

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

The report of the Department of Agriculture for the months of March and April is received.

The Vicksburg Citizen-News puts up the names of Greeley and Brown, and cordially advocates their election.

Jackfish Bay, north of Thunder lake, is where they have discovered gold in the Lake Superior region.

The Duluth Herald apologizes for having advised a married man to get married. It thought he was a widower.

Monroe, Indiana, boasts of a youth "entirely destitute of beard," who weighs 303. What would he weigh if he had a beard?

Wisconsin papers complain of a man who was mean enough to elope with the only school teacher in Green Bay, thus shutting up the school.

An English farmer in Iowa sent to London for a seed-sower at an expense of \$250, when a better one could be had at home for \$40.

An article in the Galaxy makes a good showing that Lucretia Borgia, instead of being a notorious poisoner, was a good, pure and pious woman.

Hon. J. E. West, of the United States Senate, sends us a copy of the report of Mr. Alcorn, of Mississippi, on the levees of the Mississippi river.

We have received by mail a copy of the speech of Hon. Charles Hays, of Alabama, in the House of Representatives on alleged outrages in the Southern States.

Ex-President Fillmore is spending his old age in refined leisure and comfortable affluence. His health is good, but he takes little active interest in public affairs.

This evening at the Academy of Music the popular pantomime of "The Brigands, or the Midnight Attack," together with the laughable farce of "A Terrible Tinker."

Hon. J. H. Sypher, of the House of Representatives, has our thanks for a copy of the testimony before the congressional investigating committee on affairs in New Orleans.

The R. E. Lee passed down from Vicksburg with 300 barrels of cotton, 5000 sacks of corn, 1000 barrels of flour and meal, 471 hogheads of tobacco, and 300 tons of way freight.

North Carolina's oldest is 108. He remembers the prehistoric events of the country, and has eight children, the oldest of whom is eighty-two and the baby sixty-seven.

Bernard Marron, a one-armed soldier, killed his brother-in-law, Robert Hayes, of Brooklyn, two or three days since, breaking his neck with a fist blow, in a drunken spree.

An immense hotel on the European plan is being erected at Berlin. The clerk has a diamond pin as big as a locomotive headlight, and barbers die off like sheep with envy of his black hair.

We have received an invitation to participate at the christening of the new steam engine of Phoenix Steam Fire Company No. 8, at their hall, on Victory street, this evening at half-past six o'clock.

A wedding took place at La Crosse, Wisconsin, a day or two ago, at which, according to the Democrat, "the bride was given away by the city, and the city was mighty glad to get rid of her."

Among the unredreem'd pledges in a pawnbroker's shop in the Bowery has been found the bronze medal presented by Congress to Cyrus W. Field, which has been missing for several years.

Miss Ida De Vere, of the Academy of Music, who lost a bracelet Tuesday night in going from there to her rooms, was fortunate enough to have it returned yesterday morning by a young gentleman who found it on the street.

Now is the time for political organizations, and the Reformers are actively at work, but as we have a "White Hat" Club already, the "White Feather" Society will come next. Mr. Fellows is to be president and Judge Cotton secretary.

The administration evidently intends to continue its persecution of Senator Trumbull. Although the senatorial caucus did not finally determine to remove him from the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee, the question of his removal from that position is still held in abeyance.

The Chicago Evening Journal of Saturday says: "Mr. Tracy, of the New Orleans Republicans, after remaining in Chicago long enough to satisfy himself that it will be built up more beautiful," etc., last evening went to Milwaukee. It is pleasant to know that he doesn't intend staying there long."

Hon. John C. Comer, of Texas, sends us a copy of his speech in the United States House of Representatives on the tariff and a copy of the speech of Hon. Leonard Myers, of Pennsylvania, on protection to American citizens, reviewing the case of Doctor Howard, or Howard.

John Tabor, Esq., editor of the Louisiana State Register, proposes to write what he knows about farming, as he planted sweet corn, known as the six weeks variety, in his garden on the twenty-sixth of February, and had full grown green corn on his table two or three days since from this crop.

