

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, MAY 28, 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. D. Holle, No. 61 Exchange Place. James Ennis, Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, Third District; also, at Depot foot of Lafayette Street, First District. John Schaefer, corner of Ninth and Constance Streets. J. W. Long, corner of Love and English Streets, Third District. E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson Market, Sixth District. W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation Street.

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

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

The usual French Protestant Episcopal service will be held in Christ church, Canal street, this evening at six o'clock. Sermon by the Rev. Louis Dissey.

Josh Billings defines a thoroughbred business man as "wun that knows enuff about steelin so there kant enybody steel from him, and enuff about law so that he can do his stealin legally."

We have received Rio & Co.'s market report, dated at Rio Janeiro, twenty-fifth ultimo. The shipments of coffee to the United States in March was 121,325 sacks, against 88,859 sacks in 1870.

The American Union Club sends to the REPUBLICAN tickets which entitle the bearers to conveyance to and from the Calmette cemetery next Tuesday, on the occasion of "Decoration Day."

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from Mr. Bowen, warden of the City Workhouse, to visit the institution to-day, and witness the review of the prisoners. We certainly respond to the invitation.

An excursion party, with Horace Greeley as the centre of attraction, went up the Texas Central railroad last Monday. Among the representatives of the press was T. G. Tracy, of the New Orleans Republican.

In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the managers of the Fete Champetre at Carrollton, for the benefit of St. Mark's church, postponed it from last evening to a time of which notice will be given.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 65° at New Orleans, 66° at Augusta, 74° at Charleston, 73° at Savannah, 58° at Cincinnati, 62° at Louisville, 73° at St. Louis, 69° at Nashville, 75° at Key West, and 81° at Havana.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction, on the premises, to-morrow at half past ten o'clock A. M., in block, all the furniture and movable effects contained in the second and third stories of the premises No. 22 Natchez street, First District.

The German Veteran Band of Louisiana will assemble next Tuesday morning, at eight o'clock, at Temperance Hall, and at nine o'clock will leave the foot of Jackson street for Chalmette cemetery, on the steamer D. B. Campbell. See advertisement.

The first commencement and annual examination of St. Mary's College will take place at the National Theatre, on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, June fifth, sixth, eighth and ninth, at seven o'clock. A complimentary ticket has been sent to the REPUBLICAN.

Religious services will be held at the Congregational church, corner of Prytanee and Callopie streets (Pastor, Rev. Myron W. Reed), this morning at eleven o'clock and this evening at half past seven. A cordial invitation is extended to the stranger. All are invited to attend.

The numerous friends of the Rev. Dr. Taylor, together with his church and congregation, will be glad to learn that he has returned to the city greatly benefited in health by his trip, and will occupy his pulpit in the Coliseum Place Baptist church to-day at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

The Young Bachelors' Social Club will give a summer night's festival and promenade concert at the Oakland Riding Park next Saturday evening. The festival will open at seven o'clock. Complimentary tickets have been received, endorsed by S. Sandak, president, and Simon Cohn, secretary.

We had the pleasure of a call, two or three evenings since, from Hon. A. W. Faulkner, the popular representative from Caldwell parish, who has just returned from a tour to Washington and New York, and from Judge Crawford, of the Twelfth Judicial District, who was on his way to Philadelphia.

Governor Warmoth yesterday made the following appointments: H. S. Champlin, Justice of the Peace, first ward, East Feliciana; and the following deputy constables for the parish of Ascension: First ward, Samuel Mullen; second ward, Marshall Caseman; fourth ward, Robert Noel and Nathan Hayes; fifth ward, John Marlin; sixth ward, Johan Thaity.

Mr. Edward Thompson, proprietor and manufacturer of the "Woman's Friend" Washing Machine, the invention of a Kentuckian, advertises its merits in this morning's REPUBLICAN. It is simple and perfect in its operation, and is worked by a child, and will thoroughly wash, rinse and blue one hundred ordinary pieces of clothing in forty-five minutes. Read the advertisement for particulars.

