

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 4, 1871. THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN 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. 14 Exchange Alley. C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place. C. G. D. Hollie, 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.

Uniform postage stamps and currency is one effect of the formation of the German empire.

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.

The girls of Groton, Connecticut, have organized a boat club, and already make good time at the oar.

Messrs. Louis Stern & Brothers will sell to-morrow, at ten o'clock, at No. 16 Chartres street, six hundred cases boots, shoes and brogans.

The address of Superintendent Conway, delivered before the Teachers' Institute, will be found on the second page of this morning's REPUBLICAN.

A genius has made the important discovery that women are not immortal—their souls die with their bodies, and for them there is no resurrection.

Read the advertisement of J. M. G. Parker, at Washington, who has made arrangements for the prosecution of claims against the United States under the late act of Congress.

Go to No. 6 Carondelet street and buy an "Ice King Refrigerator," if you wish fresh meats and vegetables and plenty of ice water all summer. They are the best ever invented.

A grand concert will be given by the Ladies' Charitable Association on Saturday next, at the Mechanics' Institute, concluding with a splendid ball. Complimentary tickets have been received.

In consequence of the inclemency of the weather the great base ball festival to be given by the Lone Stars to-day at the park, is postponed until Sunday next, June 11. Tickets already purchased will be good for that day.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 63° at New Orleans, 82° at Augusta, 74° at Charleston, 73° at Savannah, 61° at Cincinnati, 72° at Louisville, 70° at St. Louis, 65° at Nashville, 78° at Key West, and 82° at Havana.

The Third District Central Republican Club will meet at their hall on Spain street, between Rampart and St. Claude, next Thursday evening at half-past seven o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all Republicans of the district to attend.

Religious services will be held at the Congregational church, corner of Poydras and Calhoun streets, Rev. Myron W. Reed, pastor, 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 Fourth Ward Republican Club will be addressed to-morrow evening at their hall by Hon. J. Hale Sypher, of the national House of Representatives, and Hon. J. Henri Burch, of the Louisiana House of Representatives. Eloquent speeches will be made by these gentlemen.

Divine services to-day at 11 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. in Ames' Methodist church, on St. Charles street. Communion services after morning sermon. A lecture in the evening on "The Apostasy of the Roman Catholic Church," by the pastor, Rev. J. C. Hartzell. All are welcome, especially strangers.

The Teutonia Insurance Company, of New Orleans, has a capital of one million dollars, and as it is managed judiciously, the confidence of the entire community is won to it as a safe company to insure in, and as paying losses promptly. The list of trustees embraces some of our most substantial citizens.

The excursion train to Donaldsonville this morning over the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad, which will start at eight o'clock, and which the president and chief engineer of the road, besides a number of distinguished citizens will participate in, is to be accompanied by Haley, of Commercial alley, the enterprising news dealer, who will carry over the road for gratuitous distribution at the various stations all the morning papers.

Captain B. T. Walshe, whose name is considered synonymous with official premiums for the best goods in the furnishing goods line, has received not less than eleven premiums from the grand State Fair held at Houston, Texas, during the last month. Those who need either furnishing goods or boys' clothing, and go to Walshe's to procure them, will at once understand how it is that eleven premiums from one fair should be awarded to him. The secret is that all his goods are excellent and cheap. See advertisement, and then see Walshe.

"Water, water everywhere." This poetic figure seems likely to be realized in New Orleans and its environs at the present time, for not only are we experiencing the effects of several days of redundant pluvial, but the winds and Lake Pontchartrain have had an understanding together, and the result is that the rear part of the city and the inhabitants thereof are likely to realize in the most practical manner what plenty of water means, for the streets will be knee deep for several days to come. We do not, however, apprehend any more serious consequences than a few days inconvenience. At the time our paper went to press the indications were that the rainy weather had by no means come to an end.

WHAT AFTER THE COMMUNE?