A Washington special to the St. Louis Times says: "Senator Kellogg is the party who stopped the publication of the report of the New Orleans investigating committee, and it is now well understood that some parts of that report have been eliminated in order to save Kellogg from dangerous exposures."

The great cotton tie case, which, in its several branches has occupied the attention of the United States Circuit Court for some time, closed yesterday, as far as Stewart Brothers & Co. were concerned, in the refusal of the court to dismiss the injunction, which, as previously reported, was obtained to stop the sale and manufacture of ties with the "open slot." Therefore, this injunction stands. Mr. J. H. B. Latrobe, a distinguished attorney of Baltimore, and S. S. Fisher, of Cincinnati, argued the case, the latter for complainants, the former for defendants.

TAKING SHAPE.

Through the nebulous condition of the political world of Louisiana, at the present moment the eye of prophecy can discern the workings of the various elements that compose the body politic, and foresee the inevitable result.

The Democratic party, as a party, is so loaded with the debris of past political blunders, into which it was led by a blindness or obliquity of vision almost unparalleled in the history of parties, and so hopelessly in the minority, that it can hardly be reckoned as an independent actor in the approaching strife, though it undoubtedly has power as a make weight.

The new soi-disant Reform party ushered into life with such a salvo of trumpets, as the appointed savior of poor, down-trodden, tax-oppressed Louisiana, has already dwindled to a puny thing, powerless, except for speech-making, and of that our State has not yet stood in need. The Customhouse clique (for it does not rise to the dignity of a party), puffed up by the prestige of Presidential patronage, claims to have under its control the whole colored population, which it seeks to array against the white population without regard to the political sentiments of a large proportion of the latter, whose republicanism is above question. This impudent assumption, and the unwise and unpatriotic project based thereupon, will infallibly meet the rebuke which it deserves; for the colored people are too shrewd not to see that a division of parties, based wholly on color, must sooner or later be fatal to their interests, as it would likewise be prejudicial to those of the white race, the best interests of both races forbidding the existence of either a white man's party or a black man's party, but liberalizing and blending of the two elements, so that the government (that is the people), may enjoy the benefits to be derived from each. The sound sense and instinctive patriotism of the masses must be supplemented by the wealth and intelligence of the few in the distribution of the burdens attending the administration of the government. It is unjust and unwise to impose the whole weight of the responsible duties of legislation, as well as the ministerial and judicial trusts arising thereunder upon the untrained and inexperienced. The true interest of the colored population is to be on friendly terms with their white fellow-citizens; to inform themselves as thoroughly as possible upon the political questions submitted to their decision, as well as to that of the highest and most learned in the land, and to make their choice according to the best of their judgment; acting like men and freemen, not blindly rushing after a leader like a flock of sheep. Their right to vote and to hold office like all other citizens is no longer a subject of dispute. All parties are agreed upon that subject. Even the rankest Democrat does not dream of questioning it.

Thus parties in Louisiana are gradually taking shape, the soi-disant Reformers making bombastic speeches, to which nobody listens; the Customhouse clique turning their backs upon their white fellow-citizens, and calling out desperately to the colored ones, "You know us, come boost us up!" the Democrats having abandoned the old storm-battered hull which they had first lightened by throwing overboard her cargo of rubbish, standing aloof watching and waiting, while the Liberal Republicans, devoted to the best interests of the community and the country at large, strong in the soundness of their principles, and happy in the selection of their candidates, confidently invite their fellow-citizens, of all classes, colors, and callings, to join them in the great effort they propose to make for the good of the State and the country.

OPPOSITION TO TAXES.

