New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 8, 1872.

A plague to business—the horse plague.

Terre Haute has a house in which crockery is mysteriously smashed.

A Terre Haute woman is writing up the late campaign in heroic verse.

Powdered glass is the orthodox material for suicide among California Indians.

A man can't move in good society in Duluth until he owns twelve corner lots.

A Georgia schoolmaster shot a man who contradicted him in the orthography of a word.

The average daily circulation of the Boston *Herald* for the month of November was 109,807 copies.

He who receives a good turn should never forget it; he who does one should never remember it.

The money order business of the New York city postoffice amounts to about $1,000,000 a month.

King Oscar, of Sweden, is said to be the tallest monarch in the world. The hint is at Mr. Barnum's service.

A Michigan University professor clinches his demonstrations by the query: "Isn't that so? I'll leave it to the class."

In consequence of the horse disease no mails will be forwarded from Monroe, Ouachita parish, to the interior.

The lowest point of thermometer yesterday morning was 25° at Chicago. The highest point yesterday afternoon was 66° at New Orleans.

Dr. Julius A. Skilton, of New Orleans, now Consul General at Mexico, owns the horse accoutrements which formerly belonged to Maximilian.

All mails for Eastern Texas and Shreveport will be dispatched via Galveston daily, except on Monday. The time is shorter than by any other route at present.

Not to be outdone by Chicago and Boston, Buffalo boasts of the total reduction to ashes of 20,000 tons of ice by the burning of a monster icehouse there last week.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, stationed on this side of the water, writes home in unfeigned astonishment "that on election day ladies promenade the streets just as on any other day."

Get your candies, fireworks and California wines from Miller & Diellman's Nos. 50 and 52 Peters street (formerly New Levee) corner of Natchez. Goods delivered in all parts of the city free of drayage.

A literary and musical entertainment will be given at Lyceum Hall next Friday evening by the St. Joseph Literary Association and the Star Cornet Band of St. Joseph's school. Complimentary tickets have been received.

A woman of gallantry, becoming old and dangerously ill, sent for her confessor, who came and said to her: "It is now time for you to forget your past life, and to think on loving God alone." "Alas, father," she replied, "at my time of life how can I think of any new amours?"

Miss Sarah Peters has a place to hang one ear-ring only since she rammed her head out of a car window on a Pennsylvania railroad the other day, to hear what was going on outside. A bridge came along and amputated her ear very successfully without using chloroform.

A number of ladies in Nashville have signed an agreement to abstain from all outward adornment on Sundays, wearing only the plainest sort of apparel. Ruin is thus threatened to the millinery business, there being no place left in which to display the last sweet thing in bonnets.

The Frenchmen have invented an office-seeking preventive—an item in the Paris papers which states that between 1810 and 1872 no fewer than 1800 of the public officials have become deranged. An excellent idea. In this country, we may add, office-holders inevitably lose their heads sooner or later.

The funeral of Dr. Stone was attended at the Church of the Immaculate Conception yesterday by an overpowering crowd of the friends of the deceased, who found time in the midst of these political troubles to pay a deserving tribute to departed worth, a stilled goodness of heart and unpretending greatness.

We notice among our exchanges from the Pennsylvania coal region that the Glenwood Coal Company, located in the Lackawanna region, has gone into bankruptcy, with liabilities of about $400,000. Jay Gould is reported a large stockholder in it, and the Erie Railroad Company a holder of $350,000 of its bonds.

The United States will duplicate its bonds in case they are destroyed by fire or otherwise, if the holder can identify them by number and description. It would be prudent for holders of these bonds to keep about them, or in some other secure place, an accurate description of such securities.

In Westphalia, Germany, three large iron companies have combined themselves into one association, which is perhaps the greatest connected with the iron trade in the world. The annual production of the works which it controls is 20,000 tons of steel and 250,000 tons of iron in various forms—pig, rails, etc.

New York City has a new cross town line of horse cars on Twenty-third street. The line runs entirely across the city in its very central part, and will be a very great convenience to citizens. The cars are to be of the small, one-horse kind, carrying sixteen persons, and will have no conductors. The fares are to be deposited in a box near the driver. The cars, it is said, are neat, easy-running and convenient.

