

CONGRESS.

STILL QUARRLING OVER THE APPROPRIATION BILLS—THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Mr. Morgan introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution in relation to appropriations, providing that the President may in appropriate cases approve any one appropriation, and reject any other appropriation. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Bayard the House was requested to return the Senate bill passed on Wednesday for the revision and correction of the amendments for special improvements in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Mr. Washburn, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred certain charges against Senator Grover for investigation, submitted a report, declaring that none of the charges were sustained. The report was adopted.

Mr. Sausbury said that while agreeing in the conclusion of the report, he still has his individual views hereafter. Granted.

At the suggestion of Mr. Hoar, similar leave was granted to the other members of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Saunders the bill creating the Utah and Northern Railroad Company, a corporation in the Territories of Utah, M. Idaho and Montana, and granting right of way to the same company through the public lands, taken up by various amendments, and the bill passed.

Mr. Howe offered a resolution that W. E. Spencer, the present Legislative Clerk, be appointed Chief Clerk of the Senate, in place of W. J. McDonald, deceased. Adopted unanimously.

Mr. Windom then called up the resolution extending the time of adjournment to Thursday at noon.

Mr. Beck offered an amendment making it Wednesday.

Mr. Windom contended that Wednesday would not allow time for the bill to be done decently and in order. He said that if a poor wood Sawyer were to die tomorrow to earn a half dollar to feed his family he would be arrested, yet it was expected that the Senate would stay here and work when there was no absolute necessity for it.

Mr. Beck asked the extension of time, and pointed out the labor to be performed by the Appropriation Committee.

Mr. Withers opposed so long a time, as its effect would be to make the omnibus appropriation bill larger.

Mr. Sargent suggested that Wednesday be agreed upon now, and if needs be that there be a further extension to Thursday.

Mr. Whyte's amendment was rejected, and the resolution as originally offered was agreed to.

Mr. Sargent, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the House bill for the relief of the estate of John O. Dahlgren. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Spencer, from the committee on the river and harbor bill, substantially as it passed the Senate. The bill was read and referred to sixty-three of the Senate amendments, and the Senate recessed for eight; four agreed to.

Mr. Conkling objected to the bill, on the ground that large and important work was neglected and extravagant appropriations made for small streams.

The House.

The regular order having been demanded, the Speaker announced that to be the consideration of the bill to amend the charter of the House of Representatives, in committee of the whole, and he called Mr. Carlisle to the chair.

Mr. Conger of Michigan, moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until the second Wednesday in January.

Mr. Tucker, Mr. Robbins and others opposed this, and thought that the motion was not in order.

The Speaker ruled that it was in order.

Mr. Robbins, of North Carolina, asked leave to make an explanation, but objection was made.

Mr. Conger's motion to postpone was defeated, yeas 124, nays 116.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, presented the conference report on the river and harbor appropriation bill. He said that the bill as reported made appropriations amounting in the aggregate to about \$8,261,000. He demanded the previous question on the report.

Mr. Cox and Mr. Eden wanted to make speeches protesting against the bill and the report, but objection was made by Messrs. Keama, Reagan and other friends of the bill, and the regular order was demanded.

The conference report was then agreed to by a vote of 150 yeas to 98 nays.

The consideration of the internal revenue bill was resumed by Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, offering an amendment to amend the revised statutes as to allow growers of tobacco to exchange the product of their farms for groceries and other commodities without paying a tax.

Mr. Sawyer opposed the amendment because it would be detrimental to the prospects of the country.

Mr. Bright, of Tennessee, said that this amendment would benefit the poor man and the small farmer, who were now greatly oppressed by the law.

Mr. Sawyer said there was a good deal of lumber in this talk about the poor man and poor farmers suffering.

Mr. McKenzie, of Kentucky, offered an amendment to Mr. Townsend's amendment, authorizing growers of tobacco to sell 1000 worth in the leaf without paying a tax. He said that if he represented a district of tobacco buyers, instead of tobacco growers, he would not have offered that amendment.

Mr. Sawyer said if the gentleman had any remarks to be made on the country, he would not have offered that amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

A message was here received from the Senate announcing the adoption of a resolution sending the report of the conference on Thursday next, and the announcement was received with cries of dissent.

