New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 21, 1872.

The Greeley headquarters for the campaign have been established at the Astor House.

Mrs. Sarah Colt, who established the first Sunday school in the United States, in 1793, is dead.

John Davis Wolfe, one of the oldest merchants of Mobile, is dead. His estate amounts to $4,000,000.

The Franklin school will have a picnic at the Oakland course to-morrow. A complimentary invitation has been received.

Judge Jones, of the circuit court of St. Louis, has rendered a decision that the publishers of Sunday papers can not collect for advertisements if the advertisers refuse to pay.

A pair of beautiful opera glasses were found by Treasurer Strong at the St. Charles Theatre last evening, which the owner can have by applying at the box office.

We have now a daily mail from Baton Rouge and the coast postoffices below there, which is brought by the steamer St. Mary and the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad.

The Mobile *Tribune* says the stockholders of the Mobile and Ohio railroad will hold their annual meeting in that city, commencing to-day, and will elect directors next Thursday.

The stockholders of the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company will meet at the office of the company on the first proximo, to elect a board of directors for the coming year.

We have received a pamphlet copy of the letter of the Secretary of War, communicating a report of the examination and survey of Red river, from its mouth to a point above Shreveport.

Ben De Bar has leased the Greenlaw Opera House, in Memphis for five years. The stage of the opera house is to be enlarged and magnificent scenery and the most approved mechanical appliances are to be fitted up.

Last Saturday, a messenger of the Gallatin National Bank, while on a collecting route, was robbed of his pouch, containing $8000 in gold certificates and checks and $400 cash. The thieves are known and their arrest is expected.

They have queer man-lady converts up in Waterbury, Connecticut. The *American* gravely gets off the following in its edition of Tuesday: "Of the five young lady converts batized by Rev. Mr. Bailey on Sunday, three were gentlemen."

We learn by a private dispatch that Hon. Napoleon Underwood and Messrs. Fisk, Hurst and Lange have been elected delegates from Baton Rouge to the Republican State Convention to be held in this city on the twenty-eighth instant.

A Methodist camp meeting will be held two miles west of Biloxi, and within a quarter of a mile of the railroad, commencing on the twenty-first and closing on the twenty-eighth instant. Half fare tickets will be sold by the railroad company.

The excursion over the Mobile railroad from New Orleans to Bay St. Louis and back is $3 50. The *Sea-side Republican* says that excursion tickets cannot be bought there, but that the fare from Bay St. Louis to New Orleans is still $2 60.

The teachers and pupils of the St. Andrew school, through a committee, consisting of Robert Russell, John Oliver, Griffin Rilks and Jefferson Green, invite the editors and reporters of the REPUBLICAN to visit their picnic at Oakland course next Thursday.

There was rain Friday and Saturday up the coast as far as Iberville and Baton Rouge. The cane and corn were greatly refreshed and invigorated by these showers. The country has now a very fresh and agreeable aspect and the crops promise fair.

Mr. Morey, of Louisiana, was before the Senate Committee on Commerce, Saturday, urging an appropriation for a lock and draw improvement in the Ouachita river, and induced the committee to recommend an appropriation of $50,000, which will probably pass.

At an informal gathering of the Democratic central committee at Milwaukee, and Democrats from all portions of the State, to attend their official meeting, the Greeley feeling was largely predominant. A poll of the members of the committee showed ten for Greeley, two anti-Greeley and four noncommittal.

A Washington special to the Cincinnati *Gazette* of Friday, says: "The New Orleans committee to-day took the evidence of Congressman Darrall, which detailed at considerable length the venality and corruption of the Warmoth faction of the Republican party. This testimony will be attached to the volume already printed."

One day last week the superintendent of the Bureau of Engravings and Printing, Treasury Department, was compelled, because of a scarcity of work, to put on furlough twenty-five of his female employes. It is probable others will soon share the same fate, should not Congress hasten the passage of the bill to make a re-issue of the national currency.

