# NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

Commencing Sunday, August 21.

SKIFF & GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS,

25.....ARTISTS.....25

FOUR END MEN,

All on the stage at the same time.

A matchless Quintelle, composed of five solo voices.

A WONDERFUL PANITHIOPTONICA.

Tickets for reserved seats can be had at the Box Office, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., each day.

au17 8t

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 10,000 ACRES OF THE best sugar lands, situated in the parishes of Lafourche, St. James and Assumption, between the Mississippi river and Bayou Lafourche, near College Point and Thibodaux, three miles from Morgan's New Orleans and Texas Railroad, and about the same distance from the Chattanooga Railroad.

The owner being anxious to dispose of these lands would sell the whole or only a portion at an extremely low figure.

For further particulars apply to H. M. ROBINSON,

Real Estate Agent, 22 and 24 Commercial Place.

jy21

FOR SALE.—A PLEASANT AND VALUABLE property in Lewisburg, two hours run from New Orleans; cottage house, out-houses, wharf and bath-house and spacious grounds. Will be sold very cheap. For price and terms apply to George H. Penn, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, No. 33 Exchange Place, room No. 18 second floor, or to Captain Robert S. Kirk, Mandeville, Louisiana, or to H. M. Robinson, Real Estate Agent, No. 24 Commercial Place. jy16 tf

FOR SALE—A NEAT FRAME COTTAGE AND three large lots, with stable and outbuildings, in the Sixth District, two squares from St. Charles avenue, river side. House built by present owner, of best material, by the day. Large garden stocked with great variety of fruit trees. Will be sold at a bargain and on reasonable terms, on account of immediate departure. Enquire at this office, or of Captain W. G. HODGES, United States army, corner of Camp and South streets. jy9 2m

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE AND ACCOMMODATING terms.—A splendid Sea Shore RESIDENCE, situated in the town of Biloxi, near the Lighthouse. For price and conditions of sale, apply to G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer, Office 50 Royal street. je12

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE FINEST SECTIONS of unimproved Sugar Land in the State, in the parish of Iberville. It is about nine miles from the Mississippi river, and that section of country has never been overflowed. The Chattanooga Railroad, now in rapid process of construction in the immediate vicinity, runs between two and three miles in front of this land, while the Opelousas Railroad passes its rear some six miles distant. It is undoubtedly the most valuable tract of unimproved Sugar Land in the State, and as to soil, timber and locality it is unsurpassed. For particulars, apply to H. M. ROBINSON,

Real Estate Agent, 24 Commercial Place.

au13 tf

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE furnished rooms, without board, to rent at prices varying from ten to fifty dollars per month. Apply at No. 114 St. Charles street, corner of North. au9 1m

FOR RENT.—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY Residence 159 Calliope street, between St. Charles and Camp streets, with all the modern improvements. Rent moderate. Cars running to and from Canalstreet, and only ten minutes walk to Canal street. Apply at 157 Calliope street. je21

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A NUMBER OF pleasantly situated and well furnished rooms to rent, with or without board, at No. 177 Lafayette street, between Baronne and Carondelet streets. my31 3m

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD. For families or gentlemen, at 288 Gravier street, between Franklin and Liberty. je9

## LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID.—STOCK CERTIFICATE No. 91, of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, issued to Z. E. Simmons, November 18, 1869, for 912 shares in the capital stock of said company. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as application has been made to the company for a duplicate.

au24 1t F. F. WILDER, Secretary.

## STOLEN.

STOLEN—FROM THE RESIDENCE OF THE undersigned, during the year 1868, the following certificates:

1. A CERTIFICATE of thirty shares of the Bank of New Orleans, to the name of P. L. Bernard.
2. A CERTIFICATE of twelve shares of the Bank of New Orleans, to the name of P. L. Bernard.

Application has been made for new certificates.

P. L. BERNARD,

Corner St. Louis and Rampart streets

ap7 2tam 6m

## BOARDING.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—PARTIES DESIRING to do so, may secure pleasant rooms and satisfactory board for the approaching season or for a short period, in that elegant residence No. 212 Carondelet street, immediately above Julia street. Apply on the premises. au9 1m

BOARDING.—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms, with good board at six dollars per week, may be had by applying at 156 Carondelet street, near Girod. Day boarders taken at $18 per month. jy23 1m

ROOMS AND BOARD.

196.....Camp Street.....196

EDWARDS HOUSE.

Very pleasant, cool, and well ventilated rooms with excellent board, at very reasonable summer prices. Also a few transient and day boarders accommodated. je21 3m.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE MANUFACTURERS AND BUSINESS MEN OF NEW ORLEANS.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHING FOR Business Cards and Circulars, Show Cards and Labels, Exceedingly Cheap.