We have received from A. Simon, of the Cosmopolitan News Depot, in Exchange Alley, a number of literary periodicals—the Phrenological Journal, the Technologist, or Industrial Monthly, the Manufacturer and Builder for June, L'Illustration, Journal Universel, Religio-Philosophical Journal, published at Chicago; the Scottish-American Journal, the Jewish Messenger, and a variety of interesting literature. Any one can procure of Simon periodicals not to be found anywhere else in the city.

THE ADAMSES. The public men of our country bearing the name of Adams were noted for their genius and patriotism. In the early history of the country the names of Samuel Adams and John Adams are subscribed to the Declaration of Independence. They were both the early and powerful advocates of colonial independence and popular government. As early as 1763, when it was announced that the British ministry intended to tax the colonies for the purpose of raising a revenue for the crown, Mr. Samuel Adams was appointed on a committee by the people of Massachusetts to express the public sentiment in relation to the contemplated measure. He was the chairman of the committee and drew up a powerful document against taxation without representation, and was the first to suggest the propriety and necessity of that mutual understanding and unity between the people of the colonies that led to the foundation of republican government in America. He was a bold and ardent Republican at that early day in the history of the struggle for self-government, and had the honor of suggesting the first Congress at New York, which prepared the way for a continental Congress ten years after, and led to the establishment of freedom. Mr. Adams was poor because he had neglected his private affairs to serve his country, and when England was made aware of this fact, and was well convinced of his great influence with the people, the partisans of the ministry proposed to bribe him by the gift of a lucrative office. But this could not be done. Neither British gold, nor the honors and profits of office obtained through British influence, could induce him to abandon the just cause of the American people. His inflexible adherence to the cause of liberal principles and the rights of the people greatly increased his popularity and power, and the British government was tempted to again try to control him. The offer of great benefits was renewed, conditioned that his opposition to the measures of the royal government should cease. And when told that if he neglected this kind offer his life would be in danger, he said:

Go tell Governor Gage that my peace has long since been made with the King of Kings, and that it is the advice of Samuel Adams to him no longer to insult the feelings of an already exasperated patriot.

This incorruptible patriot remained true to the people, and died poor rather than become dishonored by wealth.

John Adams was another of those sterling patriots that early took part in the cause of liberal government in America. He was some ten years younger than his great namesake, who died in 1803, at the advanced age of eighty-two. They were not blood relatives, though related by ties of friendship in the work of founding a republic. They had both given much of life to the work of unity among the people, and the establishment of a national government. John Adams was also possessed of great ability, and filled many important public positions with credit to himself and honor to the country. He succeeded Washington as President in March, 1797, and entertained the same political opinions.

John Quincy Adams is another of the Adameses of distinction in this country. The son of John Adams, he displayed the virtues and intellect of his distinguished father, and, like him, was honored by the people with the highest office within their gift. He was made President in 1824, served one term, and retired in obedience to the popular will. There was no truer friend to the cause of liberty and popular rights than John Quincy Adams. He was not a Democrat in his day, but was the genuine friend of human rights and of the national government. After retiring from the presidential chair, he was returned a member of Congress, and became the distinguished advocate of "the right of petition," which was then denied by the Democratic, or slave-holding party of the day.

Charles Francis Adams is another of the Adameses who has risen to distinction in our country. He was appointed Minister to England by Mr. Lincoln on account of his great learning and peculiar fitness for the position. He is the friend of the national government and the advocate of Republican principles; the friend of the people, the Union and the States. He is comparatively a young man yet, and is capable of doing much good service in the cause of republicanism.

There is still another Adams of some distinction in the country. It is John Quincy Adams of the present day. He is a son of the John Adams stock, and yet, strange to say, he is tinctured with the impure Democracy that still pervades the country; with the Democracy that finds fault with the party that has abolished slavery, sustained the war against traitors, subdued treason, accomplished the reconstruction of the States that were forced into a confederacy against a lawful government, given equality before the law to all citizens, made it the duty of the national government to enforce personal security where the State fails to do it, given an economical administration, largely reduced the public debt, improved the civil service, accomplished Indian reforms, assisted general prosperity among the people, and steadily reduced taxes and tariffs.

