

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 29, 1872.

The ague was the only thing that could induce Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to clean her streets and drain her sloughs.

Half the papers in the South say that the tobacco crop is unusually good, and the other half say it is unusually poor.

The Shakers at South Union, Kentucky, have raised a pumpkin vine measuring 47 1/2 feet and bearing 352 pounds of the "fruit."

The Brownsville Rowers, mentioning the shooting of a sheriff by a Mexican, says this "cut-throat" business must be stopped.

Ex-Governor Hahn wishes to buy several thousand young orange trees for his place in St. Charles parish. For particulars see his advertisement.

The Shreveport Times compliments the Republican by saying that though it is opposed to the Times in politics, "its opposition is decent and not violent."

The doubtful statement is made that Frederick Hudson was offered a salary of \$30,000 per annum to go back and conduct the editorial department of the New York Herald.

The St. Albans (Vermont) Messenger remarks: "This region will have to be web-footed or drown before long. It is getting too deeply submerged in spots to wade already."

The widow of a Confederate soldier in Georgia lately whipped an "Inchabed Crane" out of his boots, for which deed of daring she was presented with a purse by her neighbors.

The Ouachita Telegraph says: "The bed of our river is becoming very bare, so there is but a very scant sheet of water left to cover it. Indeed, but for a couple of heavy dews it would be completely denuded."

Judge W. W. Howe and family, of New Orleans, were at the Southern Hotel in St. Louis a few days since. The Globe compliments him as having been formerly one of the editors of the New Orleans Republican.

The lowest point of the thermometer yesterday morning was 31° at Fort Benton. The highest point yesterday afternoon was 80° at Nicksburg, Galveston, Indianola and Shreveport, also various than New Orleans.

The whole number of deaths in this city last week was 103, against 111 the week previous. Twenty died of consumption, three of congestive fever, one of malarial fever, one of typhoid fever, two of yellow fever, five of heart disease and two of pneumonia.

The team that Mrs. Laura Fair occupied in the San Francisco county jail has now another female occupant, Fanny Price, who is indicted for arson and passing a spool bank. She is to be tried in the United States Circuit Court for California on the twenty-second.

Forty-eight colored young girls from different points in North Carolina, eighteen being from Greensboro, the point where they were shipped, have arrived at Hampton, Virginia, to attend the colored normal school, where they will be fitted for teachers gratuitously.

It is announced that, in pursuance of the resolution taken at Fulda, the German Bishops are preparing a joint address to Emperor William, assuring him of their loyalty and obedience in all matters of law. A joint address is likewise to be presented to the Pope.

Vienna is promised a princely conference next year as a set-off to the meeting of the Emperors at Berlin. Special invitations have been sent by the Austrian Emperor to all the German princes for the festivities which are to accompany the international exhibition.

A private letter from New South Wales announces the discovery of an opal mine, or, to quote literally, an "opal mountain." The finder is to receive \$300,000 and half the mine, with, however, the important provision that the opal must prove to be "of the right sort."

The fifth biennial meeting of the National Conference of the Unitarian Church was in session in Boston last week. The attendance numbered 75 delegates. Various reports from local conferences were read, showing encouraging progress of Unitarianism throughout the country.

Mr. Froide is charmed with our country because "the people are polite, the streets clean, and poverty itself puts on so respectable an appearance." He also told the interviewer that it took him twenty years to write his history of England; that Dickens left him \$90,000 and his novels, and that he, Mr. Froide, wanted to meet Bret Hart.

A few days since an old sailor applied for lodgings at the police station in Sandusky, having refused to go out on the schooner Erie, which left port that afternoon, for the reason that just before she started he saw a rat swimming about in the craft. He said it was an unfailing sign of disaster, and was quite jubilant the next day to hear that the had gone down near Kelley's island with all on board.

The attention of builders and hardware men is called to the large and important sale of the entire contents of store No. 150 Old Levee street, between Jefferson and St. Peter streets, which embraces a complete stock of builders' hardware and all articles connected with a first class establishment in that line of business. This sale is to be made by G. de Feriet & Co. at ten o'clock this day, without reserve, for account of the succession of William Armstrong.

