

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 16, 1872.

The father of Hon. George T. Ruby, of Texas, is janitor of the Portland custom house.

A Chinese newspaper has entered upon its two thousandth volume. It has lost all its original subscribers.

A little girl of Cedar Rapids suffered from carache, and a spreading sunflower seed was extracted from her arterial organ.

The lawyers' fees in the Tichborne case amount to \$600,000. The jury were paid \$5 a day, and for the 103 days during which the trial lasted received \$16180.

The Rural Times, published at Sparta, Bienville parish, holds the names of M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, for President, and Henry Gray, of Louisiana, for Vice President.

The Minden Democrat congratulates Dr. C. Q. Butler, Representative from Bienville parish, on having "passed through the trying ordeal of the Louisiana Legislature with an untarnished name."

We have received the first number of the Memphis Republican, a weekly journal. It is published by the Republican Printing Company. We wish it all the success it deserves.

Dr. William Hewer, an English miser, was found dead in his room in San Francisco, Sunday. The room has not been swept in fourteen years. Twelve thousand pounds English money was found in the room.

At a meeting of the parish board of school directors in St. James parish on the thirtieth instant, Messrs. J. W. Hunsaker and Henry Riley were chosen delegates to the State Educational Convention, to be held on the twenty-fifth instant, in this city.

Senator John Lynch has just returned to the city from the Centennial Convention at Philadelphia. He is looking in excellent health, and we are gratified to perceive it greatly improved by his trip. The Senator has been appointed a member of the executive committee.

Mr. Amedee Courtois, of this city, has been created a Knight of the Netherlands Lion, by King William III, of Holland. Mr. Courtois's long and efficient services as Consul of the Netherlands at the port of New Orleans secured for him this distinguished honor.

There is a vacancy in the Turkish Treasury Department. One of the disbursing agents couldn't make his cash come out straight, now. The local reports say that though his neck was not broken by the fall, in seventeen and a half minutes the pulse had completely ceased.

The Lake Shore and Southern railroad elevator was totally destroyed by fire Sunday evening, together with the contents, consisting of 100,000 bushels of corn, 1500 bushels of oats and 8000 bushels of wheat. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, covered by insurance, mostly in Eastern companies.

The Church of St. Thomas at Madrid was destroyed by fire last Saturday night. Several persons were injured. The King, Marshal Serrano and the city authorities were on the spot, and used every effort to save the church. The flames were stayed barely in time to prevent an extension of the conflagration.

Political advice to the two resident committees at Washington show that State conventions will be held this month. Virginia and North Carolina hold their Republican State Conventions on the seventeenth, and Louisiana a Democratic convention on the nineteenth. Maryland holds a Republican convention on the twenty-fourth instant.

We have received an invitation to assist at the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the new asylum of the "Little Sisters of the Poor," to take place at the corner of Laharpe and Johnson streets, Third District, next Sunday, at four o'clock. The committee consists of Messrs. J. A. D'Hebe court, Thomas Layton, Patrick Irwin, A. Bourke and C. E. Girardey.

The dispatches published yesterday state that "it is probable that A. Dumont, a colored man, will be appointed to an important federal office in Louisiana." The administration seems to lavish all its favors on "light complexioned colored men," as the New Orleans Tribune was wont to term them. Mr. Dumont is emphatically one of that class, the color hardly being discernible without a microscope.

Governor Harrison Reed, of Florida, was impeached and suspended from his office by the Legislature last winter, but that body adjourned without giving him a trial on the charges preferred, and so left him suspended. But he refuses to leave, declaring that the adjournment was equivalent to a dismissal of the case, and has just issued a proclamation letting the people know he is Governor, that the doings of Lieutenant Governor Day are without authority of law, and commanding obedience to himself.

