New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 25, 1872.

There are seventeen pneumatic tube lines in operation in London, varying in length from 980 to 29 yards.

A subscription is said to have been started in Bombay for the erection of a temple to Vishnu in London.

An Iowa man, who went hunting with a horse and buggy, killed one bird and shot the top of his horse's head off.

It is estimated that there are at least 50,000 young men employed as commercial travelers in the United States.

A California paper says that during a recent earthquake in that State a man made an involuntary exchange of his farm for a fish pond.

While the population of Russia has increased five fold in the last century and a half, that of the United States has increased forty fold.

The advertisers desire that the notice referring to William H. Yates, Walter S. Long and A. J. Davern, should be read by their friends.

There is not a case of yellow fever at the Charity hospital, and but one new case has been reported to the Board of Health for the last week.

Stanley, the *Herald* correspondent, has had himself heralded as having received an offer of $50,000 for a single course of lectures in the United States.

An exchange says that the correct answer to the gentleman who wrote the song, "Why did I marry?" would be, "Because you met a woman who was a first class fool."

The Donaldsonville *Chief* compliments the Republican candidate for Mayor of this city as "a well known and widely respected citizen whose popularity is conceded by all."

Dodd Smith, who received a commission as supervisor of registration of Ascension parish, has withdrawn all claim to the position, and left Mr. L. E. Bentley in undisputed possession.

The lowest point of the thermometer yesterday morning was 27° at Fort Benton. Yesterday afternoon the highest point was 71 at Indianola, at which place and Galveston it was warmer than at New Orleans.

The saddest instance of misplaced confidence on record is that of a Connecticut man who rescued another from a watery grave only to find that, instead of his long lost brother, it was a person to whom he owed $3 50 for turnips.

A Maryland man hanged himself last week, and although it was clearly proven on the inquest that his mother-in-law had taken up her abode in his house, the coroner's jury was obtuse enough to render a verdict of unaccountable suicide.

In beginning the examination of the specimens accompanying bids for headstones for military cemeteries, all proposals for boards, iron, pottery, plaster Paris and concrete have been thrown out, as not coming within the meaning of the law.

There is a play now being acted in Paris called the "Fils de la Nuit," wherein there is a terrible sea fight on the angry waves. A wave got wrong one evening lately, and a little girl from the pit exclaimed, "Don't touch the wave, for papa's underneath."

A woman advertises in a Hawaiian paper that she has not seen or heard of her husband for nine years, and that unless she hears from him within thirty days she thereby gives notice that she will consider him dead, and immediately marry another husband.

Somebody writes us that a prominent member of the straight-out parish convention was heard to remark that they would select all the good Democrats from the fusion ticket, and make up the balance from the out-and-out Democrats of their own party.

A Boston dispatch of the twentieth says General William Schouler, who has been dangerously ill for several days past, is evidently growing weaker, and hopes of his recovery have been abandoned. As an able newspaper editor and faithful public officer General Schouler has a wide reputation.

The Baton Rouge *Grand Era* compliments the Republican selections in New Orleans for Mayor and some of the Administrators, which are mentioned as "excellent nominations, which will undoubtedly commend themselves to the consideration of all good citizens of New Orleans, regardless of race, color or party."

The new silver coins issued by the British mint are so defective in workmanship that the London *Times* says of some specimens, forwarded by a banker, that they "are of a character that would induce any one to reject them on the ground that they could not possibly have been sent forth from any government establishment."

Madame Camilla Urso arrived here last Wednesday, direct from Europe, and is stopping at the St. Louis Hotel. Her musical reputation is fully established and her fame as a violinist is widely known. It is quite probable that in about a month she may be induced to give a series of concerts in this city, though she came to this country on private business connected with her estates here, and not on a professional tour.

The summit of Mount Washington, in the White mountains of New Hampshire, is a little under 6500 feet above the level of the sea. The party of scientific observers who wintered there last year experienced the severity of an Arctic climate; yet, according to Dr. J. W. Foster, in the *American Naturalist*, there is a place called the Idaho springs in the Colorado mountains 1142 feet higher where cattle may pass the winter without shelter.