The Song Messenger for October appears in an enlarged form, and contains an interesting and varied miscellany about music, including some pointed "Conundrums" by Mr. George F. Row; an instructive leading editorial on "How to begin the Study of Heethoven;" copious reviews of new music, gossip about artists, etc.; funny anecdotes, and best of all, three pieces of music; song, by H. Millard (author of "Waiting"); "The By and By;" song, by S. W. Straub, "Whispering of the Pine," and a piano piece, "The Sparkling Willow," by A. E. Wismersdorf. One dollar's worth of music in this number. Send ten cents to Root & Cady, Chicago, and get a copy, or better, send one dollar and get it for a year.

IN CONSULTATION.

The leading members of the Republican party were in earnest consultation yesterday upon the subject of the Republican nominations. A unanimity of sentiment existed upon one point, viz: that the late parish convention had not displayed much wisdom in making selections of candidates, and unless the ticket is improved in several respects it will stand in great danger of defeat on Monday. To specify a little: It is known that some of the candidates actually bought their nominations outright. Such men can not even hope to poll the party vote, for they are not the choice of a majority of the Republican voters. If they were, they would have been nominated freely, because the delegates were sent to the convention to name the favorites of the people for office. So far then as they have complied with this duty, their act should be ratified; but where they gave way to mercenary offers from persons entirely unfit to discharge the duties of the offices to which they aspire, positive reprobation should be interposed. If a delegate will not vote for the nomination of a candidate without pay, it follows that he will not vote for him at the polls without a more equivalent in cash, for the first contract only extended to the launching of the aspirant upon the troubled sea of politics with the privilege of being elected if he can secure votes enough. He does not represent the delegate who voted for him, for it was money, not merit, that influenced the vote; he does not represent the constituents of the delegate, for their agent acted in his own name and for his own benefit in making the bargain and sale. As none of these purchased nominations are likely to hold good, the principals had better be at once set aside to make room for more popular men.

NOTICE OF EJECTION.

And now we are in danger of another fate up. The various committees of the "element" opposed to Republicanism have offered for sale all the municipal and parochial offices to certain gentlemen with a refusal until today. Terms cash on the spot at the moment of acceptance. Unless the money is forthcoming other "good men" will be hunted up to carry out the plan of salvation and assist in the great work of redeeming New Orleans. Now this looks to us very much like a tax on virtue. If really good men are wanted to take hold of public affairs, they are not likely to be obtained in the way proposed. As a rule the best men in a community do not care to pay a premium for the privilege of being chosen by the people. Purchased honors are never held in high esteem, and as for the emoluments and patronage of office, these have a value not easily ascertained in advance. To put a man off the ticket whom the people want merely because he is unable to raise \$2,000 or so, is an act of obvious injustice, not to the candidate, but to the constituency that wishes to vote for him. But such is the policy of the party that has been looking for good men for several months without being able to find them. For if those nominated all the bill they should be retained at any expense; but if they do not, the fact of their paying several hundred dollars for their offices before delivery is not likely to improve their character. But the orders are imperative. Candidates must pay to-day, or be scratched from the ticket of the incorruptible party of fusionists. With fatal divisions in the opposition ranks, and a compact, united party arrayed against them, we do not regard an investment in fusion nominations as a paying business. Besides, to put a tariff upon candidacy rules out poor men, who usually make better officers than rich ones. It looks very much like a public sale of honors and benefits, to which few honorable men will like to become parties. When the present nominees are thrown overboard for non-payment of dues, and a new batch made, we may look for the same difficulty, as payment is always made with reluctance, and can seldom be secured on a mere chance for future delivery.

THE OBSTRUCTION IN THE WAY.