Alexander H. Stephens contradicts, with much asseveration, the report that he is "tired" of editorial life, and intends giving up his paper. He avows, on the contrary, he will never relinquish his functions "so long as present dangers threaten, or as long as we are able either to wield a pen in our own hand or direct the wielding of it by the hands of others, hoping and trusting, 'Deo volente,' that we shall never become 'tired' or grow 'weary,' in body or spirit, in 'well-doing' in the great cause of popular rights—the rights of the people and the rights of the States—in which we are 'enlisted for life.'"

In the demise of the Very Rev. Father Flanagan, St. Patrick's Church, of which he was pastor, has lost one of its pillars, the Catholic faith an able expounder, and the community a good man. For a quarter of a century the reverend father has officiated in this archdiocese, and has been widely, favorably known for his works, outside of those properly belonging to his ministrations. He was sixty-four years old at the time of his decease, which took place on Sunday last at noon, in the presbytery on Camp street, adjoining the church. He was a native of Kimmety, Kings county, Ireland, and during his ministrations lent to them a vigor united with an impulse, the peculiar trait of his people. His funeral will take place to-day, after the celebration of a requiem mass this morning, at nine o'clock.

A PLEA FOR STATES RIGHTS.

The once popular doctrine of Southern politicians has been most cruelly abandoned by its late supporters. Its friends have turned their backs, one by one, upon their cherished idol, and now it is left to be taken care of by its opponents. None of those who once so fondly proclaimed their devotion to the reserved sovereignty of the States, and offered to spend their lives and fortunes in resenting the interference of the general agency with the right of local government, are now so poor as to do reverence to their ancient faith, but on the contrary have not only deserted its banner, but actually taken service in the camp of its enemies. The Committee of Fifty-one, whose members once were the proud title of defenders of the fallen dogma, gave it a fatal stab last winter by formally demanding of the nation that it should suppress under the heel of military authority the government of Louisiana. These gentlemen, pretending to represent all that was left of the States Rights party, and certainly representing themselves as members of that party, solemnly and authoritatively solicited the federal authorities at Washington to take the State and people of Louisiana into custody and give them into the hands of an irresponsible military rule. Shades of Calhoun and Jefferson, behold how they followers misunderstand and abuse the party which you established! Shade of Madison, of Hamilton, of Adams, of Franklin, and of Washington, is this the capacity for self-government that you ascribed mankind to be gifted with?

It might be esteemed after this terrible defection that the doctrine of local government was without friends, and that hereafter it would be cast down and fall into utter oblivion. Not so. The men who have thus deserted the principle were the mere parasites of power, holding to it while it was strong, and flying from it in adversity as they do from everything else. They are of that class who asserted the equality of all mankind and yet insisted that an entire race was born to be made slaves of; they demand reform, not by attacking the evils of legislation or impairing their own morality, but by overthrowing an individual who has protected them while they were too blind to protect themselves. These are the sort of men who follow the shadow and forget the substance, not being able to wrestle with realities.

The right of the people to establish their own local government and to maintain the same, is one that the most ultra federalist never denied. The distinction between the radical dogma announced by the nullifying Democrats and the conservative followers of the incomparable Hamilton was this, that the former claimed for each State the right to decide when the confederation of States should be dissolved, or to pit it on the South Carolina platform of Messrs. Calhoun and Haynes, the nullifiers protested that each State was the sole judge as to when a federal law was constitutional and binding upon its citizens. Out of this declaration grew the political organization that has been known for years as the States Rights party. After General Jackson administered the severe lesson to South Carolina upon this subject, the party that was represented by Mr. Calhoun continued to agitate for its cherished idea, and ultimately succeeded in bringing about the rebellion of 1861 in favor of the right of the State to dissolve the Union. The great civil war defeated the fatal heresy, but it did not destroy its influence. When the rebellion was suppressed the Democrats again entered the field, and while admitting that the doctrine of secession had been destroyed, they insisted that the State was still sovereign in regard to all her domestic affairs. They denied that the federal authority could regulate the rights of citizenship or that she could exercise any control in the matter of securing to a particular class of people the same powers and privileges that belonged to the favorite classes. Upon this ground they were again defeated, the nation triumphing over prejudice as it had triumphed over treason.