Mr. Waddell rose to a question of privilege, and said that for the first time since his service in Congress a request of the Senate for a conference was disregarded. That request had been lying on the table for twenty-four hours, and he now hoped to agree to the conference asked for by the Senate on the point route bill to make a motion on that motion last night, but the Speaker would not recognize him, but promised to recognize him this morning, and did not do so. He wanted to remain in the House that there was such a bill as the Senate, and that the House was treating it with indignity.

Speaker Randall said he agreed to recognize the gentleman after the tobacco bill was disposed of.

Mr. Waddell—You could recognize me now if you wanted to.

The Chair declined to entertain Mr. Waddell's motion for a conference.

Mr. Fridmore, of Virginia, offered an amendment to allow tobacco to be interchanged for commodities and the necessities of life, and to be paid for in labor or rent without the payment of a tax. Rejected.

Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, offered an amendment exempting \$100 worth of tobacco sold in the leaf from taxation. Rejected.

Mr. Sawyer offered an amendment providing that the clause reducing the tobacco tax to sixteen cents shall go into effect until September 1, 1879. Adopted.

Mr. Foster, of Ohio, made a proviso that the tax on tobacco shall be fourteen cents until 1880. Rejected; yeas 53, nays 97.

[At this point our report closed.]

breakfast table with an invited guest, when the husband chanced to discover a fly in the biscuits, or thought he saw one. Anyhow, he said, "Johnnie, you are a bad cook to let flies get in the bread." From this remark the wife commenced. The wife's temper increased as she spoke and finally she called her husband a liar. He remonstrated with her for using such language in the presence of an invited guest. Fairly besides herself, Miss Effie said up a new ax which was lying on the hearstone, and before the guest could interfere she had brained her husband. When he fell to the floor she brought the keen blade of the ax down on his neck, cutting it from the head from the back of the head rolling on towards the fire and the body falling under the weight of the ax. The wretched woman is in jail awaiting trial, the magistrate having refused bail.

STATE BANKS.

The Press Unanimously Favors the Scheme to Repeal the Tax Prohibiting State Bank Circulation.

(Augusta (Ga.) Constitutional Chronicle.) A propos of State banks, many persons will be surprised to learn that, while the specie reserve of the national banks, during the entire term of their existence, has probably been the least of any other bank in circulation, the like percentage in the State banks, from 1834 to 1863, averaged from 30 to 40 per cent; that in 1863 it was about 33 in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio, 30 in Indiana, 20 in Missouri, and 17 in this State (Georgia); that for all the banks it was about 42% in that year.

(Columbus (Ga.) Times.) The amendment which Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, proposes to offer to the internal revenue bill, repealing the 10 per cent tax on State banks, suggests a reminiscence of our political history. It will aid in showing how far we have progressed in concentrating in the general government important powers formerly reserved or exercised by the States.

General Jackson's administration, a large party, constituting a majority of the people of the Union, denied the constitutionality of a United States bank, or a bank incorporated by the Federal Government. They contended that this was a power possessed exclusively by the States. It was upon this issue, and upon incidental questions growing out of it that the old Whig and Democratic parties were formed. Their respective policies, differing from this point, took in other measures of difference, but this was the initial and main subject of controversy. The Whig or anti-Administration party did not at any time during its existence deny to the States the power to charter banks, or to charter banking corporations, but only insisted that the Federal Government had concurrent powers; while the Democratic party claimed the power exclusively for the States.

When a change to the Whig party, the Democratic party of to-day—including both Democrats and Whigs of the former period—acquired in the power of the general government, the charter and regulate national banks, and actually have to beg for the privilege of the States also exercising this power! This is what Mr. Vance's amendment amounts to, for the tax which he proposes to repeal is a prohibition upon State banks or circulation. The Federal Government has not only assumed banking powers of this kind, but has deprived the States of them.

We hope that Mr. Vance's amendment will prevail. It will aid in freeing commerce and industry from restraints imposed by the financial laws of Congress—laws which limit the amount of the circulating medium arbitrarily and without regard to the wants of the people. The South, especially, has a right to demand a change in the currency at one season of the year, and a contraction or adjustment at another season; and the prosperity of the business of every section requires that the currency be adapted to the needs of the country, instead of trying to force trade and industry to accommodate themselves to a Procrustean money gauge.