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Having one of the most complete Lithographing Establishments in the Union, are prepared to get up to order, with the least possible delay, all descriptions of the following work: Dry Goods Labels, for domestic or imported fabrics; Illustrations for Manufacturers' Catalogues; Show Cards, of every design; Perfumers', Liquor and Druggists' Labels. They also have constantly in stock a large assortment of the above goods.

Government Work—Government Work.

We are also prepared to Engrave and Print, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, every description of BONDS, WITH COUPONS ATTACHED; SCRIP, BANK DRAFTS, CHECKS, etc.

ap24 3mTuWe&Sa

$1000 REWARD.

DR. BING'S VIA FUGA cures all Liver, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Organic Weakness, Female Afflictions, General Debility, and all complaints of the Urinary Organs, in male and female; $1000 will be paid for any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles that DR. BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. Sold everywhere. Send for Pamphlet.

Laboratory No. 142 Franklin street,

my11 d&w1y Baltimore, Maryland.

HEATH—

DEALER IN

UPHOLSTERERS' MATERIALS,

WALL PAPER AND CURTAIN GOODS

No. 99 Camp Street.

Window Shades, Cornices, Fringes, Gimps, Cords, Tassels, Damasks, Brocatelles, Terrifs, Plushes, Velvets, Enameled and Hair Cloth, Pictures, Picture Frames, Mouldings, Mirror Plates and Frames.

jy25 1y d&w

CUSSEY & CO—

(Successors, McDOWELL & Co., Little Rock, Arkansas,)—BUSKEY & Co., St. Louis, Missouri.)

COTTON FACTORS AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 48 Carondelet Street.

Refers to Canal Bank, Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana; State Savings' Association, Bartholow, Lewis & Co., St. Louis, Missouri. oc20


### EMPEROR JINKS.

I'm General Jinks of the grande armee,
I'm also l'Empereur Francais;
Some rascals think I'm quite passe,
But—I'm head of the army.
I teach the rabble "Vive la France,"
Vive la France, Vive la France,"
I teach the rabble "Vive la France,"
And make 'em recruit up the army.

[For you know, my people must have a little war now and then. They're devilish restless, you know, and want some blood-letting; and if I don't let them let some Prussian blood, it's ten to one they let some of mine or my son's, and that wouldn't do at all, you know, for]

General Jinks of the grande armee,
I know I ought at home to stay;
I can not fight my officers say,
But—I'm head of the army!

I muster all my voltigeurs,
My cuirassiers and my chasseurs,
And arm them all with mitrailleuses,
O, ain't it a terrible army?
When I left home Eugenie cried,
Eugenie cried, O, how she cried,
And I rather felt, by the way she cried,
I wasn't cut out for the army.

[For, to tell the truth, I never could get the hang of the tactics, and then you know—I don't mention it to any one—but, then, Dr. Nettleton, he says the—I've the vesical—well, in short that I haven't the physique demanded by a severe campaign, such as might be expected by]

General Jinks of the grande armee,
I know I ought at home to stay,
I can not fight my officers say,
But I'm head of the army!

The Prussians they came on so fast
I was compelled to leave at last
Before they should come rushing past,
And gobble me up with my army.
My Marshals then they all did shout,
They all did shout, they all cried out,
My Marshals then, they all did shout,
Why, kick him out of the army!

[And poor little Louis! who picked up a spent ball with the utmost tranquility. He was obliged to go down to the rear by express train. Lest he should get lost in Paris, which is a large town, I will run down and look after him; or, perhaps, take a voyage to England for my health; but remember always that]

I'm General Jinks of the grande armee,
And also l'Empereur Francais,
And though some think that I am passe,
I'm still the head of the army.

## THE COURTS.

### Suit for Damages.

August Coutourie vs. P. Mallard.—In this case, filed in the Fourth District Court, petitioner avers that the defendant is justly and truly indebted to him in the sum of $377 damages, exclusive of costs and interest.

Petitioner alleges that about the middle of last year he employed defendant to put up in proper places certain looking-glasses belonging to claimant. The work having been performed by Mallard, at the residence of petitioner, the latter discovered that the looking-glasses had not been properly secured and complained to Mallard, telling him that he was afraid they would fall and be destroyed. Mallard then examined the looking-glasses, and again attempted to secure them. Having failed to secure one certain Venetian looking-glass, which petitioner thought was in danger of falling, petitioner called the attention of Mallard to it, when he answered that there was no danger and that the glass was properly secured. Petitioner insisted that the glass, in his opinion, was carelessly set, and that it should be set more carefully, but Mallard insisted that there was no danger.

Petitioner avers that shortly afterward, in the night time, said Venetian looking-glass, which had been specially pointed out to Mallard as carelessly set up, became detached from the wall and fell, at a time when everybody was asleep in the house, and without having been touched by any one.