A railroad to Houston will enable the Texas to reach this city in about half the time that it takes him now to make the trip to Galveston. The citizen of Brant, Washington, Columbia, or any of the central towns of our neighboring State, instead of taking the cars to Galveston could take them to New Orleans and be but little longer in making the trip. This will save the delay and transfer to the steamship at Galveston, the voyage by the Gulf, the transfer to the railway cars at Brant, and the trip to the city from that point. Freight will be sent through with only one handling, where it now pays for three. The inducements of a large city are greater than those of a small one, and this will be in favor of New Orleans. What goods the interior merchant wants from this market he can order to-day and receive to-morrow, where now there is a delay of two days, and the uncertainty of water transportation. Wherein Galveston offers a better market in the matter of goods brought from abroad therein she will have the advantage, but wherein New Orleans offers the most accessible distributive point, therein the railroad will give us the advantage we deserve. With such facilities we have to become the distributor of Western productions throughout Texas, we have no urgent reason to suppose that the Texas Central railroad can supplant us in that trade. For this reason, the difference in freights by water and land transportation will always operate in our favor. Whisky, furniture, hardware, pork, corn and flour can be stored in New Orleans and shipped three or four hundred miles by rail better and cheaper than they can be transported one thousand or fourteen hundred miles by railroad. The Cincinnati or Louisville dealer will find it to his interest to keep supplies of his goods in New Orleans, at a very small expense in storage and commissions, rather than to force the Texas trader to visit his store in Kentucky or Ohio. We are there-

A FINANCIAL Muddle.

Like "sweet bells jangled out of tune" the types of the Pioneeer fall into a confusion concerning the financial management of the United States, on Monday, which they will undoubtedly charge to the account of Mr. Hugh McCloskey. We do not know any other writer in this section of the country that understands political economy, public credit, individual confidence, and so forth, so consequentially as McCloskey does, which justifies us in ascribing to his pen the chaotic criticism of the Pioneeer on Monday. We are told that the government was actuated by bad reasons in slapping its financial policy, in this, that desiring to create a great public debt to oppress the people with, it did not consult the public interest in the matter, but proceeded on its own motion to run up an indebtedness that benefits the monopolists, manufacturers, brokers, speculators and agitators of the country, at the expense of the people, who are its slaves. The government did not create

the debt, in the first place, but the necessity of suppressing the rebellion entailed this burden upon us. The South is responsible for the debt, and she should be the last party to attribute its origin to any influence but that of her own folly. The willingness that the North displays in paying the heaviest portion of the expenses, as she does, is quite in contrast with the policy that Germany is pursuing toward France.

TOO MUCH MONEY.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, with that off-hand dogmatism which characterized the old rulers of the nation, declares that the Secretary of the Treasury is dealing cruelly by the impoverished South in collecting taxes from her bankrupt people to pay off the national debt when the public creditors are willing and anxious to wait for their money. Mr. Hunter differs with those of his friends in this particular, who declare that Mr. Boutwell is stealing the money; and he also forgets to admit that the money which the Secretary is using to pay the public debt was largely collected in the North, and simply represents an overplus of income over expenditure that could not be regulated at the time the taxes were levied. Congress reduced the taxes at the last session, so as to relieve the people and yet secure the public faith. The reduction of taxes was accompanied by a reduction of expenses that left in the treasury a large surplus of money. The Secretary applied this cash to the payment of the public debt, whereby the interest account was reduced this year several millions of dollars. Congress did not legislate in order to raise this money, but the treasury was filled in spite of the design of the government to save the people as much as possible just now. We shall probably have a new suggestion from the Treasury Department for a reduction of taxes this year, seeing that more money is collected than is wanted. If this happens the South will reap as much of the benefits of the reduction, in proportion, as the North does, just as she now pays only her pro rata of the expenses. Mr. Hunter only sees Virginia when he discusses politics, or else he would never refer to a general tax law as operating cruelly on any particular section.

THE SMALL-POX IN ST. LOUIS.

We publish in another place a rather startling report from the Democrat of the ravages of small-pox in St. Louis. While deeply sympathizing in the afflictions of our sister city, we must not omit to take the ordinary prudential steps to prevent the importation and spread of the dreaded disease in New Orleans. Communication with St. Louis is open and free, both by river and railroad. Freight and passengers arrive here daily, and frequently there are several arrivals by river in one day. We have no doubt our Board of Health are alive to the matter, and will exercise the usual vigilance. But in a great city like this the duty devolves upon all citizens to assist the officers designated by law to look after the public health. All those who have not been vaccinated, or who have children that have not, should lose no time in having this important precaution taken. Luckily, the public attention was very generally called to this subject two or three years ago, when we were visited by an epidemic of small-pox, which led to the vaccination of a large number of people, chiefly children.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE FROM ST. CHARLES.

