplus fund increased, September 28, 1872 3,000 00 17,000 00 Special surplus fund 25,000 00 Profit and loss 2,053 54 National bank circulation outstanding 406,960 00 Dividend unpaid \$9,146 65 Quarterly dividends to be divided, and a half per cent declared September 28, 1872, payable October 14, 1872 21,250 00 20,906 65 Individual deposits 608,019 44 Due to national banks 79,156 58 Due to other banks and bankers 107,074 45 Total \$2,486,499 16 CHARLES L. O. DUPUY, Cashier.

The Board of Directors of the State National Bank, duly authorized by an affirmative vote of a majority of the stockholders, have resolved to adopt the mutual system in the disposition of the earnings of the bank, on and after the first of October, 1872. Dividends of earnings will be made quarterly on the last days of December, March, June and September. Stockholders will receive quarterly dividends of two and one-half per cent, after carrying ten per cent of net earnings to surplus fund, as provided by law. The balance of earnings will be divided pro rata between depositors on their daily balances and stockholders on the amount of capital stock. The system commends itself to depositors as well as to stockholders. To depositors it but a just equivalent for their good will and patronage, which produces increased profits to stockholders. The statement published above shows the condition of the bank, after passing to dividend account two and one-half per cent for the past three months' profits, and leaving the premium on its United States bonds at ten per cent, and reserve funds, with a credit of forty-two thousand dollars. SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, President. E. RIGNEY, Vice President. CHARLES L. O. DUPUY, Cashier.

Directors:

Samuel H. Kennedy, S. Friedlander, E. Rigney, W. C. Slayback, Joseph Dunbar, G. P. Stancand, A. Foster Elliot, W. T. Blakemore, oct 1m

CARPETS, CARPETS.

ELKIN & CO., 168 Canal Street, 168 NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES OF ENGLISH VELVET AND BRUSSELS, and a large variety of THREE PLY and INGRAIS. oct 1m 3p

INSURANCE.

Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company, CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, Office Corner Carondelet and Gravier Streets. Parties desiring life insurance are informed that this company issues a policy of insurance on all approved plans as low as any other company. All policies are non-forfeitable. Losses adjusted and settled with promptness and liberality. JAMES H. LOW, President. oct 22 1m 2p

ITEMS ABOUT "THE TIMES."

THE TIMES COOKING STOVE. It will outlast any fuel in one year. 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, 119 1/2 St. Charles street. oct 22 1m 2p

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The New Orleans Branch, Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, will remove to the corner of Canal and Camp streets (entrance No. 6 Camp street), on or about October 1, 1872. GEORGE S. DARLING, Manager. oct 22 1m 2p

THE LUZEMBERG HOSPITAL.

Reopened by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for small-pox and contagious complaints, IS ON THE PONCHARTRAIN RAILROAD, Fifth square opposite Claiborne street. Indigent patients received according to usual regulations, with permits from the sanitary authorities. Private or paying cases are received for: Wards, \$2 per day; private rooms, \$5. Apply at the hospital. oct 21 1p

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK

OF NEW ORLEANS (Established January 2, 1872.) No. 106 Canal street. THE ONLY BANK ALLOWING ALL ITS DEPOSITORS A SHARE IN THE PROFITS. Capital Stock Paid in \$500,000 Average Deposits, over 1,000,000 FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND DECLARED JUNE 30, 1872. Six and a half per cent to stockholders. One and a half per cent to depositors. Bank open from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. PAUL FOURCHY, President. ALBERT BALDWIN, Vice President. JOSEPH MITCHELL, Cashier. DIRECTORS: Pierre Sapey, John D. O'Connell, Adolph Meyer, Paul Fourchy, Charles Laditte, P. Poinserie. oct 22 1m 2p

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840. JOSEPH H. HUBBARD, Corner of Perdido and Rumbart Streets, Has on hand one of the most complete and best selected stocks of Parlor, Bedroom and Dining-room Sets ever offered in this city. Also, all descriptions of low price Furniture for plantation and family use. All goods packed with care and delivered free of charge. oct 22 1m 2p

NOTICE.

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