It is alleged that the glass, which was broken by the fall, was worth the full sum of $300, and that the falling of it damaged a bronze clock to the extent of $50, a bronze chandelier to the extent of $10, and the mantelpiece to the extent of $17. The total loss to petitioner, through the fault and carelessness of Mallard, he alleges to have been $377.

Judgment is asked for this amount, with costs.

### Fourth District Court.

Popp & Elliott vs. S. Johnson and city of New Orleans, garnishee.—In this case the following order has been made: On motion of Koontz & Elliott, attorneys for plaintiffs in the above entitled suit, and on representing to the court that the city of New Orleans was garnisheed under a judgment in said suit for the sum of $750, and on further representing that the city has paid to the plaintiffs a certificate of indebtedness for said sum, and that the same has been received by them in full satisfaction of the judgment against the city, it is ordered that said judgment be canceled to full satisfaction therefor, as against the city, be entered up.

The following paragraph is from the Houston *Union:*

Mr. J. G. Tracy arrived home on yesterday's Central train in fine spirits and good health. Mr. A. J. Bennett, Superintendent of the Penitentiary, and his amiable lady, accompanied him.

Mr. Tracy, who has two papers in Texas, both daily, is very fortunate in being accompanied *from* Austin by the Superintendent of the Penitentiary.

CHROMO LITHOGRAPHING.—We direct the attention of our readers this morning, to the advertisement of Messrs. Brett, Fairchild & Co., of No. 116 Fulton street, New York, in which the business men of this city are informed that they can get any kind of the above named work done cheaply and with dispatch by them. We lately had the pleasure of visiting this really model lithographing establishment, and can vouch for the facts that Messrs. Brett, Fairchild & Co., set forth in their advertisement. They have first class artists in every branch and are at all times prepared to attend to orders for all kinds of chromo or plain lithographing, no matter what may be required. We really think that our merchants and manufacturers would find it to their interest to communicate with them.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF PORTIONS OF GROUND FRONTING CANAL, CUSTOMHOUSE AND BROAD STREETS.—We are requested to call attention to the sale at auction, to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of—

1. A portion of ground forming the corners of Canal, Broad and Customhouse streets.
2. Another portion of ground fronting Canal and Customhouse streets.
3. And another portion of ground, forming the corner of Customhouse and Broad streets.

Plans are now on exhibition at the Exchange. For particulars, see advertisement.

[Communicated.]

NEW ORLEANS, August 23, 1870.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

I am empowered to nominate a deserving young man, in indigent circumstances, to a beneficiary scholarship in the Medical College, at Louisville, Kentucky. Further information will be given at any time to any person who desires to avail himself of this opportunity to acquire a medical education. The applicant for the place must be a resident of the Second Congressional District.

L. A. SHELDON.

Captain J. M. White's Vicksburg and Greenville packet Grand Era, will be in today. She leaves every Thursday at 5 P. M.

## THROUGH HARVEY'S CANAL

### A VISIT TO GRAND ISLE

### THE WATERING PLACE DESCRIBED

Grand Isle is a grand watering place, at least as far as extensiveness is concerned, everything there being such a long distance from everything else, as to call to mind the title bestowed by John upon Washington City when he named it the city of magnificent distances. The present mode of access to Grand Isle is by the steamer D. S. Cage, which makes two trips a week, leaving for the Isle on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and starting on the return trips on Mondays and Thursdays.

On Saturday morning last, at eight o'clock, the D. S. Cage left the head of Harvey's Canal, having on board some thirty-five passengers, buoyant with anticipations of sea-side enjoyment. Among them was an attache of the New Orleans REPUBLICAN, who had accepted a polite invitation by the proprietor of the Grand Isle Hotel, in hopes that a few breaths of sea air would remedy a condition of chronic emaciation.

Down the six miles extent of the raging canawl we steamed, soon reaching Bayou Washa; increasing in speed, passing into Bayou Villere, noting the signs of habitation, at first an occasional shanty of the most primitive construction, put up for the accommodation of men employed in getting out shingles. Then appeared signs of more ornate civilization; the peach orchard plantation, on which there are no peaches; Chaperon's plantation, exhibiting a promising growth of sugar cane, to work which a new mill is in process of erection; then, at a long distance, Berthered's plantation, one of the finest and best appointed in the South, exhibiting, however, signs that war has passed over the country. Lastly, at the entrance of the Rigolets is Drouet's plantation, also extensive and well appointed.

Onward we sped, passing through bayou after bayou, the marks of habitation lessening as the expanse of waters increased. Still an occasional shanty appeared, sheltering those who toiled at the shell banks, the product of their labor being conveyed to New Orleans in barges, that deposit their cargoes at the head of Harvey's Canal. The scenery more and more showed the low, marshy character that indicates a nearer approach to the sea-coast on the gulf, yet still there were elements of the attractive and the picturesque. Point Lookout, evidently so named because the shallowness of the water called for extra care from the navigator; Fisherman's Point, looking at a distance like a strong fort, a nearer approach resolving the view into a group of houses—growing more and more shabby as the steamer neared the point.