The error in all these controversies upon the side of the States rights party was that it omitted justice and right from its platform of principles. In fact the followers of that faith never understood their own doctrines. This was proved by their support of slavery in a free government, and by their assertion of the right of one partner to disrupt an copartnership without consulting his associates. And as they did not comprehend, so they feel no delicacy about abusing these principles. Upon no other foundation can they rest a defense of their recent effort to have the State of Louisiana put under military rule at the instance of a mere executive officer. They did not appeal to Congress for relief, but blindly submitted their grievances to one man, and asked him to do that which for years they have denied any power in the nation could do.

We understand this matter better, and while we are not of the States' rights party, we nevertheless pretend and assert that the States have rights which both Congress and the President must respect. As the Legislature can not destroy the principle of representation in regard to the parishes of the State, but may make laws to provide the way in which it shall be put into practice, so the general government, while possessed of certain general powers over the entire people, is bound to respect the voice of each community in declaring and enforcing this power. And especially are the States exempt from any arbitrary interference with their local rights by the President. He is the instrument and not the author of legislation. It is his duty to execute the laws, and not to make them. No party in this country ever yet went to that extreme which the Bourbon Democrats of this State attained last winter when they invoked the absolute destruction and obliteration of a State government at the hands of the President of the United States. That was the most violent attack upon the principles of the States rights party that was ever made, and yet it was made by that party itself. And one of its accepted organs, which always confounded our political condition with that of

France, still insists that the only hope of the people of Louisiana at present is in securing the strong arm of President Grant to prevent them from upholding the State government. Just as we can imagine how a faction from the department of Anjou might call upon President Thiers to give them a new set of rulers, in spite of the preferences of the people of the province, so we can conjure up the position these States rights politicians now occupy in appealing to President Grant to assist them in overriding the will of the people of Louisiana. If the spirit of John C. Calhoun takes notice of our world at present, it must feel that the labor of the great nullifier was lost on its apostles in this State.

THE RISING STORM.

The meeting held at Cooper Institute, New York, on Friday night indicates in unmistakable language that we are on the eve of a great political revolution. For months past the people of the Northwest have been preparing for a change. The Republicans of Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio and the other great States of the West have given themselves up to the work of reforming the national politics, and they have engaged with their traditional earnestness and determination. New York has responded in a manner characteristic of the people of the great city of the continent, if not of the world, while other localities are rapidly wheeling into line. Before the meeting of the Philadelphia convention this feeling will have become general throughout the Union.

The principle underlying the movement has been defined to be liberal Republicanism, but that does not afford to the average reader a full insight into the real motives of those engaged in it. The question involved is, whether the people are to be permitted to freely choose their own rulers, or are the occupants of public places to dictate to their masters in all matters relating to the succession? The high places of the government should not be used for purposes of coercion. And while all patriotic, loyal citizens are ready to accord due respect to authority, and recognize in the majesty of the law, in all matters within the scope of his duty, this feeling does not and should not extend to matters of conscience in selecting candidates for office. In this is comprised the sovereignty of the people. The President and his subordinates are rulers in the line of their duties; but in their application for re-election they become the servants of the people and subject to their sovereign will.

