

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. NEW ORLEANS, MAY 10, 1870.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY REPUBLICAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN May be had of the following dealers: George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice. S. G. Hays, 19 Commercial place. C. G. Hall, 61 Exchange Place. James Ennis, Pontchartrain Railroad depot, Third District, also at depot foot of Lafayette street, First District. John Scholer, corner Ninth and Constance streets. J. W. Long, corner of Love and English streets, Third District. W. R. Dirks, No. 24 Annunciation street.

John Russell Young opens on Dana with three columns of attack. Dana hurls back, "Liar and thief."

The weather just now is magnificent, and everybody seems to enjoy it, even though it is a little cool for the season.

The Grand Hotel in Chicago has been opened. It cost half a million, and occupies the greater part of two blocks.

PERSONAL.—Hon. J. S. Morris, Attorney General of Mississippi, favored us with a short call yesterday. He will take the train for Jackson to-day.

Read the statement of the disposition made by the Citizens Bank of Louisiana, as fiscal agent of the seven per cent bonds of the city of New Orleans.

The amount of receipts at the office of the Internal Revenue Collector, Colonel Stockdale, last Saturday, was \$12,970.46. After to-morrow costs commence accruing.

Governor Warmoth has appointed John W. Manday as Justice of the Peace for Orleans parish, right bank, and Alexander Dawson, Chief Constable, for Lafourche parish.

The taxpayers of the Fourth District are notified to call at the office of the State Tax Collector, corner of Ade and Tchoupitoulas streets, and pay their taxes of 1869 and licenses for 1870.

Boyd, Wilcox & Co. have received first prize at the late State Fair, on best Pittsburg coal. We were pleased to see another arrival of 400,000 bushels same quality of coal, per towboat Boaz, at our port yesterday.

The favorite Louisville packet Indiana clears to-morrow. Those going in her direction, and wishing delightful travel, should secure rooms to-day. Captain R. E. Neal, and Mr. Charles Miller will be on hand.

A Havana correspondent writes that all steamers going to Europe are crowded with passengers. The law compelling persons who intend to go to the United States to give \$5000 bail, prevents many from proceeding in that direction.

Hon. L. W. Perce, of the Fifth Mississippi Congressional District, has appointed Michael Howard, colored, to a West Point cadetship. Young Howard's father is a member of the Mississippi House of Representatives.

At a "white man's convention" in Dover, Delaware, the other day, only twenty-five persons, all, it is reported, Democrats, assembled. The attendance was so small, that it was decided not to organize, and the movement is probably dead.

Judge Richardson, of Massachusetts, whose resignation as assistant secretary of the treasury has not been accepted by Mr. Boutwell, and consequently not by the President, will return in a very short time and resume the duties of that office.

The Natchitoches Times is glad to learn that the planters of that parish have good stands of corn and cotton, and prospects of a beautiful yield. The hope is expressed that enough corn has been planted for all the demands of home consumption.

The address by Dr. Robert T. Cromer to the John Brown Pioneer Republican Club, last evening, was listened to by a very large audience, and there were frequent demonstrations of approbation of the sentiments he uttered, which were in perfect accord with the principles of the great Republican party of the nation. Mr. Brewster of Ouchitons, and Messrs. B. H. Isabelle and A. E. Bamber also spoke. A large number of ladies graced the meeting by their presence.

Such of our readers as intend spending the hot months across the lake will be glad to learn that the Crescent Hotel, at Bay St. Louis, is to be opened with new and superior accommodations, and under the management of those popular caterers, Messrs. A. Pino and G. Batters, of this city. This announcement is sufficient to draw a large number of boarders, for, under its new auspices, the Crescent Hotel must prove an agreeable resort for our citizens.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, Mr. A. A. Atochs, counsel for Alexander Gravitt, made a motion for the release of his client, whose case is pending in that court on appeal, the grounds of his motion being the laws that went into effect on the first day of April, 1870, and the decisions of the Supreme Court in the twelfth and thirteenth Annual Reports. The object of the motion by Mr. Atochs, who is counsel on behalf of the prosecution in many cases, and also on the side of the defense in a large number of cases, being to have a determination of the question in proper form by the tribunal of last resort in the State. The court took the motion under advisement, and it is presumed will decide without delay.