The whole number of deaths in this city last week was 154, against 143 the week previous. Five died of cholera infantum, 5 of congestion of the brain, 18 of consumption, 9 of infantile convulsions, 4 of infantile debility, 9 of various fevers, 3 of heart disease, 8 of infantile marasmus, 7 of old age, and 3 of pneumonia. The deaths of children are unusually numerous.

On and after to-day the mails for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, which were previously forwarded via the New Orleans and Jackson railroad, and closed at 4:30 P. M., will be forwarded via Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama, and will close at 4:45 P. M. It is claimed that mails will arrive here by this route ten hours earlier than by the Jackson road.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF POLITICS.

The history of most of the political organizations of this country justifies the *Bee* in assuming that they are naturally inclined to decay. It is said that all things physical or intellectual carry with them the elements of death. This is true, perhaps, and the only counteracting principle is *goodness*—a constant struggle for excellence. Judged then by this view it does not follow, as the *Bee* asserts, that because the Republican party has divided upon a question of party expediency, that it is in speedy process of dissolution.

The Republican party was founded upon principles of philanthropy, justice and right. It sought to realize to the people of this country, that for which all governments are instituted, the greatest good to the greatest number. Such an idea does not preclude the possibility of change. Indeed it involves it. If the agents it employs to accomplish this purpose prove inefficient and corrupt, they should give place to others more likely to subserve the great end to be attained. So with the Republican party. Those entrusted with its management were perverting its principles and employing its energies to unworthy uses, and threatening it, if not with complete annihilation, at least with general disintegration. From this condition of things has sprung the Liberal Republican movement. The party organization retains all the earlier and wiser principles of the party, but opposes unyieldingly the vast outgrowth of political abuses.

It is easy to perceive that the Democratic party (the only antagonistic organization of any power) is unable in itself to correct the evils of government. Indeed its own fall from power and ultimate undoing is attributable to its reckless disregard of principle and the vast accumulation of evils it brought upon the country. To the better elements of the Republican party, therefore, belonged the corrections of the errors which unwise men, inflated with power, had perpetrated in its name. These men have forgotten that the party was organized to advocate the best interests of the nation. They sought to use it for their own advantage. With this idea came the attempted introduction of the principle of centralization, of a one man government, of military supremacy gradually crushing out all the safeguards of popular government. It was then that the Liberal Republican party sprung up into existence. It recognizes no political distinctions in any section of the country, and is gradually bringing to its fold Democrats, Reformers and Republicans. One of its primary features is opposition to class legislation. It proposes equal political suffrage to all men. The antipathies which the war brought about should not be preserved, but be made to yield to the mutual kind feeling and interest of the whole country. It regards the national government as one of delegated powers, and not possessed of original sovereignty. The States have the right to regulate their internal affairs in their own way, free from federal interference and espionage. These are the principles avowed by the Cincinnati convention and entertained by its nominees. They are, in fact, the views entertained by a majority of the people of the country, and which will doubtless experience an unmistakable vindication at the approaching national election.

It is plain, therefore, to perceive that such a condition of politics does not, as the *Bee* suggests, argue the gradual disintegration of the Republican party. It on the contrary strengthens it, by cutting loose from all the impure and disrupting elements which attached to it. It indeed offers the only reliable guarantee for the restoration of our government to its original strength and purity. Stimulated by the enlightened patriotism, and earnest love of country inherent in the American people, it will eventuate in the grandest political triumph in the history of the nation.

The New York *Herald* thinks the people will rally to the support of General Grant when they discover that he is now being pursued by the politicians who owe their greatness to his name and power. This is reversing matters quite seriously, or else our reading has all been done in the wrong direction. The politicians are not for Greeley, but they are for Grant; the people are not for Grant, but they are for Greeley, and the contest is now as to whether the politicians win or the people. If the list was made to-morrow in any miscellaneous crowd the result would prove just what we say—that the people are inclined to go for Horace Greeley, and would do so if they were not held back by their political leaders. In the next place, what do such men as Trumbull, Sumner, Chase, Palmer, Fenton, Ferry, Cox, Delmar, Brown, Defrees, Gerritt Smith, Geary, McClurg, Wilkes, who were honored by the country when General Grant was in absolute obscurity, owe to him for their present honors and positions? The people selected them for their ability and integrity, and it was upon their recommendation that the country elected General Grant as President in 1868. These men were sealed in the hearts of the people long before Grant was heard of, except in a very unfavorable way; and they will direct the sentiment of the country long after he has been retired from the office which their influence assisted him to attain. The *Herald* is confused in its ideas of architecture when it locates the strength of a column in its capstone.