An impression has obtained, not without good reason, that the present administration seeks to perpetuate its power by securing another term. The question is solely a personal one, or an option between Grant with his officeholders, relatives included, and some statesman of more enlarged views to be selected hereafter. At present, any man who claims to be a Republican without being a Grant man is liable to have his claim denied. This constitutes Grant the end and aim of the Republican party of the Union, and subordinates the people to mere automatons who are bound to register his decrees. As the time approaches for the great trial, the determination to resist this political tyranny becomes more and more manifest. The affair at Cooper Institute is but a mere skirmish to what we shall see before the election, unless there is a change of policy by the friends of the administration. At this time, only the fearless, independent, determined men of the Republican party are conspicuous in the movement. But as it gains force and power through numbers, the vacillating and timid will join in, with the hope to gain recognition in the grand distribution of favors that usually succeeds the inauguration of a new President. Even the President's own political household will furnish many a tall recruit to the reform movement, while those who are already out of office have no other possible chance for success than by working for a change. But it is to the great mass of the people that we are to look for strength in a political revolution of the kind. The average American citizen does not seek office for himself, but he is tenacious of his right to choose those who are to serve the State. This right has been not only threatened, but actually assailed by the friends of Grant's administration. The Cincinnati convention will show the response. The Cooper Institute meeting was merely a recognition of the danger and the acceptance of the gage of battle. The idea of November will bring the lesson.

"NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES."

It is gratifying to learn that the Democratic Parish Executive Committee of Orleans have taken into consideration the difficult problem of taxation, and the result of their lucubrations is published to the world and "the rest of mankind." It is prolific of novel ideas, and will no doubt be a source of speculative curiosity to political economists throughout the State. It must be understood, however, that their conclusions have not been arrived at without due deliberation and the profound research of the most eminent legal ability. After assuring us, in the first place, that although the committee "is partisan in its character," it is not so in fact. Reputation has done it sad injustice. While many have supposed it wrapped up in Democratic theories and revolutionary ideas, it is really endowed with the most supernal patriotism. They think the State government is illegal, and has no claim on the support of the people; that the members of the Legislature were not elected by the popular voice, but were appointed by the executive, and that taxation imposed by such a body is therefore nugatory and void. In support of these propositions many eminent attorneys pledge their reputations and great legal acumen; and particularly do they regard as illegal the school tax, the park tax and the Metropolitan Police tax, to all of which they advise resistance, under all circumstances and to the last extremity. The public doubtless feel a curiosity to know who are these warrior knights of the law who, like the ancient Templars, en-

gage their fiery valor in the defense of the people. It will be awed into silence, if not dismay, when told that these infamous thins will have to engage the scrutiny of those eminent and distinguished jurists, Messrs. J. Q. A. Fellows, George W. Sadler, Anthony Sambola, Robert Dalton, C. Rodney May, David Goldman, and other legal paladins, whose names carry with them an equivalent prestige of learning, eloquence and power. Alas! what will the State do now? One only alternative is left. It is the example of the ancient matron who, unexpectedly encountering the fascinating Captain Jones, concluded that resistance was but protracting his victory, and yielding at once was economy in time. Sorrow and dismay pervades the legislative halls and executive chambers. The Bois Gilberts and the Ivanhoses of the legal fraternity are out on a crusade, and the dismayed Saracens are taking to the desert.

THE PION ON THE PIONATURE.

Our attention has been directed to three separate and distinct items in the Pionaire of Sunday last; from which we make quotations that will serve to indicate its reliability when fulminating anathemas against the Republican party for "ruining and bankrupting the State." In its political articles, the miscalled "people's paper" pictures the State as a desolate waste, and the city as a place where mercantile prosperity is a myth and well filled wharves and warehouses but a legend.

Here this self-elected champion of the people, when it overlooks the fact that we have a Republican State and municipal government, and talks "square business" to its patrons. In referring to the prospective sale of valuable real estate, the Pionaire says: "No investment can offer greater security than good centrally situated and well improved property at the current prices." Of the current prices it has this to say in another article, its remarks being based upon actual transactions of the day before:

In the face of heavy taxation and every other element calculated to injure and depress real estate in this city, we think the prices realized should encourage all classes of our citizens and reassure us that "there is life in the old land yet."

In describing the public sale of another wholesale list of city property, it says: "Considering the character of our situation, we see in these evidences of activity but certain eventual improvement."

