

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, MAY 23, 1871.

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

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

May be had of the following dealers: George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice. A. Simon, No. 94 Exchange Alley. C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place. C. G. Hollis, No. 61 Exchange Place. James Ennis, Postchartrain Railroad Depot, Third District; also, at Depot foot of Lafayette Street, First District.

John Schaefer, corner of Ninth and Concession Streets. J. W. Long, corner of Love and Enghien Streets, Third District. E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson Market, Sixth District. W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation Street.

The most durable, simple and reliable lock stitch sewing machine is the improved Singer.

If you want a reliable and economical refrigerator, buy the "Ice King," at No. 6 Carondelet street.

Street names are curious in Providence, Rhode Island. The Journal speaks of a locality "on Angell, beyond Hope."

So advertisement of light, pleasant and very comfortable rooms to rent, with or without board, at No. 212 Carondelet street.

Unnatural acquaintances of a certain Boston militia officer assert that his sword was never drawn but once, and then in a battle.

Whitelaw Reid, who bears a strong resemblance to the portraits of St. John the Evangelist, will shortly retire from the New York Tribune.

A Kansas lady horrified the door-tender at an amateur entertainment by presenting to him a fine-tooth comb, which she had mistaken for her ticket.

The Pointe Coupee Echo reports that the river still continues to fall at that point, and is now about four feet below the highest water mark of 1871.

General Custar has entered the field of literature. He commences soon a series of articles in the Galaxy, treating of border life and Western experiences.

At a late wedding, conspicuous among the presents was a piece of paper pasted to the wall, and labeled "from papa." It was a check for twenty thousand dollars.

The Emperor of Germany is a practical printer. All his family are obliged to have some trade. William chose to be a typist, and worked at the case three years.

The Elton Engraving, published by George C. Benham & Co., has closed its publication. The Engraving is succeeded by the Carroll Republican, published by P. Jones Yorke & Co.

Information received at the Treasury Department from the collector of customs shows that Mexicans near El Paso have been committing outrages on Americans on the border.

Another Russian prince was born lately. His name will be telegraphed as soon as the present rush of French news is over, and the operators can get time to count the words in the name.

A fifth installment of five dollars per share on the ordinary stock of the Calcasieu Sulphur and Mining Company has been called by the board of directors, and will be payable on the third of June next.

A meeting of the Irish Republicans of the First District will be held to-morrow evening, at Geddes' Hall, for the purpose of organizing the First District Irish Republican Club. See advertisement.

An additional assessment of forty per cent on the capital stock of the Louisiana Land Company and Loan and Savings Bank has been made by the executive committee, and is payable within fifteen days from the present time.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 33° at New Orleans, 28° at Augusta, 41° at Charleston, 55° at Savannah, 49° at Cincinnati, 52° at Louisville, 61° at St. Louis, 54° at Nashville, 62° at Key West, and 63° at Havana.

The whole number of deaths in this city last week was one hundred and twenty, or twelve more than last week. There were seventeen deaths of consumption; five of pneumonia; two of typhoid; three of heart disease, and eight were stillborn.

A Cincinnati councilman's house is haunted by a ghost, which raps on the headboard of his bed so loudly when he attempts to sleep in a certain room that he is compelled to "woo the god of slumber in another apartment," as he expresses it.

We learn that a dispatch was received by Recorder Houghton yesterday, stating that Horace Greeley will not return North by way of New Orleans, and that in consequence the committee who invited him to lecture will not have the pleasure of hearing him.

James Buckley, the great banjo toter, says that Thalberg, while in this country, gave much time and attention to the study of the banjo, and was his most promising pupil. He possessed a wonderful faculty of improvisation, and wrote several symphonies for the instrument.

Six champion shirts may be had for nine dollars at S. N. Moody's, corner of Canal and Royal streets. The low prices of these shirts makes it almost as cheap to buy a new shirt for daily wear as to send them to the laundry. We need not inform our readers that Colonel Moody is the proprietor of the original shirt emporium in New Orleans, and his long experience enables him to sell very cheap.