Here is what has happened lately greatly to the astonishment and discomfiture of certain parties who desire to have the thing explained. The *Bee* desired all parties in favor of reform to unite in a common organization against those who were not in favor of an improved condition of affairs in Louisiana. A large number of Republicans sought to avail themselves of this demand, as they were in favor of reform and desired to help any and all classes that were of that way of thinking. They were refused any consideration, and are now considering how they can best help the State on their own hook. In the meantime, they desire to know why a Republican Reformer is not allowed to act in common with the Democratic Reformers. Our explanation of the trouble is that these gentlemen applied at the wrong recruiting station. There are bounty-jumping concerns in politics as there are in war, and a genuine recruit for the reform service is not wanted at these bogus concerns. And this enables the *Bee* to put its double-barreled gun to good service. With one cylinder it calls for assistance and with the other it wounds and drives away the man it does not feel satisfied it can use. Reformers can not find any genuine reform in the *Bee*.

As a practical reformer Governor Warmoth can show a better record than any other man in the State. It was him that reformed Auditor Wickliffe out of office, for which Wickliffe will never forgive him; he reformed the *Bee* out of an outrageous printing contract, for which it will never forgive him; he reformed forty-three Republican papers out of contracts to print the laws of the State, for which they are abusing him; he reformed Packard out of the Nicolson paving job, Casey out of the warehouse job, Lowell out of the Ship Island Canal job, John Ray out of the better part of the Louisiana levee charter, Carter out of the Speakership, and Bovee out of his waterworks speculation, for which they have not forgotten him. He attempted several other reforms, but the Legislature refused to second his efforts, and now his greatest enemies are those whom he has choked off from the public treasury. This is practical reform. There is another class of reformers, but they constitute merely a masquerading party who have a different set of faces in private from those they wear in public.

Will Mr. Casey and his friends publish the names of the merchants who signed the petition to the President protesting against any change in the Customhouse at this point? We feel curious to see the list. It will constitute a feast of "mighty nice reading," and besides that, we have no doubt good use could be made of it as a reference hereafter. It is due to the public that this document should be forthcoming. The people are always told who who the principal bondsmen of their officers are, and now they ask to be informed who the subordinate indorsers are. A reporter of accommodating qualities might persuade this scroll out of the recesses of Joseph H. Wilson's trowsers.

The New York *Herald*, always vacilating in its political advocacy, sees in the Cincinnati movement an objectionable feature because it says "it was instituted to secure the nomination of Senator Blair for the Presidency." Admitting (which we do not) that such was the case, it did not nominate him for that high office. The convention was sufficiently composed of wise and patriotic men to put forward one of the strongest tickets ever presented to the people of the country. If this is the *Herald's* only objection, the action of the convention has already removed it. There is surely no reason why it can not support the present nominees.

When Mr. Casey was abusing the revenue cutter Wilderness, last winter, by hiding away refugee Senators, Mr. Boutwell called the attention of the collector to the law that forbade him to do such a thing, and demanded to know if he was doing it. Casey did not deny his guilt, but stated to the Secretary that he would inform him concerning the matter either by letter or through a personal explanation. Has he ever redeemed this promise? Has he ever purged himself of his direct and positive violation of a law of Congress in the matter? If he has not, is not Mr. Boutwell to blame for being silent?

Senator Sumner still refuses to commit himself as to how he will vote in November, but declares openly and unrestrainedly that if the contest can be narrowed down to Greeley and Grant, he will support Mr. Greeley. This is what Louisiana proposes to assist in doing. She is hard at work narrowing the contest down to a fair fight between the humanity of Horace Greely and the selfishness of Ulysses S. Grant. If she succeeds in doing this, her vote and that of Mr. Sumner will be cast in the same direction, as they used to be in old Whig times.