The atmosphere, at first breezy and bracing, grew calmer and calmer, till at last it left the listless passengers to the mercy of unmitigated heat, as the cloudless sunshine was reflected back by the dancing waters. At length dinner, long looked and wished for, was announced, and the crowd of passengers relieved their *ennui* with soothing occupation. The dinner was excellent, and was well appreciated by the hungry guests. We take this occasion to say that the little steamer D. S. Cage has every appliance that a passenger boat should have; and Captain Flateau seemed to have the comfort of his passengers at heart, in which he was ably seconded by the clerk of the boat, Mr. W. S. Slaughter, Jr. The bar-keepers, Messrs. A. McBride and Andrew Hoff, received much deserved commendation for their polite attentions to all on the boat.

As the evening shadows deepened, Fort Livingston was descried in the distance, and it was full dark before the steamer touched the landing to put a couple of passengers ashore. This fort is now ungarrisoned, being under the unaided charge of a sergeant.

The latter part of the trip had been by no means comfortable, from the entire dying away of the breeze. But the worst was to come. Leaving Fort Livingston a few miles behind, we approached Grand Isle; but the wind had blown in the wrong direction, consequently the water was so shallow that the steamer could not get within a half mile of the proper landing place; here she lay to, and blew her whistle. A light soon appeared in the distance, slowly approaching, and at length the apparition of a large flat-bottomed boat loomed through the darkness, propelled by poles. The passengers were transferred to this boat, and slowly we moved away in the uncertain gloom of night. And now the mosquitos had their innings. For one long, awfully long, half hour, we sat close huddled, while mosquitos, gigantic in size, potent of bill, with the voracity of sharks, and the unscrupulousness of office seekers, worked their wicked will upon us. But all things come to an end; and at length we reached the wharf, cramped in limb and stung to the verge of madness.

As we stepped on shore welcome lights appeared in the distance. Trudging wearily along, we at length approached what had the appearance of a moderate sized village. Passing on, we reached a very long building, well lighted, the interior showing a table of immense length, and on it spread, the welcome signs of approaching suppe. But first it was necessary to seek the "office," register and secure a room. A light at a long distance off was pointed as coming from the office, and the weary walk was continued a long way further. At the office we found Mr. F. R. Coggswell, the polite and attentive clerk of the establishment, who speedily assigned us to comfortable rooms and then marshalled the way to supper. The meal was excellent in quality and profuse in quantity. Unfortunately the last breeze, which had now subsided, had blown from the marshy space that separates Bayou Rigaud from Caminada Bay; and hence, our enemies, the mosquitoes, were in full force, completely armed and equipped. So the supper exhibited a spectacle of eager mastication, performed with a profusion of gesticulation that would have set up a dozen tragedy actors. Painfully we acquired experience in the strategy of the war, and confined our attention to those edibles that could be discussed with the aid of one hand; for the other was absolutely necessary for unremitting self-defense. Sure as an unhappy wight, attracted by the tempting appearance of fish or shrimp, attempted to use both hands for its appropriation, the vigilant foe, taking advantage of the incautious movement, would promptly charge in line, and no sharpshooter ever hit the mark more accurately.

Fortunately, the table contained delicious oysters prepared in several styles—raw, baked, broiled; so the supper was at last achieved, through much strife and tribulation. A visit to the beach and a trial of the unsurpassed bathing did much to restore the mosquito-disturbed equilibrium, and a clean, comfortable bed, well protected from the dreaded foe by a bar, in a cool, airy room, did the rest.

Early the next morning every one was astir to enjoy the sea-bathing before sunrise. A railroad of unique construction leads from the hotel, or rather the assemblage of buildings that constitute the hotel, down to the shore of the Gulf of Mexico. The ringing of a bell announced that the car on this road was about to start, and the bathers crowded in, young men and maidens, old men and children, mostly in an abandon of dishabille, showing that free and easy was the order of the day. The car was capacious enough to hold some forty-five or fifty persons. It is constructed in a style and of a pattern to be found on no other road, looking as if it had been built by a man that did it himself instead of employing a carpenter. The rails were of wood, worn into a most perverse irregularity, causing much bumping and shaking of passengers within, and greatly to the discomfiture of unconscious young man and demure maiden, when, by malicious jolt of villainous car, said demure maiden was deposited in the lap of unconscious young man aforesaid, much resulting risibility pro rata among the crowd.