A lady in Halifax, Nova Scotia, desired the removal of a dead cat, and was informed that she must go to the senior alderman for the ward; he must then tell the mayor; the mayor would then tell the health inspector; the health inspector would tell the police; the police would tell the dead cat man, and the dead cat man would remove the nuisance. It would seem that the circumlocution office is to be found in the British colonies as well as the mother country.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

In accordance with custom, the Republican Parish Convention set before the people of New Orleans the purposes which its nominees are expected and pledged to labor for in the event they are chosen to represent this community. We give this declaration of principles and suggestions in the REPUBLICAN to-day, and desire to call attention to the subject matter of the platform, in order, first, to instruct the public what it is to hope for from the success of the Republican party, and, secondly, to impress the candidates of their duties during the campaign and after they shall have been elected. The platform of a party is the chart by which its trusted agents are to be bound in their relations with the people. In being nominated, men are credited with honesty and capacity sufficient to discharge the duties of their various offices; in being elected, they are credited with a desire and design to employ their ability in honestly carrying out the instructions that were imposed upon them by the convention.

Every Republican nominated by the parish convention, according to the above suggestions, is solemnly bound to employ all his capacity in the fulfillment of the obligations imposed upon him by his selection. The party has bound him to this engagement, and he has accepted the obligation by accepting the nomination.

In the first place, justice is to be secured to all men, without regard to race, color or condition. The rights and interests of the rich are to be protected with the same hand that guarantees the rights and interests of the poor. The government is to have one face for all men. Education is to be promoted, for upon the ability to understand the duties of citizenship depends the responsibility of defending the privileges of the citizen. Economy is to be instituted where extravagance has prevailed. Taxation is to be reduced, which can only be achieved by reducing expenses. A great relief is to be afforded to the commerce of the city by the abolition of the immense wharfage dues that now distress our shipping interests. Small stores that are an accommodation to the suburban neighborhoods are to be relieved of all license taxes, which is but the entering wedge to an entire abrogation of the license system that retards the prosperity of the city. The public debt is to be honestly paid, and provision is to be made for its gradual extinction. Officers are to be required to make prompt and frequent reports of their receipts and expenditures, in order that the people may be informed of how the revenues of the corporation are being disbursed. A decided reduction is to be made in the market rents, which will facilitate the gardeners in disposing of their truck. Besides other and important reforms.

Here is a platform that amounts to something. It avoids the vague platitudes that distress the people in regard to the designs of the opposing factions, and announces distinct and specific matters of alleviation that the people want. The party pledges itself to enact such measures, and the candidates are bound by their acceptance of the terms, to devote their ability to the promotion of these beneficent suggestions. There can be no misunderstanding either before or after election. What is here proposed is in the nature of a contract, which, if the people want, they can have by electing the Republican ticket. It is the only remedy that we have seen which proposes to relieve our troubles, and in honesty it should be accepted by all those who prefer straight forward announcements in preference to vague and equivocal promises of something beneficial.

NO PROFIT OR GLORY IN DEFEAT.