The Citizens' Guard, with unusual candor, admits that all the city press, with the exception of the Gravier street bantling, have come squarely out on the issue of taxation or no taxation. They have all, with the exception of the Guard, advocated the payment or non-payment of taxes. They have neither skulked behind platitudes nor paltered in a double sense, but fairly faced the issue. But the Guard has not. The reason it assigns is because it has not yet emerged "from its nebulous condition, and its scope and purpose are not precisely and accurately defined, so that he who runs can read the logic and limits of the whole thing." In other words, the tax resistors' movement has not proved a success, and the Citizens' Guard is chary about becoming identified with its fortunes. But had it been otherwise, it is not improbable the Guard would have taken another view of the subject, despite the fact that it now tacitly admits the entire absurdity of the movement. Because a portion of a tax may be illegal does not invalidate the entire revenue. Neither will courts intervene to suspend the collection of a tax simply for the reason that there is probable ground to infer injustice in its levy. The matter can be brought to judicial consideration, certainly, but in the meantime the government must be supported, and the redress of the injury, if any is sustained, will be for future consideration. The people can not take advantage of their own wrong. If they elected bad men to office, who enacted bad laws, the fault is theirs. The mere levy of an illegal tax is not sufficient cause to inaugurate revolution and overturn the government of the State, especially when the law was levied by the representatives of the people.

That the movement of the tax resistors does inaugurate revolution is patent to every reflecting mind. On the principle of revolution only can it be sustained. For it is a well-understood principle of constitutional law that even a de facto government can levy taxes and administer justice. It is absolutely endowed with all the faculties of a government de jure. To resist either while in existence is treason. This is the ground on which the tax resistors stand, and their opposition must take its coloring from this point. The logical sequence of their acts may lead to very unpleasant consequences. In the effort to avoid paying

taxes on their property, they may be deprived of the property itself! The past has furnished examples of just such cases, and the future may have in store just such lessons again.

At any rate, it is well to reflect before the impetuous citizen rushes pell-mell into difficulties from which he will find no extrication. The advice of lawyers will not always do to rely on. The most distinguished of the tax resistors' advocates have not proven the most successful in extricating themselves from difficulties. They may prove just as inefficient when intrusted with the grave interests of the people.

This is no trifling matter. Only a small body of men, comparatively, are engaged in it. Revolution, to be successful, should be general. Unanimity in this movement is impossible, and disaster, we think, will be the inevitable result.

THE PAVING QUESTION.

The Pioneers is again fearfully excited over the probable expenditure of a very large sum of money by the city government. This time it is the paving question that excites the indignant astonishment of the people's organ. It seems that the City Council has advertised for proposals to pave in square blocks certain streets.

The advertisement has been published for some time, and talked of quite freely at the City Hall. The Pioneers must have known of it before, but for some unexplained reason has not ventured to talk of it until recently. Its opposition to the plan, however, is nevertheless surprising, inasmuch as the paper was purchased with a view of advocating the paving of the streets with square blocks. Mr. Jonas French (formerly provost marshal of this city, and at present connected with a large mercantile house here, also a part owner of the Pioneers), is the owner of a stone quarry in Massachusetts. It was his design to supply New Orleans with the amount of stone necessary to pave the streets. An agent of his (also interested in the Pioneers, and formerly his confidential business man, when he was provost marshal as aforesaid) attempted negotiations with the city government with this end in view. Mr. French's proposals having been rejected (he wanting a profit something similar to provost marshal times), nothing was left for the Pioneers but to condemn the enterprise. If its master could not enjoy the profits, the "people's paper" determined nobody else should. Hence its bitter assaults upon Mr. Cockrem. He was not found corrupt enough to give Jonas French the contract of supplying stone, and, in consequence, Mr. French's paper vents upon him its fiercest anathemas. The people will scarcely agree that this is fair. Mr. French made a large fortune out of New Orleans when backed by a federal army. He now proposes to make another out of it, who are doing business on the money he supplies them and that which he assisted them to wring from the down-trodden and impoverished people of this city ten years ago.

It is about time that this sort of impudence should cease. We have foreborne a publication of Jonas French's business connections in this city, and a statement of his connection with the "people's paper," for the reason that we disliked to intrude into private business relations. But when the Pioneers undertakes to defame a gentleman like Mr. Cockrem—an honest, capable official—it is time the public knew the grounds on which it does it, and, if it becomes necessary hereafter, we shall not hesitate to do it.