Mr. Adams has recently come out in a letter addressed to Democrats, in which he says:

The people will never resign the attitude of hostile vigilance until they know that no one of their war trophies is longer disputed. For the essence of all democracy is equality—nothing but the equality of all men before the law. Equal and exact justice to every man, and each to share in the government of all.

The man who writes in this strain might be taken for a sincere Republican if he did not, in the next breath, denounce the government and party that have actually secured the equality of all men before the law. This looks very like a subterfuge or bid for the presidency, and is not in keeping with the high character of the Adameses that have figured in the politics of our country. It is now too late for the Democratic party to hope to

regain the confidence of the people on a simple confession of their willingness to adopt the principles they have so long fought. Their adhesion to these principles at this late day would be no reason for intrusting them with the administration of the government, not even with a New England man to head it.

THE SETTLEMENT WITH ENGLAND. Another triumph has been won by the administration of President Grant in the ways of peace. All our difficulties and disputes with England have been quietly and unostentatiously settled at Washington City, and the republic is now without a single disturbing question to affect her relations with Europe. The United States is probably the only great nation in the world that is in a condition of absolute accord and friendship with all the families of States. Whatever rivalries and animosities exist between the powers of Europe, whatever revolutions disturb the lesser States of the American continent, whatever quarrels vex the Western world with Asia and the islands of the sea, none of them affect the United States. We stand alone in our capacity to dismantle our ships of war and to disarm our soldiery. All nations and all peoples respect our power and venerate our institutions. Our alliance is sought by none, because by common consent it has come to be an admitted principle with the governments of every continent that the United States is exempt from the ambition which leads other nations to conspire for or against their neighbors in order to advance their fortunes. We neither oppress the weak nor threaten the great, because we have no external policy that seeks its own advantage at the expense of others.

When the Joint High Commission was proposed to be held at Washington we congratulated the country that there was an imminent prospect that its labors would end in a prompt and peaceful settlement. The transfer of the negotiation from London to Washington was a happy event, because it relieved our diplomats of the suspicion that their efforts might be influenced by the hostilities of the English aristocracy. It gave us the opportunity to be more liberal in our settlement since no American could say that British diplomacy had overreached our commissions by the seductions of royal smiles and lordly banquetings. The negotiation was conducted under the eye of the President and almost within hearing of Congress. The people took cognizance of every act, and counseled about every measure that was submitted for debate. Senators and Representatives were consulted at every stage of the adjustment. In fact, it may be said that the treaty was made by the country itself, because the press, which represents the people, discussed the negotiation from its inception to its close.

Now that the end has been reached, as far as the United States is concerned, the good effects of the settlement may be estimated in this way, that it has relieved the country from all apprehensions of a foreign war, which is to say, that our entire attention may now be directed to the development of the national resources, with a perfect assurance that years of peace are to be allowed to us for the successful completion of any enterprise upon which the American people may enter. The credit of the nation will be confirmed, since we shall stand in no danger of warlike extravagance. The interoceanic canal may be entered upon without any suggestion of interference from abroad. That continental policy which points to the certain expansion of the republic may be resumed since the rebellion at home and the threatened disturbance from Europe are both laid at rest. The great victories which the Americans won in war may now be imitated by those which are possible to them in peace; and the flag which partially disappeared from the sea of commerce before the fearful scourge of the British privateers can again return to assert its pre-eminence on every ocean. The treaty of Washington has settled the question of maritime responsibility, and America has won for the world an acknowledgment that the nation which is unjustly injured by the neglect of its neighbors can demand reparation from the party at fault.

In all this the administration at Washington has won a victory prompt and decisive.

IRREVERENT PRAYERS. On the twenty-first of this month, in the city of Washington, a distinguished Methodist divine prayed that the questions between the United States and England might be settled by means of the weather permitting, there is to be a procession of the "Children of Mary," in that part of the city of New Orleans which used to be called Jefferson City, to invoke the aid of the Mother of Jesus, that through Her intercession the yellow fever may be averted during the coming summer from this city, or that portion of it comprising the parish in which the procession is held. The theory on which the Methodist prayer and the Catholic procession are both based is essentially the same, the latter being made simply more indirect than the former by the introduction of an additional human agent (the Virgin Mary) between the petitioners and the Almighty Father.