That an accurate conception may be had of the political honesty of the *Citizens' Guard* and those whose views it represents it need only be stated that it now favors the repudiation of the State debt, or what it calls "unauthorized liabilities." As this debt was contrived and originated by the supporters of the *Guard*, and as every measure of revenue in the State, for the last *two years* has been voted for by its chief controller and fugleman, the people can imagine what sort of rulers these men would make if they got into power.

Almost as if repeating our very words and sentences, Senator Sumner says that the tariff plank in the Cincinnati platform is the most slatesmanlike declaration that has been made to the country for years. It leaves the question where it properly belongs, to the congressional districts, and now the people must declare just what they want. It has abolished the traditional cheat that all parties palmed upon the country of a platform that could be read differently in different sections. This is conclusive.

It frequently occurs that what was accepted in fun is discovered to have been delivered in earnest. The *Nation* has been abused in this way. The nomination of Mr. Greeley, which it at first declared to be a piece of merriment, it now decides to be a serious joke. And the solemn truth of this after-thought will grow to be more apparent every day from now until November.

The *Guard* says that the Fourth District Greeley Club was inauspiciously inaugurated on hangman's Friday. That is true; but the club will be the executioners, and the Customhouse party the victims; and a more disreputable set of scapegraces never perished on the gallows.

SICILY AND SARDINIA.

It can not but be a matter of interest to the readers of this journal to learn of the condition of affairs in places remote from them, especially from the islands of the sea possessing so much of historic incident as those named at the head of this article. These two islands, Sicily and Sardinia, both remarkable for beauty of location and salubrity of climate, near the western coast of Italy, are at the present time undergoing transformations which have a tendency to attract the attention of tourists, and those who may desire a secluded place of retirement, and possess an income sufficient to indulge in such a luxury.

That the natives of those islands are not capable of developing the resources of the territory which they inhabit, and the lack of population to accomplish it, is evident from the information received from time to time from those who, in their journeys, pay a passing visit there. Upon this subject says an English writer, "it is inevitable that distribution of population should run within the limits set by government, laws, race and language that the fallow resources of a country nominally civilized and settled shall never be fairly developed until native enterprise comes in earnest to the rescue. The redundant life of England overflows into remote colonies in the seas of the southern hemisphere, while "the fortunate isles" of the Mediterranean are neglected and half forgotten. Setting considerations of distance entirely out of the question, there can be little comparison between the greater part of Australasia and the attractions of some of the islands that lie on the very threshold of the long overland route, within a few hours easy steam of Marseilles and Genoa. Interesting letters from these islands are being written by a correspondent of the London *Times*, who had been assisting at the opening of a new section of railway. This line is constructed, it is said, mainly with English capital, and the burden of these letters show that neither will the Sardinians help themselves; nor will the Italians help the Sardinians. All allowances made, it is strange, indeed, the supineness the Italians show with regard to enterprises that might tempt races far less speculative." Every Italian is a gambler by birth and education. Lottery tickets subdivided infinitesimally are on sale in the most poverty-stricken lanes of the cities and in the most out-of-the-way hamlets of the rural districts. The members of the upper and middle classes have learned to play, like their neighbors, in rising and falling stocks. So says an Englishman. Yet, it may be from the want of patience and perseverance, or it may be simply from the want of habit, it is certain that combinations for enterprises whose success seems assured by precedents and common sense are by no means in favor. It is not to be denied that there are substantial objections to strangers venturing themselves or their property in Sardinia, and, doubtless, it is safe to assume the same dangers are to be apprehended in Sicily, if we may judge from its present neglected condition.