Here we find the business columns of a journal which claims the chief place as public mentor, guide and teacher, disproving entirely the doleful tales it tells its readers through its political column, in which it seeks to lead the Louisianians to repudiation, perhaps revolution, and positive ruin. It is fortunate the Pionaire began its wicked teachings so early that those who might be led astray have time for sober second thought before the time for action arrives.

PLAYING INTO EACH OTHER'S HANDS.

It is shrewdly suggested that the present excitement in favor of repudiation—which is the plain way to denominated the refusal to pay the taxes that pay the public debt—emanates from a combination of Customhouse followers and a set of speculators in State securities. The Customhouse attaches hope to make some capital for themselves by injuring the credit of the State; and the speculators expect to make some money by buying up the warrants which they propose to depreciate the market value of. As the effort to repudiate the debt is as impracticable as it is dishonest, this movement only shows the desperate means the factionists will resort to to injure the Republican party, and the folly of the taxpayers who follow their suggestions.

The double-barreled organ of the deserters from the States Rights party insists upon another civil war. The Bee says that the "Defensive Association" does not intend to use forcible means to resist the collection of taxes until every other remedy has been exhausted, but it takes good care to destroy the force of this peaceful suggestion by declaring that the people have no hope of assistance from the legal authorities, since they are interested in the collection of the revenue. Arguing a priori we should say that the Defenders have already declared war, since they insist that the only means to prevent it can not be relied on. Either the Bee is a Falstaff or it is a Hotspur and we have no opinion at present as to which character it prefers to play.

It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. The Morning Star proves that the taxes are ruinous by citing the fact that a piece of property which only paid five dollars taxes a few years ago, is now assessed at thirty dollars. Per contra, we know of several pieces of property that paid more taxes several years ago than they do now; and then, again, we know of a large amount of property that has never paid any taxes. If the first fact proves that the taxes are high, the second fact ought to prove that they are low, and the third fact ought to prove that they have been abolished entirely. What sort of children read the Morning Star?

If the States Rights politicians who insist that the President carries the power in his hands to overthrow the State government and set at naught the will of the people, will apply their theories to Louisiana they can not complain if we apply them to Alabama and Kentucky. A large class of people familiarly known to the States Rights men as "niggers" are very unjustly treated at present in Alabama and Kentucky, and the President might act in those two States to give them better governments, just as an experiment, before he commences on us.

Having pranced around in opposition to the general government for several years, the Bee now trots itself out as a firm believer in the goodness and beneficence, not of the United States, but of General Grant as the Moses who is to lead the Democracy of Louisiana out of the Republican house of bondage. The path of this exodus is to lead through the Red Sea of resistance to taxation. The difficulty will be in making the people believe in the new deliverance.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The street can't do much bragging on the business transacted. A few brokers, disconsolate over the departure of brisk times, still stand about and while away disagreeable hours by discussions on the nature of the securities in which they have dealt or still deal. But activity there is none.

City certificates are still slipping down slowly, like a ball upon an inclined plane, but still slipping. Demand is the gravitation that offsets the motion, and finally sends the ball the other way. They are in demand to pay taxes, and only for this purpose. That is, the city's debt is paid off in its own paper. We are informed that fluctuates this every month—go down until five cent is reached, and then, by a single leap, "go up head" on the first. Taxpayers, one class, do not come up until the end of the month; another class are not over zealous to come up at all; another set growl that they might as well give the tax collector their old clothes and go without covering as to pay up at all. Every class buys certificates to help themselves out, and just now they can be purchased from 78 to 80, Metropolitan certificates being categorically the same.

The whole business of stock jobbing is dull. City tens are quoted at 914, and are in good request. Street railroad stocks go up surely and slowly. At the top of the list stands City railroad, which obligates \$189 a share, with dividend. St. Charles street railroad is sold at \$76 50.

The great sensation among moneyed circles yesterday was the election of a new board of directors of the Jackson railroad, the new board remaining "for better or for worse" until the close of the year. Mr. H. S. McComb is still president, and Mr. R. S. Charles secretary.