As there can be no profit or glory in defeat in the political contest which is to come off in this city and parish in the coming November, the REPUBLICAN has endeavored to impress upon the mind of every delegate composing the Republican Parish Convention now in session here the necessity of selecting good men as candidates for the various positions that are to be filled by a majority of the voters. We have done this in the interest of all—the candidates as well as the party and the public at large, for we believe that no sensible man desires a nomination from a convention upon a ticket that is certain to be rejected by a majority of the voters at the polls. It is a very questionable honor to be made a candidate for public office with certain defeat staring the poor office-seeker in the face. That there can be neither profit nor glory in this we think is one of the plainest propositions that could be submitted to an intelligent body of men representing a great party of principle. The great object of the Republican delegates now in convention here should be the success of the party in this parish and city, as upon it may rest the success of the party in the State. We have endeavored to show the necessity of a strong ticket at this time to insure this success. It has been admitted all along that the colored voters here would be a unit in favor of the Republican ticket; and it has also been admitted that the white voters have outnumbered the colored voters in previous elections in this parish and city, and that a very large majority of them have been in the habit of voting the Democratic ticket. These facts were sufficient of themselves to impress upon the mind of every reflecting man the necessity for wise action in the past, upon the part of Republicans, to secure success. And now the necessity for wise action exists more than ever, for it must be remembered that between five and six thousand persons have taken out their naturalization papers within the last few months in this city, and that this has been done for the purpose of increasing the chances of defeating the Republicans in the coming election. The leaders of the opposition have found it an easy matter to excite the minds of foreigners against what has been styled negro or carpet-bag governments, and this accounts for their anxiety and exertions to become citizens at this particular juncture. They have been stimulated to do so by those who desire the restoration of the Democratic party to power. The overthrow of the Republican party in this parish and city has evidently been thoroughly studied for months, and every preparation made to make it a success. The opposition has halted at nothing, and has acted as if prompted by the jesuitical belief that "the end sanctifies the means." An indiscriminate onslaught was at first made on all Republican office-holders; on the government, attacking the Governor, the Legislature, the judges of the Supreme Court and many of the judges of the inferior courts in the most scandalous manner. After charging Governor Warmoth with almost every crime that is possible for man to commit, the opposition finally concluded to join hands with him in an effort to defeat the Republicans of this State and the United States; and in order to confirm the bargain agreed to make him United States Senator. We make this statement, not as an offset to any wrongs that may have been committed by a Republican government or Republican officials, but with a view of showing members of the Republican Parish Convention now in session here and the leaders of the Republican party what a desperate and unscrupulous foe they have to fight, and how necessary it is for the Republicans of this parish and city to have a ticket in the field that will command the support of conservative white voters. Unless this is done certain defeat will overtake us in November, and this may possibly cause a Democratic victory in the election of a State government.

IS THIS ANOTHER FRAUD?

We have a novel problem to discuss. It is said, and generally believed, that political parties are based on principles. We never met one that did not pretend to be bound by certain questions of public policy which it assumed to be good for the public welfare. The Republicans profess to be moved by a certain rule of conduct that guarantees justice and liberty to all men in equal proportions. It is presumed that the Liberals make the same profession concerning themselves, and that the Democrats follow their example. Now, if there is no difference between these parties, why do they pretend that there is? And if there is a difference, how do they reconcile it to their consciences that they act as if there was none? If a Liberal can support a Democrat, and a Democrat can support a Liberal, why are they distinguished by two different names? Where was the necessity for half a dozen conventions, a double set of committees, a duplex system of clubs, club rooms and processions, and a worrisome wrangle of weeks, if there was nothing between the parties? Verily, this problem worries us to understand it.

And now to add to our trouble we have a new element to agitate our minds about. Notwithstanding that we were told the Democracy had acted, in fact had fused with half a dozen incongruous elements, with which, upon principle, it could not have fused, the original and genuine lord of the mansion, the bona fide and indestructible, the unbought and imperishable Democracy, intrenched behind its ancient traditions, wedded to the glorious record, kempt in the constitution and allegiant only to itself, puts in an appearance and hails the public with a demand for political support. It is the veritable thing itself. The old ring is heard in its lordly walk and defiant voice. And now what does it intend to do? Are the hildigos of the political world bone and blood, as they gather under the roof of the City Hall, or are they intersticial air, noisy for the nonce about the cracks and crevices, but destined for absorption in the fusion tempest that blows all ways because it has no settled current as the trade winds have? We are greatly curious on this point.