Ex-Governor Hahn, formerly of this parish, but latterly a planter of St. Charles, has been nominated by the Republicans of that parish to represent them in the lower house of the General Assembly. We regard his election as a certainty and his further selection to be Speaker of the House a strong probability. If our party in this parish had followed the good example of their brethren of St. Charles in their nomination of candidates, we should be very hopeful of a victory next Monday.

PROGRESS OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Republican is indebted to ex-Senator J. S. Harris, now a director in the above great work, for a visit last evening, and for some information relative to the progress and prospects of this road. Mr. Harris has just arrived by rail from New York, where he has been assisting in the organization of the work since his visit to San Diego in company with Colonel Scott and other officers of the road last month. Of the harbor of San Diego he speaks in equally high terms with the officers of the road who addressed our citizens on the subject; he says the twenty-two feet depth of water at low tide and twenty-six at high, or fully equal to San Francisco or New York. The town of San Diego has at present but about 2000 inhabitants. The climate is so regular that the variation from its greatest heat to the coldest is but 29°. This place is 100 miles south of San Francisco.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE FROM ST. CHARLES.

Ex-Governor Hahn, formerly of this parish, but latterly a planter of St. Charles, has been nominated by the Republicans of that parish to represent them in the lower house of the General Assembly. We regard his election as a certainty and his further selection to be Speaker of the House a strong probability. If our party in this parish had followed the good example of their brethren of St. Charles in their nomination of candidates, we should be very hopeful of a victory next Monday.

hopes, he says, among other things, that 1800 Chinamen were engaged at San Francisco, who with 2000 or 3000 other laborers are already at work at the various points under contract in Texas; that the 650 miles from Shreveport to Fort Worth will be completed in fourteen months, the time given the contractors to do it; that the first fifty miles beyond Longview has already been made ready for iron; that the road building is all left, not only from Shreveport to Fort Worth, but from Shreveport to Marshall, and Jefferson (Texas) to Texarkana, and from thence to Fort Worth. Work being done in this triangle upon the main roads and branch connections gives great facilities to the building, getting iron and ties and other supplies by the Texas Central, by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroads, and by steamers on the Red river to Shreveport, and thence by the railroad to Longview.

ORANGE TREES WANTED.

The undersigned wishes to purchase from one to two thousand young orange trees, about two or three years old, and have them planted on his plantation in the parish of St. Charles, on the Mississippi river, about twenty-eight miles above the city of New Orleans. Address the undersigned in writing, as the Republican office, No. 94 Camp street, New Orleans, giving full particulars, stating price, etc.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT. ULYSSES S. GRANT. FOR VICE PRESIDENT. HENRY WILSON. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. ELECTORS AT LARGE. DR. S. F. BONIANO, JULES LANABERE, CHARLES E. HALSTEAD. First Congressional District—DR. L. C. BOUDANEZ. Second Congressional District—A. E. JOHNSON. Third Congressional District—MILTON MORRIS. Fourth Congressional District—DR. JOS. TAYLOR. Fifth Congressional District—JOHN RAY.

FOR GOVERNOR.

W. P. KELLOGG, of Orleans. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. C. C. ANTOINE, of Cadeo. 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.

F. B. S. FINAIBACK, of Orleans. FOR CONGRESSMAN, FIRST DISTRICT. J. HALE SYBBER, of Orleans. FOR CONGRESSMAN, SECOND DISTRICT. L. A. SHIELDON, of Orleans. FOR CONGRESSMAN, THIRD DISTRICT. C. B. DARRALL, of St. Mary. FOR CONGRESSMAN, FOURTH DISTRICT. HENRY LOTT, of Rapides. FOR CONGRESSMAN, FIFTH DISTRICT. FRANK MORREY.

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 29, 1872.

Table with columns: RESOURCES, CAPITAL STOCK, SURPLUS FUND, and various financial items with corresponding dollar amounts.

LIABILITIES.

Table with columns: CAPITAL STOCK, SURPLUS FUND, and various financial items with corresponding dollar amounts.

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, etc.

UNDOUBTED AUTHORITY.

McPHERSON'S Hand-Book for 1872, in variety and scope of matter, surpasses all political guide books hitherto published. It is a work of about 240 pages, in a durable cloth, handsomely bound in durable cloth, and shaped very conveniently 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 events, 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.