The late news from poor, fallen France settles the question of the defeat and utter overthrow of the commune in their late attempt to disorganize the Versailles government by an armed resistance to their authority. Paris is in the hands of Thiers and the party of which he is the chief and leader. With the carnage and slaughter which has characterized the success of the Versaillesists and their soldiers under McMahon, himself a defeated marshal, is the victory complete? While in the outset of the communist movement there was much sympathy felt for the people in their endeavors to introduce certain fundamental reforms in the new government of their country, that feeling was changed as they attempted a revolution by force, in order to carry their measures into operation. Had they resorted to peaceful means through the channels of negotiation and legislation they would not have utterly failed, as they now have done, in their undertaking. The vanity, selfishness and ambition of the leaders of the "commune" have involved it in ruin and destruction, and the poor, misguided followers are the sufferers. With the dying throes of the commune comes up the question: What will be the issue of the contest? Though the revolt may be considered crushed by the superior power against it, is not the blood which has been spilt in the late dreadful carnage, like the sowing of dragons' teeth? Thousands of prisoners are in the hands of the Versaillesists. Will the scenes of 1789 and 1794 be re-enacted, and will there be another bloody holocaust in the name of liberty? God forbid. Paris is indeed humbled and her people will be shorn of all power which they have heretofore possessed. Time was when Paris was France, and as that city dictated the provinces obeyed. The rule of the red republicans is ending amid a carnival of horror too shocking to contemplate. If men, women and children are being massacred in the most indiscriminate manner, as we are informed, is not this an injustice which will leave behind it a legacy of an undying strife? "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church," will prove as true in this instance of the wholesale slaughter of the fanatical communists as it has in respect to other bloody persecutions in the past. Though it may be terribly unfortunate for France that men should have perpetrated such crimes as the commune has done, yet is that an excuse for the application of the lex talionis by the Versaillesists? By giving these communists the claim to martyrdom it has lent a vitality to their principles, however false and absurd they may be, of which their crimes had effectually deprived them. Forty thousand prisoners to be tried by the courts for the alleged crime of resistance to authority, and whether condemned to death or exiled, will entail a curse upon the government that enforces either penalty which must sooner or later work its destruction. Clemency instead of vengeance should be the marked feature in the administration of Thiers and his ministry, toward the poor, misguided rebels composing the commune. It must be admitted that it had strong hold upon the masses, or it would have been more easily subdued. Leaders and followers alike were terribly, fanatically in earnest, or they never could have been carried to excesses so wild as those which have conferred on them a splendid infamy. Despite the present fearful chastisement, Belleville and Montmartre will be cowed, not tamed. Their rage was like that of wild beasts, and their punishment has corresponded with it. After what remains of them has retired, sullen and watchful for a new opportunity to spring, Paris may be at peace; but it will be the kind of tranquillity which can not dispense with the shelter of the bayonet, and amid which Republican freedom can not grow, because in the last resort the standing army is supreme.

The most destructive weakness of France is the number of hostile factions into which her population is split, each clamoring against the other with a hatred so bitter and intense which only blood seems to assuage. In the late war with Germany the energy of the French nation was divided against itself. The country wanted a common hope, a united faith, a solidarity of principle to champion it in the struggle. Until these miserable feuds are terminated, there is little hope for France. Perhaps the feeling of hatred toward Prussia, because of the humiliation of the French nation, may help to bring the faction prejudices to an end, and solidify the feelings and views of the people to a common purpose of the maintaining a government which will be strong and permanent. This will not be done unless justice and amnesty shall control the action of the new government, whatever that may be. Cruelty and revenge will not heal the wounds which have been made by the terrible scenes which have transpired in Paris during the past month. President Thiers, in dealing with the late insurgents, should recommend the course which we adopted toward our erring brethren in dealing with Southern secession. Justice, not vengeance, was our motto, and if it guides the thoughts and actions of the French executive, it will go very far toward allaying the bitterness engendered by the late fratricidal strife. The utmost freedom of thought and action among and from the people, commensurate with peace and good order, should be permitted. The rights of the minority ought to be carefully considered, and, in so far as they are just, ought not to be denied. They certainly should have the right of representation through the elective franchise, whenever the people so decide.