The bathing at Grand Isle is acknowledged by those experienced in such matters to be unsurpassed by any other watering place in the South. Without pronouncing such ultra judgment, it is certainly fair to say that it is a very desirable bathing place. The beach of hard sand makes an excellent drive, and the slope of the ground into the sea is so gradual, that a long distance from shore can be attained without getting out of depth. As there is never any undertow the bathing is perfectly safe for young children. It is said by those versed in such matters that the absence of undertow is owing to the formation of bars at some distance out: at any rate undertow has never been known.

After an excellent breakfast, rendered the more appetizing by the previous bath, we had leisure to inspect the "Hotel." The word recalls generally an idea of an immense building, with numberless windows, countless doors, and rooms apparently without end; abounding in handbells, halls and corridors, replete with slippered waiters, sliding gingerly along, napkin in hand, intent on pecuniary propitiation from comfort seeking guests. Far different from all this is Grand Isle "Hotel." Some twenty-five one-story houses, of various sizes and styles, irregularly grouped along a straggling street, about a quarter mile long, bearing no small resemblance to a thriving country village, constitutes the "Hotel." A building about one hundred and fifty feet long contains a dining-room, calculated to accommodate near two hundred persons. Under the same roof, and communicating with this dining hall, is a large room scantily furnished, but containing a fine toned piano. This room, which is used as a general parlor, can, in connection with the dining-room, be extemporized into an extensive *salon de danse.* This dining-room building is on the street above mentioned. At a long distance is a building fully two hundred feet long, comprising the office, bar-room, billiard room, and a series of bedrooms, calculated to accommodate from seventy-five to one hundred persons. Along both sides of the street, between the dining room and the office, are cottages standing in an irregular manner, like a line of undrilled militia. All these detached cottages are occupied each by a family, and they have a great advantage, in many respects, over hotels as generally built. There is more air, more privacy, more yard room, and a feeling of home difficult to experience in occupying a single room in a large building. All these cottages are at a distance from the building containing the bar-room and lodging rooms for single men.

The distribution of the "hotel" into various buildings far apart has this great advantage, that the various classes who become its guests are never in each other's way. The privacy and quiet of invalid women and sickly children are never disturbed by the hilarious uproariousness of that variety of the genus homo who do not go home "till daylight doth appear."

The arrangement of the hotel buildings is not, however, according to any devised plan, but is the result of accident; for the "hotel" was formerly a sugar plantation, and the various buildings consist of the former sugar mill, store houses, dwelling house, offices and "quarters."

Grand Isle, with the neighboring Cheniere Caminada, has no small historic interest, for in the old time it was, if the legend be true, one of the principal resorts of the celebrated Lafitte, positive smuggler and probable pirate. In fact there are no localities in the neighborhood with which the name of Lafitte is not more or less connected. The Island is nine miles long, and from three-quarters to a mile wide, running nearly from east to west. It is bounded on the northern side by Caminada Bay and on the Southern by the Gulf of Mexico. The eastern end of the island is still in possession of the descendants of its first owner Francois Rigaud, who is said to have been a lieutenant of Lafitte. He died in the year 1865, aged ninety-eight years.

The western portion of the island originally belonged to Louis Chighizola, also connected with Lafitte. Both Rigaud and Chighizola held their land under old Spanish titles. Chighizola was known in the latter part of his time by the nickname of Nezcoupe (cut-nose), he having had his nose cut across by Lafitte, in a dispute originating in a drunken frolic. From Chighizola the western half of Grand Isle passed, by purchase, into the possession of Rivas Colminero, who commenced the cultivation of sugar. Subsequently Colminero sold to Juan de Egana, who made a number of improvements, among others constructing a draining machine, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. The place continued to be cultivated as a sugar plantation (at one time raising as much as seven hundred hogsheads), up to 1855, when, from some cause not fully explained, the sugar produced was found to have a saline taste mingled with the saccharine. It has generally been accounted for by reference to the miseulture of a new manager; but why the manager was not abandoned instead of the cultivation of the cane, has not been stated. However, it is known that after sugar growing had been abandoned, an attempt was made during two years to cultivate Sea Island cotton. But it was unsuccessful, and the cultivation of Grand Isle, as a plantation, ceased.

Sometime in 1865, Juan de Egana died, and at his succession sale the western end of Grand Isle passed into different hands. Cott, Willoz, Mioton, Commandeur and others. The principal purchasers at the time were Mr. Harvey (of canal celebrity) and H. Margot. The purchase of these gentlemen contained all the buildings formerly constructed for plantation use, and the project of establishing a watering place was at once carried out. Mr. Harvey subsequently sold his moiety of the property to his associate, Mr. Margot, by whom, in connection with his sons, the concern is now carried on.