All the parties pretending to be troubled with different principles have proven themselves to be cheats by consenting to unite in a simple procedure. If they had been honest in their differences they could not have consolidated; as they were not honest in their professions, we insist that the people are justified in distrusting the honesty of their actions. Now, what will the genuine Democracy do? If it is not a fraud it has met in convention because it differed with other bodies; if this difference was honest it can not unite with those with whom it differed in a matter of principle. The other meetings were mere traders for office, as all the correspondence between its factious parts discovered. Has the genuine Democracy entered the field to trade, too? Will it confess this by adopting either of the fusion tickets for if it adopts either one of them it will surely stamp itself with the same brand that has marked its predecessors. If it had desired to support the fusion ticket there was no necessity for its meeting. All the impulse that could have called the Democracy into a separate convention is this: that it disagreed with all that has been done, and desires to make an issue acceptable to itself. With such a feeling it is justified in claiming to be respected as a sensible and patriotic body of citizens, and we shall expect it to act out its assumed role without any regard to what has been done by other parties. But if it trades itself away and consents to become the follower of other parties, then there will be no man who will defend it from the charge of being a fraud.

WITHOUT AN ORGAN.

The once great Democratic party of New Orleans has just run a narrow escape from failure for want of publicity respecting its movements. There is not a newspaper in the city that will lend its columns to the champions of the "ancient traditions," unless they come labeled with the miserable device, "Liberal and fusion." Two of our contemporaries, whilom stipendiaries of the Democracy, are reported to have carried their defection to the old party to the extent—the extreme length—of refusing to publish notices of ward meetings even for pay. Perhaps there is a slight error in the statement. Possibly the advertisements were offered to the papers with a promise to pay when the bills were sent "to the club." We have learned, at a cost of say fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, that there is a material difference to the publisher between being paid cash for political notices and charging the account to clubs. But, while the Democrats are better able to pay current expenses than the Republicans, we suppose they are not very lively about paying newspaper bills. We dismiss the charge against the *Times* and *Picayune* that they refused to advertise the doings, past or prospective, of the "straight-outers" as "not proved." But we know from actual observation that these great Liberal organs have turned their backs upon all that remains of the great party whose cause they were only last year but too proud to uphold.

This fact discloses a wonderful change in the public sentiment of New Orleans, for no one can doubt that if there were any life in the old party, any political or even commercial influence, or even any prospective advantage to be derived from flattering the representatives of all that now remains of pure Democracy, the astute conductors of the Liberal papers would act in this shabby manner. They are not in the habit of quarreling with their bread and butter, or sailing against a strong public opinion. Such conduct would be at variance with their unvarying policy. We therefore infer that the independent and uncompromised Democrats have been left far in the rear of the army in the forced march after Greeley and Warmoth. This wonderful change may be traced directly to Republican influences acting upon a community habituated to Democratic usages. For while it is never the policy of our party to deny any man a hearing, it has taught this people to respect the power of its principles, and have so far popularized them that our late opponents now apply their tactics of suppression to those tenets which they but a short time ago proclaimed to the exclusion of all others. When, therefore, the small handful of men who claim to have charge of the archives of unedified Democracy apply at the gates of the old party organs, they are denied admittance and are forced to come to the REPUBLICAN with their grievances. Yet we can not help these gentlemen, and would not if we could. They have been sold out by their committees to "strangers to this people," and all that is really useful of the paraphernalia of the old party has been duly delivered. The straight-outers are those who have broken loose and become scattered. They were not missed until they attracted attention to themselves by their outcries.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

If the present municipal election involved no more important results than a partisan scramble for office, there might be excuse for the course pursued by the Liberal and Democratic parties. Notwithstanding that each professes that reform is their actuating principle, honesty and capacity is made subservient to party affiliations. The Democrat will see no good in his Liberal ally, and vice versa. Hence their incessant disputes and incessant divisions. Coalition with them is next to impossible.

It has always been an adage recognized and applauded for its quaint originality, that "the barking dog never bites"—that "he who professes much performs but little." Judged by this test, the opposition will inspire but little of public confidence. Their promises and acts have no apparent sympathy. They are too anxious for office to be wholly devoted to the public weal.