Capt. Dan Hickok had a cluster diamond pin snatched from his shirt bosom, on the fair ground, during fair week. He declined offering any reward, and said nothing of his loss, except to relate to a few friends a little joke connected with the theft. On last Sunday several of those friends had an elegant dinner at the Carrollton House, and upon setting for and receiving the bill, it was carefully folded and returned to Capt. H., with a suggestion to examine it again. Upon doing so, he discovered his pin inclosed. "Mysterious! wasn't it? The return of the pin was worth the dinner. No questions were asked. We know one or two others who have suffered similar losses who would like to fall in with such a little "dinner party," and who have offered sums as a reward sufficient to pay for half a dozen dinners.

THE LATE FAIR.

During the continuance of the late State Fair the Republican devoted much of its space to the description of the many valuable articles placed there for inspection, and competing for the handsome premiums distributed by the Awarding Committee. We previously had occasion to give vent to our gratified feelings upon viewing the beautiful and well arranged grounds of the Fair, and had spoken in terms of just commendation of the gentlemen, who, at an auspicious time, wisely conceived the purpose of founding an institution that is well calculated to stimulate and assist in developing the works of not only the agriculturists, manufacturers, artisans, mechanics and stock raisers, but of the artists skilled in the fine arts. In former days the short road to wealth, improvement and distinction was thought to be through the cultivation alone of the leading staples of the Gulf States—cotton, sugar and tobacco—and, in rigidly pursuing this thought, all things else were neglected; and the consequence was, our people were dependent on other sections of our country and Europe for many things that should have been raised or made at home. We were deprived of that great variety of business that is essential to make a people truly prosperous and great in all the departments of trade. The inventive genius of our people has been also sadly neglected through the all-absorbing passion to make cotton king, and in works of art the South is also very deficient.

From the grand display witnessed at the Fair Grounds of things worth seeing, many of them the products of Southern skill and labor, we are convinced that a wonderful change has been wrought in the minds of our people, and that they are in the future not to be confined to the raising of two or three articles. That, instead of making the South into a few large cotton and cane fields, it is their design that it shall be cut up into fields of all kinds that can be made productive—into flourishing farms, as we find them in the Northern, Eastern and Western sections of our country. With free labor, it will, eventually, become necessary to abandon the old plantation system entirely. In doing this the lands will be cultivated in smaller quantities, and, perhaps, with much more care. They will fall into the hands of the actual tillers, who, as the owners, will feel some pride in making home comfortable. They will not be confined to one idea, and that to make cotton.

It is more than likely that farmers will find it profitable to cultivate everything that can be grown here; and it may be wise to change their crops. They will also go more into stock and fruit raising. We are convinced of this by what was seen at the Fair, and we devoted much of our space in describing things worth seeing there, in order that the REPUBLICAN might do its whole duty in helping to carry out the evident design of the gentlemen who compose the Fair Association of this State. The Premium List made out by them was one that embraced all things that are useful and that can be produced here with profit. We feel, however, that the South is pre-eminently an agricultural country, and therefore revert with pride to the premiums that were awarded in department A for the best farm products, cereals and cereal food, fruit, vegetables, seeds, canned fruits, meats, fish, etc.; pickles, confectionary, sweetmeats, cakes, native wines, spirits and malt liquors. Among the cereals is included rice, which in certain sections of our State is becoming a most profitable and easy crop to raise.

The articles above enumerated, most of them coming under the head of farm products, are things that have been almost entirely neglected in the past—so much so that we have been almost entirely dependent on other sections of our country for meat and bread, and many other articles that can be produced here with little or no cost. Among them may be enumerated butter and cheese. The display in Department A was not as good as could be desired of articles that have been produced in our own State, but the fact that our people are now stimulated and encouraged to go into all the varieties of farm and stock raising, as well as works of the manufacturers, artisans and mechanics, leaves but little doubt but that our State will go on improving in this respect until it will be able to compare favorably with the older free States of the Union; for it must be acknowledged that slavery in the past has had all to do with confining our people to the cultivation of cane and cotton. The very fact that a silver medal was given for the best specimen of butter made in Louisiana, and the same for the best specimen of cheese, is indeed significant. Under the reform of the labor system and the cultivation of moderate sized farms, the raising of stock, fruit, and the making of butter, cheese, and the raising of vegetables for home and other purposes will be more practiced than heretofore. Under the old plantation system everything had to be neglected for cotton and sugar. It is believed now these articles can be successfully raised at the same time that fruit and stock are produced. Stock will increase and fruit orchards give their yield, while the husbandman is engaged in tilling the soil, or is rapt in refreshing sleep. Cows calve and give milk, from which butter and cheese are produced, and these productions help to swell the profits of the farmer, while they do not necessarily absorb much of his time. The same can be said of poultry and stock of all descriptions. Sheep are profitable not only for their meat, but for their wool; and hogs are profitable to raise; so are horses and mules. Everything of this kind help to swell the wealth and commerce of a country; help to make business for men. The putting up of honey, dried fruit, preserves, pickles, canned fruit, etc., must become profitable in this State at no distant day; for these are also articles that can be had without much labor.

