

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 15, 1871. THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY REPUBLICAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN May be had of the following dealers: George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice. 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 Enghien Streets, Third District. E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson Market, Sixth District. W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation Street.

The Southern Express has again favored us with the latest New York papers.

"A stupendous anachronism" is what the St. Louis Republic says Jeff Davis is.

Yesterday was about the warmest day of the season. The atmosphere is getting heated.

Of the 423,815 citizens of Connecticut born in this country, 29,574 are natives of the State of New York.

The intellect that bases all aspiration and effort on the hope of winning some one exclusive love, leaves the shrine of infinite nature, and bows to that of the inferior and finite.

The Madison school (Miss Kasson, principal), has again opened its doors to the pupils who were prevented by the late overflow from visiting that favorite institution of learning.

A little newspaper, entitled La Donna, is published at Venice every Sunday, edited by a lady, Signora Gualberta Alaide Becari, and among its contributors are several well known ladies.

A couple out in Portland, Oregon, who found themselves divorced lately through the machinations of the wife's mother, did the best thing possible under the circumstances—promptly got married again.

Colonel William Vigers, clerk of the House of Representatives, sends us, with his compliments, a copy of the debates in the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana during the session of 1871.

"January," a New York gambler, being broke one night, put a lozenge on the queen, and the dealer, mistaking it for a split check, paid the bet. From this beginning he took \$1500 out of the bank that night.

It is stated that this year foreign tobacco has been sold and smoked in Havana, and also that Florida tobacco has been imported there, manufactured into cigars, and then sent abroad again as legitimate Vuelta Abajo.

The Emperor William remarked to the Mayor Hedeman, who attempted to kiss the royal right hand at the opening of the German Parliament: "This is not a German State emblem, and it is only fit for the ladies."

The water in the rear portion of the city is receding rapidly, and it is expected that by to-morrow evening the bell boat Osage will be dismissed and the services of the fire engines and various pumps will be dispensed with.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 78° at New Orleans, 74° at Augusta, 83° at Charleston, 78° at Savannah, 65° at Cincinnati, 78° at Louisville, 81° at St. Louis, 68° at Nashville, 82° at Key West, and 84° at Havana.

A little Kansas girl who built a fire in her father's barn, and found it getting beyond her control, hastened to hide what she had done by covering it with boards. The motive was pardonable, perhaps, but the result was not satisfactory.

The Petersburg Index refuses to denounce Jefferson Davis personally, but emphatically says of his speeches: "The South owns all such mischievous counsels; it will not adopt Mr. Davis as its political monitor in the present political situation."

The expenses of collecting the internal revenue have been decreased \$300,000 since January 1. At that date there were 1887 assistant assessors. Since then 316 have been discharged, and there will be a further reduction of 150 before the year closes.

Specimens of valuable coal, discovered at Dearborn river, Montana, on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, have been received at Washington; also specimens which are the nearest approach to anthracite of any yet found west of Pennsylvania.

The New York Dry Book calls the Valandigham platform "the great crab movement of the Democratic party," and says that it is an attempt "to crawl backward out of sight of every principle always held sacred by the party." The Dry Book represents the red hot Democracy.

Dragging the Chicago river to find out what it would do to make it smell so sour, has revealed the fact that some one anchors dead dogs in the river by weights. They found twenty valuable dogs in one place. Weight till they find the man who leaves his dogs lying around that way.

The persons connected with furnishing the new gauging instruments, under directions from the Internal Revenue Bureau, are supposed to be the same who, during the most of Commissioner Delano's term, were vainly trying to induce him to order the exclusive use of several of their patent devices.

The Nixon Hotel, at Biloxi, is well known to the greatest number of those who have visited that watering place. This establishment, which is in the most eligible portion of the town, has been completely repaired and newly furnished, and is now under the efficient management of Mrs. M. Skinner, of whom it may well be said that she knows how to keep a hotel. The town of Biloxi is one of the most salubrious of the many watering places to which the people of New Orleans resort, and it has the immense advantage of being entirely free from mosquitos.