There is much, very much, for the French nation to learn concerning the principles of self-government, and though it be through the baptism of fire and blood, if it result in the purification, progress and elevation of the people in morals and republicanism it will be well. Let us hope for such a consummation for

CONCERNING CHIVALRY.

If a man boast largely of the fact that his shirt is clean, we are apt to think that his usual condition is one distinguished by soiled linen and unwashed ears.

If a man whose breath is redolent of rum, and whose motor muscles, refusing to "co-ordinate," flare out in strange staggers, tells us that he is a "gen-l-m," we know exactly what sort of a gentleman he is.

If a long-haired boor, half-horse and half alligator, swaggering about, unkempt and noisome, protecting his unclean carcass with a brace of bowies and a gimlet knife, talks about the "chivalry" of which he is a burning and a shining light, we know exactly what sort of chivalry he means.

So when the Ku-Klux Democratic press of New Orleans turns away from the wretched radicals and entertains the public with a catalogue of its own delicious virtues, thanking God that it is not like that Publican or Republican, but is on the contrary a delightful thing, refined, so courteous, so enlightened, we know exactly what sort of refinement and courtesy and enlightenment this Ku-Klux Democratic press refers to.

For example, there has been a teachers' institute held in New Orleans during the last week under the charge of Mr. Conway. That such a thing should excite the rage of the Ku-Klux Democratic press was of course to be expected. It was a new thing, and that was sufficient to condemn it. It was held in pursuance of law, and that was enough to make it something dreadful, for Mr. Conway is a Republican, and Republicans believe in educating colored children, and when you begin to educate colored children there is no telling to what dire results we may arrive.

Now at the sessions of this institute there was a lady lecturer, Miss Morris, who had been employed to explain some peculiar methods of teaching. She came because she was invited and employed to come, just as Mademoiselle Edelsburg came to the French opera, or as Mr. Milburn came to lecture at Odd Fellows' Hall. No one could find any fault with her manners or her morals. No one could affirm that she had any politics at all, or if she had that she mentioned them, or if that were not Democratic. And she was a woman, surrounded by that divinity which in all civilized communities is supposed to hedge the sex to which our mothers and sisters and wives belong.

But she came from the North, and she came by invitation of a Republican official, and so neither her tender sex nor her blameless conduct could protect her. For a whole week she was a subject of insult, and sneers and contumely by the Ku-Klux Democratic press of New Orleans, the self-chosen representatives of what is sometimes called, with a depth of irony which is fathomless, chivalry!

Chivalry! The chivalry that insults an unprotected woman. The chivalry that swaggers about, and hiccups its claims to being a "gen-l-m." The chivalry that ignores the toothbrush and is unfamiliar with soap. The chivalry that sneaked during the war. The chivalry of shreds and patches. The chivalry which, let us thank the Lord, is fast disappearing before the progress of railroads, of schools, of skilled industry and intelligent commerce.

THE GOLDEN DECADE.