Lovee stock is valued at \$3 to \$3 25 for preferred (\$2 50 paid), while the ordinary obligates \$6 75. There is not even the shadow of a movement in it.

Cotton is still upward in its flight, its retrospect growing dim and its future bright. The oracle is hopeful and encouraging, the sales are liberal, and the price better for factors.

RACES! RACES! RACES!

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

Second Day—Tuesday, April 16.

FIRST RACE—Dash of one mile, for all ages; four-year olds and over to carry 100 pounds; two and three-year olds prescribed weights; Louisiana Jockey Club Purse, \$200.

SECOND RACE—Louisiana Stake, for four-year olds; two-mile heats, entrance \$50, p. p. three or more to fill; the Club to add \$200; \$1500 to first horse, \$500 to second horse, and the third horse to save his make.

Closed with the following entries: 1. George W. Cadwallader enters ch. f. NELLIE R., by Lightning, dam Nora Owens, by Mahomet.

2. D. S. Swiger enters ch. c. STOCKWOOD, by Acton, dam Alabama, by Brown Dick. 3. John A. Miller enters ch. c. NESTINE, by Jack Malone, dam Galena, by Childie Harold.

4. E. M. Montgomery enters ch. c. CROLE DANCE, by Lexington, dam Schottische, dam Banner. 5. James McCormick enters b. f. by Lexington, dam Banner.

6. M. E. Samuel enters b. f. MADAME DUDLEY, by Lexington, dam by Flying Dutchman. 7. Also b. f. SALINA, by Lexington, dam Lightsome.

8. Also b. c. MONARCHIST, by Lexington, dam Mildred. 9. William Cottrell enters ch. c. FRANK ROSS, by Daniel Boone, dam Sigma, by Epitaph.

10. William Brady enters ch. c. BEAUREGARD, by Jack Malone, dam Mandy Buford, by Revenue. 11. William R. Babcock enters ch. f. NELLIE HANSON, by Jack Malone, dam Vesper Light.

12. Also ch. c. GIBBERTAL, by Jack Malone, dam Deit. 13. T. G. Moore enters GEORGE WILKES, by Astorford, dam Emma Wright, by Imp. Margrave. 14. Also g. f. MARY CLARK, by Lexington, dam Eagles, by Imp. Gleucon.

The races will commence at half past 3 o'clock, P. M. In case of postponement on account of the weather the races will be displayed from the office of the Club, No. 27 Carondelet street.

Quarter stretch badges, for meeting, \$12 00 Quarter stretch badges, for last four days 10 00 Quarter stretch badges, for last two days 5 00 Admission to Club stand, 2 00 Admission to public stand, 1 00 Admission to field, 50

Rules of Admission. No ladies admitted to the stand unaccompanied by gentlemen. Quarter stretch badges will admit to all parts of the stand and grounds.

Tickets of admission to the stand do not admit the holder to the quarter stretch. Members are entitled to free admission for ladies accompanying them. Ladies accompanied by Members are invited to visit the Club House.

All vehicles must enter by Gentilly road gate. Those destined for the stands will turn to the left, and those for the field to the right, after entering the grounds. Quarter stretch badges can be obtained at the office, No. 27 Carondelet street, and at the track.

Stewards: G. A. BREAUX, J. G. FLEMING, J. E. GLENN, C. T. HOWARD, J. E. GLENN, Timers: C. H. SLOCUMB, L. EYMANSKI, Distance Judges: L. E. LEMARIE, COLONEL J. T. PACE.

Reception Committee: JOSEPH P. HORNBOR, E. A. YORKE, W. A. BRILL, B. STRAUSS, E. J. WALLACE, C. G. LEWIS, E. O'ERBEN, J. OS HERMANDEZ, ATWOOD VIOLET, JAMES M. McCANDLISH, JULES ALDIGE, P. O. FAZENDER.