With this explanation, and a communication in another column, we submit the Pioneers's paving article to the people.

THE IMPROVEMENT PROPOSALS.

All this commotion about the action of the City Council in requiring a deposit of \$12,000 from parties who may bid for contracts under the ordinance soliciting bids to pave certain streets with square blocks is mere buncombe, if it is not something worse. We do not say either that the work should be done or that it should be left undone, as there are strong arguments on both sides of this question; but our main point at present is to defend the Council in requiring contractors to make a deposit that will prevent them from playing any of their tricks upon the people and the authorities.

If parties are capable of contracting to do \$100,000 worth of work, they are capable of putting up a deposit that will not only demonstrate their ability but will hold them to a compliance with their proposals. None of the contracts advertised by the Council will fall much short of \$100,000, and as the specifications are plain, both as to the work to be done and the payments to be made, contractors should be held to the bids which they make by some stronger bond than their mere written proposals. The city has suffered great injury from irresponsible offers to perform work that she had advertised for proposals to do, and it was to escape this sort of trickery that the authorities decided to require deposits that would scare off the tricksters who hang about the City Hall. Under the regulation that requires a deposit of \$12,000 the authorities give an earnest to the public that they are not dealing with sharks, but with responsible parties, and they also give warning to these responsible parties that they are to be held to their bids if the Council decides to accept of them.

As to the question whether the work shall be done, that is another matter. The mere advertising for bids does not commit the Administrators to accept of them. This is one way to test the public desire upon the subject, and it is a good way to find out what the work can be done for, both of which are desirable points to be ascertained. And the requirement of a respectable deposit insures an honest bid from the contractor. There are men who say that all this covers up a job. We see nothing of the sort, for these very men can enter into the contest themselves, and thus secure a fair thing of it.

DON CARLOS, OF SPAIN, ABOUT WHOSE ATTEMPT TO OVERCOME THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NEW KING OF SPAIN, THE TELEGRAPH IS DAILY CHARGED WITH REPORTS, DOES NOT MAKE ANY RESPECTABLE SHOW OF STRENGTH, BUT SEEMS TO BE MERELY ACTING THE GUERRILLA IN PROVINCES WHERE THE PEOPLE ARE POOR AND THE COUNTRY ALMOST INACCESSIBLE TO THE TROOPS.

Spain is disquieted throughout, it is true, but this uneasiness does not result from any desire to recall the Bourbons, but rather to destroy the order of Kings altogether. It is the republican sentiment which is at work against Amadeus; and Don Carlos seeks to use this revolutionary sentiment for his own advantage. The weakness of his followers, and the disasters which have overtaken all his attempts, are sufficient evidences to prove that the Spanish democracy are not to be used for the mere purpose of overthrowing one King to set up another, but that it compactly and discreetly holds its strength in order to serve its own designs at the proper time. Castellar had rather maintain Amadeus than Don Carlos, for under the latter there is some show of liberty and justice in the government, but under the reinstated Bourbons there never would be anything of the kind.

Gambetta, for whom we never entertained any very great respect as a general or as a statesman, has developed one sound idea, at least, and we cheerfully give him credit for the same. In referring to a deputation of Alsatians that waited upon him in Paris, Gambetta advised France to put away the unnatural sentiment of revenge, and to depend for the recovery of her greatness upon nobler means. The nation can perfect her domestic legislation in the interest of her own people so as to make them more prosperous, intelligent and powerful than ever, not for purposes of warlike adventure, but for the protection of themselves, both at home and abroad. M. Gambetta's address was not only a sensible piece of advice to the French, but it might be of service translated into English, and delivered over to the sectional disturbers of the United States.