There are many points of interest connected with Grand Isle, as a former resort of men of violence, whose hands were turned against every man, and who held as a cardinal article of faith, that "there was no peace beyond the line." Doubtless, the researches of the antiquary would be well repaid. Among the antiquities of the island we may mention the *ancienne maison* Rigaud, which still stands on Rigaud's Point, and on the walls of which are recorded the several risings of water that have taken place during the present century, viz: in 1812, 1831 and 1869.

Since the sale of the western portion of Grand Isle, at Egana's succession, there are several family residences erected on the island, the principal one being that of Mr. Willoz. The island grows every variety of the melon kind, figs, peaches, grapes and other fruit. The only resource for fuel is the drift wood driven ashore by the waves of the Gulf of Mexico; this, though, is more than ample. It may surprise our readers to know that, distant as Grand Isle is, being reached by a long day's steam voyage, it constitutes a portion of the parish of Jefferson, right bank, which adjoins the Fifth District of New Orleans.

The western part of the island has passed into the hands of parties who will, sooner or later, improve the property to a great extent. But the half retained by the family of Rigaud, which possesses all the inertness and jealousy of innovation characteristic of *les anciens habitans,* will probably remain a generation or two yet without the least sign of vivification or improvement.

When the wind blows from a certain quarter, the mosquitoes are nearly unendurable; and it often does blow from that quarter. But it may be said, as an offset, that the bathing facilities are hardly equalled in any part of the country.

A present difficulty in relation to Grand Isle is the method of reaching it, the present voyage by steamer taking too much time, particularly if there happens to be a calm, when the heat adds greatly to the discomfort. It will be necessary to remedy this; in fact, a project is already matured for increasing the facilities of access to the island, particularly in regard to speed of passage.

The Grand Isle Hotel is kept in a fine and easy, sans souciane manner. It is very like what amateur hotel keeping might be. They seem anxious to please, although there is perhaps an occasional misunderstanding, owing to the lame English of a waiter. The rooms are clean and airy, there is abundance of super excellent oysters and fish, and the table is profusely supplied, but it is evident that the cook never heard of Ude or Soyer. The rooms are capable of accommodating a large number of guests, there being over one hundred boarding there at present. The numerous guests meet, necessarily, only at meals, and as the families are lodged each in its own cottage, each is at as much liberty to choose congenial society, as persons who live in any country village. The place has the character of being exceedingly healthy, and it is a saying among the permanent residents that any one wishing to die must go elsewhere to effect their purpose. The great drawback is the mosquitoes, which, in certain conditions of the wind, are poured upon the island, and remain till the wind shifts to the right quarter.

Healthy as Grand Isle is, with its very superior facilities for bathing, the excellence and plentifulness of the fish and oysters, and the quantity of excellent fruit that can be raised there, there is no doubt that the place, with improvements and proper management, would become the principal watering place in the South.

Early Monday morning, the steamer having, by the rise of water, been enabled to come to the wharf, we started on the return trip, to the number of some forty, and doubtless to the great grief of as many hundreds of mosquitoes. The breeze was fresh, the coolness a delightful contrast to the voyage on Saturday. The trip was enlivened by the addition to the company of a Spanish mackerel, who incautiously jumped aboard the steamer, and was captured by a passenger, before he could retrieve his mistake. He paid the penalty of his folly, like Guatamozin, on the grid-iron. A young alligator was the only being of his kind descerned on either trip. Something had appeared to tickle his imagination, for as he half reclined on a log, he was smilling extensively.

We have learned that Mr. J. H. Harvey, in connection with a gentleman of capital, is now negotiating for a site on the island whereon to build a first-class hotel, capable of accommodating at least six hundred persons; and there is every prospect that the negotiation will be brought to a favorable issue. Mr. Harvey then proposes to build an iron steamer of very light draught, capable of comfortably accommodating two hundred passengers. It is intended to build such steamer for a rate of speed to make the voyage to Grand Isle in less than eight hours, and to make trips every day, and from the light draught attained the vessel can at all stages of water, go direct to the wharf, instead of resorting to the present uncomfortable method of lightering. Should the project here named be successful, and the necessary stock be taken, it is expected that the enterprise will be in successful operation as early as next May.

Brown is a good name, and so is Smith. They are both good names. Johnson is a good name. There are more Browns, Smiths and Johnsons in this country than can be easily reckoned. They are, in fact, numerous, and they have been known to be influential, and some of them are men that have made their mark; and each has had his own particular way of doing it. Old John Brown made his mark by making war on slavery, and the friends of slavery made their mark on Old John Brown by simply placing a rope around his neck and choking him to death. E. Brown has made his mark by joining the Democratic party for the purpose of securing equal rights of those who thought it right to choke a man to death because he opposed slavery. The difference between J. Brown and E. Brown is material, though both are of the same name, and, should it be requisite, this fact can be made to demonstrate that "a rose will smell as sweet by any other name," or that there is nothing in a name after all. Against the Smiths we will not breathe a word, for they are numerous, and embrace, like the Browns, black and white Smiths, Smyths and Smithers.