Stable keepers and others have put their mules that have had the epizootic and recovered at work on the Napoleon avenue and Jackson street railroad lines. The charter of the railroad company limits the fare to five cents, but these outside parties believe that they are entitled to double fare, which they will hereafter charge. That is cheaper than to ride in the Magazine street and Napoleon avenue omnibuses, which charge twenty-five cents.

THE LEGISLATURE.

This body will assemble to-morrow, under the call of the executive, for a session nominally of ten days. Like many other bodies of representatives that have been heretofore called together on different occasions, they will be met with grave and important duties. In their hands will be placed the responsibility to a large extent of settling many of the disputed points of the election.

The objects of legislation for which the Governor called them together have not yet been announced, and we are in no better condition or preparation to divine them than any of our readers. But that the ten days, more or less, of the session will be devoted to the best interests of the State we have no reason to doubt.

In the first place, however, we expect there will be a complete organization of both Houses by the election of a Speaker and all other officers, the appointment of committees and the settlement of the minor details which usually occupy several days in the first of every session. What action the General Assembly may deem it wise or necessary to take at the extra session with reference to officials who have prematurely forced themselves into positions to which they aspired, and for which they hold commissions from the Governor or friendly letters from Mr. Blanchard, we can not foretell. Possibly nothing will be done in their cases until the regular session, and until after the inauguration of the new Governor. We have no idea, however, that such men as Judge Elmore will long be permitted to cut his shines in a court which once boasted such a presiding officer as Dibble by any Legislature that has any regard for law or equity. However highly this jurist may be regarded by his friend, counselor New, he has already fallen in the estimation of others of his fellow countrymen, and is already spoken of as a proper subject for an address to the Governor. And this, not alone on account of the irregular and undignified manner in which he obtained his seat, but for the more powerful reason that he has been too much influenced by others in the outset of his judicial career. But he is probably safe for the present. Not much is expected in regard to municipal affairs for the reason that there will not be time enough to give the important subject that careful consideration which its merits require.

The Legislature will be largely Republican in both branches, thus securing at the proper time a Republican United States Senator in place of William P. Kellogg, who will, in all human probability, be called to another sphere of duty. Thus it will be seen that despite the defection of trusted friends, the most persistent and strenuous efforts of open enemies, the old Republican party forms into line, with unbroken ranks and undaunted purpose to battle for its principles and the protection of the ignorant, the weak and helpless. We hope the utmost harmony will prevail, and that all will be actuated by the common desire to promote the public interest. The Legislature should regard itself more as an instrument of justice than revenge; the members should subordinate their private wrongs to the public good, and so shape their course that those who have been mindful of their rights shall have no cause to regret their toils, anxieties and sacrifices. Theirs is a trust confided to them by their constituents, not an irresponsible lease of power to be used for private interest or resentment of injuries, whether real or imaginary.

The more important business of legislation will necessarily be postponed till the regular session. In fact, it is suggested by some that it would be better to adjourn after effecting an organization and disposing of whatever urgent business may be brought forward. For there are so many subjects that may require attention that even the sixty days allotted to the regular session will be none too long for their proper consideration.

THE COUNTRY'S SAFE.

Thanks to the American people, Congress and Judge Durell, the country may be regarded as safely beyond the throes of distraction and threatened dissolution in the future. The assertion of federal authority in judicial form to secure the rights of individuals against partisan infractions and commotions will work an immense deal of good in States where a portion of the people are still infected with the State rights heresy. The American people have succeeded in building up a great country in a very short space of time, and this has been accomplished under a republican form of government. Under the direction of the popular will the country has grown in population and territory far beyond the conception of its most sanguine founders. From thirteen colonies, embracing a population of three millions, we have grown to thirty-six flourishing States, embracing a people numbering forty millions. United, we are a powerful people, and the country will continue to grow in all the elements of strength and prosperity; but divided by State lines, and subjected to partisan rule, the people would soon become the slaves of petty rulers, and torn and weakened by political dissensions, would eventually lose their right to rule even in form. In union there is strength, and the American people have not forgot to cherish their Union. There are some, we know, who would foolishly weaken the bond of the American Union by conceding powers to the States that are not necessary or compatible with the interest of the country at large, but would be in direct conflict with the powers vested in the supreme government. The States rights heresy should have no advocates in this country at this late day. It is no friend of republican government as understood by the great body of the American people. It is better adapted to the Mexican States or the petty sovereigns of Europe than to the States of the American Union, where the sovereignty resides with the people and is exercised by them in a supreme government. In order to perpetuate this essential principle of our government the people passed through a great civil war, and it was consecrated by the blood of freemen. Laws have since been passed in furtherance of this great principle of Republican government, and the decision lately rendered by Judge Durell in the case of Kellogg vs. Warmoth and others is a great step in the progress of American government.

A BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

"Hung be the heavens with black." Trickery and low cunning have been exposed and defeated, and law and right again prevail. The unselfish place hunters who last week had the gilded bubble of fat office almost within reach, are now further than ever from the golden round they wished for. The "nasty, dirty nigger" (to use the choice language of some of the disappointed aspirants), aided by "a few renegade whites," to still further borrow from the modern fusionist slang, have actually outvoted "this people," and are in a fair way to reap the fruits of their victory. The rank and file privately confess that they do not care so much for the suckless of Kellogg, as he is a first rate fellow, anyhow; but to bar the door of the State House against the "talented" candidates for the General Assembly; to refuse to let the noble Armstead into the office of Secretary of State; to withhold the commission of Attorney General from the eloquent and liberal-minded Ogden; to condemn for home service the old and consistent friend of the white people George Sheridan, and send Pinchback to Congress instead, simply because they lacked in quantity what they claim to have made up in quality in the votes they received is an outrage that has scarcely been equaled since the United States government in the most tyrannical manner sent a fleet to this city followed by a General Butler. The groans that we hear now come from the same throats, the tears from the same eyes, and the threats of clotted gore to be slung around miscellaneously, from the same valiant hearts that groaned and wept, and blustered and subsided in 1862. The hopes that lately were set upon the attainment of the several State offices sprung from the same bosoms that once throbbed with emotions of pleasure at the delusive prospects of the downfall of the republic. Those who now call the negro nasty and dirty, and his white friends conspirators, while they apply to themselves the arrogant title of "this people," once called themselves "the South," and all who opposed them "Yankees" "Union shriekers." It is the breaking out again into an ulcer of the old cicatrix, which we all hoped had been healed.

But the antidote is at hand, and as efficacious as ever. It will be applied, if necessary, to the searing of the flesh, for the whole body must not be endangered for the offense of one small member.

PHILADELPHIA AN EXAMPLE FOR NEW ORLEANS.

New York long enjoyed a supremacy in her communications with foreign countries as in the distribution of imported commodities by her river and canal, and coastwise shipping. Philadelphia was content to build up domestic industries, and base her prosperity rather on the labor of her people than the advantages of her position. The railroad, however, is a dispensation which bids fair to equalize the commercial facilities of coast cities, and Philadelphia, with Baltimore, now extends her iron arms to the most distant interior. With her accumulated capital and projected industries Philadelphia now sets out in search of a market adequate to her vast powers of production. She is not unmindful of the sneers of New York, and not disinclined to place her rivalry upon the higher ground of a self-extended communication with the continental interior. New York pitched upon the middle mountain routes to the Pacific. Philadelphia is satisfied that the Eldorado of the manufacturer lies in a country always accessible and uniformly productive. Feeling around and prospecting the whole commercial horizon, she throws out a line, flanking and intercepting New York and piercing directly and diagonally the great cotton belt of the South and the adjacent territories of Mexico, rich in the precious metals and in tropical products. Broadly and boldly has she laid out this policy. The Pennsylvania Central has procured all legislation necessary to extend itself through the States of Virginia and Tennessee to a connection with Memphis. Beyond the river it has provided for the through line to which we have adverted. Here, then, we have a route from Philadelphia to Guaymas, San Diego, Mazatlan, Durango, and lastly, we see it announced that—

Philadelphians interested in the proposed new Texas railroad to Mexico have subscribed large sums of money—some as high as $500,000.

This road, it is said, will run from the city of Mexico to the Rio Grande, a distance of 500 miles, and connect with the road from the Rio Grande to Denver, 800 miles more. It is to be three feet gauge.