WHY OUR TRADE DEPARTS. Shreveport is trading with St. Louis to a considerable extent, and this irritates the Times, of New Orleans, into the expression of some mercantile ideas that are not sound. It would be a comfortable conclusion if we could agree with our contemporary, because it is to our interest to cultivate and claim every dollar of trade that belongs to New Orleans; but sound sense informs us that there is a certain line of goods consumed in Shreveport which she ought to buy in St. Louis, and we are not prepared to demand of her that this trade must come to our market. The Western produce that goes to Northern Louisiana ought to go direct. The cotton that the West consumes ought to proceed direct from the landing on Red river, or wherever else it is bought, by the most direct route to its ultimate destination. This is the law of sound trade, and it is one which we respect out of regard for the interests of our neighbors.

This brings us to another branch of the subject which is worthy of attention. As Shreveport is under every obligation to buy from first hands, so is New Orleans. We attend to our own interest in this matter? Have we not attempted to live by coercing trade rather than by desiring it? Has not New Orleans made the mistake of attempting to thrive upon a system after the system was dead? As for instance, before the war she maintained a large inland trade by selling on time to the planters, taking the chances of being paid out of the crops? And did not this system originate and uphold our trade in corn, salt, meats, liquors, shoes, and plantation goods generally? As the planters are exploded, has not the system exploded, and have not our commission merchants refused to hear the explosion? That is they have contented themselves with following a beaten path in selling at second hand, when the changed condition of their customers made it incumbent on them to originate the practice of being the first instead of the second vendors. That is, still further, they should have looked about them to discover what goods their customers wanted from foreign ports, and they should have made it a specialty to offer this manner of merchandise in New Orleans in the original package direct from the manufacturer, at prices lower or as low as the same goods are offered in other markets. Since the fortunes of war had swept away the trade which was ours by compulsion, it was our duty as capable merchants to retrieve our fortunes by engaging in that legitimate business which belonged to us by the laws of trade.

Let us illustrate by taking the articles of foreign goods that are consumed in large quantities in the West and South. We ship cotton, staves and tobacco to Havre and Antwerp. These ports ship wools, silks, woolen goods, cutlery, etc., to the United States. By this interchange freights should have been quite as cheap between these foreign ports and New Orleans as they are between New York and Europe. Our rents are as moderate as they are in Boston or New York. We sell to the West and South their annual supplies of sugar, molasses and rice because these articles are of our own production. Since the West and South are forced to come to us for their necessities, why have we not made it profitable for them to purchase their European outfit in our market? Is the answer demanded? Because we have contented ourselves with buying our supplies in New York at second hand, and the Texas merchant refuses to pay us a commission on our purchases when he can go to New York and save the gains which were demanded in New Orleans. Is this plain? It is the same principle that Shreveport adopts when she departs out of our midst and saves commissions by buying her groceries in the West from first hands.

The truth is, New Orleans has sought to live on a kind of conscript trade, and as this has failed her by the desertion of the conscripts, she is grumbling when she ought to be inventing new resources. The Western grocery business does not belong to her except in the matter of exporting this kind of merchandise to the ports on the gulf and in the Caribbean Sea. Unfortunately, she has lost the latter while attempting to control the former. But the foreign trade does belong to her, not alone by virtue of her position as the nearest and most accessible way home, but by virtue of the more imposing fact that she is the only port in the world that offers an exchange of freights, receiving the cotton and sending forward the necessary stores. She does this with the interior and the exterior. The river steamer ought to come with cotton and go back with goods, and the foreign ship should come with goods and go back with cotton. In place of this our merchants buy their merchandise in New York and they sell much of their cotton in the same port. With such a perversion of the laws of trade is it singular that Shreveport is giving us the go-by?