The column of the Place Vendome, recently destroyed by the Paris mob, was surmounted by a statue of Napoleon I, in the costume of a Roman Emperor. The statue destroyed by the commune is the third one which has been placed upon the column. The height of the column was one hundred and forty-three feet, and the statue was twelve feet high. Narrow winding steps led to the top of the column, from which a splendid view of Paris could be obtained.

THE REPUBLICANS OF KENTUCKY.

There is much in the resolutions recently adopted by the Republican State Convention of Kentucky to commend. They are presented in eloquent and dignified language, embracing the principles of the national Republican party. It would be fortunate, indeed, for the people of that State to heed the counsels of the wise and patriotic man who drew them up. The Convention submitted the work to a committee, and it devolved upon ex-Attorney General James Speed. This gentleman received his appointment as United States Attorney General from President Lincoln. He has been identified with the Republican party from its earliest history, and is known as a high-toned, honorable man among the people. No man in Kentucky understands true Republican principles better than ex-Attorney General Speed, or is better qualified by education and a well-balanced mind to suggest measures that are calculated to redound to the general prosperity and happiness of the people. Therefore it becomes the people of Kentucky, or at least that portion of them who prefer peace and prosperity to anarchy and ruin, to seriously consider the resolutions that are presented for their approval. Under Democratic rule Kentucky has utterly failed, by State legislation or otherwise, to place herself in accord with the national government; and to obviate this the Republicans now go before the people and ask that a State convention be called to make such amendments to the constitution as will place Kentucky in harmony with the general government. The resolutions are not unmindful of the importance of having the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and other material interests of the State fully developed; nor do they neglect to invite immigrants into the State. But while doing it the Republicans of Kentucky contend that the people should, by proper legislation and other means, assure immigrants that they will be secure in their lives, liberty and property, and left free to express their political and religious opinions.

This is true Republican doctrine. It is just what the Republicans of Louisiana have contended for, and, after a hard fight, obtained, in spite of the opposition of the Democratic party. This is the doctrine of every Republican State in the Union, and it is the doctrine of the national Republican party. The Democratic party, wherever it is in power in the Southern States, has criminally failed to give protection to the lives, liberty and property of all citizens, and has encouraged a political condition that has made it dangerous to express political opinions and exercise the rights of freemen. The Republicans of Kentucky, in their resolutions, say: "We arraign the so-called Democratic party of Kentucky because of its unjust and timid policy through the Legislature, composed almost exclusively of members of that party. It is culpable alike for its action and its non action." A long array of charges are made, fixing upon the Democrats of Kentucky the responsibility of all the crime and misfortune that have come upon the State since 1869; and that, in the face of all the injustice and wicked wrongs it has allowed to be practiced upon a portion of the people, it still refuses to take any step to change its ruinous policy and give equal protection to all.

It is hard to believe that the people of Kentucky will continue to support a party that pursues a course so directly opposed not only to the best interests of the State, but to the federal constitution and laws. It is their interest to have immigrants come into the State; to have railroads permeate every section of the State; to have agriculture, commerce, manufactures and the mechanic arts of every description flourish in the State. But in order to have these things there must be peace in the State. There must be security for life and property, security for political and religious freedom. The Democratic party has failed to secure these blessings to all alike in Kentucky, and that State is consequently in a languishing condition, and her people are distressed. Yet they are blessed with a remedy for their misfortunes. They have but to say the word, and the scene will change. Let them dispel their prejudices, take a sensible view of matters, elect a State government that will be in harmony with the national government and the great majority of the American people, and Kentucky will soon be on the high road to permanent peace and prosperity. Then her gates will be open to immigrants from all directions and her people can extend a hearty welcome to the men of the New England States as well as other States of our glorious Union. This condition of things once re-established in our country, it would not be long before the people of Europe would realize the fact and then the tide of immigration would again set in from that direction, and the next decade of years might witness more astonishing results in the way of increased population and public improvements in this country than ever before witnessed in the same length of time. Republicanism may fail in Europe, and we have only to convince the people there that it is no failure here to secure their immigration to this favored land.