Now, the properties of a railroad are two-fold. It will carry heavy freights and drop them at the first deep water on their way to market. It will carry passengers and merchandise on the most direct and rapid line to their destinations. Moreover, when this Philadelphia railroad through Texas will bring cotton to the Mississippi for export by New Orleans, the same rail will carry back the manufactures and merchandise of Philadelphia for consumption, not merely by the cotton planter of Louisiana and Texas, but by the ranchero and miner of Durango, Sinaloa or Michoacan. It is this market for Philadelphia manufactures now opening under the agency of Scott which will accomplish so much. It is a market in which competition is barred out by the sierras and llanes of Durango and Queretaro and Guanajuata. There is no water way across these barriers. Philadelphia secures a peculiar access to this populous and productive country, and she will there find such a protective tariff in the iron hand of nature as will enrich her toiling thousands.

There are perhaps few Philadelphians who have ever read a book written by Davis, one of their enterprising citizens, who participated in the war of Spanish independence, spent nine years in the prisons of San Juan del Ulloa and of Cadiz, and presented a claim for indemnity without success at the date when his book was written. Davis proposed a commerce between Philadelphia and China by way of Tehauntepec and California, and actually predicted ocean steamers upon the route, with a time of some twenty days between Philadelphia and California. Of course he was adjudged crazy at that day. Yet Philadelphia is now, by a new and heretofore unknown process, placing herself in direct and almost exclusive communication with the rich interior of Mexico, which Cortes, and Aaron Burr, and Houston, and Rosecrans have each in turn striven to reach and to develop.

This time it is no ruffian hand, no ambitious spirit that heralds the opening wealth of this secluded region. Science comes with her wand. Industry follows with its labors. The treasures are unlocked and thrown open to honest enterprise. All who participate will be enriched, and a cordial union of both the producers of one country and the consumers of the other will follow the completion of this great work. May we not point to another result as justifying in itself the whole expenditure? This intercourse will pass throughout the whole Southwest. It will bring the operative and the employer to see the value of Southern commerce and will tend to teach each section the worth of the other. Well might Forney, when like Moses or Balboa, he overlooked an expanse so vast and so suggestive, proclaim his delight at the new resources offered to the industries and enterprises of his country. It will be for New Orleans to appreciate the expansion of policy thus indicated by Philadelphia and expand her commercial relations by sea and land into all the vast regions that spread beyond the tropics. Verily, it may be said to her, that "the heart of the Andes," the vales of Bolivia and the treasures of the Amazon and La Plata are as much in the future of New Orleans as the borders of Mexico are now within the control of Philadelphia. Let our merchants and statesmen, like those of Philadelphia, develop the result.

ANOTHER BILL IN EQUITY.

We publish in another column a petition in equity, filed yesterday by C. C. Antoine, which seems to us to cover the whole case not included in the Kellogg proceedings. The parties aimed at are specially mentioned by name, and the things they are forbidden to do clearly stated. According to the injunction and restraining order prayed for, no one is permitted to molest or interfere with the returning board, or those declared by them to be elected; even the Secretary of State, himself a member of the board is prohibited from sending to the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House the name of any party as a member of their respective house unless authorized by the board; the police are forbidden to obstruct the members or officers of the General Assembly; and all the members whose names appear in the "tabulated" returns made by the clerks of the Wharton-DaPonte board, and adopted by the Isabelle-Austin board, are prohibited from attempting to act as members of the General Assembly, unless authorized by the Lynch-Hawkins board. This about closes out the contest, and will, we hope, restore tranquility to our agitated and faction-torn State.

A CASE OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

So long as Shylock believed there was a chance for him to succeed in his conspiracy against the life of Antonio, he was rather sloppy in his praises of the wisdom and excellence of the learned young doctor of Padua. But when the case turned dead against him, he changed his tune. So long as the *Times* had a hope that Judge Durell might possibly be cajoled by its flattery into making some sort of ruling that would enable the conspirators against the honest voters of this State to perfect their schemes, it ransacked the Lovers' Dictionary for words of endearment and praise suited to the great jurist. But there has been a sudden change in the wind. The Eolian breezes no longer sigh sweetly to the ear, hymning the lofty theme, but a mean northeaster has sprung up, which, if it could strike the object so dearly beloved only two days ago, would wither and blast him with its chilling, bitter gusts.

Moral—Don't be in too much haste in your friendship, or you may have to eat your own words.