We regret that our exposure of the scheme to forestall the action of the Democratic convention by a caucus nomination of Spencer and Jonas has not been kindly received in certain quarters. There was no injunction of confidence or secrecy laid upon the representatives of the Republicans; and, without direct knowledge upon the subject, we feel safe in asserting, for the benefit of those whose nervous condition is apparently unsettled, that Mr. Estlin will not delay his proposed departure for Europe on account of it. Besides, the affair looked to us like a free fight, in which we could not possibly be called upon for a share of the funeral expenses of the slain, and naturally we took a hand.

The Bee charged General F. J. Herron with being a defaulter to the United States government. Like many of its articles, this slander was doubtless inspired by some of the Customhouse conspirators. When called to account, the Bee promised, if possible, to produce the proofs of this charge—showing that it had not received them when it so damagingly assailed a gentleman's reputation. We shall await its developments before commenting further, knowing it will make ample amends upon finding how it has been misled; but on general principles we desire to caution our contemporary against its recent accusations. Evil communications are corrupting.

The Citizens' Guard is decided in its impression that the advocates of free whiskey should be stout in their support of Grant. "Greeley," it asserts, "is the high priest of temperance law; Grant is opposed to all such restrictions on personal liberty." Just so. Grant is certainly a martyr to the cause. He left the army, we believe, many years ago because his liberal views on this subject created a little difference of opinion between himself and a select company of brother officers, who interviewed him on the subject. There is no doubt General Grant is opposed to all restrictions on whiskey.

The Pioneers's country correspondence is sound, politically speaking. "Farmer," writing from near Crystal Springs, Mississippi, says: "The people here are enthusiastic for Greeley and Brown." The truth is, those who pretend to laugh at the idea of the Southern people supporting Greeley and Brown are simpletons or knaves. The Southern people are peculiarly competent to recognize courage and honesty of purpose in an opponent, and to accord him respect and confidence for his manliness and love of what he believes to be true. The people may possibly teach wisdom to the Pioneers in time.

If the Customhouse organ expects to catch the German vote by suggesting that Mr. Greeley is a temperance man, it either averages the Germans at a very low rate, or it can not think to succeed in its expectations. This is the first time that a newspaper ever attempted to catch support by being in favor of drunkennes. As a rule, it is always considered advisable, even by a drunken man, to have a sober agent.

The Citizens' Guard says that we met the tax resistors with falsehood, insult and calumny, and then it deliberately proceeds to steal our arguments to prove that it was wrong and we were right throughout the entire controversy. As all reasonable men have adopted our suggestions, they must be in possession of a very questionable lot of arguments if the Guard was right in what it charged us with saying.

The Bee is very indignant that the Times and Republican should think alike upon the political situation. But it seems to perceive nothing singular in the remarkable unanimity with which the Bee and the Citizens' Guard view political questions and public policy. If the position of the Times evinces a partiality for Warmoth, on the same parity of reasoning can not we conclude the Bee is for Grant?

DUNBAR'S WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Bethesda, Mineral Water. The acknowledged cure for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Liver and Biliary Affections, Kidney and Urinary Diseases. Sold at wholesale or retail at No. 38 Magazine street, New Orleans. Address glass box 225.

THE NEW LOUISIANA REMEDY.

SMITH'S LIFE TONIC. Is incomparably the most effective Blood Purifier and Spring Tonic extant. SMITH'S PULMONIC SIROP. The other form of the New Louisiana Remedy, for Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, etc. Is peerless. Parent Office—No. 29 Baronne street. ap 3m 24p

REDMOND B. MANNION.

29.....Carondelet street.....29 NEW ORLEANS. Issues Travellers' Letters of Credit Messrs. N. de Rothschild & Sons, London; Messrs. de Rothschild Brothers, Paris; Messrs. M. de Rothschild, Vienna; Messrs. M. de Rothschild & Sons, Frankfurt and all their correspondents. ap 3m 24p

ITEMS ABOUT "THE TIMES."

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 boil as well as a range. And it is the cheapest stove in the market.

HENRY PERRY.

Agent for the Times Cooking Stove, mh 19 31 2p No. 141 Poydras street.

JOHN W. MADDEN.

STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. 73.....Camp street.....73 Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. mh 19

CIRCULAR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Office State Board of Education, New Orleans, April 12, 1872. To Presidents of Boards of School Directors: The Educational Convention called for April 25 in this city, has been postponed till MAY 23, 1872 to enable several prominent men to be present whose previous engagements prevent their attendance at an early date, viz: Hon. John Eaton, Jr., National Commissioner of Education, and other leading educators of this country. Please notify at once your delegates of this change of time. Respectfully, K. S. STODDARD, Superintendent Second Division; J. C. CARTER, Superintendent Fifth Division; R. C. WILEY, Superintendent Sixth Division; ap 14 m 23 2p Committee of Arrangements.

GEORGE ALCOX.

PREMIUM CIGAR MANUFACTORY AND DEALER IN LEAF TOBACCO. 185.....Rampart street.....185 (Below Canal street). Lock box No. 242. ap 3m 24p

MACHINERY.

SHAKESPEAR FOUNDRY. Girard Street, Between Baronne and Dryades Streets, New Orleans. Joseph A. Shakespear, A. Smith, S. Swoop. SHAKESPEAR, SMITH & CO., (Successors to Geddes, Shakespear & Co.), IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY AND MACHINISTS, manufacturers every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Centrifugal Machines, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Tin Working and Grate Bars, Store Frons, Chimneys, Ventilators, and Saw Weights. Blacksmith work of all kinds. mh 19

NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

Corner of Delard and New Levee streets. WILLIAM GOLDING, PROPRIETOR. mh 19

ARMSTRONG'S FOUNDRY AND BOILER MANUFACTORY.

Corner of Erato and New Levee streets. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. W. J. J. Armstrong, Manager. Manufacturer of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Screws and Gearing, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Pumping Moulds, Gate Bars, Bone Brack, Ventilators, and Rectors, Railroad Frags, etc.; Low Pressure, Locomotive Piles and Cylinder Bolts of all kinds, Fillets, Juice Boxes and Clarifiers, etc. mh 19

J. S. SIMMONS & CO.

No. 19 Canal, 9 Crossman and 4 Front Streets. DEALERS IN HARDWARE, IRON AND SHIP CHANDLERY. Nails and Castings, Hoop, Sheet and Bar Iron, Manila and Tarrad Cordage, Sail Duck, Fluo, Shovels and Spades, Sheet Copper and Zinc, Anchors and Chains, Axes and Hoop, Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Paints and Oils, Ropes and Cables. INDIA RUBBER BELTING. Hose, Packing, and all supplies necessary for Railroads, Steamships, Plantations, etc. Agents for the new patent "Self-Lubricating Packing." COOPER, TIN, SHEET IRON AND GAS WORKER. mh 19

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOUDRO'S RESTAURANT.

AT THE LARK END OF THE POSTHARVEST RAILWAY. Is Now Open for the Season. Having been refitted and furnished, the best of wine and all delicacies. Prices liberal. SUGAR-CURED HAMS AT 10 CENTS. Sugar-cured HAMS at 12 1/2 cents, at retail. 10,000 pounds SUGAR-CURED HAMS at 10 and 12 1/2 cents. 10,000 pounds BEEF-CURED BACON at 10 cents. 5,000 pounds GREEN SHOULDERS at 6 cents. Also, 500 McCLANAHAN SALES at \$5 each, for sale at 40 cents. S. B. CHURCHILL, No. 47 Magazine street, between Natchez and Gravier streets, under St. James Hotel. mh 19

\$60 AND \$85 - WILCOX & GIBBS.

SEWING MACHINES, always in order and ready to run, by hand or foot. Recommended by the medical faculty as the only one for delicate ladies to use, on account of its lightness. First class machines of all kinds are offered for sale. The New Domestic Sewing Machine is made on an entirely new principle. A large assortment of ladies' ready made suits, all ways on hand, of all colors and styles, manufactured on our celebrated sewing machines. M. S. HEDRICK, No. 102 Canal street. mh 19

NOTICE.