GOOD NEWS FROM FRANCE.

As predicted in the REPUBLICAN two weeks ago, the Versailles government is winning the day over the rebellion in Paris, and before the present week is out we shall probably be able to report that there has established himself in the Hotel de Ville. It will be remembered that when the outbreak occurred at Paris, the REPUBLICAN espoused the cause of the commune, because it was then understood that the Assembly at Versailles was inclined to favor a suppression of the republic. Bourbons and Bonapartists were allowed to intrigue openly for support, and a civil war was foreshadowed, which would have for its object either the establishment of a monarchy or an empire. Republicans were despondent throughout

Europe, because the aristocratic and church factions in France were both conspiring to defeat the rights of the people by the use of money and by appeals to prejudice. Thiers himself was almost an open advocate of the Bourbons, because he believed that in their defeat there was no other alternative but the success of the Bonapartes. The religious element was intriguing, first, to destroy all hope for the republic, because that was the only way to maintain the ascendancy of Catholicism in France, and secondly, to obtain the support of the successful party in favor of interference to restore the Pope. The Catholic clergy are the secret partisans of Bonaparte because he is the only person in Europe who has assisted in suppressing Italian liberty by armed interference, and he has intimated a still further design or inclination to use France for the same purpose again. His wife is supposed to influence him in this respect, as she is somewhat of a Catholic. The Protestant world dreads the return to power of Napoleon, not only because he is a corruptionist, but because he is under the influence of that sentiment which declares that God's people shall serve, and how they shall do it.

With the National Assembly wavering between monarchy and imperialism, the Republican party in France seemed to be in danger of being defeated of its just right to establish liberty. The Assembly fled from Paris, which was another sign that it distrusted the people. It refused to order the election of its successor, which was a sign that it had designs upon the government which the people did not endorse. It accepted McMahon as one of its leading military officers, and this, too, looked dangerous to liberty, because McMahon is nothing but an indifferent soldier and a court favorite. In this conjuncture of affairs the commune revolted against the Assembly, proclaiming that its first devotion was to the republic, which Thiers intended to betray, and that its second principle was the right of the people to govern themselves in their municipal affairs. We could do nothing else, with the lights before us, than to favor the commune, not because it represented France, but because it represented liberty. Our idea was that the great majority of the intelligent French people were disposed to give the republic a fair opportunity to prove its capacity to govern the country. They had been cheated by Bonaparte, they had not been allowed to have the Bourbons, then why should they not exert the right to govern themselves? As this seemed to be the determination of the commune, our sympathies at once inclined to the revolt of Paris.

After a time, however, either because it had changed its opinions or because it had learned from President Grant the idea of conforming to the will of the people, the Versailles government assumed an attitude in favor of the republic which dissipated our apprehensions as to its loyalty to liberty. It decreed the banishment of the Bourbons, denied to the Napoleonists the right to intrigue for power, and declared itself in favor of the republic. It implored the commune to disperse in the interest of peace and liberty. This attitude at once altered the entire aspect of affairs. From that day until now the National Assembly has grown stronger with each succeeding week. All France responded to the unconditional dedication of the country to republican institutions. The cause of the commune was at once absorbed by its enemies, and it should have shown its faith by at once fraternizing with the republicans at Versailles. Not having done so proved that the leaders were selfish men. And when they departed from the general principles of a free government, and set out to establish peculiar ideas of popular equality in property and of popular power to arrest religious freedom, the commune lost the sympathy of the liberal-minded world. From that day until now it has fallen away in strength, and to-day it has no supporters outside of the lowest classes of the community, and of the utopians who believe in leveling society as they would a piece of leveled property.

The telegraphic dispatch, therefore, which shall announce the destruction of the commune as a political power can not come too soon to suit our notions of the fitness of things.

ANOTHER CRIMINAL RELEASED.