A COSTLY LUXURY. Mayor Flanders evidently enjoys a lawsuit. Next to the luxury of being Mayor of New Orleans, he loves litigation, and as he is now in a position where he can revel in his favorite amusement at the public expense, he shows a disposition to improve the occasion. The leading features of his administration are suits at law. He wants everything interpreted by the courts. He is not satisfied with the inferior tribunals. Nothing short of the mandates of supreme courts will satisfy his inordinate passion, and he acts at times as though he does not accept in its fullest extent the arbitrament of these august tribunals. Possibly the fact that he loses nearly all his cases adds to his appetite for litigation, in the same manner that a bad run of luck at gambling makes the victim hope to win next time. After having bought a number of lottery tickets, all of which drew blanks, a man usually thinks the next effort will secure a prize.

Mr. Flanders has carried this idiosyncrasy to such an extent that the law charges, costs of court, lawyers' fees, etc., growing out of his propensity to make legal

war, swell up to a prodigious sum. About \$30,000 a year is the figure paid the City Attorney and his several assistants, while it now appears that he has retained special counsel to fight Mrs. Gaines.

We see by the official proceedings that Mr. Flanders has asked permission to order Mr. Lacey to move for a dissolution of an injunction obtained against the city relative to the printing. He does not ask the City Attorney for his opinion as to the merits of the case. He has an opinion of his own upon that point, and thereby to some extent constitutes himself City Attorney. But he will require Mr. Lacey to do the necessary clerical work.

Unfortunately for him, however, the Council had more important matters to consider, and refused to clothe him with power to spend another thousand or two in pursuit of his favorite hobby. If Flanders could run the city by legal machinery he might be a success as a mayor. But failing in that, he fails in everything. If he could have found a tribunal with jurisdiction over the south-east wind he would no doubt have got out an injunction and prevented the present disastrous overflow. But as there was no such court before which he could send his \$30,000 worth of legal talent, he did nothing, and the people of the submerged district are nearly ruined.

It appears that he has called Mr. Lacey's attention to a "section in the city charter authorizing the city to select a printer." We hope the eloquent City Attorney will succeed in finding this section, for we can not. There is no such section in the charter, and Mayor Flanders knows it as well as any one. Also, "to a clause in the printing law which authorizes the City Council to advertise in other journals than the official journal." We have made no complaints about the advertisements. The City Council has a legal right to publish important matters in other journals, but the disposition to do so is an extravagant and unnecessary extent is often very apparent. What we object to is the practice of sending orders for book and job printing to little establishments all over town, many of which either do the work in an inferior manner, or send it to our office, pay our fair prices, and then bill it to the city at an advance. The law gives us all the job and book printing for which the city of New Orleans may be chargeable, and we shall insist upon our rights, even if we do thereby give Mayor Flanders an opportunity to indulge in his favorite amusement at the expense of the taxpayers of the city.

A public officer is in a position to act fairly. He ought to have no pecuniary interest one way or the other in claims presented to the State or city for payment. If he resists a just claim he commits an act of injustice and an offense. And every judgment rendered against New Orleans is, to a certain extent, a reproach to the officer who refused to make a just settlement. The people of this city do not wish to defraud anybody, and when their Mayor attempts to do so, and is only restrained by the courts of justice, he grossly misrepresents them. When little claims against the city of a hundred or two dollars have to be collected on a judgment, with costs of court, it shows that either want of fairness or incompetency, or both, exist at the City Hall.

A DOUBLE GAME. Some persons are uncharitable enough to accuse Horace Greeley of playing a double game since his return to New York. His recent speech to the Republicans of that city, in which he is reported to have pitched into the "Ku-Klux," and "carpet-baggers" of the South with equal ferocity, is thought to be an effort to carry water on both shoulders.