Although we are particular in reverting to all things that appertain to the agriculturist, we do not mean to neglect the

ebanic. Their works were fully represented at the fair, in every branch, and we were glad to perceive very many articles claimed to have been manufactured in this and other Southern States.

The large amount of horse power machines for plantations; power machines for gathering crops; machines for preparing cotton for market; farm and plantation machinery and implements; machinery of every description and of the heaviest kind, most of it coming from distant States of the Union, and much of it exhibited at the Fair Grounds, must serve a useful purpose. But these are only a few, comparatively, of the many interesting things that were placed there for inspection. Among the works of art there were many things to admire. Among them was a superb painting, large size, representing General Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, mounted on their horses. There was also an "Original Design," classed as the best specimen of ornamental penmanship; water color drawings, and imitation of manuscript combined. It made quite a large picture, handsomely framed, and was pronounced a work of much merit. It was executed by Mr. Frank Liard, of this city.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY. A dozen or fifteen editors of conservative papers have recently been holding a convention for the purpose, as the result shows, of forming a new party. Within the past ten or a dozen years these gentlemen have been attached to three or four different organizations, called by as many different names, such as Democracy, Know-Nothingism, Southern Rights, Secession, Conservative, etc. All these having had the same object in view—the attainment of political power—have been rejected by the people, and the distinguished leaders are left without followers. They propose now, therefore, to sponge the slate and start anew. They wish to organize a People's party, of which they shall be recognized as leaders. Silence is to be invoked for the past, as the new party is to be formed "without reference or regard to antecedents, political or legal." Probably an exception to the rule would be admitted in case it were proved that the applicant had always been a consistent Republican. This old cry of "let bygones be bygones" is generally raised by those who are ashamed of their record, have nothing in their past history to be proud of, and fear to have their acts testified against them. They are unwilling to abide by the logical results of their own doctrine for the last ten years.

In the formation of the new party, therefore, they are met with difficulties and perplexities at the very threshold. As the record of the parties they have heretofore controlled and ruined presents nothing useful, popular or valuable, they pray for the charity of oblivion and tacitly promise to do better in the future. They wish to throw their promises, extorted from them by their hapless situation in the balance, against the recorded acts of the Republicans. They accuse the latter of hypocrisy; of professing correct principles without intending to carry them out. This charge implies that the leaders of the People's party, if taken on trial by the people, and given a chance, could and would carry out the Republican principles with the utmost zeal and sincerity. These men who have fought against the principles of Union, freedom and equality all their lives, now set themselves up as more proper champions than those who have contended for them, fought for them, sacrificed for them and triumphed with them. The late Democracy, of which the leaders in the new movement have hitherto been regarded as the shining lights, is not amenable to the charge of hypocrisy toward the colored race. The orators, newspaper writers and members generally of that party have ridiculed, abused, vilified, imprisoned, enslaved, murdered and denied the political and civil rights of that race all their lives with the most refreshing frankness and sincerity. Nearly every member of the late convention represented a locality where this political zeal and directness of action has been practiced for many years, with the apparent full concurrence or co-operation of these assailers of Radical sincerity. But these are the acts for which they implore forgetfulness. If the people will give them another trial, they promise to do better, not better than the Republicans have done, but they will behave in the future better than they have in the past. It is difficult to see what the colored race, or any other element of our population is to gain by changing their long tried friends; the party that is justly proud of its record, for men confessedly ashamed of theirs, and over which they seek to draw the veil of forgetfulness. That accomplished fact, the fifteenth amendment, will long stand as a monument of what the Republican party has done for the colored people. To charge the earnest friends of that measure with hypocrisy, and at the same time offer their bitter opponents as specimens of laudable sincerity worthy of confidence, upon a vague promise of doing right in the future, is to make a burlesque of history no less than to suppose the colored people to be wanting in common sense.

