

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, MAY 30, 1872.

There is in Clay county, Indiana, a family with twelve pairs of twins and one odd one.

The first barrel of new flour at St. Louis from Augusta, Georgia, sold for \$250 at auction.

A baby in Detroit swallowed a watch last week, and the doctor says its symptoms are like those of tick douloureux.

Caso said: "I would much rather that posterity should inquire why no statues were erected to me, than why they were."

Hon. Daniel D. Pratt, of Indiana, sends us a copy of his speech in the United States Senate on the extension of the Ku-Klux act.

The Grand Duke Alexis is to return home by way of the Sandwich Islands and San Francisco, and will reach New York some time next fall.

Two petrified joints of a shark's backbone have been dug from a depth of forty feet in Michigan. The shark that owned them is believed to be dead.

All information received at Washington shows that the chances for the nomination of Henry Wilson for Vice President are fast improving.

Read the announcement of the grand picnic of the Crescent Steam Fire Company and Louisiana Hose Company, at the Fair Grounds, July 7.

A woman in Haverhill, Massachusetts, has a mirror which was brought to America in the Mayflower, and which has been in her family for 250 years.

A machine to drive hens out of a garden, for which agriculturalists have been waiting since the world began, has now been invented by an Illinois genius.

The bark Moneta, recently damaged by the burning of cotton in her lower hold, was sold at auction yesterday, by Nash & Hodgson, for \$20,000.

During the year 1871 the total value of our exports was \$538,000,000, while the total of imports was \$560,000,000, leaving a balance against the country of \$22,000,000.

The Postoffice will be closed at 11 A. M. to-day, the thirtieth instant, it being the day set apart for the decoration of the soldiers' graves. The mails for all points will close at 11:30 A. M.

The entertainment for the benefit of the Methodist church, Louisiana avenue, corner of Magazine street, will commence this evening at half-past seven o'clock, and close to-morrow evening.

A hundred years ago there were but four newspapers in America. Steam engines had not been invented, and railroads and telegraphs had not entered into the remotest conception of man.

The famous schooner yacht Sappho, which left Sandy Hook at noon on the twenty-fourth of April, arrived at Cowes on the thirtieth instant, after a very stormy passage.

A gentleman of New York, who has a passion for pearls, labors under the singular hallucination that he shall some time find, when opening oysters, a more valuable pearl than any as yet discovered.

The New York Times having recently published General Longstreet's letter to Senator Kellogg, it will, of course, publish the report of the interview with General Longstreet, which appeared in the REPUBLICAN a day or two since.

A few days ago, a colored man of Halifax county, North Carolina, was exhibiting to a party of admiring friends the docile qualities of his favorite mule by pulling his tail and otherwise caressing him. The coffin was made of poplar plank.

A resident of Ontario county, New York, writes to a friend at the West: "In our village there are only four supporters of General Grant—the postmaster, my father, myself, and another man. Greeley is almost worshipped in the rural districts of this State, and New York, I admit, will go for him."

The Lotta Base Ball Club will give their grand May Ball at Eagle Hall, corner of Prytania and Felicite streets, next Saturday evening. The Lotta boys are gallant fellows, and whenever they undertake anything they do it superbly, whether it is a game for the championship or a grand ball. We may look for a splendid affair.

Grief has had a very remarkable effect on a widow out in Elwood, Illinois. Her husband died three years ago, and in all that time she has not spoken a word to any living being. There were wicked mortals who would rejoice at such an effect of affliction on some of their female connections, but it must be a terrible sacrifice to the unhappy sufferers.

There was a scene on Temple street, Boston, the other day, which would have delighted the benevolent heart of Mr. Bergh. A horse was on the way up a steep grade with a heavy load, when half a dozen brawny mechanics, working hard, brought out a stout rope, attached it to the truck, and with cheering shouts helped the horse up the hill with his lead.