The Supreme Court has adjourned until Monday next. Among the persons most interested in this adjournment is W. A. Elmore, the *coram non judice* of the Eighth District Court. The highest tribunal of the State devotes a week for consultation, during which interval time stops still in the eye of the law and judgments do not ripen into *res judicata*. The coming week, however, judicial time will run a trifle faster, every day of session counts. Therefore "look to it" C. N. J., for the court is after you with a sharp stick.

The people of this city owe no small degree of gratitude to Governor Warmoth for his excellent selection of judges of the Supreme Court. Were that high and dignified tribunal composed of any other than patriotic men, learned in the law, and firm in the right, in short, made of such stuff as adorn some of our district courts, our case would be a peculiary distressing one.

Wanted—Eighty thousand dollars worth of crape to drape the heavens in black. Payable in State warrants. Apply to one of the Camp street papers having the "largest circulation."

Since Judge Durell rendered his decision the heavens are implored to wear black. The latest dispatches from the celestial regions inform us they have no Weeds there.

At the most fashionable dancing parties this winter the carpet will be taken up and the floors waxed. Doctors have declared that the lint which rises from linen dancing-cloths is very injurious, and society has made up its mind not to breathe napkins and table-cloths in a gaseous form any longer.

NOTICE.

To passengers riding in Baronne and Napoleon avenue cars: Owing to the prevalence of the horse disease, outside parties having stock on hand have, for the convenience of people living on the line up town, made arrangements with the company for the use of their cars until the abatement of the disease. Therefore, in order to accommodate the public, they give notice that hereafter, until further notice, the fare for one passenger will not be less than ten cents for any distance between Canal street and Napoleon avenue, although the charter does not allow us to exact more than five cents; and if we are compelled to comply with the same, in such case as this, we will be obliged to discontinue the running of the cars on this line.

de3 1t2p JAMES REGAN.

THE NEW GOODS ARE RECEIVED

AT

S. N. MOODY'S,

Corner Canal and Royal Streets.

The Display now embraces the Finest, Largest and Cheapest Assortment of

MOODY'S CHAMPION SHIRTS

AND

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

In America.

Ladies, get your Christmas Presents at

S. N. MOODY'S.

de8 1t 2p

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Sixth Division, Room No. 20, City Hall, New Orleans, December 6, 1872.

The public examination exercises of the public schools will take place as follows:

Monday, December 9.

Greenville School, boys and girls, Market, between Chestnut and Walnut streets.

Broadway, boys and girls, Magazine, between Broadway and Chestnut streets.

Leontine, boys and girls, Live Oak, between Valmont and Leontine streets.

Cadiz, boys and girls, corner Cadiz and Coliseum streets.

Jersey, boys and girls, Jersey, between Valence and Bordeaux streets.

Valence, boys and girls, Valence, between Camp and Chestnut streets.

Coliseum, girls, Coliseum, between Valence and Bordeaux streets.

Berlin, boys and girls, corner Berlin and Baronne streets.

Napoleon Avenue, girls, Napoleon avenue, between Magazine and Camp streets.

Austerlitz, boys and girls, Austerlitz, between Magazine and Live Oak streets.

Marengo, boys and girls, Marengo, between Magazine and Live Oak streets.

Magazine, boys and girls, Magazine, between Toledano street and Louisiana avenue.

Live Oak, boys, corner Constance and Ninth streets.

Live Oak, girls, corner Constance and Ninth streets.

Dryades, boys and girls, corner Dryades and Sixth streets.

Tuesday, December 10.

Laurel, boys, and branch, corner Laurel and Philip streets.

McDonogh, girls, and branch, Laurel, between Philip and First streets.

Magnolia, boys, Carondelet, between Jackson and Philip streets.

Magnolia, girls, Carondelet, between Jackson and Philip streets.

Keller, boys and girls, Magnolia street, opposite Keller's Market.

St. Andrew, boys and girls, corner St. Andrew and Willow streets.

Fulton, boys and girls, corner Fulton and Josephine streets.

Jackson, boys, corner Magazine and Terpsichore streets.

Jackson, girls, Magazine, between Terpsichore and Robin streets.

Jefferson, boys, Dryades, between Erato and Thalia streets.

Webster, girls, corner Dryades and Erato streets.

Clio, boys and girls, Clio, between St. Charles and Prytania streets.

Paulding, boys and girls, corner Constance and Gaiennie streets.