It must be admitted that Horace has given the shadow of a cause for suspicion if he has attempted to modify his denunciations of the rascally and murderous Ku-Klux by reiterating and indorsing all that has been said by the rotten Democracy of the carpet-baggers and carpet-bag governments. No man understands Democratic vituperation better than the aged and experienced manager of the New York Tribune. He must know that it is necessary to receive with many grains of allowance what is said by Democrats of the governments that have been established under the reconstruction laws. The Democrats have been as lavish of their abate when they are pleased, in their bitterness, to term carpet-bag governments. The lowest epithets and vilest charges that could be imagined have been heaped upon the President and Congress for carrying out the expressed will of the people; and it would be impossible to convince the people that the Democrats are right in denouncing carpet-bag governments, and wrong in denouncing the action of the general government. It is more than probable that errors have been committed by the ruling party in matters of State and national affairs; that individual wrong to a considerable extent may have been perpetrated. This is the common lot of all administrations; the imperfection that is usually displayed in a more or less degree by men who have been intrusted with official position. But to admit all as truth that is said of the Republican party in the South, by the Democratic party, is to brand not only the carpet-bag governments with wholesale dishonesty, corruption and incompetency; it establishes with equal justice the infamous charge made against the administration and the Republican party, by the Democratic party, that they have established "a foul conspiracy by which a government of written law is to be superseded by the unwritten and imperious will of a single man—and that will inspired by an infamous oligarchy of knaves and thieves behind the throne." Mr. Greeley has just as much right to believe these charges against President Grant's administration as he has to believe the wholesale charges that are made against the State governments in the South and the Republican party. And when he attempts to mollify—if indeed he does—the feelings of any portion of the Democratic party

for his honest denunciation of the murderous Ku-Klux, by apparently chiming in with them in their slanders of carpet-bag governments, he gives cause for a suspicion that for once in his life he is playing a double game.

We can not believe that Mr. Greeley has been guilty of conduct so at variance with his past history, so different from the straightforward, manly course that has caused him to be admired and his opinions respected by the honest men of all parties.

Can it be possible that an overweening desire to become President of this great nation could have anything to do with such conduct, if true? A thousand tongues already proclaim this to be Mr. Greeley's reason for accepting the Democratic charges against carpet-bag governments as true, and denouncing carpet-baggers as equally guilty with the infamous Ku-Klux and equally deserving of extinction.

His manner of treating Mr. Livermore's letter, dated Leavenworth, Kansas, April 29, 1871, asking to have his views in relation to having his name brought before the next National Republican Convention for nomination for President, has led many to believe that he actually aspires to that exalted position. He did not come out in the emphatic manner of General Sherman, and say that he never has and never will be a candidate for President, and if unmanfully elected he would decline to serve. It is true Mr. Greeley did say, in response to the Kansas letter, that he trusted henceforth never to be an aspirant for any political office; but he was very careful to further say, in this connection, that his purpose was as irrevocably fixed never to decline any office that his political friends might see fit to devolve upon him. This, in connection with the further fact that Mr. Greeley said it seemed to him advisable that the next candidate of the Republican party for President should be a steadfast, constant believer in the good old Whig doctrine of one presidential term, has convinced many that he is aspiring to be President; and in this way they account for what they do not hesitate to call his double dealing.

A GENEROUS OFFER. As we chasten those we love, Shreveport ought to consider that our affection for her is of the most devoted order. She had certain evil practices, or rather the rowdy element in her midst needed to be brought face to face with their misdeeds, and we took the liberty of leading them up to that mirror which enabled them to see themselves as others saw them. It had a wonderfully good effect, for the incivilities of our castigation not only shamed the lawless, but it taught the law-abiding their duty in the premises. We are satisfied that the consequences have been most notable and worthy of all good report. In the next place, we have espoused her interest in all cases in the construction of railroads, urging the construction of these commercial arteries in every direction, whether they tended to the direct benefit of the city, or to the benefit of any other city. Our design has at all times been to favor Shreveport as a large and prosperous commercial centre, satisfied that her general prosperity would inure to our advantage. In doing this, if we have said harsh things, it was not against the city nor against the worthy people thereof that we directed our efforts, but against the very elements that obstructed her onward march, by making her the object of scandalous reports. We are interested in the welfare of every community in Louisiana in the same way, and if we can lash evil out of their limits, our services are at their request.