Judge Cooley, whose official existence has not been paraded in these columns as frequently of late as it was our ancient wont to allude to that melancholy fact, again provokes us to renew our lamentations at his continued fermentation in matters of criminal jurisdiction. Auguste Merle is charged with an offense, committed in the presence of witnesses, which resulted in his being summoned to an interview with Recorder Houghton, from whom there is not a more unpleasant officer in the State to carry a guilty conscience before.

Recorder Houghton sent Mr. Merle before the District Court. Mr. Merle demanded a hearing before Judge Cooley, coupled with a cry for his immediate release, not as an innocent party, but as having been committed by an officer whose judicial existence he did not acknowledge. Judge Cooley granted the hearing, heard the plea of Merle, and at once proceeded in his ornate, indignant and original style to set Merle at liberty, and to omit Recorder Houghton from office, thus doing the community two injuries at once by releasing a criminal and depositing an honest gentleman from a position of great usefulness. It appears that in a suit instituted by one J. J. Foley against Judge Houghton a judgment was delivered against the recorder. This fact being presented to Judge Cooley, he accepted of its relevancy to Merle's case at once, under the following article of the constitution, releasing the criminal on the ground that he had been committed by an officer who was no officer. Article ninety-four of the constitution reads as follows:

No judicial powers, except as committed

Magistrates in criminal cases, shall be conferred on any officers other than those mentioned in this title, except such as may be necessary in towns and cities; and the judicial powers of such officers shall not extend any further than the cognizance of cases arising under the police regulations of towns and cities in the State. In any case where such officers shall assume jurisdiction over matters than shall arise under police regulations, or under their jurisdiction as committing magistrates, they shall be liable to an action for damages in favor of the party injured, or his heirs; and a verdict in favor of the party injured shall ipso facto operate a vacation of said office.

In order to apply the Foley judgment so as to extrude Recorder Houghton from office, Judge Cooley must assume, first, that the exception in the above article prohibits a committing magistrate from acting in criminal cases, for the language of the article plainly indicates that the "other officers" contemplated by the article are to have full power as committing magistrates, but are not to be invested with judicial power to try and determine any other matters than those which relate to the police regulations of towns and cities. The law is explicit on this subject, that except as committing magistrates, which involves the right to examine and imprison, release on bond parties charged with offenses, no judicial power can be conferred on any officer created by statute. As a committing magistrate, however, the "other officer" has power that is above police regulations. Second, in order to sustain himself, Judge Cooley asserts that a judgment is equal to a verdict, which is a novel assumption, it will be admitted, in a proceeding of a criminal nature. It is well understood that in interpreting punitive enactments the strictest construction of language is enforced by the courts, and if there is any doubt or confusion about the proper interpretation of the text, then the party arrested must have the benefit of the uncertainty. What would Mr. Cooley say if he was tried to-morrow for obstructing the civil rights bill or the Ku-Klux law, and the court should turn upon him with the assertion that its judgment was superior to the solemn verdict which the law provided for his protection? Would he not say that a verdict was what he had a right to demand? And would he not further contend that according to every rule of interpretation in criminal proceedings, a verdict could only come from a jury? But this is too plain to argue. Nobody but Judge Cooley can uphold the order that released Merle on the ground that his commitment was made by an officer who was no officer. The people will probably learn in time that the decisions of Judge Cooley are not of an equal value even with the verdicts that he esteems so lightly.

Antelope, who does the financial statement of the *Piety* at its New York end, declares that the fight about the price of gold is one between the Treasury Department and the banking sharpers of Wall street. This is very correct, and notwithstanding Antelope throws his weight in favor of the banking sharpers, the country ranges itself on the side of Mr. Boutwell, because the people take the sensible view, first, that capital is always to be distrusted as selfish; and secondly, every party, whether individual or corporate, should protect its own interests first, and particularly against the banking sharpers. Antelope is continually afflicting the people with suggestions that the man who is protecting their credit from disaster is their greatest enemy. If the currency of the country could be depreciated until it sold at fifty per cent discount, which would necessarily swell the expenses of the country forty per cent above their present limits, Antelope would consider that the time had come when the *Piety* might reasonably engage in illuminating its Camp street front in honor of a great victory. And no doubt the Wall street banking sharpers could be induced to pay for the gas and the fixtures. The astounded people, however, might read in the light of this display a disheartening story of their own losses. Let us hope that the illumination will never have a victory to call it into existence.