(Baltimore Sun.) The proposal now before Congress to repeal the ten per cent tax on the circulation of State banks, which is practically a prohibition, is discussed in this country in the New York Times as a measure of good policy. Although the attempt to drive State banks out of existence was successful, except in a few instances, it has always been doubted whether Congress had the right to enact a special law discriminating against one class of banking institutions in favor of another. Upon this point able lawyers differ in opinion. Leaving that question undecided, the Times clearly is convinced that, as it was the purpose of Congress to get rid of State banks as an obstacle to the introduction of the national bank system, it would have been better to wipe them out altogether, rather than to enact a law to effect that object "by indirection through a clause in a revenue bill." The advantages presented by the national bank system in providing a uniform currency secure to holders by an adequate deposit of United States bonds, which are trusted with the State banks of the wild-cat kind, are too obvious for argument. The disadvantages of the national bank system do not seem to be of great weight when compared with the benefits accruing from the free local circulation of State bank notes, and for which each city was a centre of redemption, and which the national bank system, by its introduction, has destroyed.

Under the present system of State banks the notes are constantly coming back to the place of issue for redemption, and consequently the circulation at all points was measurably equalized.

Once the national banks have been established there has been no pretense up to this time of redeeming their notes in coin. They have been practically in a condition of suspension, "convertibility in legal tenders" being a money, for nobody cared to exchange one paper promise to pay for another of equal or non-convertible and in no respect better than the first. The Times looks forward, however, to inevitable changes which circumstances will bring on the banking system of the country, and which it is well to take note of. The fact is pointed to that it will not be long when the changes caused by the resumption of specie payments and the retirement of the national bank notes, which the national bank circulation rests, will bring about an assimilation between the national bank notes and the issues of State banks, and the latter be allowed existence for both and they stand upon the same basis—that of the redemption of their notes in coin. The Times notes that there are \$940,000,000 of old bonds—one issue redeemable at pleasure in about three years, and the rest in from two and a half to ten years. Besides these there are nearly \$800,000,000 of funding bonds, redeemable at pleasure in three to thirty years. Hence the time will come when the national system will necessarily be abandoned, altered or reduced in size, by the removal of its foundation. It is argued that if Congress has the right to impose a tax of 10 per cent on the State banks, it can lay it conditionally. That is to say, it can make it by law a condition precedent to the removal of the tax that the State banks shall protect the holders of their notes by depositing with the State authorities State bonds or other satisfactory securities for their redemption, as is done under the New York State bank system. As the charters of State banks are derived from the State in which they are situated, it would seem to be for the States themselves, and not Congress, to provide by legislation, protection to the holders of State bank notes. Indeed, it now appears probable that many of the national banks themselves would under such circumstances prefer to be State banks, and to have their charters for the United States bonds were still to be held by State banks in all the solvent States would pay a higher rate of interest while affording equal protection to note holders. Banking companies would, therefore, naturally prefer to deposit as security for their notes the bonds of the State in which they were situated, paying six per cent interest, instead of United States bonds bearing only an interest of four or less than four per cent. If this course were adopted, holders of State bank notes might be guarded against loss; the financial functions of the government would be limited, as they ought to be, to the coin-

of money, whilst the protection against undue inflation would be almost absolute, inasmuch as the circulation of local notes would be constantly coming back to the place of issue for redemption, and all reputable banks would be obliged to restrict their issues within their ability to meet in coin on all ordinary occasions whatever demand might be made upon them.

Miss Effie Elliser recently appeared as Meenie in "Rip Van Winkle," and in the printed cast was announced as "Miss Effie as Meenie, aged 26 for this occasion only."

Hayes is said to have received the following from a Boston lecture bureau: "My dear Mr. Hayes—In the event of your being disengaged next winter, please send me your lowest terms for fifty lectures."

The New Zealander is a boy of the period, and is not going to wait for fun until he can sit on an old bridge and view the ruins of London. That country, with a population of 400,000, owes \$105,000,000.

A London paper says that Sir Charles Nugent, who inherited a baronetcy and \$300,000 of property, died, aged 57, and left a fortune of twenty-one. His heirs tried to get mere boys, who are held to property, to borrow them.