Sardinia, as the *Times* correspondent asserts, is poisonously pestilential in places. The mysterious malaria haunts the mouths of its rivers and lurks about in the low-lying stretches of scrub. Whole districts in the plains are peopled by inhabitants as ghastly as any the traveler meets in the marshes between Cistena and Terracina. A certain railway bridge in its construction cost as many lives as a medium Italian battle, and the *Times* correspondent tells us that he met a convalescent station master who pronounced his own recovery complete, although, to all appearance, he was only fit for a coffin. But fever and ague, for such is the prevailing disease, may be combatted with tonics and precautions, while one and the other would yield in time to clearing, drainage and cultivation, for there are no great stretches of dead level like the Pontine Marshes of the peninsula. And, considering the wealth of various sorts that lies behind these, above and below ground, in regions bracingly salubrious, it is certain that men of Northern race would never have been scared from the treasure even by the deadly dragons that guard it. The mountains, clothed with magnificent forests, are left virgin or abandoned to the peasants of their skirts, while foreign timber is bringing high prices in the town below. There are vineyards and olive gardens, where the wine is spoiled by carelessness in the making, for want of accessible markets, and the fruit is left to rot and fall, thanks to the want of roads. Above all, the mineral wealth is said to be very great, and to exist in great variety. With all that, however, it is said there are very intelligible reasons why Italians of the mainland are slow to settle in Sardinia. Swamp poison is a subtle enemy that saps the system even when it does not kill, and may leave life so much of a burden that no consolation can be found in riches. The people, with their blood feuds and their hot tempers and hasty knife strokes, are dangerous to deal with. The roads, or rather the tracks, are often unsafe, for the natives are apt to turn brigands on occasion when they see anyone to tempt their cupidity. But these disagreeable drawbacks exist in Sicily in a far less degree, and it is believed to be much the finer island of the two. Malaria then, doubtless, is in some places on the Sicilian coast, and as everywhere else in Southern Europe there are *maremme*, where no sensible man would risk his health after nightfall. But generally speaking, the appearance of the natives is healthy enough. When they seem otherwise, they are plainly suffering rather from the hardships of their existence than from any chronic disease. Although the people are warm-blooded like other Southerners, the vendetta is not a Sicilian institution, and for the most part they are good tempered. As for brigandage, it has for the most part died down since the trials and executions that took place a number of years ago at Palermo, and of late has never extended to the western districts of that island. Although Sicily is scandalously deficient in roads, and those that connect the chief cities go straight over the hilltops by long detours, still even in that respect, it is much better than in Sardinia. The strangers might take their money to Sicily in tolerable safety and comfort, could they hope for a return to make the emigration worth the while. As for that, so far as travelers can judge, there should be no doubt whatever. The agricultural capabilities of the country are still what they used to be when Sicily was one of the granaries of Rome. The climate, with its warmth tempered by the ocean breezes, is one of the finest in the world. Uncleared soil bears excellent crops, and Sicilian grain still brings good prices in the markets, although grown under every disadvantage. The implements of agriculture are rude to absurdity. The one-stilted plow is apparently a legacy of the Arab settlement, for it is almost identical with the fellah used now in the valley of the Nile. It scrapes the grain in, somehow, just beyond easy reach of the birds. There is seldom any such thing as a regular rotation of crops in this country. Manure is scarce and wasted, although suburban gardeners know its virtues so well, and treasure every scrap of it so avariciously. Above all, the water supply is mismanaged, and then the modern Sicilian has forgotten the lessons of the Moon. The land often swamped for one-half the year, and parched for the other. In winter and the rainy season a torrent comes roaring along, which dries or dwindles to a thread during the summer or autumn. Yet tanks and reservoirs or cisterns are never heard of, although they would be the farmers, salvation, and there is rarely any such thing as irrigation, although the fall of the ground is generally in its favor. It is easy to see what profits might be realized by judicious agricultural operations conducted with capital and intelligence. Land such as is described naturally sells cheap, although in the neighborhood of cities like Palermo or Messina it is often excessively dear. Labor, too, is very reasonable, making all allowances for its inferiority of quality. With proper implements, treating the soil with ordinary liberality, and managing the water by drainage, storage and irrigation, and if any faith is to be placed in self-evident caalculations a speculation to that end could hardly fail. It would be all the more likely to succeed if undertaken by natives, or Italians versed in Sicilian ways. Olives would, of course, be a lucrative article of produce, while certain favored districts would be made to flow with excellent wine. There is much skepticism ordinarily as to the many vaunted wine districts of Italy, although notorious wines often owe the evil reputation they most richly deserve to the foul and slovenly process of their making. Foulness and slovenliness are carried to such excess in Sicily that when the great Marsala wine houses buy of the peasants they have to complete the manufacture in their own establishments. But the quality of Sicilian vintages is undeniable when the wine is carefully prepared. Marsala, as doctored for the European and American markets, gives no idea of what it is in its purer state, and some pains bestowed in the manufacture would make all the difference between a good price and a nominal one.