The Smiths may not be all pinks of perfection, and in this particular they are not unlike the Browns, some of whom, like other folks, sometimes go astray. E. Brown, who seems to have a being, has evidently rendered himself somewhat conspicuous in this way. By the Republicans he is humanely regarded as having gone astray in wandering from them, whereas had he wandered from the Democrats in olden times he would have been regarded as an estray. The Johnsons come next to the Smiths and Browns in greatness—of numbers—and many of them are men of mark, thusly: X; A. Johnson made his mark, like E. Brown, by going over to the Democracy at a time when the Democracy were sorely puzzled how to steal into power again, and take charge of the poor, dear people's money and liberty. This is a question that has always gravely concerned the honest leaders of the Democracy. In or out of office, they have ever maintained a watchful if not longing eye on the public treasury, and without any of that suspicion that William Shakespeare says ever haunts the guilty mind, they have given their most disinterested attention to the public interest. And when the Democracy have tried all other means, and failed to oust the Republican vampires, as they figuratively and good-humoredly style Republicnn office holders, then they appeal to weak-kneed Republicans like Mr. E. Brown and Mr. A. Johnson to help them out of their troubles. Mr. A. Johnson—better known as Andy—did all he could as a white man to help the resuscitation of the fast-fading Democracy, but he was not a good enough medicine man, although President, to arrest the fatal disease that had been gnawing upon the Democratic vitals since the days of Buchanan, better known as "Old Buck." And now the patient seeks a black doctor, in the person of E. Brown, to prescribe for Democracy, the fast-fading treasure of many hungry office-seekers. Alas! how fickle are politicians—Democratic politicians—more fickle than Dame Fortune, who is often charged with being capricious in the bestowment of favors. But of late she has thrown off much of her capriciousness, and through the Louisiana State Lottery has lavished her smiles upon many who have been made joyful by becoming suddenly possessed of prizes that secured for them wealth and independence. The Goddess of Fortune, who presides over the drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery, asks no questions of a political or other nature. She showers her favors upon all alike who have secured tickets. The Smiths, the Browns, the Johnsons—all, in fact, who invest in the tickets of the Louisiana State Lottery—enjoy the most perfect equality in the chances of fortune. So popular has become this institution, that all parties patronize it with the utmost confidence that their turn to win will certainly come, if they only persevere in the purchase of tickets.

W. Jasper Blackburn has already two papers, the Homer *Iliad* and *Magnolia Flower.* He now proposes to establish a third paper, to be called *The Monroe Doctrine.* It will be published at Monroe, Ouachita parish. Charles S. Blackburn, a talented son of Jasper, will be editor of this new journal.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

A Trip From Brest to New York

THE QUICKEST TIME ON RECORD

IRISH NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD

INTEREST PAID WITHOUT REBATE

Speculative Combination in New York

POOL TO ADVANCE THE PRICE OF GOLD

JUNCTION WITH BAZAINE ATTEMPTED

From Chalons Toward Thionville

Preparations All Along the Line

ANOTHER BATTLE DAILY EXPECTED

MORE HOPEFUL FEELING IN PARIS

Bazaine's Communications Secure

HE ADMITS HIS PAST DANGER

CENSURE OF THE EMPEROR AND PRINCE

The Prince "Chatters" of Movements

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MARKETS

## WASHINGTON.

### Interest on Ten-Forties Paid Without Rebate—Inspectors of New Orleans Customhouse—Southern Superintendent of Indians Relieved.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—After Monday next the interest on ten-forties will be paid without rebate.

Louis L. Manning, Jules M. Bassett, Charles S. Parish and George D. Bacy have been appointed inspectors of the New Orleans Customhouse.

Colonel W. B. Hagan has been relieved as superintendent of Indians for the Southern superintendency.

## LONDON

### The Chalons Army Moving toward Thionville—Junction with Bazaine the Object—McMahon to Leave the Paris Road or Sacrifice Bazaine—Preparations for Combat Along the Line—Paris in a State of Siege—Issues of the Campaign to be Decided Under the Walls of Paris—Crown Prince Abandoned his March on Paris—Heavy Rains in Prussian Camps Reported—Interference of the Emperor and Prince Imperial—The Prince Chatters.

NEW YORK, August 23.—A special to the *Telegram,* from London, says: "Nothing official has been received from either army since yesterday."

Private advices assert that the Chalons army is moving on Thionville, in a desperate effort to effect a junction with Bazaine, escaping the Prince Royal, and passing the German army north of Verdun.

McMahon is left the choice of two evils—either to leave the road to Paris open, or by holding it sacrifice Bazaine.