There is no disguising the fact that much remains to be done in the way of municipal reform. But who is to do it, is a question that will bear practical investigation. The same necessity arose some years since. Then, as now, the Democrats professed to be the only safe guardians of the public trust, and much was anticipated and much promised in the way of reform. But a two years' administration increased the city's indebtedness five millions of dollars, and foisted upon us a huge funded obligation that has weighed like a nightmare upon the municipal finances ever since. There was more extravagance, more waste and more reckless legislation in that two years than has cursed the city before or since. What guarantees have we that the Democrats will do different now? Judged by the past, they are unreliable and unsafe. On the contrary, the Republicans can make a fair exhibit of their stewardship. The immense improvements they have projected and accomplished are lasting monuments of faithful services. They have been devoted to the best interests of the city; and devotion to a purpose, despite of discouragement, has always been the road to final success.

A DARWINIAN SUGGESTION.

It is a problem that will never be settled, perhaps, why men gamble in the face of bad luck and nine chances to one. Philosophers have essayed to unravel the mystery that holds the unfortunate "sport," year in and year out, to the green cloth, but up to the present time no satisfactory solution of the anomaly has been developed. There is another puzzle quite as perplexing to our philosophy. What principle is it that prompts a man to run for office when he is almost as sure to be beaten as the gambler is to die poor? There were men offering themselves to the Republican convention, and as for that, to all the conventions, who had no more chance to be nominated than they had to be struck by lightning, and who, if they had secured places, would have been beaten so badly that it would always have been a matter of doubt whether they were engaged in the contest. These parties spend their money, get drunk as "biled owls," waste their health, are kicked and abused on every corner, and yet they persist in contending for offices that they have no claim upon whatever. And they have backers as stupid as they are themselves. Can any student of humanity explain this puzzle? And is it not about time that the people resented this insult to their capacity for self-government? We are anxious to be satisfied on both of these points, for it is quite as curious that the people should be so badly misjudged as that there are men who form this contemptible estimate of them.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS:

ELECTORS AT LARGE,

DR. M. F. BONZANO, JULES LANABERE,

CHARLES E. HALSTEAD.

First Congressional District—Dr. L. C. ROUDANEZ.
Second Congressional District—A. E. JOHNSON.
Third Congressional District—MILTON MORRIS.
Fourth Congressional District—Dr. JOS. TAYLOR.
Fifth Congressional District—R. L. BROOKS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
W. P. KELLOGG, of Orleans.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
C. C. ANTOINE, of Caddo.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
P. G. DESLONDE, of Iberville.

FOR AUDITOR,
CHARLES CLINTON, of Orleans.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
A. P. FIELD, of Orleans.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION,
W. G. BROWN, of Orleans.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK, of Orleans.

FOR CONGRESSMAN, FIRST DISTRICT,
J. HALE SYPHER, of Orleans.

FOR CONGRESSMAN, SECOND DISTRICT,
L. A. SHELDON, of Orleans.

FOR CONGRESSMAN, THIRD DISTRICT,
C. B. DARRALL, of St. Mary.

FOR CONGRESSMEN, FOURTH DISTRICT,
HENRY LOTT, of Rapides,
Short term.
S. H. PETERS, of Caddo,
Long term.

FOR CONGRESSMAN, FIFTH DISTRICT,
FRANK MOREY.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

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		$902,050 53
Overdrafts		4,005 40
United States bonds to secure circulation		550,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		21,429 00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents		123,833 42
Due from other national banks		11,096 51
Due from other banks and bankers		60,594 41
Banking-house		60,000 00
Other real estate		135,190 00
Furniture and fixtures		10,179 95
Premiums on United States bonds		35,000 00
Exchanges for clearing-house	$261,621 69	
Bills of other national banks	2,000 00	
Fractional currency, including nickels	1,612 34	
Specie, viz: Coin	57,203 31	
Legal tender notes	102,174 00	424,610 34
Total		$2,498,499 16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$250,000 00
Surplus fund (only 10 per cent of net earnings required by law)	$14,000 00	
Surplus fund increased, September 28, 1872	3,000 00	17,000 00
Special surplus fund		25,000 00
Profit and loss		2,653 94
National bank circulation outstanding		495,500 00
Dividend unpaid	$9,436 34	
Quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent, declared September 26, 1872, payable October 14, 1872	27,250 00	36,686 34
Individual deposits		1,659,659 44
Due to national banks		89,156 82
Due to other banks and bankers		107,674 45
Total		$2,498,499 16

CHARLES L. C. 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 is 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 paying 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. C. DUPUY, Cashier.