If Mr. Flanders is remarkable for anything it is for being a litigious Mayor. He is the friend of the lawyer. He will fight it out on that line as long as there is a dollar in the city treasury to pay a lawyer with. This is good for the lawyers, but none else. It is ruinous, inasmuch as it is helping to eat out the substance of our city and keeping a lady out of her just dues. If Mayor Flanders' course was likely to save the city anything there might be some excuse for prolonging justice to one whose claims the highest courts in the land have pronounced to be just. But he can not hope to save the city anything by employing counsel at a heavy expense to further prosecute a matter that has already been determined by the Supreme Court of the United States. According to the statement of the very learned counsel employed by Mayor Flanders to further prevent Mrs. Gaines from obtaining what the courts have decided to be her own, it does seem as if the employment of extra counsel in this matter was not only a wanton waste of the public funds, but a most unjust and unwarrantable attempt to thwart the decisions of courts of justice. In their letter to the Mayor, the learned counsel say, in reference to the judgment just rendered by Judge Bradley in the United States Circuit Court.

In our opinion this judgment is illegal and unjust in every sense, and would be set aside on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

We will make application to Judge Bradley in the morning to fix the amount of bond to be given. In the meantime advise us of your determination, as no time is to be lost.

In the opinion of the very learned counsel—one of whom, we are informed, is interested in some of the property that has been decreed by the courts to belong to Mrs. Gaines—the judgments of the courts are illegal and unjust in every sense, and upon their dissenting showing Mayor Flanders suggests that an appeal be taken, and he is authorized to procure the necessary security on the appeal bond. If he had been as diligent in matters that properly belonged to him as he has in thwarting the judgments of courts, he might have saved thousands of dollars to the city. But he is not diligent where he should be.

We learn that Administrator Delaisse, on the part of the Relief Committee appointed by the city authorities, has established two free markets for the benefit of sufferers by the overflow; one of which

markets is located on the Gentilly road, and the other at the lake end. At the latter point Mr. F. Brunette has kindly placed his house at the disposal of the committee. Both these markets have been placed under the supervision of L. Pesson, Esq., who has throughout the trying period of the inundation made great exertions for the relief of the sufferers in the overflowed districts.

Antelope is giving in advice to put in more cotton, as the price of that staple promises not only to hold its present advance, but to advance before the next crop is disposed of. This is another of Antelope's hobbies. He is always predicting a rise in cotton and a fall in currency, but as the farmers have never profited by the one nor the brokers by the other, it is not probable that this agricultural suggestion will meet with any material attention.

DIED: LAURANT—On Wednesday night, June 14, 1871, at half past nine o'clock, ALXANDRE LAURANT, a native of this city, aged forty-five years. His friends and those of the Laurant, Gonzalez and Gallatas families are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 303 Hospital street, between Berbigy and Roman streets, this afternoon, at four o'clock.

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 Dauphine Street, Second Door, From Canal. Nitrous Oxide Gas administered. ja12 24pm

JACOB OTT, BUILDER, 184 Delord Street, No. 184 (Triboli Circle). NEW ORLEANS. Stores fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to. ja12 24p ly

OVERFLOW RELIEF FUND. Report No. 5. Contributions received June 14, 1871: Mrs. E. Cammack, \$10.00; B. Bagot, \$25.00; Societa Beneficentia, \$25.00; through the New Orleans Bee, \$70.00; Miss Waples, \$10.00; R. Q. Mallard, \$10.00; S. B. Newman & Co., \$50.00; E. W. Bond & Son, \$50.00; Sundry cash, \$24.00; Loge La Solidarite, No. 24, \$10.00. Total, \$479.00. Contributions reported June 13, 1871, \$1,475.75. Also from C. Melie & Co., one beef, one hog, one sheep, 1 Lardo, five cases Wamata Colocated Guaco Bitters. C. CAYAROC, Chairman, A. M. PORTIER, C. H. SLOCUM, Secy. ja15 11

REOPENING. SEWING 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 adapted to the use to which they desired to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you at our Grand Stand, No. 24 Poydras Street. M. H. REDDICK, General Agent.