Recent statistics on the subject of man's powers of mind and body, as influenced by age, fix upon the period from thirty to forty as the golden decade of the human race—the time when man's faculties, mental and physical, are fully ripe; when he can do his best work and the most of it in a given space of time. To prolong this period of ripeness must naturally be regarded as a desideratum, for notwithstanding the adage, "a man must either grow old or die young," the majority of the world objects most decidedly to doing either. Thus, in various lands and among people differing in language and traditions, will be found the fable of the fountain of youth, by bathing in which physical rejuvenation was thought to be attainable. There is a story based on the search of the romantic Ponce de Leon for this fabled fountain, which represents that one of his followers, straying from his companions, actually discovered and bathed in the magic spring; but that being rejuvenated externally only; his happiness was destroyed instead of being promoted by the experiment. Mind and body, heart and soul must harmonize in order that any age may be enjoyed; and thus the Rosicrucians, who were believed to have secured for themselves perpetual physical perfection and constant mental advancement by complete devotion to philosophical studies and by the sacrifice, not only of the passions, but even of the affections of humanity, could not be truly said to have thereby attained perpetual youth, for the essential distinction of youth is that it loves. Some one has said in this connection, "whoever loves is in no condition old"—a hint which, though useless to statisticians and census takers as such, is yet replete with suggestions to all personally interested in the prolongation of the golden age of humanity. Love of learning in its various branches, not only for its own sake but for the purpose of benefiting others; active self-improvement from an unselfish motive; the development of the spiritual man as well as the hygienic cultivation of the physical, the observance of the love-motive as a rule of conduct—are not these a means of prolonging that desirable period which the system of averages has limited to ten years? It is not by a system of averages, however, that man's capacity for growth or improvement is to be measured. The highest summit attained by human endeavors in any department of excellence, is the true stand-

ard of human capacity; and history teems with instances of men who have towered above their contemporaries in intellectual ability at an age when the average man is devoted only to easy chairs and senile gossip. "Old blind Dandolo, elected Doge at eighty-four years, storming Constantinople at ninety-four and elected at ninety-five to the throne of the Eastern Empire; Socrates, whom well-advised the oracle pronounced the wisest of men; Archimedes, holding Syracuse against the Romans by his wit; Michael Angelo, wearing the four crowns of architecture, sculpture, painting and poetry; Galileo, of whose blindness it was said, "the noblest eye is darkened that nature ever made—an eye that hath seen more than all that were before him, and hath opened the eyes of all that shall come after him;" Newton, who made an important discovery for every one of his eighty-five years; Bacon, who took all knowledge to be his province; Franklin, Jefferson, Adams, the wise and heroic statesmen; Washington, the perfect citizen; Wellington, the perfect soldier; Goethe, the all-knowing poet; and Humboldt, the encyclopaedia of science." These are instances in which the golden age of man was prolonged far beyond the allotted period; was in short contemporaneous with life itself.

Nor need we search the records of the past for such instances; there are plenty of them to be found in our own times and in our own country. We can not, for example, take up a daily paper without encountering the name of the venerable statesman and historian who, having written the history of one revolution, and participated actively in another, is now, at almost eighty years of age, filling the world's eye at the head of a third. See, too, his not less distinguished countryman, the brilliant Victor Hugo, now in his seventieth year, yet full of the fire and enthusiasm of youth.

But in our own William Cullen Bryant we have, perhaps, as marked an example as can be found of mental vigor and activity manifesting itself at a precociously early period and continued till advanced age, the poet having written "Thanatopsis" in his nineteenth year, and enjoying, at the present moment, in his seventy-eighth, the full command of his perceptive and descriptive powers, and as warm a love of nature as when he first dedicated to her honor the fruits of his youthful genius. Nay, we need not look beyond the precincts of our city to find a man verging upon eighty, whose clear head and warm heart are as active and as strong as those that think and throb in the maturity of life—Judge Taliaferro.

To such as these, and countless others like them, must we look in deciding on the duration of the golden period of man's life (for it is not a decade), not to the common herd who live in a state of mental torpor or of heedless violation of nature's laws, physical and spiritual, which totally unfit them for the position of examples.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The sensitiveness displayed by a portion of the press in relation to the institute held during the last week in this city may be explained, though not justified by the fact that so prominent a part in the exercises was assigned to a teacher from the North. That teacher being a lady, there was something in her position to test the "chivalry" of our people; and if the opportunity has been embraced by a portion of the press to show that neither gentleness, grace nor accomplishments can furnish protection to any who cooperate with our public school authorities, the fault is not that of the lady, who, for the first time, visits us at the invitation of the State Superintendent.