As it is, the Sicilians have been seen slaking their thirst with wine, as being cheaper and more accessible than water. Is it not surprising, then, that these islands, with their varied productions and still finer climate, should be so much neglected by those who desire pleasure, profit, health and retirement, and where so much could be obtained at such small cost and so little trouble and outlay? With all the modern improvements and inventions of our age, what a revolution might be accomplished with a people and in a land where golden returns must necessarily be the result.

Forney in Doubt.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington special of the eighteenth instant states that Colonel Forney arrived there the day previous by special request of the President, and had a long conversation with the President at the White House in the evening. At this interview Forney stated that if the Democrats concluded at Baltimore to support Greeley, Grant need expect no assistance from that party.

The *Tribune's* special also adds that the President fears Forney is preparing to announce that he shall support the Cincinnati ticket, and that Senator Cameron told the President lately that Forney would be on the other side before the October election

It is said that General Sheridan and several other persons who had the pleasure of entertaining the Grand Duke Alexis when on a visit to the United States, are to be honored very soon by receiving decorations from the Emperor, in acknowledgment of the politeness and kindness shown Alexis while here.

Greeley and Brown headquarters are established at St. Mary's Hotel, Washinton, until the congressional organization for the campaign is perfected. All communications may be addressed to John J. Defrees, at the above place. Lists of names are requested. Documents, speeches, etc., will be furnished from these headquarters to all parts of the country.

C. W. CAMMACK,

181.....Common street.....181

MONEY BROKER.

my19 3m2p

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Is incomparably the most effective Blood Purifier and Spring Tonic extant.

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The other form of the New Louisiana Remedy, for Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, etc., is peerless.

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

HENRY PERRY,
Agent for the Times Cooking Stove,
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AND

DEALER IN LEAF TOBACCO,

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We have also in operation three first-class

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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

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

CIRCULAR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office State Board of Education,
New Orleans, April 18, 1872.

To Presidents of Boards of School Directors:

The Educational Convention called for April 22 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,
E. S. STODDARD,
Superintendent Second Division;
J. B. CARTER,
Superintendent Sixth Division;
R. C. WYLY,
Superintendent Fifth Division;
ap19 1 m23 2p Committee of Arrangements.

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

73.....Camp street.....73

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. 1a20

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BARNES' HOTEL,

MISSISSIPPI CITY.

This famous summer resort, thoroughly refitted and painted, charmingly situated on the Gulf of Mexico, surrounded by beautiful shade trees and lawns, half way between New Orleans and Mobile, on the line of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad.

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Among its many advantages may be enumerated the following:

A telegraph office, enabling guests to communicate with all parts of the world.

A railroad from the hotel to Barnes' station on the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad.

A large garden, with orchard attached, furnishing the house with an ample supply of vegetables and fruits.

Arrangements for constant supplies of fish, oysters, crabs, fruits, etc., are complete.

A laundry has been recently built, combining all the requisites to make it first class.

An excellent band of music from the Opera House, New Orleans, has been engaged.

It is generally conceded to be the best fishing point on the coast.

Pleasure and fishing boats will be supplied.

There has never been a case of yellow fever at Mississippi City.

Liberal arrangements will be made with families and parties desirous of spending the season.

The lessees intend to keep, in every respect, a first class hotel, and they appeal from the public only that support their enterprise merits.

my19 1m W. A. HURD & Co., Lessees.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALE AND PORTER.