THE SINGER IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. The most durable, simple and reliable LOCK STITCH MACHINE ever invented. Every machine sold is fully warranted as represented, or no sale. A full supply of Sewing Twist, Linen Thread, Oil, etc., constantly on hand. WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO., No. 7 and 9 Camp Street.

DRAINING MACHINES, WITH STEAM ENGINES FOR WORKING SAME. For sale by EDMUND M. IVENS & CO., 53 St. Charles Street, No. 53 NEW ORLEANS. ag27 2p

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, No. 15, 1871. Whereas, an act of the Legislature approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews coming from such place or places.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, I, James H. W. Moore, Governor, do hereby declare the places which are hereby declared infected as aforesaid are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Minto Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jaconel and Port au Prince, on the Island of San Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campeachy, Yucatan, Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para Cayenne, Buenos Ayres, in South America; and Kansas, New Providence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1871, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth. By the Governor: H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana. GEORGE E. BOYER, Secretary of State. oc26 2p

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. Is now almost universally used in the Kitchen, the Camp, the Galley. It is not only the best but the cheapest Baking Powder, and is unequalled for the production of elegant and wholesome.

ROLLS, BISCUITS, BREAD, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, Dumplings, Etc. Composed of the purest and best materials, and put up in Tins which are, to all intents and purposes, impervious to the action of weather and time. It will keep for Years in Any Climate.

To those who have never used it, we say it is a fair trial, and our word for it, you will thereafter use no other kind. Put up in quarter pound, half pound, one pound and five pound cans, actual weight.

Sold Generally by Grocers, Ship Chandlers and Dealers. DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors, Wholesale Depot 69 New Street, New York. oc26 2p

NOTICE. Close of the Annual Session of the Public Schools. OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Sixth Division, No. 20 City Hall, New Orleans, La., June 15, 1871. The closing exercises of the Public Schools will take place as follows: Monday, June 19. Greenville School, boys and girls—Market street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets. Valerio, boys and girls—Live Oak, between Vain and Leontine streets. Cadiz, boys and girls—Corner Cadiz and Coliseum streets. Jersey, boys and girls—Jersey, between Valence and Bordeaux streets. Valerio, boys—Valence, between Camp and Chestnut streets. Coliseum, girls—Coliseum, between Valence and Bordeaux streets. Berlin, boys and girls—Corner Berlin and Carondelet streets. Ansteritz, boys and girls—Ansteritz, between Magazine and Live Oak streets. Marenco, boys and girls—Marenco, between Magazine and Live Oak streets. Magazine, boys and girls—Magazine, between Toledo and Louisiana avenues. Live Oak, boys—Corner Constance and Ninth streets. Live Oak, girls—Corner Constance and Ninth streets. Dryades, boys and girls—Corner Dryades and Sixth streets.

Tuesday, June 20. Laurel, boys, and Branch—Corner Laurel and Philip streets. McDonough, girls, and Branch—Laurel, between Philip and First streets. Magnolia, boys—Carondelet, between Jackson and Philip streets. Magnolia, girls—Carondelet, between Jackson and Philip streets. Keller, boys and girls—Magnolia street, near Keller market. St. Andrew, boys and girls—Corner St. Andrew and Willow streets. Fulton, boys and girls—Corner Fulton and Josephine streets. Jackson, boys—Corner Magazine and Tetschpore streets. Jackson, girls—Magazine, between Tetschpore and Robin streets. Jefferson, boys—Dryades, between Erato and Thalia streets. Webster, girls—Corner Dryades and Erato streets. Erato, boys and girls—Erato, between St. Charles and Prytanis streets. Clio, boys and girls—Clio, between St. Charles and Prytanis streets. Pandion, boys and girls—Corner Constance and Gaennie streets.