But what has occasioned most surprise to those familiar with modern systems of education, is the seeming ignorance displayed by leading journals as to the nature and objects of teachers' institutes. They have formed a portion of the best educational systems of Europe for at least a quarter of a century, and for nearly as long a time have been employed in the States of the North, where the highest educational ability has graced the rostrum, and felt never better employed than when developing the best methods of communicating knowledge to a child. To those whose acquaintance with educational matters is limited to what they have seen in the schools of their own town or city, it may appear an innovation to be classed with other "radical ideas;" but to those who know that the teachers' institute is an established portion of all leading systems of public education, such ignorance seems too impossible to be more than assumed for the occasion.

A like misconception has been created as to the object of teachers' institutes. They are not held, to quote from a contemporary, "to teach our teachers." Certainly not, so far as communicating a knowledge of literature or science is concerned. Their purpose is to develop practically, before the eyes of the teachers, the best methods of communicating that knowledge which they are supposed to already possess. The most superficial acquaintance with school work will convince any person that herein lies the teacher's greatest difficulty—to secure and to hold the attention of the pupils—to inspire interest in their studies—to rouse and quicken the sluggish intellect. Enable the teacher to do these things, and you have rendered everything else easy. It is easy to understand that among a score of teachers of equal literary attainments, one or two, through greater natural aptness for the work, may originate methods of imparting knowledge which would benefit others if known, and on this idea the teachers' institute has been founded. It is to be regretted that in this age, and in a community such as our own, it should be thought necessary to summon the "self-respect" of teachers as a barrier to considering whether any better methods could be suggested for performing their work.

The enthusiast in his profession will stoop to learn from a child, and accept a useful hint from the humblest mind, with

eye and ear quick to that which will furnish the slightest help in increasing his efficiency, he becomes strong through constant accretions of knowledge and ability. Such are the men and women who win success. And a poor service was rendered to the teachers of New Orleans by those journals or persons who sought to close their minds by a seal of prejudice against whatever of benefit they might have derived from one whose gentle words and unassuming manner added grace to her intelligence.

Much has been said in derogation of the courts of New York, under their present organization as the proprs of the Tammany ring; but it is doubtful if this criticism has had its proper influence on the public mind, owing to the tendency of the people to weigh all such reflections as the emanations of party prejudice. Judge Dowling is one of the chief judicial officers of the city of New York charged with the administration of the criminal business of the metropolis. Last week two-bruizers were tried before his court for prize fighting, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty against them. It devolved upon the judge to pass the sentence of the law, which he performed in the following shape:

However, you showed some spirit and courage in fighting; but that big looter, Coburn, and that other man, were too cowardly to do so, after drawing the eyes of the whole world down upon us. But, in order to make an example of you two, and as a proof that prize-fighting must stop, the court will knock you out of time, the sentence of the court being that you are to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for one year each, and be each fined \$1000, and to stand committed until the fine is paid.

Will the Times explain whether Judge Dowling can be considered "friendly" to the prize ring or not? Was not his displeasure at Edwards and Collins augmented by his disgust at Mace and Coburn? His jargon plainly convicts him of being fully conversant with the lingo of the fistic community, and his judgment is plainly in sympathy with those who fight on the square.

Having swallowed the Republican platform on top of its Democratic code of prejudices, the Bulletin now insists that principles are as nothing to the Democracy compared to men. All the Bulletin desires next year is two responsible names for President and Vice President, with wrothful statements of General Grant's faults, and these requisites being forthcoming, the country may be considered as safe against a Republican victory. It is probable that the people will disappoint this hopeful suggestion on two grounds: first, that it is improper to trust a party which is found to be in possession of a set of principles plundered from its opponents; and second, because it is manifestly unsafe to vote for candidates who reject all platforms because they have so many that they can not elect which one to stand upon. This is the dilemma the Bulletin urges its friends to put themselves into.

Old Ben Franklin earnestly advised all his friends, and millions who were not his familiars, "firmly to forego the slavery of debt." And yet Philadelphia, which claims him for her pet philosopher, is a debtor to the extent of forty-five millions of dollars, with a strong hankering after a still further volume of liabilities.