A special to the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* says: Preparations are going on for a combat all along the line.

Paris is virtually in a state of siege.

It is generally conceded that the issue of the campaign will be decided under our walls. If we are able to hold out for a week, and we are able against an enemy destitute of all material for carrying on a siege, all France will come to the succor of the capital.

It is reported that the Crown Prince is abandoning the march on Paris, and has gone to the support of the Prussian armies west of Metz, which are threatened with formidable attacks from Bazaine, who has been reinforced by McMahon.

A dispatch from Alexandria says the frigate Hertha, of twenty-eight guns, has been captured by the French.

Advices received at Vitry from Prussian camps, report heavy rains, which must interfere with operations.

The *Le Temps'* correspondent to-day says: There is no hope for a triumphant issue, unless the Emperor and Prince Imperial cease their interference and return to Paris. The Prince chatters about military movements to everybody, and lets out important secrets.

The general headquarters of the French army on Sunday night, were a few miles west of Rheims.

Edmond Texier, writes from Rheims to the *Seiele,* that the deepest depression prevails and the Emperor receives nobody.

Prince Napoleon's visit to Italy was to protest against Italy's neutrality.

The extraordinary forces which were called out by the Swiss government are going home. The regular army is deemed sufficient to protect neutrality.

Details of the battle of the eightcenth at Gravilotte, are still wanting.

Even at Berlin the German dispatches are meagre. From thence the following is gathered:

The twelfth corps, between Metz and Thionville, serves to keep communication between Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz.

Metz is enclosed on all sides.

Communication between Chalons is cut.

The headquarters of the Crown Prince is at Bar-Le-Duc.

McMahon and Failly are still retreating to cover Paris.

The stock market is depressed by the expected shipment of bullion to France.

A strong British squadron of iron-clads is anchored. There are none with fires banked.

A Munich dispatch says the government forbids the promulgation of the bull of the papal infallibility in Bavaria.

## PARIS.

### Daily Meetings of Diplomats—No Decisive Action Therefrom—Prussian Wounded Sent to Berlin—Reassuring News in the Corps Legislatif—Prince Napoleon's Diplomatic Mission to Italy—Arrest of Prussian Spies—Project to Prevent Dismemberment of France—Italy has no Intention of Attacking Rome—Bazaine Asserts that his Communications are Secure—Departments of Nievre and Cher in a State of Siege—Facilities for Making Paper Money.

PARIS, August 23.—There has been no decisive action from the daily meetings of the diplomats.

The French are buying horses in Italy.

Paris is provisioned for two months, and has wine for six months.

Six millions of francs have been distributed among the families of the soldiers.

The dysentery prevails in the Prussian army. Ten thousand Prussian wounded have been sent to Berlin.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, when Count Palikao gave reassuring news, M. Keratry demanded the date of his advices, and also whether the dispatch was from Marshal Bazaine? Count Palikao replied, it was dated the nineteenth instant.

The uproar in the Chambers drowned the answer regarding the authorship of the dispatch.

Keratry proposed that nine deputies be added the committee of defense.

The party at the left and some members of the majority gave signs of their approval to M. Keratry's proposition.

After the tumult subsided, Count Palikao said the committee on defense was numerous enough, and in the name of the whole cabinet he repelled the proposition just made to question the confidence thus established. The deputies retired to debate the proposition. The matter will be decided to-morrow. It creates a sensation as an attempt to interfere with the administration.

The *Soir* says the dispatch alluded to was from Marshal Bazaine, and adds Count Palikao will certainly be sustained by the corps, otherwise they would not have been so decided.

It is officially denied that Prince Napoleon went to Victor Emanuel on a diplomatic mission. The Arch-Bishop of Paris directs the clergy to contradict the report that the Pope felicitated the king of Prussia.

A number of Prussian spies were arrested to-day.

The *Siecle* says the 750,000,000 loan is more than taken.

It seems certain that a project has been brought before the great powers to prevent the dismemberment of France.

Assurances have been sent the Pope by the French government that Italy has no intention of attacking Rome.

The *Journal Officiel* has a dispatch which has been received from Bazaine, declaring his intention to remain in the vicinity of Metz. Without giving fuller explanation the dispatch admits that Bazaine's communications were at one time endangered, but asserts them now secure.

All quiet at Rheims.

The committee of the Corps Legislatif to consider the appointment of a committee on defense, will meet the ministry to-day for consultation. A compromise is probable.

The leader of the Villette rioters has been condemned to death. He wishes to confess, promising startling revelations.

The departments of Nievre and Cher are declared in a state of siege.

The *Constitutionnel* on semi-official authority, positively denies that the Empress Eugenie sent to Queen Victoria for mediation.

All the journals deny that the mitrailleuse are loaded with explosive balls.

The *Gaulois* asser