CONTENTS.

List of members of the Cabinet of President Grant. List of Senators and Representatives in the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses. The annual messages of President Grant, on San Domingo, Texas, California, and other matters, as well as all the Executive Proclamations and orders issued since 1870. Full text of the entire act of the Forty-first and Forty-second Congress, and the Executive act of the Forty-second Congress, with the various votes thereon.

FOR CONGRESSMAN, FIFTH DISTRICT.

FRANK MORREY. FOR CONGRESSMAN, FIFTH DISTRICT. FRANK MORREY.

FOR CONGRESSMAN, FIFTH DISTRICT.

FRANK MORREY. FOR CONGRESSMAN, FIFTH DISTRICT. FRANK MORREY.

FOR CONGRESSMAN, FIFTH DISTRICT.

FRANK MORREY. FOR CONGRESSMAN, FIFTH DISTRICT. FRANK MORREY.

FOR CONGRESSMAN, FIFTH DISTRICT.

FRANK MORREY. FOR CONGRESSMAN, FIFTH DISTRICT. FRANK MORREY.

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, etc.

For one Congressman from the State at large, one Congressman from the First Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Livingston, Plaquemine, St. Bernard, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Washington, and of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth 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, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, 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 Assumption, Ascension, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Calcasieu, Cameron, Iberville, St. Helena, St. Landry, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary and Vermilion.

One Congressman from the Fourth Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Atchoula, Bossier, Cadeo, DeBato, West Feliciana, Grant, Natchitoches, Pointe a Coupee, Rapides, Sabine, Webster and Winn.

One Congressman from the Fifth Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Bienville, Caldwell, Carroll, Jackson, Calcasieu, Concordia, Franklin, Jackson, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Terrell, Texas, and Union.

For one Congressman to fill the vacancy in the fourth congressional district occasioned by the death of the Hon. James McCreary; 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, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth 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. K. W. Pierce.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Iberville, 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 Pointe 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. Bogart. 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 Tenness 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 Calcasieu, Bossier and Bienville. One Senator from the district composed of the parish of Cadeo.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of DeBato, 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 Catahoula and Winn. And also for Representatives to hold and fill 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 elections 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 the 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 the laws. This thirty-first day of August, A. D. 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

By the Governor. H. C. WARMOTH. Y. A. WOODWARD, Assistant Secretary of State.

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK.

(Established January 2, 1872.) No. 108 Canal street.

THE ONLY BANK ALLOWING ALL ITS DEPOSITORS A SHARE IN THE PROFITS. Capital Stock Paid Up \$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.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

For all points via Cairo, West of Cairo, St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Louisville, etc. as well as points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, in any other route. Tickets and baggage free. Freight at reduced rates. Agents, JAMES T. KENNEDY, General Agent, No. 21 Canal Street, New Orleans.

THOMAS L. MAXWELL.

WHOLESALE GROCER. COMMISSION MERCHANT. No. 18 Peters street. (Late New Levee.) New Orleans, Louisiana.

THE LUZBERG HOSPITAL.

Located by the late Legislature the exclusive right of the State to the building of a hospital for the poor and indigent. Fifth square outside Galliano street. Indigent cases are received according to sanitary regulations with permits from the municipal authorities. Private or paying cases are received for wards, \$2 per day; private rooms, \$5. Apply at the hospital. my21p

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HERO, JR. OFFICE PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS. Office No. 17 Commercial Place. Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt return given to all business. apply by

HAWKINS & THAYER.

(HAWKINS & THAYER.) ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. 13 Commercial Place. NEW ORLEANS. Prompt attention given to all business in State and United States Courts.

THE TIMES COOKING STOVE.

It will cook meats and breads in a shorter time than any other stove in the market. It is the cheapest stove in the market. HENRY PERRY. Agent for the Times Cooking Stove, 120 1/2 Poydras street.

WINDOW SLIDES.

THE TIMES COOKING STOVE. It will cook meats and breads in a shorter time than any other stove in the market. It is the cheapest stove in the market. HENRY PERRY. Agent for the Times Cooking Stove, 120 1/2 Poydras street.