Our dressmakers are in a great flutter to know what is the "delectable" style of dress," introduced into this city by one of the evening papers yesterday. At a late hour last night no authority could be found that threw any light on the subject. The excitement is painful.

The Woman's Journal would "be glad to have some sure guaranty that women will be allowed to vote equally with men in sixty years." Somebody must be getting discouraged.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pellean Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. oc29 ly

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS AND DR. S. P. CUTLER, DENTISTS, No. 14 Dauphin Street, Second Door From Canal. Nitrous Oxide Gas administered. ja12 24p6m

JACOB OTT, B U I L D E R, 184.....Delord Street.....184 (Tivoli Circle). NEW ORLEANS. Stores fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to. ja12 24p 1y

THE SINGER IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. The most durable, simple and reliable LOCK STITCH MACHINE in existence. Every machine used by us is fully warranted as represented, or no sale. A full supply of SIK Twist, Linen Thread, Oil, etc., constantly on hand.

WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO., my12 SakSulm 2p No. 7 and 9 Camp street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE. THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE ELIGIBLE FOUR STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 214 Common Street.

The entire contents of the above eligible residence, between Baronne and Dryades streets, only one square from Canal street, containing twenty-two rooms, completely and elegantly furnished with Mahogany and Black Walnut Furniture, Victoria, Carved, etc., will be sold in block at a sacrifice and deduction on lease for summer months on account of departure. Parties desiring to examine the same can do so between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., daily, and for further particulars apply to NASH & HODGSON, Auctioneers, No. 176 Gravier street. je12 24p

WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES! JUST received large invoices of the celebrated WATCHES of Charles E. Jaot, Chaux de Fonds. Alfred Gerard, Chaux de Fonds. David J. Magnin, Geneva. Henry Hoffman, Loele. Thomas Russell & Sons, London. Sole agent for the above watches. E. A. TYLER, my7 1m2p No. 113 Canal street.

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICH, DENTAL SURGEON, 155 St. Charles Street, Corner Girod Street, one square above City Hall. de12 24p1y

A CARD. The ladies of the Presbyterian Church of the Sixth District, very grateful for the many favors received at the recent Fair held at the Masonic Hall, hereby tender their thanks to all friends who, by their donations and patronage, made the fair a success. je1 11

A CARD.

To the Editor: Sir—Believing the following facts will be of interest to many of your readers, I take a place for them in the columns of your paper. Some three or four years ago I became a sufferer from bronchitis and chronic inflammation of the stomach, both of which affections became more and more harassing as time went by. With the cough I was much troubled, and experienced some shortness of breath on exertion. The stomach was always full and painful on the least pressure, and consequently gave me much uneasiness.

In January last, however, I was induced to call on Dr. Hunter, of No. 165 Canal street. I placed my case in his hands, with the intention of trying his mode of treatment as a last resource. I am glad to state that the results proved satisfactory in every way, for at the end of one month I found myself in a fit state to discontinue further treatment, such was the rapidity with which I experienced complete relief under his care.

My disease having continued so long at the time I consulted Dr. Hunter, I had almost despaired of my recovery from it, as the remedies I had applied from time to time, prescribed by different physicians, had given little or no relief. But of inhalation I can speak confidently. (I do not know what it was that was given for the stomach, but I do know in every respect in much improved, but the bronchitis believe to be entirely removed. I no longer experience any unpleasant sensations arising from it; and from my own experience, the fact is to be deduced that inhalations are the most reliable means for obtaining the result so ardently desired by all persons laboring under affections of the lungs or throat, and I unhesitatingly advise all my friends who require the services of a physician for such diseases to try the treatment to which I owe so much. CHARLES MORRIS, Corner Claiborne and Poydras Fields streets, New Orleans, June 2, 1871. je1 11

OFFICIAL FROM TEXAS.