Let the new party leaders thoroughly purge themselves of their antecedents, cease to ridicule and abuse colored men; let them come out and join in celebration of the fifteenth amendment in all sincerity, and they may be received as recruits into the great Republican army that has been for years warring for the common rights of humanity. For they may depend upon it that until they have shown that they are truly penitent, their former errors, blunders and crimes, will be remembered to the last day of their lives. Not to punish, but to watch and avoid, will these men be held in remembrance by all Union men and Republicans. Since they have been haled from power, our political, financial, commercial and social affairs have been slowly but surely improving. The people dread a relapse, and are not likely

ON THE LOOKOUT.

The press of the South need fear no danger. The editors may safely relax their proverbial vigilance, and sleep in peace, for "G. R. Reynolds, press reporter," is on guard on the western confines of civilization. He stands perched upon his observatory at Austin, with one eye on the rascally Union leaguers, and the other on the main chance. Happening to look over toward the State Journal office the other night, at the delectful hour of twelve, he saw a barred sight. The doors were locked, barred and guarded. Inside they were printing something. Such a thing has happened in the REPUBLICAN office during the session of the Legislature. But according to the astute Richard, the work was no innocent legislative bill or report of a committee, but a veritable incendiary circular, signed by J. G. Tracy, Grand President, and George W. Houey, Acting Grand Secretary. This incendiary document calls the attention of the Union leaguers to the fact that the Fifteenth Amendment has been adopted, and some modifications are required in the organization of the State Council of the League. Therefore, says the vigilant sentinel, who has apparently just awoken from a nap, "I warn you of this effort to enforce negro social equality by means of the League."

We accept the warning of the friendly press reporter. We thank him for making us feel thus unpleasant, for we are horribly scared. But we don't know what we can do about it. If the leaguers, with their grand officers, will do something at midnight under the very nose of the self-constituted guardian of the South, and the modern Lochiel of the press, how are we to prevent it. It is all well enough to warn us, Mr. Richard, but we would at the same time be glad to have you show that it is any of our or your business at what hour the Austin Journal prints circulars, or what regulations the leaguers make in regard to the fifteenth amendment.

ON CARONDELET.

If there could be such a thing as comparison between one of these dull business days and another, the remark might be hazarded that yesterday was the stupidest day of the season; but there have been of late so many days remarkable for their superlative inertia, that it would be folly to attempt to award the palm. The most interesting topic alluded yesterday was the approaching "mill." Stock in that enterprise did not go begging, though excursion tickets were not placed upon the list at the brokers' board. Made was the favorite upon the street, standing with reference to his competitor as 100 does to 70@80. Many dignified individuals, with a good many whose claims to department would not be universally acknowledged, will witness the end of these (abstract) speculations this morning, and then this last "fancy" investment will disappear from the market instanter.

There is very little report of yesterday's transactions. There was some stir in Slaughterhouse, which improved slightly. The decisions delivered by the Supreme Court in the morning may have contributed to this advancement. The highest State tribunal refuses to allow the fraternity of butchers to any longer contest the monopoly, and it would seem as though the company, by the use of ordinary business skill and enterprise, ought to be able to conduct a very large and very profitable business. The shares sold as follows yesterday: 200 and 129 at \$29 25; three lots of 100 each at \$29 50; 100 at \$30; 100 at \$30 25; 50 at \$30 50; 100 and 300 at \$30 75, and, after the board, 100 at \$29, and the same amount for June 1, at the last named figure. At the board 50 and 100 shares brought \$29 25, and at the last call \$29 was asked. Ship Island has revived a little also. During the morning two parcels, of 500 shares each, changed hands at \$1 37 1/2 and \$1 42 1/2 respectively. At the board 200 shares went for the last named price, and after the adjournment \$1 45 was accepted for 1000 shares more.

At the board \$35 was bid for Louisiana Lottery, with no takers. For to-day we can not predict a large business. The stock of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad is supposed will soon be pleasantly elevated, in consequence of the patronage of the immense number of excursionists who propose to avail themselves of its accommodations for a scientific and pleasure trip to-day. This fact, however, had no appreciable effect upon its market value yesterday.

The following exhibits prices and transactions at the Brokers' Board last evening:

Table with columns: Name, Amount, Price. Includes items like United City Slaughterhouse, New Orleans and Texas, and various bank notes.

STATEMENT.