The cars of the City railroad, Bayou Bridge Branch and Orleans railroad will leave Clay station, Canal street, every five minutes during the races. G. S. A. BREAUX, President, ap 16 12p. H. B. FOLEY, Secretary, ap 16 12p.

A CARD.

Having recently subscribed to Mr. A. F. Chabre's series of "FOUR PARLOR CONCERTS," registering my name on subscription book opposite No. 345, I was happily surprised by the committee despatching my number from the box last evening.

My number is 100, and the prize paid to me—a magnificent "Clackering" arched octave upright, beautiful in workmanship and tone, and while I can not express to Mr. Chabre my gratitude for the gift, I earnestly wish him all the success in his musical enterprise he so richly merits, and only hope that the three remaining prizes may be drawn by those who will as fully appreciate the superb presents. FLORENCE A. SCOTT, ap 16 2p. No. 203 St. Charles street, New Orleans.

BARNES' HOTEL, MISCELLANEOUS CITY, FORMERLY CONDUCTED BY J. D. MAYER & CO. This well known and popular summer resort will be thoroughly renovated and put in complete order, and open to the public about the middle of May, under the able control and management of Major W. A. HURD and Colonel J. O. SIKON. ap 16 1m 2p.

DUNBAR'S WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. Bethesda Mineral Water. The acknowledged cure for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Liver and Bilious Affections, Kidney and Urinary Diseases. Sold at wholesale or retail at No. 24 Magazine street, New Orleans. Address glass box 623. H. D. HUFF, Sole Southern Agent, ml 26 2m 2p.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN. PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM BOOK AND JOB Printing Establishment, 94.....Camp Street.....94

We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN. Also from T. H. Seneff, agent, a new CAMPBELL BOOK PRESS, with all the late improvements, which, in addition to our previous supply of Printing Machinery, will enable us to turn out work with dispatch, and in a style that can not be excelled in the South.

We have also in operation three first-class GORDON PRESSES of assorted sizes. These are considered in New York the Best Presses that are made, for the rapid and superior execution of work. We employ skillful workmen, who will at all times be properly informed as to the latest and best styles of work.

We would call the particular attention of the Mercantile and Business Community to this Department of our Establishment, as we have made to it extensive additions in the very NEWEST STYLES OF PRESSES, ETC., WHICH ENABLE US TO EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, FROM AS SMALL MAMMOTH POSTERS, FABRIC SHOW CARDS, RAILROAD WORK, LAWYER BRIEFS, BOOK WORK, STEAMBOAT WORK, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, MANIFESTOS, AND ALL KINDS OF MERCANTILE WORK.

The facilities we have in the way of STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES WHICH ENABLE US TO EXECUTE WORK RAPIDLY, NEATLY AND CHEAPLY.

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.

STEAMBOAT PRINTING. Steamboat Officers will find it to their INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OFFICE AND LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

We have made special provision for Steamboat Printing, and have NEW FONTS OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE FOR COLORED BILLS, AS WELL AS SOME OF THE FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD.

POSTERS AND HANDBILLS, BLACK AND COLORED INKS, AND OF EVERY SIZE. Our Facilities for Printing BLANK WORK, are unequalled by any establishment in this city.

BILL HEADS, ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER, Prices Accordingly. INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS.

RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, In fact, all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch but on accommodating terms.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR. DR. JULIUS HOMBERGER, No. 140 Canal Street. Will treat medical and surgical diseases of the EYE. The treatment of diseases of the EAR by the Galvanic Current is a new feature, and successful in Deafness and Noises are most remarkable. The Doctor's trip to Europe will make it advisable that patients apply soon, and before the middle of May. Office hours particularly between eleven and two o'clock, ap 16 1m 2p.

A CARD. Having opened a business at No. 117 Poydras street for the purpose of supplying families and hotels with FANCY GROCERIES and every variety of DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED FRUITS, and having such facilities as will enable us to compete successfully with any other establishment of the kind in the country, we respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public generally, assuring them that we are determined to give perfect satisfaction. WILSON & MANARD, ap 16 2p. No. 117 Poydras street, New Orleans.