Important Decisions.

The Supreme Court yesterday delivered about forty opinions, many of which were of great interest. In the case of Solomon & Simpson vs. Graham, Auditor, the opinion was read by Chief Justice Leveillé. The court held that the act of 1871 giving J. O. Nixon about fifty thousand dollars to compensate his alleged losses was an increase of the State debt, and that debt, being in excess of \$25,000,000, could not be thus further increased.

In the case of the School Board vs. the Mayor, etc., Mr. Justice Howell read the opinion, which declared that the city is prohibited by the revenue laws of 1870 and 1871 from levying an aggregate tax of more than two per cent on the cash value of property. In the case of Walton & Deslonde vs. the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, Mr. Justice Wylie read the opinion, which was an exposition of some of the rules which apply to real estate brokers. The claim was rejected. In the cases of the city of Baltimore vs. Parlane and Buddecke vs. Spence, Mr. Justice Howe delivered the opinions, the first of which recognized the privilege of builders for necessary repairs against that of a previous vendor, and the second of which recognized the lien of a consignee of goods for sale as against an attaching creditor under the law of 1841.

In a case read by Mr. Justice Taliferro it was held that the recording of a tutor's bond given prior to 1868 would preserve the mortgage in favor of the minor under the clause of the new constitution.

An important suit was set down for trial in the United States Circuit Court, in Indianapolis, Indiana, last week, before Judges David and Davis Thomas Drummond, it being that of Alvin P. Hovey, and others, for \$100,000 damages for false arrest and imprisonment during the war of the rebellion. It is expected that the case, if fully tried, will open the whole history of the organization of the Sons of Liberty. Hendricks, Hord & Hendricks are counsel for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Martin M. Ray, Jonathan W. Gordon, Walter March, John U. Pettit, James R. Stack and Porter Harrison and Hines for the defendants. Among the defendants to the suit are Senator Morrison and the members of the military commission that convicted Milligan of treason.

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Have your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets.

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS AND DR. S. P. CUTLER, DENTISTS, No. 14 Dauphin Street, Second Door From Canal.

JACOB OTT, BUILDER, 184 Delord Street, NEW ORLEANS.

SIX CHAMPION SHIRTS FOR \$9. A \$1 guaranteed, and equal to any sold elsewhere at \$2.50 each.

A SLENDID NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED. SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS, NECK DRESSINGS, etc.

F. DUMONTELL, SAMPLE AND BAR-ROOM, CORNER CANAL AND BOURBON STREETS, NEW ORLEANS.

A CARD. I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I have this day appointed Mr. W. H. HENNING, of the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, Agent for the exclusive sale of Dr. J. G. B. Sargent & Sons' ANGIOTURBA BITTERS in the market of New Orleans, Louisiana.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. Is now almost universally used in the Kitchen, the Camp, the Galley, etc.

ROLLS, BISCUITS, BREAD, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, Dumplings, Etc.

It Will Keep for Years in Any Climate. To those who have never used it, we say give it a fair trial, and our word for it, you will thereafter use no other kind.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors, Wholesale Depot 63 New Street, New York.

COTTON SEED OIL MILL FOR SALE. THE MOBILE OIL MILLS thirty boxes, with Linter-Muller and power capacity, for sixty boxes, Taylor presses, Delamater Iron Works engine, 125 horse power, extensive and most complete refinery, soap works and machinery for manufacturing fertilizer, etc.

REOPENING. NEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS. The public have long desired the establishment of a Mart, where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Findings could be had, where they could see and compare the workings of one machine with another, and select from the different makes the machine best suited to the use to which they desire to apply it.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

WATCHES! WATCHES! Just received large invoices of the celebrated WATCHES of Charles K. Jaquet, Chaux de Fonds, Alfred Gerard, Chaux de Fonds, David J. Magnin, Geneva, Henry Hoffman, Locle, Thomas Russell & Sons, London.