Statement of the disposition made by the Citizens Bank of Louisiana, as Fiscal Agent, of the seven per cent bonds of the city of New Orleans, authorized by act of the Legislature of Louisiana, approved twenty seventh February, 1869, and received from the Southern Bank of New Orleans. Bonds for liquidating city notes, number and amount issued in exchange of city notes, \$85,000. Bonds for liquidating city notes, number and amount issued in exchange of city notes, \$15,000. Bonds for liquidating city notes, number and amount issued in exchange of city notes, \$10,000. Bonds for liquidating city notes, number and amount issued in exchange of city notes, \$1,000. Bonds for liquidating city notes, number and amount issued in exchange of city notes, \$1,000. Bonds for liquidating city notes, number and amount issued in exchange of city notes, \$1,000. Bonds for liquidating city notes, number and amount issued in exchange of city notes, \$1,000. Bonds for liquidating city notes, number and amount issued in exchange of city notes, \$1,000. Bonds for liquidating city notes, number and amount issued in exchange of city notes, \$1,000. Bonds for liquidating city notes, number and amount issued in exchange of city notes, \$1,000.

We, the undersigned, certify that the foregoing statement is true and correct, and we hereby approve, verify and attest the same, in accordance with the act of the Legislature entitled "An act to enable the city of New Orleans to fund its floating debt, and to liquidate its indebtedness," approved February 27, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAX AND LICENSE PAYERS, FOURTH DISTRICT. The taxpayers of the Fourth District are hereby notified to call at the office of the State Tax Collector, corner of Ade and Tchoupitoulas streets, and pay their taxes of 1869, and licenses for 1870, which are now due, and if not paid within ten days I will proceed to collect the same according to law.

WHITE GOODS. J. LEVOIS & JAMISON, 128 Canal Street. We will offer from this date, AT THE GREAT REDUCTION, the stock of the largest and best selected assortment of WHITE GOODS ever imported in this city, consisting in part of: 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4 FRENCH SWISS, ORGANDY, MULL, NAUSOOK, JACONET, CAMBRICS, ENGLISH FIGURES, BRILLIANTINES, DIMITY, TWILLS and HAIR CORDS.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE. A Pleasant Country Residence CONVENIENT TO NEW YORK CITY, fully furnished—and more accessible for a business man than any town—near a like residence in New Orleans, valued, with furniture, and other improvements, for sale or exchange.

FREE VACCINATION. OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, New Orleans, April 16, 1870. The Sanitary Inspectors of this city will vaccinate for free, all who may apply at places named as follows:

DR. JULES A. MATHIEU, First District, at Reed's drug store, corner Poydras and Girce streets, every day from 1 to 2 P. M. DR. F. H. ALBRI, Second District, at St. Peter street (near Jackson Square), every day at 11 A. M. at G. T. Favard's drug store, corner of Claiborne and Dumaine streets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 11:30 A. M., and at St. Cyr Foucaud's drug store, corner of Bienville and Derbigny streets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12 M.; also, at No. 219 Tchoupitoulas street. DR. JAMES F. JACKSON, Third District, at No. 615 Ryan Field street, every day from 10 A. M. to 12 M. DR. J. H. GIBSON, Fourth District, at Louisiana and Dumaine streets, on Mondays and Thursdays at 12 M., and at J. Fry's drug store, corner of Annette and Claiborne streets, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 M.

ZABLE & DALTON, No. 115 Poydras Street. MANUFACTURERS OF TIM AND JAPANESE WARE.

A VICTORY WORTHY OF RENOWN. Great Success of the Grover & Baker Machine at the Fourth Grand Fair of Louisiana.

LIST OF PREMIUMS. 1. Highest Premium for Best Family Sewing Machine. 2. Highest Premium for Best Tackmaker for Machines. 3. Highest Premium for Best Machine-made Shirt, entered by Charles Leighton. 4. Highest Premium for Best Machine-made Lady's Skirt. 5. Highest Premium for Best Machine-made Ladies' Underclothes. 6. Highest Premium for Best Machine-made Ornamental Work entered by J. A. White. 7. Highest Premium for Best Machine-made Infant's Dress. 8. Highest Premium for Best Machine-made Silk. 9. Highest Premium for Best Machine-made Oil.

BETTER THAN A VICTORY. Several of the leading Machine Companies, fearing to come in competition with the Machine that is doing the highest award at the Paris Exposition, deemed it prudent not to exhibit at the Louisiana Fair. We consider the neutral position taken by them, a full acknowledgment of the superiority of our Machine, which we offer, with constant confidence, as the BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

GROVER & BAKER, Sewing Machine Company, J. H. BARNES, Agent.