Directors:

Samuel H. Kennedy, S. Friedlander,
E. Rigney, Charles E. Slayback,
Joseph Bunkar, G. P. Blancard,
A. Foster Elliot, W. T. Blakemore.

oct2 1m

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD,

For all points via CAIRO, WEST OR EAST. No delay on account of low water to CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, ST. PAUL, LOUISVILLE, and all prominent points. Time as quick and rates as low as by any other route. Through bills of lading given to all points.

JAMES T. TUCKER, General Agent,
oct11 2p 1m No. 20 Carondelet street.

NEW STORE, NEW STORE.

CROCKERY,

GLASS,

CHINA,

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

McCANDLISH, CHRISTIAN & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers,

oct20 3m 2p No. 38 Camp street.

F. NEWHALL,

40.....Camp Street.....40

Importer and Dealer in

FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

se8 2m 2p

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL,

Enacted by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for Small-pox and contagious companies,

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

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

NOW IN PRESS:

THE

HAND-BOOK OF POLITICS FOR 1872.

PREPARED BY

HON. EDWARD McPHERSON, LL. D.,
Clerk of the United States House of Representatives,

Whose political works have always been characterized by such thoroughness, accuracy and impartiality as to make them absolutely indispensable to American statesmen, politicians, lawyers, students of history, journalists and intelligent thinkers of all classes and all political parties, by whom they are freely used and quoted as

UNDOUBTED AUTHORITY.

McPherson's Hand-Book for 1872, in variety scope and interest of matter, surpasses all political guide books hitherto published. It is a work of about 240 pages, 8vo., double column, handsomely bound in durable cloth—size and shape very convenient to carry while campaigning. It will be of uniform style with Mr. McPherson's other political publications, and will form with them a continuous series, illustrating by papers, votes and figures the progress of political thought and action, and the relations of parties to all important public questions. It will cover the two years which have elapsed since the issue of his Hand-Book of Politics for 1870, no manual having been issued by him in 1871.

Besides much other invaluable political data, the following are embraced in its

CONTENTS:

List of members of the Cabinet of President Grant.

List of Senators and Representatives in the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses.

The second and third annual messages, and the special messages of President Grant, on San Domingo, Texas, Lawlessness in South Carolina, and others, as well as all his political proclamations and orders issued since 1870.

Full text of the enforcement acts of the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, and the Ku-Klux act of the Forty-second Congress, with the various votes thereon.

Full text of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth constitutional amendments, with votes in House respecting their validity.

Yea and nay votes in Congress on measures affecting the tariff and taxation, including the action on tea, coffee, salt, coal, etc.

Votes on the several propositions of amnesty, and a full record of the bills, in Senate and House, to provide for the further security of the equal rights of citizens.

The various propositions of amendment to the constitution of the United States, made in the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses.

The amendments proposed and made to State constitutions in Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, North Carolina, Nebraska, Rhode Island, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

The rules of the Civil Service Commission, and the additional rules of the Advisory Board, together with action of Congress and the President on this subject.

Full text of the eight hour law, with opinion of Attorney General Hoar as to its effect, order of President Grant to carry it out, and votes in Congress as to its meaning.

Text of the bill to promote the establishment of common school systems in the various States, and votes.

The reports of Judiciary Committees in the Senate and House upon the right of women to vote under the fourteenth amendment, with additional facts respecting this movement, including the recent action in the Legislatures of Iowa, Maine and Massachusetts.

A tabular statement giving the popular and electoral vote of each State in 1868, together with the aggregate popular vote for the two preceding presidential elections; the vote at State elections in 1870, 1871 and 1872; the apportionment of representation of the several States in Congress, and the vote in the electoral college, by States and sections under the census of 1860 and 1870, together with the population of each State under the census of 1860 and 1870, and its relative rank in the family of States.