THE NEW LOUISIANA REMEDY. SMITH'S LIFE TONIC. Is incomparably the most effective Blood Purifier and Spring Tonic extant. SMITH'S PULMONIC SIRUP. The other form of the New Louisiana Remedy, for Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, etc., is peculiar. Parent Office—No. 20 Baronne street, ap 2 3m 2p.

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT. R. BUTTRICK & CO.'S GENERATED PATTERNS, all styles and sizes. Send for descriptive catalogues at the office of WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO., No. 29 Canal street, Agents for the Singer Improved Family Sewing Machine. Now ready, the new "Dolly Varden" pattern, all sizes, ap 16 2p.

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICH, DENTAL SURGEON, 155 St. Charles Street, Corner Giro Street, one square above City Hall, ap 16 1m 2p.

CIRCULAR. OFFICE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, Office State Board of Education, 117 Poydras street, New Orleans, April 16, 1872. A State Educational Convention will be held at the City of New Orleans, at Lyceum Hall, on the TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF APRIL, at ten o'clock A. M., to continue that and following days.

The State Board of Education, at its annual meeting, having directed the Clerk, in connection with the undersigned, to make the necessary arrangements, in pursuance of which duty we respectfully and urgently request that at least two members be appointed by each parish and town board of school directors to represent the same in the convention. As matters of great interest to the educational work will come before the convention, it is hoped that all portions of the State will be fully represented. E. S. STODDARD, Superintendent Second District, J. B. CARTER, Superintendent Sixth District, R. C. WYLLI, Superintendent Fifth District, ap 16 2p.

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE, ELKIN & CO., Canal street.....168

Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets at very low prices for cash. Also, just received, new China Matting, in White Check and Fancy, ml 16 1m 2p.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS. CRESCENT CITY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS. From and after this date interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT PER ANNUM will be allowed on all deposits in this bank, payable on the first July and first of January of each year. By order of the Board of Directors, New Orleans, April 5, 1872. CHARLES FAURIE, Jr., Cashier, ap 16 1m.

REMOND B. MANNION, 29.....Carondelet street.....29 NEW ORLEANS. Issues Transfers Letters of Credit to Messrs. M. M. Rothschild & Sons, London; Messrs. de Rothschild, Vienna; Messrs. M. de Rothschild & Sons, Frankfurt and all their correspondents. 1st 2m 2p.

THE TIMES COOKING STOVE. Will save its cost in fuel in one year. It will outlast any other, as it contains twice the metal. It will cook meats and breads in a shorter time. It will broil as well as a range. And it is the cheapest stove in the market. HENRY PERRY, Agent for the Times Cooking Stove, ml 16 1 3p 2p. No. 141 Poydras street. PREMIUM CIGAR MANUFACTORY AND DEALER IN LEAF TOBACCO, 185.....Rampart Street.....185 (Below Canal street). Lock box No. 248, ap 16 3m 2p.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73.....Camp street.....73 executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ml 16 1m 2p.

SUCCESSION NOTICES. Succession of Valentine Wambagsars—No. 35, 142. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons having claims against it, to present them to the undersigned executor in this city, within ten days from the date of this notice, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the widow and the account presented by the executor should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court, M. O. TRACY, Clerk, ap 16 2p.

Succession of Dennis Cronan—No. 35, 415. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Whereas, Widow Dennis Cronan has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Dennis Cronan, deceased, in accordance with law, and the court has granted the same, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. By order of the Court, M. O. TRACY, Clerk, ap 16 2p.

Succession of Artemus Hill—No. 33, 554. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons having claims against it, to present them to the undersigned executor in this city, within ten days from the date of this notice, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the testator's executor in this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court, M. O. TRACY, Clerk, ap 16 2p.