In the official report of the proceedings of the City Council, published this morning, may be found the petition of teachers to the City Administrators, relating to the pay due them. If the names of the petitioners as they are originally written, are not correctly printed it will not be for want of care on the part of our compositors. The autographs might be plainer.

We are requested by the committee of the American Union Club to state that the steamboat Big Horn will be substituted for the Belle Ida, and will leave for Chalmette as was arranged for the latter boat. Those persons who contemplate availing themselves of the courtesy of this club, and visiting the cemetery upon their boat, will find ample room.

Mr. P. M. Lapice will, we learn from the Times, shortly leave for India, via Washington and New York, for the purpose of procuring a new supply of cane, being satisfied that the cane now in use on our plantations has greatly deteriorated since its first introduction. He proposes to sail on the fifteenth proximo for Brest and Marseilles, whence he will proceed by the Oriental Steamship Line to India. Mr. Lapice expects to return hither about the first of January next.

THE CONVENTION AND THE RESULTS.

We gave it as our judgement, two days ago, that the Republican State Convention presented an unusual array of representative strength and intellectual ability, and predicted that in its treatment of the important subjects which would come before it for consideration, it would develop great wisdom, careful judgment and statesmanlike forthrightness. We have, now that its labors are terminated, no cause to doubt the correctness of this estimate, and must congratulate the members, individually and collectively, upon the dignity of their bearing and the marked courtesy manifested throughout. The audiences during its sessions were very large, and about equal in numbers of white and colored, and commendation of the prudence and moderation of the convention was almost universally expressed.

The one dangerous question which threatened the harmony of the proceedings, was treated in a manner that, while we hoped for an emphatic indorsement of Greeley and Brown, we can not, under the circumstances, condemn. The uncertainty and doubt which the Democracy has enshrouded its intentions as regards the Cincinnati nominees, hinders many who are in full sympathy with the Liberal movement from boldly espousing their cause, fearing that out of Republican disputes an attempt to pluck a Democratic victory will be made. Until the true policy of the Democratic party is defined, therefore, the convention leaves all its adherents free and untrammelled in thought and action as regards all national issues.

After justly condemning the arbitrary course of the federal authorities toward the Republican party in this State, a just, emphatic and well-merited tribute is paid to Governor Warmoth, and a thorough indorsement of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback follows, the resolutions also nominating these gentlemen respectively for the positions of Governor and Lieutenant Governor. With a provision in the resolution for adjournment looking to the future unity of all elements of our party in this State, and providing for a new Central Executive Committee, the convention terminated its labors. Well done, good and faithful servants!

DECORATION DAY.

Chalmette is worthy of our reverence in a double sense. There the British were defeated, and there the soldiers of the Union army are buried. No place was more worthy to be set apart for the men who spent their lives in saving the nation from self-destruction, than the very spot where the country was made glorious by a victory over a foreign foe. If the United States is a blessing to its people, if the liberties which we enjoy are worthy of our highest love and regard, then certainly the men who preserved it are entitled to the highest honors which we can pay to their memories over the graves that hold their last remains. It is an admitted fact, we believe, that the Union is an object of love to every American citizen, for though we have passed through a stormy and disastrous conflict in maintaining it, even those who attempted its destruction admit that they raised their hands against its integrity with great reluctance. The act of secession was long deferred, because even its warmest advocates felt that they were putting in peril the liberties that had been consecrated and celebrated by eighty years of marvelous prosperity and glory. But few men were to be found in the United States who really desired to see the republic disrupted and shattered into rival nationalities; and if any compromise could have been effected the South would have still held to the Union in 1869 as she had held to it in other years.

If, then, the American people loved the Union before the rebellion, not only on account of the traditions that were connected with its history, but because of its benign and peaceful consistency with their own happiness and independence, why should they not revere and regard it now that all cause of quarrel and animosity has been removed from among its citizens? The strife that convulsed the nation has only resulted in purifying its social economy of an aggravating evil; and if we love the thunder storm, while frightened at its terrible fury, because of its healthful influence, which it exerts upon the atmosphere, why should we not accept of the disturbance that convulsed our political world as a blessing for the good it left behind it? The blasted tree and broken house are sorry sights to those who lived in them, and who suffered when they were riven by the devouring lightning of the storm, but the world must accept of these calamities and repair them—not by suppressing the healthful storm, but by a cheerful tender of sympathy and assistance to the sufferers.