Also a tabular statement showing the receipts of the government from every source, for each fiscal year from 1859 to 1872, classified under the respective heads of customs, internal revenue, direct taxes, public lands and miscellaneous sources.

Also, a tabulated exhibit of the expenditures of the government during the same period, under the several heads of civil list, foreign intercourse, Navy Department, War Department, pensions, Indians, miscellaneous, and the amount of interest on the public debt annually paid in those years; accompanied by a detailed statement, taken from official sources, of the leading items for each year going to make up the totals for the above heads, with a table of gold fluctuations exhibiting the changes in value of United States currency, from the period of its first issue until it reached the comparatively settled standard it now enjoys, and other interesting details connected with the same, giving an opportunity for a full comparison and an exhaustive examination of the sources of expenditure.

The work will also contain the text of the decision of the United States Supreme Court, known as the "legal tender" decision of 1871.

An authentic copy of the treaty of Washington and the Johnson-Clarendon treaty will be found in its richly stored pages.

Also, the political platforms of 1871 and 1872—including the full text of those of the various national conventions and the proceedings thereof, and the main features of the Republican and Democratic platforms in many of the States, including the Missouri Liberal Republican and the Montgomery county, Ohio, Democratic platform, known as the "new departure."

The book also contains a tabular statement of the public debt of the United States up to July 1 of each year, from 1857 to 1872 inclusive, together with the amount of debt due at the close of every administration since the formation of the present government, and a table of revenue reductions, giving the official estimates of the annual reduction in internal and customs revenues by legislation since the act of 1866.

Also, a table showing the wealth, local debt and taxation in each State and Territory, and another exhibiting the comparative quantities and values of agricultural lands, products, etc., in 1870, 1860 and 1850, prepared from advance sheets of the census of 1870.

Also, an accurate tabulated exhibit of the total quantity of public lands in this country—with the number of acres sold, entered for homestead, granted for military services, agricultural colleges, railroads, canals, wagon roads, companies, individuals, corporations, States and Territories, asylums, Indians for reservations, private land claimants, etc.; and the amount in each of the States and Territories remaining unsold and unappropriated, together with an estimate of the number of acres called for by all the railroad land grants, and an estimate of the number of acres such railroad companies are likely to receive.

Also the text of the Texas Pacific, and Bayfield and St. Croix railroad acts, considered in the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, with the various votes thereon.

Also the yea and nay votes upon all the political resolutions—such as on the right of secession, amnesty, the restoration of the Arlington estate to the Lees, and others—in the last session of the Forty-first and second sessions of the Forty-second Congress.

In addition to the above, will be found a large variety of miscellaneous matter not necessary to particularize—the whole forming a volume absolutely

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OF NEW ORLEANS.

(Established January 2, 1872.)

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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 MITCHEL, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Pierre Maspero, John T. Hardie,
John D. Cobb, Ernest Miltenberger
Adolph Meyer, Albert Baldwin,
Paul Fourchy, Charles Lanitz,
P. Poursine.

se29 3m 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.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The New Orleans Branch, Phœnix 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,
se26 1m 2p Manager.

THE STATE ELECTION.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, August 31, 1872.

WHEREAS, By law it is made the duty of the Governor of the State to issue his proclamation at least six weeks before any general election for officers of the State, members of Congress, Presidential Electors, Senators and Representatives in the Legislature, parish officers, etc.;

Therefore, I, H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this, my proclamation, ordering elections to take place on the FIRST MONDAY in November next for persons to fill the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor of Public Accounts, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Education.

For one Congressman from the State at large, one Congressman from the First Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Livingston, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Washington, and of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and fifteenth wards of the city of New Orleans.

One Congressman from the Second Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Jefferson, Lafourche, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, Terrebonne, and of the first, second, third, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth wards of the city of New Orleans

One Congressman from the Third Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Ascension, Assumption, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Calcasieu, Cameron, East Feliciana, Iberia, Iberville, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary and Vermilion.

One Congressman from the Fourth Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Avoyelles, Bossier, Caddo, DeSoto, West Feliciana, Grant, Natchitoches, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, Sabine, Webster and Winn.