Wednesday, December 11.

Marshall, boys, Church, between Girod and Julia streets.

Franklin, girls, St. Charles, between Girod and Julia streets.

Fisk, boys, corner Franklin and Perdido streets.

Madison, girls, corner Prieur and Palmyra streets.

Franklin and Madison Branch, girls, No. 200 Common, near Franklin street.

Howard, boys and girls, corner Howard and Cypress streets.

Gravier, boys and girls, Gravier, between Liberty and Howard streets.

Perdido, boys and girls, Perdido, between Bolivar and Bertrand streets.

Mason, boys and girls, Common, near Genois street.

Fifth District, Right Bank.

Chestnut, boys and girls, corner Chestnut and Peter streets.

Vallette, boys and girls, Vallette, between Alix and Eliza streets.

Tunisburg, boys and girls.

Cut off Road, boys and girls.

Thursday, December 12.

Bienville, boys, corner Bienville and Robertson streets.

Robertson, girls, corner Bienville and Robertson streets.

Derbigny, boys and girls, Derbigny, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

Rampart, girls, Rampart, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets.

Claiborne, boys, corner Claiborne and St. Peter streets.

St. Ann, girls, St. Ann, between Marais and Villere streets.

Orleans, boys and girls, Orleans, between Johnson and Prieur streets.

St. Philip, boys, St. Philip, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

Barracks, girls, Barracks, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets.

Ursulines, girls, Ursulines, between Rampart and St. Claude streets.

Bayou Road, girls, Bayou road, between Derbigny and Roman streets.

Chartres, boys and girls, corner Chartres and Esplanade streets.

Beauregard, girls, Esplanade, between Rampart and St. Claude streets.

Fillmore, boys, Bagatelle, between St. Claude and Marais streets.

Villere, boys and girls, Villere, between St. Anthony and Bagatelle streets.

Friday, December 13.

Le Breton, boys and girls, corner Tonti and Onzaga streets.

Laharpe, boys and girls, between Roman and Prieur streets.

Bayou Bridge, boys and girls, Florida street, near the Fair Grounds.

Gentilly, boys and girls, Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields street.

Pontchartrain, boys and girls, Columbia street, Milneburg.

Marigny, boys and girls, corner Marigny and Urquhart streets.

De Soto, girls, Manderville, between Rampart and St. Claude streets.

Chalmette, boys, Nos. 61 and 63 Marigny street.

Washington, girls, corner Chartres and Piety streets.

McCarthy, boys, Pauline, between Chartres and Royal streets.

Hancock, boys and girls, Peters, between Monroe and Hancock streets.

Dauphine, boys and girls, corner Dauphine and Hancock streets.

Elmira, boys and girls, Elmira, between Royal and Dauphine streets.

The graduation exercises of the High Schools, of which further notice will be given hereafter, will take place on the sixteenth, seventh and eighteenth instants.

J. B. CARTER,
Superintendent.

GET YOUR TRUSSES AND BRACES

WHERE THEY ARE MADE AND FITTED.

H. SPILLMAN,

93 ..... Baronne Street 93

Manufacturer and Applier.

The best trusses and braces, abdominal and uterine supporters (for the falling of the womb) in America or Europe, can be had, and be applied by the inventor, patentee and manufacturer, whose motto is "honest dealing will last longest." The highest honors awarded at the St. Louis, Missouri, Jackson, Mississippi, Houston, Texas, and New Orleans State fairs. My instruments are recommended by all leading surgeons and physicians. Twenty-six different patterns of trusses on hand. Send, with stamp, for circular. no30 6m 112p

ST. MICHAEL'S FAIR.

This Fair, which will be held in the schoolhouse adjoining the Church, opposite the Annunciation square, will open THURSDAY, December 12, at 7 P. M. During the Fair a contest for a fine Horse and Buggy will take place at the Hibernian Table, among the following gentlemen:

Major W. H. Manning, George Smith, Esq.,
John McPhelin, Esq., George W. Byrne, Esq.,
B. Galvin, Esq., Thomas O'Keefe, Jr.

HIBERNIAN TABLE.

By Mrs. J. Grant.

ST. MICHAEL'S TABLE.

By Mrs. J. Lincoln, Mrs. J. Healy and Mrs. Bonnett. Assistants, Misses Kent, Galvin, Creagh and Scanlan.