Having the nation now to love, we should also venerate the memories of those who fell that it might be left to us purified and reformed of its great evil. Those who died in its defense were our friends, for they saved us from doing a great wrong to ourselves. They fought the good fight; they paid the great price; they perished in a sacred cause, and in their unwritten testaments they left us to be the heirs of a heritage which may endure for generations to the children of those who were in arms against them. We can not pay them in their last resting place too great respect, for in doing so we only pay respect to what we hold in custody from their hands.

As the federal soldier fell in defense of a principle, and is to be remembered therefore, so it is our duty to remember and respect those who fell in defense of principle upon the other side. They were brothers in life, and they must be brothers in death. Their lives were spent that we might live unspent. They died to solve the problem that we might have been struggling to solve to-day. The awful ordeal has passed, and the graves at Chalmette and those in Greenwood Cemetery release us from its agony. We must cherish them alike. The country must be a land of the living and the dead, and the hand that strews its flowers over the tombs of the departed must not pass around a single grave. The soul that

WHAT IS REFORM?

In a recent speech delivered in Springfield, ex-Governor Oglesby, who is a candidate for Governor of Illinois on the Grant ticket, holds the following eccentric language: Mr. Johnson, as Vice President, became President. He thought the Republican party was not acting wisely, and needed a leader, and therefore he said: "I will get up a new organization within the party; I will organize a sort of Cincinnati concern; I will purify the Republican party. He had not the moral courage to call himself a Democrat, or anything else, but under the pretence of purifying you and me he called himself still a Republican—a Johnson Republican—a Reformer—a Liberal Republican." [Laughter.] He intended to establish under the roof of our grand old house. He undertook to run but this great people took him by the nape and pitched him out of the first hole in the wall. [Applause.] It is a dangerous thing to attempt to make the Republican party better than God made it. [Cheers.] It is a very dangerous thing to undertake to tamper with the wisdom and good sense of the great people who have been tried in the fearful ordeal of civil war. You had better let it alone, and march in the ranks of the great army of freemen. [Applause.] We propose to let no party, no organization purify us. [Laughter.] We will purify ourselves. [Cheers.] We are the best judges of the pure thing. [Laughter and cheers.]

It is not always advisable to notice the utterances of a demagogue. The chief consideration of this class of individuals is derived from the attention they obtain from a better class of people. But a public journal, preferring this sort of notoriety to that acquired by a calm and sensible discussion of public subjects, can not always be treated with indifference. This is especially the case with the Pionnyer, more on account, however, of its past reputation than that achieved under its present or calico management. It has now ceased to inspire respect, and is deserving the reprobation of all good citizens. It has ceased to be a newspaper in the proper sense of the word, and has become an agitator, its columns redolent with vindictive malice and vituperation.

Its leader of yesterday, "Now is the Accepted Time," first endeavors to institute a comparison between Pyrrhus, the vindictive and ruthless King of Epirus and the present administration of the State government of Louisiana. Leaving out the evident falsity of history which is not scrupled to be made that the moral may be illustrated, the Pionnyer puts out of sight the vindictive course it has pursued toward Governor Warmoth, and treats that he will do that which it, more than any other element of opposition, has prompted his doing long since. It is an admitted fact that the Governor's voice was the first raised for reform; the movement originated with him, and to his ability, fidelity and vigilance are the people indebted for the detection of the gross frauds that have characterized the political history of this State, ever manifesting "a paramount desire to promote the highest welfare of the people." The golden opportunity "in the outset of his career" by which he evinced his interest in the public welfare was illustrated in the Wickliffe trial, and a fraud of many hundred thousands of dollars prevented on the public treasury. Nor was this all. It was to his vigilance and unceasing care that the legislative robberies of the previous session were discovered and forestalled. His was the first voice raised for the repeal of obnoxious measures of legislation which even now constitute the crying evils under which the people of a State are groaning; and prevent the repeal of which, and to favor the bad men with whom these same measures originated, the present management of the Pionnyer turned the entire influence of his paper. These are matters of public notoriety.