350 casks Celebrated Key Brand Bremen ALE, quarts and pints.
238 casks McEwen's ALE, pints.
100 casks Allsop's ALE, pints.
200 casks Guiness' Dublin STOUT, pints.
In store and for sale by

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DETJEN'S AND MUELER'S

ALE AND BEER.

500 casks, quarts and pints.
For sale to arrive ex ship Constantia.

SCHMIDT & ZIEGLER.
my19 3t Nos. 49, 51, 53 and 55 New Levee.

NOTICE.—PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against a one-story house lately erected by the builder, Frank or Francis Muller, on a lot of ground situated next to the corner of St. Philip and Burgundy streets, Second District of this city, are notified to present, within ten days from this day, their claims to the undersigned, in order to receive a share in the distribution of the funds remaining due to said builder, in the hands of the owner of said building; in default whereof the money shall be divided only between the claimers whose claims are presented in due time and form and the owner shall be, then, free from all liabilities in the premises. E. RUDE, Attorney at Law,
my18 2t 2p No. 19 Royal street.

NOTICE.—MR. CHARLES J. McGOVERN IS NO longer in my employment.

THOMAS KING, No. 109 Poydras street.
New Orleans, May 17, 1872. my17 3t

BOUDRO'S RESTAURANT,

AT THE LAKE END OF THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILWAY.

Is Now Open for the Season.

Having been refitted and furnished. The best of wines and all delicacies. Prices liberal.
my5 3m

SUGAR-CURED HAMS AT 10 CENTS

Sugar-cured HAMS at 12½ cents, at retail.
10,000 pounds Sugar-cured HAMS at 10 and 12½ cents.
10,000 pounds BREAKFAST BACON at 10 cents.
5,000 pounds GREEN SHOULDERS at 6 cents.
Also, 500 McCLELLAN SADDLES at $5 each, for sale at S. B. CHURCHILL'S,
No. 40 Magazine street, between Natchez and Gravier streets, under St. James Hotel.
ap10 1y

$60 AND $65.—WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE, always in order and ready to sew, to run by hand or foot. Recommended by the medical faculty as the only one fit 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 always on hand, of all colors and styles, manufactured on our celebrated sewing machines.
de16 1y M. S. HEDRICK, No. 103 Canal street.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

MIRAMON,

Dealer in All Kinds of Furniture.

NOS. 99, 101 and 103 CHARTRES STREET, New Orleans.

Has constantly on hand an assortment of Cottage Bedsteads (extra make, with four-inch posts), with teasters, $12.
Solid Walnut one-fourth Marble Bureaus, $20.
Solid Walnut Portable Armoirs, with two drawers in bottom, $20.
Victoria Bedroom Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, $120.
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 at moderate prices. fe10 1y

MACHINERY.

SHAKESPEAR FOUNDRY,

Girod 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 FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Centrifugal Machines, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing and Grate Bars, Store Fronts, Columns, Ventilators and Sash Weights.
Blacksmith work of all kinds. ap27 1y

NOVELTY IRON WORKS,

Corner of Delord and New Levee streets.

WILLIAM GOLDING, PROPRIETOR.
mh9 1y

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, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, Bone Black, Revivifiers, Gas Retorts, Railroad Frogs, etc.; Low Pressure, Locomotive Flue and Cylinder Boilers of all kinds, Filters, Juice Boxes and Clarifiers, etc. ia31 1y

J. S. SIMONDS & CO.,

Nos. 19 Canal, 9 Crossman and 4 Front Streets.

DEALERS IN

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IRON AND SHIP CHANDLERY,

Nails and Castings, Hoop, Sheet and Bar Iron, Manila and Tarred Cordage, Sail Duck, Plows, Shovels and Spades, Sheet Copper and Zinc, Anchors and Chains, Axes and Hoes, Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Paints and Oils, Blocks and Oars.

INDIA RUBBER BELTING,

Hose, Packing, and all supplies necessary for Railroads, Steamships, Plantations, etc.
Agents for the new patent
"Self-Lubricating Packing."
COPPER, TIN, SHEET IRON AND GAS WORKER
ap 8 1y