NOTHING HERE ADVERTISED But such Premiums as were REGULARLY AWARDED AT THE SECOND GRAND STATE FAIR OF TEXAS. Held in Houston.

B. T. WALSH, Received as follows: Three Diplomas, Five Silver Medals and Three Bronze Medals—in all, Eleven First Premiums.

BEST DISPLAY OF SHIRTS (the only premium awarded), A SILVER MEDAL. BEST GENTLEMEN'S ROBE (the only premium awarded), A DIPLOMA. BEST IMPORTED MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS—A SILVER MEDAL. BEST IMPROVEMENT IN MEN'S DRAWERS—A SILVER MEDAL. BEST UMBRELLA—A BRONZE MEDAL. BEST MADE TRUNK—A SILVER MEDAL. BEST MEN'S UNDERGARMENTS—A BRONZE MEDAL. BEST DISPLAY BOYS' CLOTHING—SILVER MEDAL. BEST SUIT FIFTEEN-YEAR BOY—BRONZE MEDAL. BEST TEN-YEAR BOY'S SUIT—DIPLOMA. BEST SUIT FIVE-YEAR-OLD BOY—SILVER MEDAL.

Being a First Premium for Every Entry, AND TWICE AS MANY As awarded any other dealer in the same goods.

All goods entered by the undersigned for the above premiums were out of the REGULAR STOCK, and are such goods as he daily sells to his customers. PRICES MODERATE. B. T. WALSH, je1 11 2p No. 110 Canal street, near St. Charles street.

A CARD.

New Orleans, June 3, 1871. The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of quarter combination ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery No. 3, 20, 22, class 131, which drew the capital prize of FIVE THOUSAND AND TWENTY-SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, on Friday, June 2, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company. Said ticket was purchased from L. T. Vessier, Ursulines street, between Levee and Chartres, and cost twenty-five cents. FRANCOIS EDMOND, Dumaize street, between St. Claude and Rampart. Witness: H. TIO, No. 10 St. Charles street. je1 11 2p

NOTICE TO PIANO BUYERS.

Having on hand a larger stock of PIANOS than the present dull season warrants, and receiving home a great number of PIANOS that have been created out during the winter, I have concluded to sell them at a sacrifice. ON CREDIT OR ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Or else I will rent the PIANOS and give the privilege to purchase the same at the stipulated price, and RENT APPLIED IN PAYMENT. My stock consists of the best American, French and German Pianos, such as the Steinway, Knabe, Haines, Pleyel and Blaedel, at all prices from \$125 upward. Call early and obtain bargains. LOUIS GRUNEWALD, je1 11 2p Music Dealer, No. 129 Canal street.

WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO., GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY SEWING MACHINES, Office Nos. 7 and 9 Camp Street. Address lock box No. 16. NEW ORLEANS, May 28, 1871. The Singer Remains Triumphant. The following awards have just been made at the Texas State Fair at Houston, Texas: TO WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 Camp Street, Agents for Singer's New Family Sewing Machine: Best Machine for Cloth Work. Best Samples Made on any Family Machine. Best Ladies' Skirt. Best Pair of Undershirts. Best Display of Machines.

The awards made to the Singer for the best samples made on any machine can not fail to convince every one who takes the trouble to examine the entire company that to make the best samples or work the best sewing machine must be used, hence that award to the celebrated Singer New Family Sewing Machine. je1 11 2p

SECOND VERDICT OF THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS.

THE GROVER & BAKER MACHINE STILL AHEAD. [DISPATCH.] HOUSTON, May 28, 1871. First Premium—Best Family Sewing Machine. First Premium—Best Machine Made Skirt. Five Other First Premiums for Machine Stitching. DOUBLE THE PREMIUMS of any other Sewing Machine exhibited to J. H. GARDNER, Agent, No. 183 Canal street. je1 11 2p BEMENT & LEACHMAN.

EVERY SATURDAY.

THE GREAT ILLUSTRATED FAMILY PAPER OF AMERICA.

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