MIRAMON. Dealer in All Kinds of Furniture. Nos. 89, 91 and 93 CHARLES STREET, New Orleans. Has constantly on hand an assortment of Cottage Bedsteads (extra make, with four-inch posts), with leaders, \$12. Solid Walnut one-fourth Marble Bureaus, \$30. Solid Walnut Bedsteads, with two drawers in bottom, \$20. Victoria Bedroom Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Spring Mattresses made to order, \$25 and \$30. Parlor Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, at very moderate prices. Also, an assortment of Looking Glasses, vases, etc. mh 19

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM BOOK AND JOB

Printing Establishment, 64.....Camp Street.....64 We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN. Also from T. H. Sencor, 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 it to its extensive additions in the very NEWEST STYLES. POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE, PRESSES, ETC., EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, SUCH AS KAMMOTH POSTERS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, TRAIL WORK, LAWYER BRIEFS, BOOK WORK, STEAMBOAT WORK, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, MANIFESTO, and all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK. The facilities we have in the way of STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES, enable us to execute work RAPIDLY, NEATLY AND CHEAPLY. RULING AND BOOK-BINDING, EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH. STEAMBOAT PRINTING. Steamboat Officers will find it to their INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OFFICE, AND LEAVE THEIR ORDERS. We have made special provision for Steamboat Printing, and have NEW FONTS OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE. COLORED BILLS, AS WELL AS BOOKS OF THE FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD. POSTERS AND HANDBILLS, IN BLACK AND COLORED INKS, AND OF EVERY SIZE. Our Facilities for Printing, 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—sent only with dispatch and on accommodating terms.

RAILROADS.

LOUISIANA DIVISION. NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD. New Orleans to Donaldsonville—Sixty-three Miles. Daily trains for passengers. New Orleans to Donaldsonville and return. Excursion tickets to Donaldsonville and return on Saturdays. \$2. Passengers take ferry steamer Francis at railroad wharf foot of the Calliope and on Saturdays. \$2. Train leaves Donaldsonville daily, except Sundays, at 8 P. M., and on Sundays at 2 P. M. Except Saturdays, Donaldsonville connects with the Mobile and Texas train for Lake country, watering places, and all Northern and Eastern cities, making close connections and saving time to New Orleans.

The steamer St. Mary will make daily trips between Donaldsonville and Baton Rouge, landing at intermediate postoffices and connecting with trains to and from New Orleans. Through both ways in daylight. SUNDAY EXCURSION TRIPS ON THE RIVER TO AND FROM CARROLLTON. On Sundays, the splendid low-pressure and fast steamer Francis, late of Morgan's Lake Coast and Mobile, will run on Saturdays, leaving Donaldsonville at 8:15 P. M., at 4 P. M. the Francis will leave Donaldsonville for Carrollton, Carrollton wharf at 5:45 P. M., and on Sundays at 2 P. M. Except Saturdays, Donaldsonville connects with the Mobile and Texas train for Lake country, watering places, and all Northern and Eastern cities, making close connections and saving time to New Orleans. FARE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH WAY. Passengers and freight received foot of Calliope street, New Orleans, and Baton Rouge, landing at intermediate postoffices and connecting with trains to and from New Orleans. Through both ways in daylight. ONE THOUSAND MILE TICKETS, at two and one-half cents per mile, good for any portion of the road between New Orleans and Magnolia, will be placed on sale WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1872, for the benefit of summer travel. F. B. PRIDD, General Superintendent. S. E. CAREY, General Ticket Agent. mh 1m

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

Great Reduction in Fare. ONE THOUSAND MILE TICKETS, at two and one-half cents per mile, good for any portion of the road between New Orleans and Magnolia, will be placed on sale WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1872, for the benefit of summer travel. F. B. PRIDD, General Superintendent. S. E. CAREY, General Ticket Agent. mh 1m