No report has as yet reached us of prayers offered up against the ratification of the Washington treaty by persons who may consider it an undesirable arrangement, nor of a novena (a nine days' devotion, believed by pious Catholics to be very efficacious in obtaining favors from heaven) on the part of unemployed young doctors for the purpose of obtaining a sickly season; but there would be quite as much propriety in such devotional exercises as in the others we have mentioned. How the system of praying for such things would work, or would be expected to work, in case of such counter petitions ascending to the throne, is a nice question, but one on which no learned theologian that we know of has as yet attempted to dogmatize. During our civil

war this irreverent petitioning was carried to an absurd extent; fast days having been played against fast days, and conflicting petitions sent upward by the two governments, in a spirit of un-conscious disrespect to the wisdom of the Supreme Being that must have moved the angels to most melancholy mirth. That these petitions for the direct interference of Omnipotence in the strategy of rival politicians and the maneuvers of rival politicians were sent up in good faith, is undoubted. And not by the vulgar alone, for a clergyman of this city of distinguished talent, undoubted piety and unimpeachable sincerity, in a public prayer offered up immediately after the battle of Manassas, attributed the success of the Southern arms on that memorable day to the influence of a fast day held throughout the Confederate States a short while previous. So, in the recent war between France and Germany, Emperor William is graciously pleased to give the glory of his success to the Lord of Hosts, propitiated no doubt by the prayers of the German nation.

The whole principle of praying for the Divine interference in mundane matters is unquestionably a relic of anti-Christian times, when men worshiped finite and faulty gods, debased by the lowest of human passions—pride, vanity, blood-thirstiness and reviling. To return to the treaty. Why should the Almighty respect the parson's prayer to bring about a settlement between this country and England by this particular means? A general petition for Providential guidance in national affairs is well enough, but when it comes to direct specifications as to the manner in which such guidance shall work the form may indeed be that of a petition, but the essence is that of irreligious dictation. What is, what can be expected from such prayers? Are they to influence the action of the Almighty by persuasion, or by conviction that the plan suggested is the very best possible; by the weight of a majority of the petitioners, if the prayers are conflicting (as in case of war), or by the force of pertinacity? Is it supposed that there is indecision in the Divine councils, and that human desire will turn the balance? The very suggestion seems irreverent, and yet there is no other explanation for such prayers. It has been said by one of Calvinistic views that the very prayers of the unregenerate are insults to the Almighty; but if they are more insulting than such petitions of the righteous as we have alluded to they are blasphemous indeed.

All this is not intended to undervalue the importance or to dispute the efficacy of prayer. From its simplest form, that of expressed gratitude to the Heavenly Parent for every blessing received from His hands, up through praise and ascriptions of glory, to that sublime height of perfect self-devotion to the Divine will displayed in every word and act of the divinely appointed founder of Christianity, prayer is the appointed medium which unites man consciously with the Deity. It is not a charm to obtain the advantage over our fellow-creatures by getting the first, or last, or loudest word into the ear of Infinity. It is not a machine whereby disputes between nations are to be settled, either by treaty or war, nor a sanitary measure whereby sickness is to be avoided; neither is it a meteorological expedient to regulate the weather, nor a fertilizing one to improve crops. It will not make the grass grow, nor the fruit ripen, nor the rain fall. It will not suspend gravitation, divert electricity, neutralize poison nor arrest decomposition. In short, it is not an instrument whereby those skilled in its use can obtain temporal blessings denied to others. It is spiritual in its nature, and designed for spiritual uses only. Those who would pervert it to temporal purposes dishonor it, and with it that sentiment of the heart of which it is the proper expression—religion.

MEXICO AND HER TRADE. Perhaps the desire to win the trade of Mexico to our own profit is not pursued with the proper appliances on our part. It is a commerce that legitimately belongs to New Orleans, provided we offer the merchandise which Mexico demands. If the United States does not sell what the Mexicans buy, then it is not reasonable to expect them to trade with us. It is more convenient for Mexico to trade with the manufacturers directly, as she can buy in Europe and ship to Vera Cruz and her other ports quite as easily as she can ship to our ports and thence to her own. It is, therefore, simply a question of goods and prices, and its solution depends upon the best markets in which the want can be supplied. Mexico buys her food, grain, stationary machinery and most of her woodenware of us, because ours is the best market in which to purchase these articles; but she does not purchase her prints, silks, cottonades, straw goods, bijouterie, liquors, confectionery or hollow ware in our markets, because Europe undersells us in these articles, gives time, and consults the tastes of the Mexican people.

This last particular is a very important feature in bidding for the trade of Spanish America, and it is a matter of surprise that our perception has not discovered wherein its losses were to be recovered. We do not make the goods that the Spanish Americans demand, England, France, and Germany have stolen a march upon us in this respect, for they have manufactured the tastes of their customers in the markets of a special line goods for the markets to the South of us on this continent. Europe does not send to the East Indies the same merchandise she sends to Canada and the United States. England does not send to the Indians of the Hudson Bay monopoly the same goods which she sends to Calcutta. Special manufacturers and particular houses attend on the buyers for Minatitan, in Mexico, with the expectation of taking his pay in mahogany and hides, orders the special articles that are wanted in that market. And in doing this he manages to trade close to a given line, whereby he perpetuates a prevailing fashion and maintains a mon-

opoly of its orders in his own hands. The fashions change but seldom in Spanish American countries, owing to the fact that the merchants are not anxious to perplex themselves with increased trouble in drying new patterns.

In dry goods there is a particular quality of calico that sells in Spanish America, because it is a cheap and gaudy article. This calico has a beautiful glazed appearance when new, owing to the immense amount of starch used in giving it body. It is printed in colors that are very flaring and flashy, but which almost disappear after a good washing, and what it wants in weight it makes up in width. It is designed to sell, and not to wear. So with the cottonades and white goods. They lack body, but they appeal to the eye, and they are sold cheap. Sprague prints stand no chance beside the calico made at Mulhouse for Mexico. And as it is about these cotton goods, so it is about almost every other article that is consumed in Spanish America. Europe cheats her customers in Spanish America, and her customers refuse to turn from their betrays. They say our narrow prints and modest colors are swindles.

In the next place, Europe is slow, and this suits the tropics. An Englishman or a German will enter Mexico or Central America with a stock of goods valued at an hundred thousand dollars. He will settle in some trading centre, fix up a comfortable lodging room, open his samples, cultivate the cigarette and the scenerias, and wait for customers as if he had a thousand years to live. He has never cultivated novelty, and this allows him to rest satisfied that the dress pattern of to-day will be the dress pattern five years from to-day. He sells to all the country around, because he gives time. He waits patiently for his money, satisfied that his favors to the local officers will bring it out when it is due. He always suggests that the Americans are rapacious, unreliable and dangerous. He asserts that but for Great Britain the filibusters would long since have ridden over Spanish America with a robbing and lustful ambition.

Spanish American trade has been conquered from us in this way. Europe has educated the people of these countries into fashions that are steadfast, and which are peculiar to her manufactures. She has sent men of capital with their goods into their markets, and these men have accommodated the people without interfering with their institutions. An Englishman in Mexico is the absolute enemy of progress. He disbelieves in it as an element of American life. What the Mexican does not do for himself the European never proposes to do for him. He accepts the situation at first, because he contends that it is the duty of the stranger to let the household manage itself; and at last, because it is easier to do nothing than it is to advance. Thus these people become intimately allied, the European in selling, and the Mexican in buying a set of goods that have not differed in color or pattern for years. And both parties refuse to accept of the superior goods or the superior activity of the American, because the one looks cheap and the other might be dangerous.

If we desire to push our commerce in Mexico, we must consult the taste of the Mexicans, and we must learn how to imitate the acquiescence of the Englishman, or else we must seize the country. Of the two alternatives, probably the last is the easiest of accomplishment. It would certainly profit the Mexicans the most.

PARIS NEWS EXAGGERATED. While it is not proper to defend the communists of Paris in their madness, it is still admissible to say that their misdeeds are greatly exaggerated by the telegraph. Four days ago the terrible news was telegraphed that the Archbishop and forty priests had been shot. We are now advised that this was an absolute untruth. Churches have been sacked over and again by the telegraph, only to be reported as safe and secure in subsequent news. The Vendome column was overturned three several times. Rochefort escaped and was in Brussels; then he was shot. Next he was in Lyons undergoing trial before a drumhead court-martial. Petroleum is scattered over Paris as if there was a fountain of it accessible to every old woman in the city. Combustible shells are thrown around as if the insurgents had a most complete foundry for casting such missiles. All this is too harrowing to be accepted without better evidence than the assertion of the telegraph operator. Our feeling of friendship with the great city leads us to comfort the public with an assurance that most of these statements are gross exaggerations.

THE CONSTITUTION. As an evidence of its faith the Mobile Register publishes the American constitution without any of the modern improvements. This, we presume, is the platform of the radical Democrats, of which the Mobile Register is one, that the constitution is still just as it was in 1860, unaltered in word or spirit. And yet to sustain such an interpretation as this it is necessary to forget the dead, and to deny the evidences of our own misfortunes. All around us are changes, and yet the law is not altered. We are surrounded by the most extraordinary revolutions, and yet the world has not moved. This is to assume that we are not capable of conforming our ideas and regulations to the circumstances that surround us. It is to accuse ourselves of being fools that we do not understand how laws which were made to protect slavery need amendment when slavery has perished. The Mobile Register teaches just such an idea when it ignores the amendments which the changes of time and fact have produced in the organic law. The new constitution is a fuller document than the old one, and the original authors of the instrument would have been proud if they could have written the instrument as it is at present.

The New York Sun has two hobbies, one of which is to build a monument to Boss Tweed, to commemorate his virtues, and

the other to break down General Grant. As honest men can sympathize with neither of these suggestions, the Sun will probably never see either of these hobbies accepted by the public.

A Hibernian gentleman, when told by his nephew that he had just entered college with a view to the church, said: "I hope that I may live to hear you preach my funeral sermon."

A captain of a Galway volunteer corps, ordering his company to fall back in order to dress with the line, gave the word: "Advance, three paces backward, march!"

An aged Calvinist woman, being asked about the Universalists, said: "Yes, they expect everybody will be saved; but we look for better things."

MAARRIED. COLENS—CONAUT—On Saturday, May 27, by Rev. J. M. Lewis, at the residence of Mrs. McIntyre, No. 186 Customhouse street, Miss MARY J. CONAUT, of New Orleans, to JOHN M. COLENS, of Fort Clark, Texas and Hudson, New York, papers please copy.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. oap29 by

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS AND DR. S. P. CUTLER, DESTINISTS, No. 14 Dauphine Street, Second Door From Canal. Nitrous Oxide Gas administered. Jalt 24p6m

JACOB OTT, BUILDER, 184.....Delord Street.....184 (Tivoli Circle). NEW ORLEANS. Stores fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to. Jalt 24p 1y

DECORATION DAY. HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN UNION CLUB, No. 13 1/2 Charles Street, Room 7, Second Floor. New Orleans, May 28, 1871. The Morgan ferry-boat, the Lucetta, chartered by this club for the thirtieth instant, will start from the Morgan ferry landing, opposite Jackson square, on that day at 10 A. M., and hourly thereafter during the day.

No person will be admitted on the boat without a ticket of invitation from the club. Members or subscribers not yet supplied with tickets can obtain them at the clubroom Monday evening between seven and ten o'clock.

The "Veterans of 1812" will perform the club and the City Guards will perform escort duty. The exercises will commence at 11 P. M. Opening address by Major J. D. ROUSE, American Union Club. Oration by J. R. G. PITKIN, Esq., American Union Club.

The Committee of Arrangements suggests that persons visiting the cemetery come provided with umbrellas for shelter from the sun or possible showers. By order: E. E. ADAMS, Secretary. mv28 2t 2dp

WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES! Just received large invoices of the celebrated WATCHES of Charles E. Jacot, Chaux de Fonds. Alfred Orsani, Chaux de Fonds. David J. Maginn, Geneva. Henry Hoffman, Locle. Thomas Russell & Sons, London. Sole agent for the above watches. E. A. TYLER, No. 115 Canal street. mv7 1m2p

STYLISH CLOTHING, AT POPULAR PRICES. FAIR DEALING, POLITE ATTENTION, GOODS MAY BE RETURNED IF NOT SATISFACTORY, AND MONEY REFUNDED. All Patrons treated alike; qualities and prices suited to ALL PURSES. The Latest Styles—The Handsomest Cut Garments in the City. These and many other entirely New Features prove to be Novel Attractions at Nos. 28 and 30 St. Charles street, mv28 1t 2p Corner Common.

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED SWISS JACONET. NAIN SOOK. MULL. BISHOP AND VICTORIA LAWS, etc. At half original cost, AT O'NEILL & GLEASON'S, No. 265 Canal street. mv28 1t 2p

BRITANNIA LINENS, MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR LADIES' WEAR. FIVE HUNDRED PICES AT A SACRIFICE, AT O'NEILL & GLEASON'S, No. 265 Canal street. mv28 1t 2p

A CARD. This is to certify that House bill relative to the building of a courthouse in Grant parish was introduced by H. R. Kearson, a member from said parish—a typographical error having caused it to be given to Mr. Keener, a member from Orleans. I will further state that Mr. Kearson labored faithfully for the passage of said bill. The bill passed the House of Representatives, but failed to pass the Senate. It comes up next session under the head of unfinished business. I write this in justice to the Hon. H. R. Kearson, who faithfully represented the interests of his constituents in the last session of the Legislature. WM. VIGERS, Chief Clerk House of Representatives, State of Louisiana. mv28 1t 2p

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE. ELKIN & CO., No. 168 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 bars, curtain goods, furniture covering, etc. mv2 1m2p

THE SINGER IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. The most durable, simple and reliable LOCK STITCH MACHINE ever in use is fully warranted as represented, or not sold. A full supply of Silk Twist, Linen Thread, Oil, etc., constantly on hand. WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO., No. 7 and 9 Camp street. mv28 1t 2p

F. DUMONT, SAMPLE AND BAR ROOM, CORNER Canal and Bourbon Streets, NEW ORLEANS. THE FINEST WINES AND LIQUORS ALWAYS ON HAND. Will open on Saturday, the twentieth instant. Hot lunch will be served daily from eleven to one o'clock. mv28 1t 2p

EVERY SATURDAY, THE GREAT ILLUSTRATED FAMILY PAPER OF AMERICA.

EVERY SATURDAY is designed to present a panoramic view of what is most noteworthy in the current life of the world. It aims to illustrate, by pen and pencil, the most important events, scenes and persons of the day. While discarding everything merely sensational, the conductors of EVERY SATURDAY seek to offer American readers a first class Illustrated Journal, with literary contents of a fresh, diversified, instructive and entertaining character, and with pictures representing attractive, striking and worthy subjects, drawn and engraved by the best artists.

THE LITERARY CONTENTS OF EVERY SATURDAY

Embrace: 1. An Editorial Department, which includes papers on subjects of present interest and general importance, themes of social life, important aspects of political affairs, literary topics, and other matters that engage public attention, treated in a vigorous style by writers whose experience and culture peculiarly qualify them for this work. Its Editorial Staff comprises some of the best writers in the country, among whom are E. J. WHIPPLE, BERT HARTZ, W. D. HOWELLS, T. J. ALDRICH, JAMES PARTON, RALPH KEELER, and others.

2. EXCELLENT STORIES. At present two Serial Stories are running through successive numbers: "A TERRIBLE TEMPTATION," BY CHARLES READE. AND "NOBODY'S FORTUNE," BY EDMUND YATES.

From Advance Sheets furnished by the Author. 3. SKETCHES OF AMERICAN SCENERY AND CHARACTER, by careful observers and skilled reporters. Such sketches have been made of Pittsburg, the Oil Regions, Mammoth Cave, Scenic on the Mississippi, and immediately will appear a series of ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES UPON NEW ORLEANS AND VICINITY BY RALPH KEELER.

4. A full and carefully prepared summary of Home and Foreign News, forming a record of all the more notable occurrences.

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