One Congressman from the Fifth Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Bienville, Caldwell, Carroll, Catahoula, Claiborne, Concordia, Franklin, Jackson, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas and Union; and

For one Congressman to fill the vacancy in the fourth congressional district occasioned by the death of the Hon. James McCleery; and,

For all District Judges;
For all District Attorneys;
For all Parish officers.

For one Senator from the district composed of the parish of St. Bernard and the seventh, eighth and ninth wards of the city of New Orleans.

One Senator from the district composed of the first, second and third wards of the city of New Orleans, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. S. S. Fish.

One Senator from the district composed of the fourth, fifth and sixth wards of the city of New Orleans.

One Senator from the Tenth Representative District, composed of the tenth and eleventh wards of the city of New Orleans, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. E. W. Pierce.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, and the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth wards of the city of New Orleans.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Terrebonne, Lafourche and Assumption.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of St. Mary and Vermilion.

One Senator from the District composed of the parishes of Calcasieu, Lafayette, St. Landry and Cameron.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Livingston, St. Helena, Washington, St. Tammany and Tangipahoa.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Point Coupee, East Feliciana and West Feliciana.

One Senator from the district composed of the parish of East Baton Rouge, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. George W. Reagan.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of West Baton Rouge, Iberia, Iberville and St. Martin.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Tensas and Franklin.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Carroll, Madison, Richland and Morehouse.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Ouachita and Caldwell.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Union and Jackson.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Claiborne, Bossier and Bienville.

One Senator from the district composed of the parish of Caddo.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of De Soto, Natchitoches, Sabine and Red River.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Rapides and Vernon.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Grant, Catahoula and Winn.

And also for Representatives throughout the State to serve in the Legislature for two years; and

Whereas, It is provided by law that on the same day a Parish Judge shall be elected for each parish, except the parish of Orleans; and

Whereas, It is also provided that a Sheriff and Coroner shall be elected for each parish, except in the parish of Orleans, where two Sheriffs and two Coroners are to be elected; and whereas, it is also provided by law that Justices of the Peace and Constables are to be elected in the several parishes in this State, I have seen fit to issue this my proclamation, notifying all the qualified voters throughout the State of the election aforesaid, and commanding all Supervisors of Registration, Commissioners of Election, and other officers concerned therein, to hold said election for Presidential Electors, for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor of Public Accounts, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Education, Representatives to Congress Senators, Representatives to General Assembly, and all district and parish officers, on MONDAY, the fourth day of November next.

Said election to be conducted, and the returns thereof made, in all respects, according to the provisions of the constitution and of the law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State this thirty-first day of August, A. D. 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

H. C. WARMOTH.

By the Governor:
Y. A. WOODWARD,
Assistant Secretary of State.
se1 2p

INSURANCE.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 111 Gravier Street.

Insures against

Fire, Marine and River Risks,

At the Lowest Tariff Rates.

A. EIMER BADER, President.
CHAS. ENGSTFELD, Vice President.
GEORGE STROMEYER, Secretary.

First Fiscal Year.

Premiums received		$187,125 72
Fire, marine and river losses paid	$84,647 69	
Reinsurances, rebates, expenses, etc	49,353 95	134,001 54
		$53,124 18
Total amount of assets		$70,909 38

DECLARED:

Interest on capital paid in, ten per cent.
Dividend on capital paid in, eight per cent.
Dividend on premiums paid, sixteen per cent.

TRUSTEES.

Henry Abraham, S. Katz,
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H. Pohlman, Louis Schwarz,
M. Frank, F. Rickert,
X. Weisenbach, H. R. Gegreve,
F. Roder, J. R. Wildermann.

oct3 1m

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 1 the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company will move to the spacious store at the corner of Canal street and Exchange place, now occupied by the New Orleans National Banking Association. The building will be fitted up expressly for the machine business, and a large and selected stock of the celebrated machines of the Company's manufacture, as well as a full line of attachment silk, cotton, oil, etc., will be kept constantly on hand.

oct2 1m

REMOVAL.—ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF