

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 30, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

VARIETIES THEATRE—GRAVIER STREET. The great London and New York sensation, "The Lascivious Lady."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—ST. CHARLES STREET. Engagement of Whittier's Parisian Ballet Troupe—"Madame Ninon's Dream."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ST. CHARLES STREET. The original fairy extravaganza entitled "Little Red Riding Hood."

ORPHEUS CITY MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE. 114 1/2 ST. CHARLES STREET—Two Headed Calf, Hippopotamus, Kangaroo, and 100 other Curiousities.

Acts of the General Assembly.

The acts of the General Assembly, session of 1868, printed in pamphlet form, are now printed and for sale by William Barrett, No. 60 Camp street.

W. D. Wylie has been appointed by Governor Warmoth Justice of the Peace, Fourth Ward, Cade parish, in place of Registrar resigned.

The fixtures, showcases and furniture in drug store No. 130 Canal street will be offered for sale at auction, to-morrow at noon, by the Sheriff.

It is said that effort is making to induce General Grant and Andy Johnson to "make up." Would the "make up" become them, That is the rub.

It is said "President Johnson will go out of office poor." Poor in reputation we surmise. According to Shakespeare this makes him laded poor.

Ninety Customhouse employes, recently discharged at the suggestion of Special Agent Kinsella, have been reinstated through other influences.

Holder of interest coupons of the New Orleans consolidated six per cent bonds are referred to the advertisement of the Southern Bank, fiscal agent of the city.

Heavy shipments are now made of Malaga fruits from this port to Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis, the freight being less from New York via the Mississippi than from the all rail route.

PERSONAL.—Ex-Governor Baker arrived in town yesterday from his plantation in St. Mary parish.

Mr. Coulock and his daughter passed through the city yesterday for Pittsburg, after concluding professional engagements at Galveston and Houston.

Depositors of the First National Bank can place themselves in the way of receiving their share of the fund to be distributed in Washington—say fifty cents on the dollar—by calling at the office of James Graham, notary public, in Commercial Place, and signing the power of attorney which has been sent from Washington.

A subscriber to the Times, says that pa per, makes a suggestion in regard to city money well worthy of being entertained by the authorities. It is to the effect that the stock held by the city in the Jackson Railroad Company be thrown upon the market and sold for city money. Provided it brought ten dollars per share, eight hundred thousand dollars of city notes would thus be retired.

AMUSEING.—The Crescent, in its list of members of the "Forty-First Congress, as far as known," published this morning, names Louis St. Martin, Caleb S. Hunt, Adolphe Bailey, Michael Ryan and G. W. McAlreane as the five members from Louisiana. Pretty good for the Crescent, but we imagine a different showing will be made after these gentlemen shall have knocked at the doors of Congress, and begged for admission.

The Hank postoffice robbery trial goes along slowly, yet as fast as possible. The defense began to put on their witnesses yesterday. The suspended Postmaster was on the stand nearly two hours, and remarked, as he was leaving the court room, "It is a long time between drinks." General Rousseau was to take the witness stand to-day for the defense. The testimony thus far creates the impression that all the officials who have been mixed up directly and indirectly in this case were "on the make."

Shocking corruptions are incidentally disclosed.

The story of anticipated trouble at the assembling of the Legislature on Monday next doubtless had its origin in the drunken talk of some characterless street-leading rebels. The sensible, respectable people of this city are now alive to the necessity of preserving order, enforcing the law and recognizing the verdict of the people of the whole Union, and sincerely deprecate even an allusion to such vulgar threats to create disorder.

Major General Rousseau has investigated this matter, and assures us there have been no threats from any known responsible source, and that any attempts to interfere with the assembling of the Legislature would be promptly and vigorously met by all the power at his command. We never believed the silly rumors on this subject, and paid them no attention, but this assurance from General Rousseau will have the effect to quiet the fears of the tax payers and timid persons in our midst.

The Times thus adroitly uses the name of Colonel Case, in order to make a left-handed fling at W. O. Loftis, of Memphis, just nominated by Andy Johnson, for Steadman's lucrative place.

Our neighbor, the Picayune, seems very anxious to have Colonel Case placed in the shoes of General Steadman, as Collector of Revenue at this point. We think the Colonel's chances for the position are exceedingly slim. The commercial interests of New Orleans require that our next Collector shall be a man who has some material stake in this community.

Here, then, is the old stereotyped, hackneyed cry against a class who form the largest portion of people in any community. Is the Times so much of a very aristocrat as not to conceive of any other stake in life except that of dollars and cents to a large amount? Is it so much of a believer in the virtues of mankind as to count for nothing, unimpeachable integrity of character, ability and an educated fitness for important trusts? We know no more than the Times of the "material stake" possessed by Colonel Case in this community, but we do know that he has hitherto filled without a blemish on his name several responsible positions, here and elsewhere, in the legislative and executive departments of the National Government.

JUDGE DURELL AND THE GAINES CASE.

In our Monday's edition we expressed our utter want of confidence in the rumors and accusations upon which it was attempted to bolster up certain projects in the form of bills affecting the organization of the Federal courts at this place. We did so in general terms, reserving the occasion to be more explicit after we could have an opportunity to examine public records pertinent to the question. These records are public matters easily referred to by all who may desire, and we opine there would have been less inuendoes current if, before uttering them, parties would have taken the pains of a few minutes' examination of the facts of record.

We will take up the most distinct and prominent charge and analyze briefly what basis it has in fact. The telegraphic correspondent of the Missouri Democrat has given a wide circulation to the report that Judge Durell was about to be "impeached on the ground that he demanded money before he would do his duty in the case of Mrs. Gaines. The knowledge of this fact is said to cause a good deal of talk down there."

There is unquestionably a good deal of talk at times down here about various subjects, but though in the newspaper line, we have not heard a word of the "good deal of talk" alleged; neither do we believe that there is any talk at Washington about impeaching Judge Durell, or anything of the sort.

In order to show of what cloth such rumors are generally manufactured, it may not be amiss to illustrate the kind of basis in fact there exists for such a rumor as the above. Like most men who have occupied high positions on the bench, Judge Durell was for many years a counselor at the bar, and had in charge much important business, and was concerned in many leading cases. He would scarcely have been deemed fitted for such an important position as Judge of our Federal Court if he had not, been thus engaged.

Would it not be strange if, in the course of a long legal career, he had not become interested, pro or con, in the famous case of Mrs. Gaines? Could Roselius, Randall Hunt, Clarke, Bayne, Bradford, Lea, Kinney, or any other eminent legal individual be selected for an important judgeship without inevitably bringing about the appointment of a Judge who would not be able to act in certain cases on account of personal interest? Could Charles O'Connor, or James T. Brady, or William M. Everts occupy the bench in New York city without being embarrassed in important cases in a like manner?

In 1836 Cavalier and Davenport obtained judgment against certain parties who claimed, through Clark's mother, to be heirs of Daniel Clark. These judgments were for a warranty in the sale of lands by Clark in his lifetime, and amounted to about \$40,000. Lands belonging to Clark's succession were seized under these judgments, or one of them, and Mrs. Gaines enjoined their sale. An agreement was made, which may be seen in the office of Joseph Couvillier, notary public, deposited April 24, 1844. The lands were sold, only partially satisfying the judgments. In 1852 Hon. E. H. Durell, then a counsellor-at-law, acting as the trustee of the Union Company, of New York, purchased a large amount of the lands that were sold under the Cavalier and Davenport judgments; and also the unsatisfied judgments of Cavalier & Davenport and Boisfontaine against parties claiming to be the heirs of Daniel Clark, as also other lands of Daniel Clark sold under the Boisfontaine judgment.

He thus became the holder of the title to said lands as trustee of the Union Company. He also since became personally interested in the judgment and lands to a considerable amount, evidenced by a judgment against the company. The Union Company claim that their judgments are a judicial mortgage upon all lands of the heirs of Daniel Clark, including the real estate of Mrs. Gaines. A bill in equity was filed against E. H. Durell by Mrs. Gaines, being suit No. 2715 of the docket of the Circuit Court of this place.

Now, were Judge Durell to sit as judge of the Circuit Court in the case of Mrs. Gaines, he must pass upon her heirship to the estate of Daniel Clark. He is interested in the result of her case. He is the owner as trustee of the Union Company of New York, having also a direct personal interest of the judgments of Cavalier & Davenport. The Union Company claim those judgments to be judicial mortgages upon all the lands claimed by Mrs. Gaines. If he decide in her favor, the land he adjudges to her may come immediately under the Union Company's mortgages.

Judge Durell always took the highly honorable position that he could not sit in these cases. It is no fault of his that the Circuit judgeship was not long ago filled. But owing to the fact that for several years past that position has been vacant, or occupied by judges too infirm or unwilling to come to New Orleans, and owing also to the unwillingness of Congress to let Andrew Johnson fill the place by one of his peculiar style of appointments, Mrs. Gaines' cases have stood in abeyance, and probably will until General Grant and Congress can get at the matter of the Circuit judgeship. If their choice shall fall upon a judge not unwilling to sit at New Orleans everything will have a proper solution. If it should fortunately fall upon Judge Durell, promoting him from the District to the Circuit Court, the statutes of Congress and rules of the Supreme Court furnish a proper means of the interchange of judges from Circuit to Circuit, in cases where judges have a personal interest and can not sit, which is a matter of no uncommon occurrence elsewhere.

Judge Durell, as we have already said, has always taken the highly honorable position that he could not sit in these cases; and Caleb Cushing, Mrs. Gaines' counsel in Washington, knowing the facts, advised a settlement between Mrs. Gaines and the Union Company, so as to enable them to relieve Judge Durell from his interest. No conclusive result was attained, although settlement seemed for a time to have been adjusted. With that settlement Judge Durell had nothing to do. He simply desired the Union Company to relieve him from his interest. Whether Caleb Cushing was right in his opinion that the settlement which he advised, but was not carried out, would have enabled Judge Durell to have sat in her cases is neither here nor there. He neither is nor would be the man to sit in a case where the propriety of his action would be doubtful, and as the case never arose, we doubt whether any man who knows Judge Durell can say what would have been his course. But even were he to accept the opinion of that distinguished lawyer, it would fully justify the half of the stories that have been coined out of the mere suggestion of such a solution. That is all the basis that has ever existed for the idle and silly stories set afloat, and from this emanates the fabrication of his demanding money before doing his duty. The truth redounds to the credit of the Judge. As a private individual it would be exceedingly strange if he did not wish a settlement of his interest; as a judge it is to his honor that he refused to further it.

It is an exceedingly far-fetched interpretation of these facts that would enable the most ingenious perverter of reason and logic to evolve a solution unfavorable to the integrity of Judge Durell.

We are authorized by Judge Durell to say that he never spoke to Mrs. Gaines about paying him any money to act in her cases, directly or indirectly, and that the whole charge against him is utterly false and groundless.

An examination of the records we have referred to furnishes a mass of legal reminiscence which we would have been glad to have diluted upon, and may refer to on a future occasion, but it was not strictly pertinent to the subject upon which we set out to write. Everything about Mrs. Gaines' cases is of public interest, and her case in its general scope has attained popularity from the long exertions and ability with which she has met the successive phases of her litigations. With their legal merits we have nothing to do, as their decision belongs of right to the tribunals; but there is much of wonderful interest in her well fought struggle, which, without trespassing upon the neutrality of the press, or the legal rights and interests of others, we mean to revert to again.

For the present we deem it our duty to the public to say that the course of Judge Durell in this matter is justified by the judicial records.

THE POOR CITY GOVERNMENT.

The present government of this city, foisted on our people by an unscrupulous minority calling itself the Democratic party, has shown itself so ignorant, worthless and regardless of the interests of the people, that there remains no friend among the Democratic journals of the city to say a word in its praise. From every class of our population there comes an earnest demand for the removal of a government which so plainly lacks the confidence of our citizens, and from which no good can be expected. A number of prominent citizens interested in the public welfare have studied this subject since the adjournment of the Legislature, and are now prepared with forms of new charters and valuable recommendations bearing on this important subject. The public are heartily tired of the present city government. An immediate change is demanded. Will the Legislature come to the relief of our people, and promptly rid us of the "rings" which now hold sway at the City Hall? The following sensible remarks from our moderate and dignified contemporary, the Bee, commend themselves to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly:

The measure demanded at this time in the city government is a radical one. It requires to be thoroughly changed and reconstructed, and we are glad to say that such a reconstruction is in good hands and will doubtless be effected within the next sixty days. The present system of government is too clumsy, and too costly. It has served its time and the people are tired of it.

We are glad, therefore, to announce to them the prospect there now is of the repeal of the present city charter, and the establishment of another system of municipal government under a new one. The new charter to which we allude has been drawn up by eminent lawyers, and will be submitted to the Legislature at its approaching meeting. We take it for granted that the intelligent members of that body are satisfied of the necessity of a change in our present system of government, and which will bring with it economy and simplicity, improvements desirable always, but indispensable at the present time, and that they are willing to confer such a boon upon this community. We shall not permit ourselves to doubt their readiness to meet the wishes of the taxpayers of the city by giving to a charter which promises to be so beneficial to the interests of all. The new charter is remarkable for the omission of the double Board of Aldermen system; its leading idea being that of committing the government to a few individuals, one at the head of each department, exacting from them a rigid and personal responsibility.

revenues due the city. The economical way is to pay in current funds which will enable the city to curtail its expenses sufficiently to redeem the outstanding city notes, in the form of money, dollar for dollar. Try this plan.

"OUR BEST CITIZENS."

"The strong hold," as Nashy would say, of the Democratic papers in the last campaign was the alleged fact that the Board of Registration were refusing registry to thousands of our "best citizens" without authority of law. It will amuse our sensible readers to learn that the total number refused registration in the city of New Orleans was one hundred and fifty-five! And this in a total of forty-three thousand voters! For refusing to let these men perjure themselves and break the laws our Democratic contemporaries demanded the lynching of the Supervisors of Registration, and darkly hinted at a ditch as the proper place to look for the body of the efficient and incorruptible chairman of the Board of Registration—Verily, the "profession" of conducting a Democratic newspaper in New Orleans requires much assurance, but little conscience.

National Convention of Colored Men. At the meeting last evening to elect delegates to the National Convention of colored men, Hon. P. B. Pinchback presided, and Captain J. H. Ingraham was made secretary.

The following delegates were elected: Hon. C. C. Antoine, Hon. A. B. Rose, Hon. P. B. Pinchback, Hon. A. E. Barber, Hon. B. James H. Ingraham, Lieut. Gen. Governor O. J. Dunn, Hon. J. Willis McNamee, Hon. B. F. Joubert, Hon. Henry Bonaparte, Hon. Bernard Soule, Hon. Aristide Mary, Hon. A. Bertonneau.

BORN.

HEIDENHAIN—On Monday, December 23, 1868, a son to Hon. Henry and Katharine Heidenhain.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

G. LAGARDE, JR., Notary Public, No. 80 Royal Street, up Stairs, Opposite the Citizens Bank of Louisiana.

THEO. GUYOT, Notary Public, No. 5, Gallier's Court, Entrance on Carondelet and Common streets, NEW ORLEANS.

THEODORE O. STARK, Notary Public, Attorney at Law and Commissioner of Deeds, Office No. 5 Carondelet Street, Second Floor.

WM. H. BEYMOUR, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for Illinois, Texas, Mississippi and other States, Passports for Europe Procured at Short Notice, No. 28 Exchange Alley, New Orleans, (up Stairs).

JAMES GRAHAM & A. HERO, JR., Notaries Public and Commissioners of Deeds, Office of Custodian of Notarial Records, 127 1/2 No. 12 Commercial Place.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DOCTOR J. G. BELDEN, Homeopathic Physician, Will resume practice in the city. Office: 157 Camp Street, Opposite St. Patrick's Church. Office hours: 7 to 9 A. M.; 1 to 3 P. M.; 7 to 9 P. M.

COAL.....COAL.....COAL. BEST PITTSBURGH. ANTHRACITE and ENGLISH CANSEL. Also, Coke for Third District delivered at lowest market prices, from five barrels upward, with unequalled promptness, in obedience to orders by DAVID STICKNEY, No. 12 Carondelet street, and at corner Louisa and Levee streets. Steamers, Cotton Presses and Factors supplied at low prices for CASH. del 10

PINE PREMIUM BAKERY. No. 131 Rousseau Street, (Between Jackson and Philip.) O. M. REDON, PROPRIETOR. Keeps constantly on hand BREAD and BISCUITS of every quality, all kinds and at the most reduced prices. del 10

N. A. BAUMGARDEN, JUSTIN LANGLES, COMMERCIAL BAKERY. N. A. BAUMGARDEN & CO., DEPOT—32 CANAL STREET, New Orleans. Keep constantly on hand every description of BREAD AND CRACKERS. del 10

BREAD.....CRACKERS. ROUSSEAU BAKERY. No. 52 and 54 ROUSSEAU STREET. J. C. LANGLES, PROPRIETOR. ALWAYS ON HAND the largest assortment of BREAD AND CRACKERS of all descriptions, such as SODA, CRACKERS, ROLLS, BUNS, GINGER BREAD, BUTTER, etc., sold at moderate terms and delivered free of charge to any part of the city. Liberal discount to the trade. del 10

JOS. H. WILSON, WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER. GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, 108 and Magazine Street, New Orleans.

J. C. KATHMAN, TROPICAL ROOFING MANUFACTORY. Coal, Charcoal, all kinds of Lumber and Firewood, 24 Bienville street, corner of Marais, New Orleans. Orders left at the above place, or Box 15, Mr. KATHMAN, will receive prompt attention.

W. H. BELL, ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER, No. 128 Carondelet Street, NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana. del 10

JOT, COE & CO., PUBLISHERS' AGENTS. Tribune Buildings, New York. Are authorized to contract for advertising in our Paper.

J. E. FIBBLEY, Twelve years with Paton & Co., Patentee of the ELYSIAN REEF. PARLOR, DINING, and BEDROOM FURNITURE. Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Upholstery, etc. Thirteenth Street, my 2

ON HAND FOR NEW YEARS. ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF THOSE GOOD SHEETS, six in a box for nine dollars, with large plaids, small plaids, puff or flowing bosoms. UNDERGARMENTS equally cheap. LEIGHTON & HAYMAN, Corner St. Charles and Canal streets, New Orleans, del 2

BUYERS, ATTENTION!

IF YOU WANT TO BUY Fresh Dry Goods Cheap, Go to P. J. TRAUQUIR'S.

IF YOU WISH TO PRESENT YOUR WIFE OR FRIEND WITH A Very Nice Shawl, Go to P. J. TRAUQUIR'S.

IF YOU WANT HOOP SKIRTS OF ALL SIZES, AT LOW PRICES, Go to P. J. TRAUQUIR'S.

FOR THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, THE MOST COMPLETE Assortment of HATS, to be found in the South, Go to P. J. TRAUQUIR'S.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, AND SMALL WARES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, sold at P. J. TRAUQUIR'S.

THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF KID GLOVES in the City, Go to P. J. TRAUQUIR'S.

TO GET THE NEWEST, TO GET THE CHEAPEST, TO GET THE ICES, to get the BEST selection of all kinds of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, Go to P. J. TRAUQUIR'S, 462 1/2 No. 107 Canal Street, one door from Dauphine.

REAL ESTATE.

Located in this City, to be Disposed of by Lottery.

The drawing of this Lottery will take place (as soon as the tickets are sold) under the charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, granted by the Legislature of the State in 1868, and which embraces in its scheme some of the most valuable property in this city, viz:

The St. LOUIS HOTEL, now open to the public, and doing business.

The FURNITURE OF THE HOTEL.

The OLD CITIZENS' BANK.

The DWELLING, STORES and WAREHOUSES, 116, 118 and 120 Royal street, adjoining the Hotel.

The DWELLING and BUILDINGS, No. 43 St. Louis street, opposite the Hotel.

The St. LOUIS HOTEL FARM, Buildings and Improvements, Squares and part of Squares, of highly cultivated ground.

For full and particular description, see circular, which will be sent, post paid, to any one desiring it; and all orders for tickets will receive prompt attention by addressing

O. E. HALL, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La. 12 Prizes—Tickets \$10. del 17 1/2

THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE

Is located corner Conti and Royal, old State Bank; entrance on Conti, up Stairs. a 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Pike, Lapyre & Brother in this city, and also under the style of the withdrawal day dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of W. S. Pike, who has disposed of all his rights and interests in the said firm, to his partners, Wm. S. Pike and Alex. R. Brothier, they assuming all the liabilities of the same.

WM. S. PIKE, ALEX. R. BROTHIER, F. L. BLANG, New Orleans, December 31, 1868. del 23

A GOOD SMOKE IS A PERPETUAL FRIEND.

LORILLARD'S "YATCH CLUB" SMOKING TOBACCO. Competent critics pronounce it best for many reasons. It is made of the best stock grown. The Nicotine is extracted, by the withdrawal of No drugs in it, consequently it is not injurious to the system. It has an agreeable, aromatic flavor, does not burn or irritate the tongue, leaves no unpleasant aftertaste in the mouth, or disagreeable odor in the room. Instead of exciting the nervous forces, it relaxes and calms them. We are of the opinion of the "Yatch Club" Smoking Tobacco. Orders for elegant Yatch Club Smoking Tobacco, packed daily, are sold, at an extra inducement for those who live a good smoke to try it.

WM. S. PIKE, ALEX. R. BROTHIER, F. L. BLANG, New Orleans, December 31, 1868. del 23

LORILLARD'S "CENTURY" CHEWING TOBACCO.

Composed of the best cutting Leaf in the country. Superior in color, fine in quality, and makes a better chew than any other. Acknowledged the Leading Fine Cut Tobacco wherever used. Keeps in the pocket, and is not so liable to get damp, and small buyers can save money. It is sold in the following packages: Lorillard's Maceboys French Rappee and Scotch Snuff will retain the excellent quality of the tobacco, so famous everywhere. Urgeants sent on application. del 10

REVEAL AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.

Improved. It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair. It keeps the Hair to Curl beautifully. It keeps the Hair Clean and Healthy. It invigorates the Roots of the Hair. It forces the Hair and Beard to grow luxuriantly. It immediately stops Hair Falling Out. It keeps the Hair from Changing Color from Age. It restores Gray Hair to its Original Color. It brings out Hair on heads that have been bald for years.

It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable substances.

It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from physicians in high standing.

It is sold in half-pound bottles, the name blown in the glass by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere, at One Dollar per Bottle. Wholesale by Dem Barnes & Co.; G. F. Wall & Co.; Schiefelbusch & Co., New York.

LOUISIANA STATE SEMINARY.

Near Alexandria, Louisiana. Founded and Supported by the State of Louisiana. The next session begins September 7, 1868, and will continue for one year. Faculty consists of a full corps of able instructors in all branches of Literature and Science usually taught in the best Colleges and Universities. Course of study embraces a Preparatory and an Academic Department, including Literary, Science, and Optimal Course, a Special School of Civil Engineering and a Commercial School. Terms—For full expenses, except clothing, \$40; for board and tuition, \$15. Equal payments allowed. Commencement on the 1st of April. Admissions received at any time during the session and charged from D. E. BOYD, Superintendent, July 17

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

ESTABLISHMENT. We have recently put up in our office and have now in operation three first-class GORDON PRESSES of assorted sizes. These are considered in New York the best presses that are made for the rapid and superior execution of work. We employ skillful workmen, who will at all times be properly informed as to the latest and best styles of work.

WE WOULD CALL THE PARTICULAR ATTENTION OF THE Mercantile and Business Community to this Department of our Establishment, as we have made to it extensive additions lately.

NEWEST STYLES OF POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE PRESSES, ETC.

WHICH ENABLE US TO EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, SUCH AS MAMMOTH POSTERS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, RAILROAD WORK, LAWYERS' BRIEFS, BOOK WORK, STEAMBOAT WORK, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILL, And all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

The facilities we have in the way of STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES, ENABLE US TO EXECUTE WORK RAPIDLY, NEATLY AND CHEAPLY.

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.

STEAMBOAT PRINTING.

Steamboat Officers will find it to their INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OFFICE AND LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

We have made special provisions for Steamboat Printing, and have NEW FONTS OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE FOR COLORED BILLS, AS WELL AS SOME OF THE FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD.

POSTERS AND HANDBILLS.

BLACK AND COLORED INKS, AND OF EVERY SIZE, BILL HEADS, ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER, Prices according.

INSURANCE POLICIES & RAILROAD TICKETS AND TIME TABLES.

sent at this office—not only with dispatch, but accompanying terms.

WHOLESALE LIQUORS.

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS. SCOTCH WHISKY—J. & M. Watson, 1862. IRISH WHISKY—James Watson's Dublin. BOBON WHISKY—Melbourne & Kentucky. BOBON WHISKY—Old, full proof.

RECEIVED WHISKY—Various brands. DOMESTIC BRANDY—New York and Western. DOMESTIC WHISKY—New York, Western and Louisiana. DOMESTIC GIN—New York, Western and Louisiana.

JAMAICA RUM—Mellow and aged. LOUISIANA RUM—Copper distilled. SHERRY WINE—Dura. VERY OLD. NEUTRAL SPIRITS—Carefully rectified. Several CISTERS—Capacities off about 2000 tons, suitable for houses. JOSEPH H. WILSON, del 10

PERIODICALS.

BRITISH PERIODICALS. THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

These Periodicals are ably sustained by the contributions of the best writers on Science, Religion, Literature, and stand unrivaled in the world of letters. They are indispensable to the scholar and professional man, and to every man, as they furnish a better and more reliable literature of the day than can be obtained from any other source.

Terms for 1869. For one of the Reviews, \$4 00 per annum. For all four, \$12 00 per annum. For one of the Reviews, 10 p. per copy. For all four, 30 p. per copy. For Blackwood's Magazine, 40 p. per copy. For Blackwood and two of the Reviews, 70 p. per copy. For Blackwood and three of the Reviews, 80 p. per copy. For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 100 p. per copy.

CLUBS—A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Three copies Blackwood, or one of the Reviews, for one dollar. For one of the Reviews, 10 p. per copy. For all four, 30 p. per copy. For Blackwood and two of the Reviews, 70 p. per copy. For Blackwood and three of the Reviews, 80 p. per copy. For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 100 p. per copy.

POSTAGE—Subscribers should specify by what part of the United States is TWO CENTS a copy. The rate of postage on newspapers is regulated by the Post Office Department.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS. New subscribers to any two of the above papers for 1869 will receive, gratis, a copy of the Four Reviews for 1867. New subscribers to any one of the above papers for 1869 will receive, gratis, a copy of the Four Reviews for 1867. New subscribers to any two of the above papers for 1869 will receive, gratis, a copy of the Four Reviews for 1867. New subscribers to any one of the above papers for 1869 will receive, gratis, a copy of the Four Reviews for 1867.

The North British Review, January 1869, to the London Quarterly, to December, 1867, including the London Quarterly for the years 1866, 1867, 1868, at the rate of \$1 50 a year for each of any year, also Blackwood for 1867, 1868, 1869, for the year, or the two years for \$4.

Notar premium to subscribers, an discount Club, not reduced price for back numbers, are allowed, unless the money is remitted directly to the Publishers.

No premium can be given to clubs. LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 140 Fulton street, New York.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Company also publishes the FARMER'S GUIDE, by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the Norton, of Yale College, containing nearly 1000 pages, and numerous engravings. Price \$1 for the two volumes; by mail, \$1 25.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY. A