NEW ORLEANS SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY. Attention is particularly directed to my SILVER TABLE WARE, such as SPOONS, FORKS, ETC.

DRAINING MACHINES, STEAM ENGINES FOR WORKING SAME.

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE. ELKIN & CO., No. 163 Canal street, invite attention to their new stock of fancy Canton matting, white and checked matting, floor oil cloths from three to twenty-four feet wide, window shades in great variety, mosquito bats, curtain goods, furniture coverings, etc.

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. IMPROVED AND NEW UNDER-FEED WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Unrivalled for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and BEAUTY. Easiest to learn and manage. On easy terms of payment, at TWENTY DOLLARS LESS than machines controlled by "the monopoly."

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THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM BOOK AND JOB Printing Establishment.

94 Camp Street, 94. We have purchased from George Brook New York, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN.

CAMPBELL BOOK PRESS, with all the late improvements, which, in addition to our previous supply of Printing Machinery, will enable us to turn out work with dispatch, and in a style that can not be excelled in the South.

GORDON PRESSES. of assorted sizes. These are made 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.

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

EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, MAMMOTH POSTERS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, RAILROAD WORK, LAWYERS BRIEFS, BOOK WORK, STEAMBOAT WORK, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK. The facilities we have in the way of STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES, RAPIDLY, NEATLY AND CHEAPLY, RULING AND BOOK-BINDING, 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 PROVISION FOR STEAMBOAT PRINTING, AND HAVE NEW FONTS OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE, 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. Our Facilities for Printing BLANK WORK, are unequalled by any establishment in this city.

BILL HEADS, ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER, Prices Accordingly. INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS, RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, in fact, all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch but on accommodating terms.

RAILROADS. NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD. Change of Schedule. On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, passenger trains will run as follows:

11 A. M. Day Express arriving at Mobile at 5 P. M., connecting with through trains of the Mobile and Montgomery and Mobile and Ohio Railroads, for all Northern and Eastern cities. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on this train from Mobile without change.

Louisville, via Humberston, and from Texas four times a week, leaving Mobile, respectively, on "Blue Mountain Route." ON MONDAY this train will leave New Orleans at 7 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Accommodation to Ocean Springs, stopping at all the watering places, arriving at Ocean Springs at 6 A. M. This train will stop for passengers at the French Market foot of Ryan's Fields street, and at Chalmette street, in New Orleans, and at the Signal station on the Coast. It will run on Sundays.

5:30 P. M. Evening Express arriving at Mobile at 11:00 P. M., connecting with the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and at Meridian with the Alabama and Chattanooga railroads, for all points North and East. This train runs DAILY, and freight received at foot of Julia street, before 1 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning. Through bills of lading for goods to Mobile and Ohio and Mobile and Montgomery roads and their connections.

For further particulars or information in regard to rates apply at the office of the General Agent, corner of Camp and Common streets (Story building), opposite City Hotel. K. B. KENDRICK, General Superintendent, WILLIAM BE DELL, Ticket Agent.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD. Reduction of Prices to Watering Places and Mobile. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871, special tickets for the round trip will be sold at the following reduced rates:

From New Orleans to BAY ST. LOUIS AND RETURN, \$2 25; MISSISSIPPI CITY, 3 00; MOBILE, 3 50; OCEAN SPRINGS, 3 00; EAST PANAMA, 3 00; MOBILE, 7 50.

Tickets to New Orleans and return are sold from the above stations at the same rates. The above tickets are good only three days from date of sale. Tickets for sale at the ticket office, corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite the City Hotel, New Orleans, and at the above named stations. Also, at ticket office under Battle House, Mobile, m'y 21m.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC. NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD. SPECIAL NOTICE. On and after to-morrow, SATURDAY, April 21, until further notice, passengers to all points South, East and West will leave New Orleans from the depot of the Postchartrain railroad, foot of Grand street, on the levee.

At 6 O'clock A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Connecting with the magnificent lake steamer "Columbia" for Mobile, where they will be transferred to the cars of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad without extra charge, making a safe and convenient route, as heretofore, and Seven Hours and a Half Quicker than any Other Line.