When the Governor sought a coalition of all political parties, with the exception of the Grant faction, on the basis of reform for the good of the State, the Pionnyer opposed it. Those Democrats and Reformers whose sagacity and patriotism enabled them to perceive the necessity of such a movement, the Pionnyer heaped upon their heads its fiercest denunciations. Even the Cincinnati convention was denounced in its deliberations and derided in its nominees because it had the Governor's influence and support. An enemy in season and out of season, it has stopped at nothing which could gratify its malice or injure the man it has so remorselessly pursued. And now it presumes to advise the identical course the Governor is pursuing, leaving upon the minds of its readers impressions that are false and unworthy of a public journal. It is very evident that something besides political reform is needed in Louisiana. A due regard to the veracity of its journalism would have a beneficial effect. Vacillating, unreliable and inconstant, the Pionnyer is only true to its incessant efforts to defame. With such characteristics it can do but little harm, since the fair judging public will only estimate its reliability.

SOME FRIENDLY ADVICE.

The Times and Pionnyer are not behaving with that propriety which becomes them as models and instructors of the public. They are indulging in very unseemly and improper language toward each other. The third estate is scandalized by this fretfulness of its representatives that breaks out in childish insinuations and peevish animosities. There are great abuses that are general to the world which need their attention, but instead of castigating the common enemy they are wasting their blows upon each other. Instead of uniting to abolish wrong they are fretting about the small weaknesses that afflict themselves. If a man has a corn upon his foot, is that to be thrust at him by his neighbor when they are engaged in arresting a conflagration? Shall two men in pursuit of a robber stop to quarrel about the color of their hats? Is the Times to cease from its work of reform because the Pionnyer puts a new man in its editorial chair? Is the Pionnyer to forego its labors in behalf of the sugar interest when the Times sweetens its toil with a little assumption of independence? By no means. We say, in the name of the great press which they represent in some sort with ourselves, let them be calm. The country is safe. There is room for both, and some to spare. They are only the custodians of the public ear for beneficent and generous purposes, not for individual ends. They have no right to tone down the great trumpets which they hold to penny whistles. If they have a grievance personal to themselves about a subscriber or two, let them meet and discuss it in some quiet place, where people need not be vexed about the matter. Imitate the REPUBLICAN in its amiability and logic. Discuss with the people what concerns the people, and stand upon the dignity that makes the press the model instructor instead of the peevish irritant of the public.

THE ACCEPTED TIME.

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COLONEL A. M. HOLBROOK.

We are gratified to welcome back among us, from their recent bridal excursion, our late distinguished coteries, Colonel A. M. Holbrook and his accomplished wife, the sweet young poetess, "Pearl Rivers." Although Colonel Holbrook has temporarily retired from journalism, we trust soon to have the pleasure of welcoming him to a field of labor, where his exertions rendered his journal so conspicuous in its ability and wide-spread influence; nor is it probable that the new relations of his charming wife will, in the future, deprive her many admirers of the pleasure of her beautiful carols. Wishing them every success and happiness in life, we extend our hearty congratulations.