The Crystal Springs Monitor says: We are now shipping peach boxes from Crystal Springs at from 100 to 200 boxes per car. Large shipments are being made of apples, plums, tomatoes and Irish potatoes. The peaches are going to New Orleans, the other products to Chicago.

The location of the celebrated Point Clear Hotel is picturesque, romantic and delightful, leaving and sailing facilities are amply provided for, and one placing himself under the care of the whole-souled proprietor, Mr. Baldwin, will be sure to be satisfied.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Hall Y. M. Concordia Gay Club. New Orleans June 15, 1878.—The officers and members of the above club are hereby notified to assemble at the Oakland Building, 70-DAY (Sunday) June 16, at 2 o'clock p. m., sharp, to participate in our annual picnic. Honorary members are invited to attend.

By order of FRANK LITTLE, President. JOHN BULLWINKEL, Recording Secretary.

Special Notice to Red River Shippers.—All freight received for steamer TEXAS this week will be held at the rate of 75 cents (CIT) leaving SATURDAY, the 15th instant. Please insure accordingly.

JOSEPH A. AIKEN, No. 111 Gravier street.

Notice—In accordance with the New Orleans and Bol River Transportation Company's charter, an election for five directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, June 17, 1878, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

ED. BURK, Secretary.

Election Notice.—An election for President and Directors of the Louisiana Department of the Life Association of America, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the department office on MONDAY, June 17, 1878, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

SAM'L FLOWER, Secretary.

Notice.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisiana Canal and Land Improvement Company will be held on MONDAY, the twenty-fourth of June, 1878, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock p. m., at No. 72 Canal street, in the office of the directors and officers to serve for the ensuing year.

W. WILLIAMSON, President.

Office Planters' Oil Company, 186 Common street.—The annual election for Directors of this company will be held at the company's office, on THURSDAY, June 20, 1878, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.

JAS. M. WINSHIP, Secretary.

Workings Bank—New Orleans, June 15, 1878.—The Board of Directors, held the fourth meeting, Mr. EDGAR HINKES was appointed cashier in place of Mr. J. B. Mondak, resigned.

ER. HINKES, Cashier.

Office of New Orleans City Railroad Company, No. 124 Canal street, New Orleans, June 15, 1878.—Certificate No. 3579 in favor of Miss Adele Jackson, for twenty-five shares of the capital stock of the New Orleans City Railroad Company, having been lost or mislaid, notice is hereby given that unless the same be presented to this office within thirty days from the date hereof, a new certificate will be issued therefor, and said certificate No. 3579 be declared null and void.

C. C. LEWIS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING RATIONS A. and Ship Chandlery for Revenue Vessels—Capt. H. S. Claiborne, Lieut. Collector's Office, June 13, 1878.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, of THURSDAY, June 27, 1878, for supplying Rations and Groceries for the Revenue Vessels of the United States Revenue Marine Service in the collection District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879. Schedule of Supplies and Chandlery to be filled for will be furnished on application at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and to waive defects, if deemed for the interest of the Government so to do.

GEORGE L. SMITH, Collector.

GERMAN FELSENDELLER BEER. WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO THE PUBLIC that we have secured the sole agency of this popular and healthy beverage for the State of Louisiana.

L. REEDER & Co., 37 Tchoupitoulas street.

FLOATING BATHS. THIS DESIDERATUM FOR SO MANY years has at last been overcome through the untiring energy of Mr. Henry Hamersley, and is, we are assured, about to be established at a point on the river accessible to all (one block above Jackson). Although his funds are still inadequate to complete the work he has to perform, he still asks the public for further contributions, and also his generous supporters for further assistance by interesting themselves in procuring other subscribers. The building's entrance has been selected and settled, and while the work is progressing Mr. Hamersley will still continue soliciting for the balance of subscriptions.

COW PEAS—GRAIN.—300 sacks choice CLAY PEAS, in fine order and cheap.

2000 bushels choice Western HAY, 1000 sacks choice Galena OATS, 2000 sacks patent packed BIAN, 2000 sacks white and Yellow CORN, COGNAC BRANDY, &c.

For sale in lots at night by GEORGE HECK & CO., 32 Front street.

ATTENTION. IF YOU WANT GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL TRUNKS.

A. ENSWINGER, No. 37 MAGAZINE STREET.

Here will be found a full assortment of Trunks, Traveling Bags and Valises, all at low prices. Also, trunks made to order and repaired.

J. L. BALTZ, No. 81 Customhouse Street, New Orleans.

RAILROAD PAVILION. At the end of the City and Lake Railroad. Refreshments at city prices, and 1000 seats twice a week.

JERSEY AND ALDERNEY MILK. MILK. MILK. Pure and fresh, from the country, to be had at Corner Carondelet and Common streets and Branch, No. 69 Canal street, near the Custom House, North Side.

WANTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES. Cooks, Nurses, Chambermaids, &c. WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE white woman, to cook, wash and iron for a small family. Will be willing to leave the city. Inquire at No. 121 Chippewa street.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, SITUATIONS. Any willing to cook or do housework, and to make themselves generally useful. Good references given. A dress No. 8 Pellicy Road, between Religious and Tchoupitoulas streets.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, to do housework and to make herself generally useful. Address A. T., this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, to do housework, and is willing to assist in anything. Address A. T., No. 6, Democrat.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES. Chambermaids, Cooks, Nurses, &c. WANTED—AN AI COOK, WHO CAN GIVE references from last employers. Apply at 323 Carondelet street.

WANTED—A NICE, FIDY COLORED GIRL, to do housework, and to make herself generally useful. Must come well recommended. Apply Monday at 417 Canal street.

WANTED—A WHITE GIRL, WHO CAN bring good recommendation, to attend on children in room. Apply 147 St. Charles street.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE. CALL AT 39 Prythian street.

HOUSES WANTED. WANTED—TO RENT PERMANENTLY, A dwelling suitable for a family of six, between Thalia street and Louisiana Avenue. Rent paid in advance if desired. D. M., Democrat office.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, A furnished house situated No. 30 North Rampart. Rent per month \$40. Apply on the premises.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH five rooms, in the Fourth District. Rent must not be over \$15 per month. Address G. W. B., Democrat office.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, SIX family residences in Third, Second or First Districts, in this city, in a good neighborhood, and in the central part of said districts. Cottage or two-story houses, with lots 30 by 110 or 120, at the present low prices, and must be in good condition. Parties interested in selling, must be in writing, give full particulars of lot, location, number of rooms, gas, waterworks, elevation of ground, and size of rooms, &c. FLAVIUS LEBESQUE, my24 1m 97% Exchange Alley.

MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED—1000 WATCHES AND CLOCKS, to repair, and to make watches and jewelry, to keep him in work. I will repair watches, clocks and all jewelry in best manner and at low rates. French clocks a specialty. Will call and examine work at any reasonable orders for any kind of Hair Work or Hair Jewelry, by mail or at store. PEIRCE, 3612 1/2 Danziger's old store, 30 Canal.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AT PRESENT a cotton broker, a position in a factory firm to take charge of the cotton room; for fifteen months. Rent low, especially in COTTON, Democrat office.

WANTED—ANY PERSON HAVING A small MULE, and who wishes to dispose of the same at a reasonable price, can find a purchaser by applying at the Abchafayats Wood Yard, corner of Jackson and Gravier streets.

WE WANT THE LADIES TO CALL AND see the bargains we can offer in Hair Brushes, Curis, Combs, Coral Goods, etc., bought at wholesale, and offered at a very small profit for cash, at Danziger's old stand, 203 Canal street.

Apply at work at very low prices. PRINCE, 107 1/2 Canal street, near the old depot, reworked. Wigs, Partings, Invisible Braids made to order.

WANTED—A TENANT FOR THE LARGE St. Louis and Seventh streets. Wide hall large rooms, and a good garden, and a very small lot and grapes worth \$100. Will rent, furnished or unfurnished, either for three months or for six months. Rent low, especially in COTTON. Apply on the premises.

WANTED TO RENT—BY SEPTEMBER 1—an office suitable for the Cotton Factorage and Commission Business; will purchase fixtures, and will take for the same, FACTORY, stating location, terms, etc., Democrat office.

WANTED—THE LADIES TO CALL AND see the New American Sewing Machine at 203 Canal street. Needles, all sizes, oil, attachments, &c. OLIVER PEIRCE, Agent.