Wednesday, June 21. Marshal, boys—Church, between Girod and Julia streets. Franklin, girls—St. Charles, between Girod and Julia streets. Pink, boys, and Branch—Corner Franklin and Perdido streets. Madison, girls, and Branch—Corner Prieur and Palmyra streets. Howard, boys and girls—Corner Howard and Cypress streets. Gravier, boys and girls—Gravier, between Liberty and Howard streets. Perdido, boys and girls—Perdido, between Bellair and Bertrand streets. Johnson, boys and girls—Johnson, between Perdido and Gravier streets. Mason, boys and girls—Common, between Hagan and Carrollton avenues.

FIFTH DISTRICT (RIGHT BANK). Delaronde, boys and girls—Delaronde, between Bony and Viller streets. Vallette, boys and girls—Vallette, between Alix and Thalia streets. Tunisburg, boys and girls. Cut-off Road, boys and girls.

Thursday, June 22. Bienville, boys—Corner Bienville and Robertson streets. Robertson, girls—Corner Bienville and Robertson streets. Customhouse, boys and girls—Corner Customhouse and Robertson streets. Rampart, girls—Rampart, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets. Claiborne, boys—Corner Claiborne and St. Peter streets. St. Ann, girls—St. Ann, between Maria and Mylre streets. St. Philip, boys—St. Philip, between Royal and Bourbon streets. Barracks, girls—Barracks, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets. Ursuline, girls—Ursuline, between Rampart and St. Charles streets. Bayou Road, girls—Bayou Road, between Derbigny and Roman streets. Chartres, boys and girls—Corner Chartres and Esplanade streets. Beaugard, girls—Esplanade, between Rampart and St. Charles streets. Fillmore, boys—Bagatelle, between St. Claude and Maria streets. Villere, boys and girls—Villere, between St. Anthony and Bagatelle streets.

Friday, June 23. LeBreton, boys and girls—Corner Tonti and Onzaga streets. La Harpe, boys and girls—La Harpe, between Bourbon and Prieur streets. Bayou Bridge, boys and girls—Florida street, near the Fair Grounds. Gently, boys and girls—Gently Station, Elysian Fields street. Pontchartrain, boys and girls—Columbia street. Marigny, boys and girls—Corner Marigny and Urquhart streets. Spain, boys and girls—Spain, between Rampart and St. Claude streets. DeSoto, girls—Mandeville, between Rampart and St. Claude streets. Chalmette, boys—Corner Port and Royal streets. Washington, girls—Corner Chartres and Prieu streets. McCarthy, boys—Pauline, between Chartres and Royal streets. Hancock, boys and girls—Peters, between Monroe and Hancock streets. Dauphine, boys and girls—Corner Dauphine and Hancock streets.

Monday, June 26. First, Fourth and Sixth Districts Girls' High School—Chestnut, between Jackson and Philip streets. Napoleon Avenue School, Girls (late Sixth District High School)—Napoleon avenue, between Magazine and Camp streets. The exercises of this school will include the graduation of the senior class.

Tuesday, June 27. Second, Third and Fifth Districts Girls' High School—Corner Royal and Hospital streets. Central High School, Boys—Burgundy, between Customhouse and Bienville streets. The exercises will commence punctually at 11 A. M. In order that there may be a little interruption as possible, the usual recess will occur from 10:20 to 10:50 A. M. Parents, guardians and all interested in the public schools of New Orleans are respectfully invited to attend. The schools will be closed for the annual vacation on Friday, the thirtieth instant. J. B. CARTER, Superintendent. N. T. KENDALL, Secretary. ja15 24p

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