STAR TABLE.

By Mrs. Donegan, assisted by Miss Burns and Mrs. McGinn.

ROBERT E. LEE TABLE.

By Mrs. Thompson, assisted by Mrs. Quirk and other ladies.

SHAMROCK TABLE.

By Mrs. Carraher, assisted by Miss Broderick and other young ladies.

THE SCHOOL TABLE.

By Miss J. Warner, assisted by Misses A. G. Ennis and M. Ennis, Mrs. Mulvey, and Misses M. Spence, E. Macfee and Sabina Clark.

ERIN GO BRAGH TABLE.

By Miss M. Haggerty and Miss K. Murphy. Assistants: Misses Tobin, Kelly, Rogers and Colgan.

de3 to 12 2p

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

73 ..... Camp street 73

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ia29

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OFFICE,

Corner of Carondelet and Gravier Streets.

Parties desiring Life Insurance are informed that this company issues Policies 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,
no24 3m 2p President.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No. 120 Common street,

Divide their profits in cash with parties insuring with them, or allow them the regular rebate of premium, at their option.

INSURE FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE RISKS.

And pay their marine losses either in New Orleans New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris or Bremen, at the option of the assured. oc27 3m 2p

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL,

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

IS ON THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD,

Fifth square outside Claiborne street.

Indigent cases are received according to usual city provisions, with permits from the sanitary officials.

Private or paying cases are received for: Wards, $2 per day; private rooms, $5.

Apply at the hospital. my22 1y

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 MITCHEL, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Pierre Maspero, John T. Hardie,
John D. Cobb, Ernest Miltenberger
Adolph Meyer, Albert Baldwin,
Paul Fourchy, Charles Lafitte,
se29 3m 2p P. Poursine.

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. M'KENDRICK,

House and Ship Plumber, Gas-Fitter, Etc.,

No. 464 Magazine street, near the corner of Race street, New Orleans.

Dealer in Plumbing and Gas-Fitting Materials Gas Fixtures etc. fe27 1y

RICHARD BRODERICK,

CISTERN MAKER.

132 ..... Julia street 132

(Between Camp and Magazine.)

Second hand cisterns always on hand. All work guaranteed. Lock box No. 36 Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange. fe25 1y

IN BANKRUPTCY.—PETITIONS AND Schedules prepared strictly according to the Bankrupt Law, general orders of the United States Supreme Court, and rules of the United States District Court, by

JOHN S. CARTER,

At the office of C. S. Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, in Customhouse building. de28 1y

PATENTS,

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.

Solicited by

JENKINS & OLMSTEAD,

Architects and Engineers,

No. 27 Commercial place, New Orleans, Louisiana mh19 1y

NEW ORLEANS STENCIL WORKS

AND MAGIC BATTERY MANUFACTORY.

Sole Agency for the Golden Wonder.

GEORGE E. TEETZEL & CO.,

No. 115 Gravier street,

Manufacturers of Cotton Brands, Stencil Plates, Official Seals, Ribbon Stamps, Burning Brands, Door Plates, etc. au2 5m

P. A. MURRAY,

CISTERN MAKER,

No. 191 Magazine Street, between Julia and St. Joseph Streets.

Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. se13 1y

CIGARS.

JAYME MAGI,

IMPORTER OF HAVANA CIGARS.

Wholesale and Retail Store,

Southeast Corner of St. Charles and Common Streets.

Constantly on hand a very large and selected stock of the best known brands and sizes, for sale at moderate prices. no23 3m

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

JOSEPH B. HUBBARD,

Corner of Perdido and Rampart 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. au31 4m

NOTICE ..... NOTICE.

MIRAMON,

Dealer in All Kinds of Furniture.

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

Has constantly on hand an assortment of Cottage Bedsteads (extra make, with or without postal, with teasters, $12.

Solid Walnut one-fourth Marble Bureaus, $20.

Solid Walnut Portable Armoirs, with two drawers in bottom, $20.

Victoria Bedroom Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, $120.

Spring Mattresses made to order, $25 and $30.

Parlor Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, at very moderate prices.

Also, an assortment of Looking-Glasses at very moderate prices.

INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE

COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

104 ..... Canal Street 104

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the company publish the following statement:

Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1872, including unearned premiums of the previous year—

On fire risks		$719,293 57
On marine risks		192,815 17
On river risks		169,213 00
Total premiums		$991,150 74
Less unearned premiums		261,800 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1872		$729,350 74
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$206,073 41	
On marine risks	98,680 32	
On river risks	125,965 63	
	$430,724 36	
Taxes	21,537 41	
Reinsurances, return premiums, and profit and loss	56,416 86	
Total	$508,678 63	
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,356 55	491,322 13
Profits		$238,028 62

The company have the following assets:

Real estate	$121,965 11
City bonds	269,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	52,188 00
Notes secured by mortgage	449,745 63
Notes secured by pledge	122,559 97
Bills receivable	45,611 30
Premiums in course of collection	72,418 95
State bonds	1,500 00
Scrip and stock of other companies	1,992 50
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	10,900 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	2,300 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	4,000 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,000 00
Mortgage bonds Turners' Association	2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	5,000 00
Cash on hand	261,659 82
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	3,000 00
St. Louis Hotel Association	5,000 00
Total assets	$1,461,241 29

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

PAUL FOURCHY, President.

G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this tenth day of June, 1872.

P. CHS. CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the tenth day of June, 1872, it was resolved to pay A CASH DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending May 31, 1872, payable on the third Monday of July next. Also, to pay on demand ten per cent interest to the scrip holders upon conversion of their scrip into capital stock, as per amended charter of the company.

Directors:

P. MASPERO, DAVID McCOARD,
S. Z. RELF, L. P. GENERES,
M. PUIG, P. FOURCHY,
P. S. WILTZ, J. J. FERNANDEZ,
D. A. CHAFFRAIX, J. M. ALLEN,
jel1 1y CHARLES LAFITTE.

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		$187,135 72
Fire, marine and river losses paid	$84,647 69	
Reinsurances, rebates, expenses, etc.	49,353 85	134,001 54
		$53,134 18
Total amount of assets		$794,919 18

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,
Louis Schneider, A. Eimer Bader,
Joseph Keller, W. R. Schmidt,
N. A. Baumgarden, Theodore Lilienthal,
R. Sieg, R. F. Del Bondio,
C. H. Miller, Isaac Scheck,
H. Ricke, S. L. Nasits,
J. N. Schwartz, Charles Engstfeld,
H. Pohlman, Louis Schwarz,
M. Frank, F. Rickert,
X. Weisenbach, H. R. Gegreve,
F. Roder, J. S. Wildermann
oc23 11m

REWARDS.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Notice to Junk Store Keepers and Policemen.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS GASLIGHT COMPANY, November 29, 1872.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of any party engaged in stealing the covers and boxes placed on the lanquettes over the stop cocks of this company.

Any junk dealer found purchasing, or having in his possession, such stolen covers and boxes will be prosecuted according to law.

THEOBALD FORSTALL,
no30 10t General Superintendent.

$100 REWARD.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward will be paid for such information as shall secure the conviction of any driver on any of the street railroad cars of having received any fare or fares from passengers, and of retaining the same, instead of having it deposited in the fare box.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
President New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad.
F. WINTZ,
President New Orleans City Railroad.
ALDEN McLELLAN,
President St. Charles Street Railroad.
WILLIAM LYND,
President Canal and Claiborne Street Railroad.
RICH. MONTGOMERY,
President Crescent City Railroad.
K. GARNETT,
no10 30t President pro tem. Orleans Railroad.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HAWKINS & THARP.

(J. HAWKINS—ISAIAH THARP.)

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

19 ..... Commercial Place 19

NEW ORLEANS.

Prompt attention given to all business in State and United States Courts.

A. HERO, JR.,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all business. ap19 1y eod

LOST.

LOST.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating a note drawn by J. Guell, in favor of and indorsed by J. Llado, for $700. Said note bears date November 25, 1872, and is payable five months after date. It has been lost. Any person finding the same will please return it to JOSEPH MACHECA & CO.,
de3 8t No. 129 Decatur street.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

Underwriters' Wrecking Company vs. Steamboat Katie.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT of Louisiana. No. 10,087.—By virtue of an order of sale to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, December 10, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., at the entrance of the Customhouse, on Canal street, between Peters and Old Levee streets, in this city—

THE STEAMER KATIE her tackle