After two week's severe travail, it appears that James F. Casey was safely delivered of a letter resigning the collectorship. Parent, sponsors and accouchers all doing well as could be expected under the circumstances. Now comes the tug of war for the succession. Internal Revenue Collector Stockdale has gone, nominally to the Philadelphia convention, but really to Washington, where, backed by Senator Kellogg, he will make a long pull and a strong pull for poor Casey's vacated honors and emoluments. John Ray has been summoned to the seat of the great dispenser of good things to relate his past services "for Grant" and tell what he will do in the future if the much coveted prize is awarded to him. Our genial, but hitherto unsuccessful friend, of the Citizens' Guard, Colonel George W. Carter, is said to be not above accepting the chief seat in the granite temple, and several other of the patriots who yesterday, despite former mishaps, so resolutely set their faces eastward, will not unlikely be soon found hanging on to usher Dent's military button-hole in the White House antechamber. If Grant would only send for Leet, the "talkative blonde," he could soon gain a lucid idea of the political situation here, and what he must do to be saved, thus economizing to the pilgrims much in hotel bills and wearing suspense. For our part, we suspect that Brother-in-law Casey is in no immediate danger of losing his pleasant quarters. That "perplexity" of the President to pick out a "satisfactory" successor, of which the telegraph informs us, is not to be soon dispelled. Grant differs entirely from Artemus Ward in his readiness to sacrifice his wife's relations.

THE CITIZENS' GUARD.

The Citizens' Guard declares that the Hon. B. L. Lynch made some remarks to the Second Ward Customhouse Club on Tuesday evening, and that they "were received with remarkable enthusiasm." The most striking of these remarks, which appear in the Guard's report, are that Grant had "many offices at his disposal," and that he "has made a great number of enemies." How is that for cause for "remarkable enthusiasm?"

IN SPEAKING OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

In speaking of the Republican convention yesterday in session at Mechanics Institute, the Customhouse organ says: Evidently the component elements of the convention, while embracing in the majority of its members many sincere and loyal Republicans, is not of that mild, milky and unsophisticated nature which it would be managers and controllers so hopefully counted upon.

One could tell blindfold that the above sentiment originated in the Citizens' Guard. It has become so accustomed to conventions and party gatherings of Customhouse whippers-in and Postoffice proxies that its supreme conception of "sincere and loyal Republicans" is a gathering of "mild, milky and unsophisticated" creatures, who tremble guiltily if an independent thought, meteor-like, flashes across their minds, and who obey the crack of "Boss" Packard's party whip as subserviently as ever did slave the cruel lash of slave-driver in the olden time. The true Republicans are made of sterner stuff, and acting upon their sober and honest convictions of principle and right, give no heed to the tricksters whom the Guard represents.

The Bee garbles the patriotic letter of ex-Governor Mouton, and deliberately misconstrues his meaning. We quote: He says that "we owe it to ourselves and our children not to lose the first opportunity to get rid of the corrupt despotism wielded by a scolded tyrant." His letter is brief. He, therefore, does not undertake to show why it is better to join one of the factions of a divided opposition than to take advantage of their division by pursuing our usual course.

As the "scolded tyrant" referred to by Governor Mouton is General Grant, the disingenuousness of the Bee is apparent. Would it aid us as the tyrant by assisting his faction to continue him in the Presidential chair for a second term? Has the Bee lost all sense of political honesty and fair play?

The Citizens' Guard stupidly or maliciously states that a packed caucus of members of the Republican convention was held Tuesday night. If it means that Governor Warmoth's parlor was packed by Republicans it tells the truth. If it means that the persons there were picked out or invited it tells an untruth. There were a large majority of the delegates present, and many others not delegates, for the doors were thrown open, and every one who desired to enter. There was no such thing as a caucus held there or elsewhere.

The members of the Republican convention may congratulate themselves that in forcing Colonel Casey's resignation of the collectorship, the President has justified their course, and virtually admitted that they have been outraged beyond endurance. If he will now confirm the sincerity of this apparent desire for reparation by appointing one of our friends to the vacancy, and by removing the arch-conspirator Packard, he may yet be entitled to some consideration from the Republican party of Louisiana.

TRAVELING TRUNKS.

FOR THE LADIES. SATELLES, VALISES, CARPET-BAGS, ETC., GENTS' TRAVELING TRUNKS.

Of English, French and American manufacture, Every Size and Description, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT EVERY BUYER.