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

DIRECT CONNECTION ALL RAIL, AND DAILY TRIPS THROUGHOUT THE STATE, to Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and all Eastern cities. Palace Sleeping Cars through to Lynchburg. Two hundred and fifteen miles in distance and seven hours in time saved. TAKE THE SHORT ROUTE FROM NEW ORLEANS TO MOBILE. 7:30 A. M. EXPRESS AND MAIL, daily, to Mobile and regular intermediate stations. Arrive at Mobile at 11:30 P. M. 4:00 P. M. COAST ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sundays, for Ocean Springs and Gulf Shores, and arrive at Ocean Springs at 8:10 P. M. 5:30 P. M. PART EXPRESS, daily, for Mobile, stop only at Highgate Bay, St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, East Passacouba and St. Elmo, and arrive at Mobile at 11:30 P. M. A Fast Express train will leave Mobile daily at 12:30 P. M., and arrive at New Orleans at 1:50 A. M. The Coast Accommodation train, retiring daily, leaves Mobile at 1:50 A. M., and arrives at New Orleans at 10 A. M. The Express and Mail train, daily, will leave Mobile at 1:50 A. M., arriving at New Orleans at 1:50 P. M. Through Tickets to all Points. TICKETS sold at the office in the Story Building, opposite City Hotel, corner of Camp and Common streets. Excursion and other rates, to be issued, to principal Coast Watering Places. PARAGUAY, JERSEY, RAILROAD, every Monday, Morning and Evening, to and from Mobile. Freight received at foot of Girod street, and through bills of lading signed. G. W. B. BAYLEY, General Superintendent. CHARLES L. FITCH, General Freight and Passenger Agent. mh 11

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Change of Schedule—January 14, 1872. DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS. 7:30 A. M. Express leaves Houston daily, arriving at Corsicana at 7:30 P. M., and at Austin at 8 P. M. Connecting at Corsicana with daily stage for Anderson, Huntsville, Crockett, East Henderson and Longview. At Houston with International Railroad. At Corsicana with International Railroad. At Austin with Houston and Brazos. San Antonio, New Braunfels, San Antonio and El Paso. 7:30 P. M. Night Express leaves daily, arriving at Corsicana at 7:30 A. M., and at Austin at 8 A. M. Connecting with all points made as above. Close connection at Houston with Morgan steamers, Galveston, Houston and Beaumont Railroad, or steamboat from Galveston. From Corsicana train leaves at 5 A. M. and 6 P. M., arriving at Houston at 5 P. M. and 6:15 A. M. From Austin train leaves at 6:15 A. M. and 6 P. M., arriving at Houston at 6:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. Passengers for San Antonio and all points to Western Texas will save twelve hours by going via Austin, and avoid nearly 100 miles of tedious stage riding. Passengers for Northern and Eastern Texas will find this the cheapest, quickest and most pleasant route, being from forty-eight to sixty hours quicker than via Red river. Freight always as low as by any other route. CORNELIUS KNISLY, General Superintendent. JAMES H. CULK, General Freight and Ticket Agent. Jailed by

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD. SPECIAL NOTICE. On and after December 13, 1871, passengers to all points North, East and West will leave New Orleans from the depot, Calliope street, at 6:00 A. M. Daily, except Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, and public holidays. 7:00 A. M. Night Express, leave daily, at 7:00 A. M. 5:30 P. M. Night Express, arrive daily, at 5:30 P. M. 4:00 P. M. Night Express, arrive daily, at 4:00 P. M. 12:00 P. M. Night Express, arrive daily, at 12:00 P. M. Right Express will stop only at all regular stations south of Houston, and at designated stations Saturday nights and Monday mornings. Five Hours and a Half Quicker than any Other Line. Baggage checked from residence to destination, and berths secured in Pullman Palace Cars as usual. Tickets for sale at No. 25 Camp street, corner of Common street, opposite Calliope and Girod streets, under City Hotel, or to Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad, or to Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, Story Building, opposite City Hotel. General Superintendent Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad. W. WINGFIELD, General Superintendent Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad. mh 19

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE.

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, St. Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, And All Points