NEW ORLEANS RICE DEPOT.

A. MAUREAU, No. 43 Peters Street. ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF RICE. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. A GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN BANQUETTES, CARRIAGE WAYS, BASEMENT AND WAREHOUSE FLOORS, CEMENTERY AND GARDEN WALKS, SCHOOL YARDS, ETC.

BYRNES' IMPROVED CONCRETE PAVEMENT Laid by PAGE & CO., 28 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

The following are a few of the reasons why this CONCRETE should be used in preference to all other materials: 1. It has been tested through one of the hottest of New Orleans summers, and found not to soften by the heat of the sun, and it is not washed away by the rain. 2. It is as durable as stone and much less expensive. 3. It is perfectly impervious to water, and consequently quickly becomes dry when wet. 4. It makes no dust in dry or mud in wet weather. 5. It does not crack or crumble, nor is it washed by the rain. 6. It is impervious to grass, weeds or water. 7. It prevents noxious vapors or gases, arising from the ground beneath, and affords no reservoir for filth or festering decompositions. 8. It is laid down quickly, and ready for use when finished. 9. It is easily taken up, easily relaid, and easily repaired when necessary.

THE IMPROVED EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE. Using a STRAIGHT needle, making the same ALIKE on both sides of any material. THE LIGHTEST running, LEAST complicated, shuttle machine in the market. Warranted to give satisfaction. Low prices and easy terms.

BLAKELY & HOGAN, General Agents, 99 and 101 Canal street, New Orleans.

W. JOHNSON'S PATENT PAD THUS. This Truss defines all competition for comfort and general satisfaction; can be worn by all classes. It is well adapted to all periods of life. It is made without a rivet in this or any other country. It is in its short existence, won the admiration of the best of the world.

NOTICE. TO TAX AND LICENSE PAYERS OF THE FIRST DISTRICT. OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, First District, City of New Orleans, May 5, 1870. Notice is hereby given to all license and tax payers of this District to call at my office and pay the same, or suit will be instituted immediately.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE GOODS. In consequence of closing out for the summer months, having to open in the different watered places, the remainder of this splendid stock will be sold at reduced prices, in order to dispose of them in two weeks.

CANTON MATTINGS! ELKIN & CO., 168 CANAL STREET. Are now receiving superior qualities of WHITE, CHECK AND FANCY CANTON MATTINGS. Which they are offering, wholesale or retail, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

CANTON MATTINGS! OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES. AT LOW PRICES. FOR LADIES ONLY.

THE RUGSIE OR LADIES' COMPANION. This article is recommended by eminent physicians in Europe, by the Medical Faculty of New York, and by many eminent physicians of this city. It is a most valuable and useful article, and is especially adapted to the use of ladies. It is a most valuable and useful article, and is especially adapted to the use of ladies.

THE CELEBRATED GENUINE OROIDE WATCH. Resembles gold, wears like iron, and is as good as gold in all respects except intrinsic value.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES. MMK. HOBARD, No. 117 Canal street, has the honor to inform her lady patrons and the public generally that she is on the eve of her departure for Europe and in view of the fact that she has many orders on hand, she is compelled to leave her establishment as soon as possible. Particular attention and the best of tastes will be given to all orders entrusted to her care.

LOUISIANA MANUFACTURING COMPANY. FACTORY, ON TCHOUPITOULAS STREET. One Block above Louisiana avenue. BRANCH DEPOT, CORNER FRONT AND POYDRAS STREETS.

ICE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Price: \$15 per Ton, at the Works. Price: \$15 per Ton, delivered in any part of the city, in quantities of 500 pounds. Less than 500 pounds, one per cent per pound.

LADD'S PATENT STIFFENED GOLD WATCH. Cases at one-half or one-third the price of solid gold, with fine movements, splendid Watches. Ask your jeweler for their descriptive circulars. Goods Manufactured Expressly for Wholesale and Retail.

THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING IN TOWN. FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN, Fifty Per Cent Less Than Any Other House. Goods Manufactured Expressly for Wholesale and Retail.

DOVER STAMPING COMPANY. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in every description of Stamped Tin Goods, Tinners' Hardware, Pewter, Brass, and other articles. Also, in the manufacture of Tin, Copper, Brass, and other articles. Also, in the manufacture of Tin, Copper, Brass, and other articles.