This change has been made to prevent any interruption to the travel North on account of the threatened overflow caused by the crevasse in the parish of St. John the Baptist. The Magnolia accommodation train will be discontinued until the repair of the levee, of which due notice will be given. Baggage checked from residence to destination, and berths secured in Pullman palace cars as usual. Tickets for sale at No. 22 Camp street, corner of Common street, and at Depot foot of Lafayette street, on the levee.

S. K. CARY, General Ticket Agent, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad. D. B. MOORE, General Ticket Agent, Mississippi Central Railroad, New Orleans. S. W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent, ap 22.

TO THE EAST—TO THE EAST VIA LOUISVILLE AND OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. The completion of the Louisville Division of this road, and the splendid equipment for passenger travel, makes this the BEST ROUTE TO CINCINNATI, ALL POINTS EAST AND NORTHEAST. THREE THROUGH TRAINS DAILY, With direct connections from the south for Cincinnati WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. Be sure and ask for tickets via Louisville and the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, for sale at all general ticket offices of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railway Company, corner Fourth and Main streets, at Oak House and Louisville and at Willard Hotel.

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For further particulars or information in regard to rates apply at the office of the General Agent, corner of Camp and Common streets (Story building), opposite City Hotel. K. B. KENDRICK, General Superintendent, WILLIAM BE DELL, Ticket Agent.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD. Reduction of Prices to Watering Places and Mobile. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871, special tickets for the round trip will be sold at the following reduced rates:

From New Orleans to BAY ST. LOUIS AND RETURN, \$2 25; MISSISSIPPI CITY, 3 00; MOBILE, 3 50; OCEAN SPRINGS, 3 00; EAST PANAMA, 3 00; MOBILE, 7 50.

Tickets to New Orleans and return are sold from the above stations at the same rates. The above tickets are good only three days from date of sale. Tickets for sale at the ticket office, corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite the City Hotel, New Orleans, and at the above named stations. Also, at ticket office under Battle House, Mobile, m'y 21m.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC. NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD. SPECIAL NOTICE. On and after to-morrow, SATURDAY, April 21, until further notice, passengers to all points South, East and West will leave New Orleans from the depot of the Postchartrain railroad, foot of Grand street, on the levee.

At 6 O'clock A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Connecting with the magnificent lake steamer "Columbia" for Mobile, where they will be transferred to the cars of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad without extra charge, making a safe and convenient route, as heretofore, and Seven Hours and a Half Quicker than any Other Line.

This change has been made to prevent any interruption to the travel North on account of the threatened overflow caused by the crevasse in the parish of St. John the Baptist. The Magnolia accommodation train will be discontinued until the repair of the levee, of which due notice will be given. Baggage checked from residence to destination, and berths secured in Pullman palace cars as usual. Tickets for sale at No. 22 Camp street, corner of Common street, and at Depot foot of Lafayette street, on the levee.

S. K. CARY, General Ticket Agent, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad. D. B. MOORE, General Ticket Agent, Mississippi Central Railroad, New Orleans. S. W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent, ap 22.

TO THE EAST—TO THE EAST VIA LOUISVILLE AND OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. The completion of the Louisville Division of this road, and the splendid equipment for passenger travel, makes this the BEST ROUTE TO CINCINNATI, ALL POINTS EAST AND NORTHEAST. THREE THROUGH TRAINS DAILY, With direct connections from the south for Cincinnati WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. Be sure and ask for tickets via Louisville and the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, for sale at all general ticket offices of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railway Company, corner Fourth and Main streets, at Oak House and Louisville and at Willard Hotel.

This line, via Louisville and Ohio, and via this line, are good on all the Central Railroad, and Mail line tickets are good on this route. General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, J. L. GRISWOLD, General Superintendent, St. Louis. THOMAS MORRIN, General Southern Agent, Louisville. 1y 5 ly.

SPECIAL NOTICE. St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad. THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St. Paul,