WANTED—A FRENCH WIDOW, WITHOUT children, desires a situation in a family as teacher of the French language. Has a sewing machine, and can sew at a very small price to the country or traveling. The best references given. Please address Mrs. A. L., City Postoffice.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF ENERGETIC salesmen to sell the State for the sale of the greatest combination known for the convenience of housekeepers, HUNTER'S LATEST PATENT, and also for the sale of the GREAT SIFTER, MIXER, SOOP and MEASURE. Parishes will be disposed of at a reasonable figure. Send 75 cents for sample. Special terms to agents. Address, L. M. LEON, 203 Canal for Louisiana. Office, 20 Canal street.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-rate cutter by a clothing manufacturer in the country. Must be competent. Address, with references, to look drawer 91, Postoffice, New Orleans.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE LADY, A situation as teacher and to take charge of young children. Has no objection to going into the country, and best references given. Address A. B., this office.

\$1.50 FOR PIANO TUNING—BEST WORK done by M. LEON, 203 Canal street.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURE. ATKINSON'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Flavoring Extracts For Cooking Purposes.

Vanilla, Lemon, Strawberry, Orange, Almond, Peach, Celery, Ginger, Raspberry, Rose, Pineapple, Banana, &c.

Why buy such goods from distant Northern shores When JUST AS GOOD are made at our own doors?

These extracts possess in the most highly concentrated form the delicious taste and fragrant aroma of the fresh fruit, and for all culinary purposes will be found the most convenient, best and economical manner of imparting their delightful flavor to choice cookery.

The superiority of these Extracts consists in their high concentration and perfect purity. Manufacturers and proprietors.

M. T. CREAMER & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, No. 94 Tchoupitoulas street, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Also, for sale at Wholesale by Messrs. W. G. LYON & CO., Wholesale Grocers, New Orleans. Ask your grocer for ATKINSON'S FLAVORS. They are the best.

STATE NATIONAL BANK. NEW ORLEANS, June 11, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the Capital Stock of this Bank was reduced, by a vote of the shareholders, on the twenty-second of May, 1878, from EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and that the said reduction has been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.

All outstanding stock certificates are hereby called in, and new certificates will be issued in their stead in the proportion of one share of the reduced stock in lieu of two shares of the old stock. All dividends from profits as well as those resulting from the reduction of the Capital Stock will be computed upon the new or reduced stock only.

CHAS. L. C. DUFUY, Cashier.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Second Ward Registration.—The registration books of the Second Ward Central Club for the registration of the Democratic and Conservative voters of the said ward will be opened daily from 10 o'clock a. m. to 12 o'clock m., and from 4 o'clock p. m. to 7:30 p. m., at the following places:

On the fourteenth and fifteenth instants, at 105 Callopie street, opposite No. 18's engine-house.

On the seventeenth and eighteenth instants, at corner of Euphrasie and Magnolia streets.

On the nineteenth and twentieth instants, at 217 Tchoupitoulas street, opposite St. Mary's Market.

ROBERT E. DIAMOND, President Second Ward Central Democratic-Conservative Club.

The Sixth Ward Registration Office will remove and open at the following places and hours. Office hours 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m.:

June 14, 15 and 17 at corner Bayou Road and Johnson street.

June 14, 15 and 17 at corner Hospital and Levee streets.

June 21, 22 and 24 at corner Chartres and Barbaresque streets, for revision of registration.

H. B. BRYANT, Judge.

Second Ward Registration.—The office for the registration of voters of the Second Ward will be opened daily from 4 p. m. to 8 p. m., at 179 1/2 Callopie street, opposite 18's engine-house, and will remain open at that place until further notice.

ROBERT E. DIAMOND, President.

Attention Democratic and Conservative voters of the First Ward.—The registration office will be OPEN DAILY from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m.:

Corner of St. Charles and Melpomene streets, from June 5 to June 12, inclusive.

Corner of Melpomene and White streets, from June 13 to June 19, inclusive.

Corner of Orange and Tchoupitoulas streets, from June 20 to June 26, inclusive.

Any persons not registered in the ward books cannot vote at the primary elections.

Judge—A. T. Donovan. Commissioners—Thomas Brennan, E. M. Fox, T. Connors.

Clarks—John Barrett, T. J. Whitehead, D. C. Donovan.

By order of President EMILE J. O'BRIEN, 1st 1/2 1/2 W. RICHARDSON, Secretary.