WILLIAM HOGAN'S Great New Orleans Shoe House, Nos. 99 and 101 Canal street, my 19 2nd 2p.

C. W. CAMMACK, 181 Common street, my 19 2nd 2p.

MONEY BROKER. REDMOND B. MANNION, 29 Carondelet street, my 19 2nd 2p.

Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London; Messrs. de Rothschild Brothers, Paris; Messrs. S. M. de Rothschild, Vienna; Messrs. M. A. de Rothschild & Sons, Frankfurt and all their correspondents. 160 4th 2p.

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, mh 17 2d 2p. No. 141 Poydras street.

GEORGE ALICES, PREMIUM CIGAR MANUFACTURE, DEALER IN LEAF TOBACCO.

185 Rampart Street, my 19 2nd 2p. (Below Canal street).

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DUNBAR'S WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. Bethesda Mineral Water. The acknowledged cure for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Liver and Bilious Affections, Kidney and Urinary Disorders. Sold at wholesale or retail at No. 33 Magazine street, New Orleans. Address glass box 325.

H. D. HUFF, Sole Southern Agent. mh 20 2d 2p.

THE LUZERNER HOSPITAL, Erected by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for Small-pox and contagious complaints, IS ON THE POINT CHARITABLE RAILROAD. Fifth square outside Chalmette street. Indigent cases are received according to usual city provisions, with permits from the sanitary officials. Private or paying cases are received for: Wards, \$2 per day; private rooms, \$5. my 22 2p.

THE NEW LOUISIANA REMEDY. SMITH'S LIFE TONIC Is incomparably the most effective Blood Purifier and Spring Tonic extant.

SMITH'S PULMONIC SERPENT. The other form of the New Louisiana Remedy, for Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, etc., is prepared by the same parties. Parent Office—No. 20 Baronne street, ap 3m 3d 2p.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM BOOK AND JOB Printing Establishment, 64 Camp Street, my 19 2nd 2p.

We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN. Also from T. H. Fenner, 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 formed 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.

POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE, PRESSES, ETC., WORKABLE TO GO.

EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, WORK AS MAMMOTH POSTERS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, RAILROAD WORK, LAWYERS' BRIEFS, BOOK WORK, STEAMBOAT WORK, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS.

and all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK. The facilities we have in the way of STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES, RAPIDLY, HEATLY AND CHEAPLY.

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING, EVERY DESCRIPTION, REQUISITE 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 Steamboats. Printing, and have NEW POSTS OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE, AS WELL AS SEVERAL THE FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD.

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

BILL HEADS, IN ANY QUALITY OF PAPER, Prices According to.

INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS, RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, In fact, all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—set only with dispatch and on accommodating terms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE. D. AUGUSTIN, attorney at law, No. 41 Exchange Alley, registers in bankruptcy before the United States Courts, master of the involuntary bankruptcy of the Bank of Louisiana, will receive and attend to the admission of claims, creditors' notes, deposit shares, etc., will prepare and see to the admission of balance sheets of bankrupts, and proceeds, in a short time, passing on from Washington. my 29

EXTRAORDINARY COW. Offer for sale my ALDERNEY COW, FLINT three and a half years old, fully acclimated, imported from France, master of the involuntary bankruptcy of the Bank of Louisiana, will receive and attend to the admission of claims, creditors' notes, deposit shares, etc., will prepare and see to the admission of balance sheets of bankrupts, and proceeds, in a short time, passing on from Washington. my 29

SCHILLINGER PAVEMENT COMPANY, Office No. 27 Carondelet street, GEORGE F. BROTT, Managing Agent.

This pavement is a concrete stone, laid in squares of any desired size, shape or color. The power is given to the concrete by the use of Portland cement, of which this stone is made is found to be 115 pounds. Its superiority as compared with the best specimens of the milk family is supported only to the crushing pressure of 120 tons, while Standard blue brick crumbles at fifty tons, and bricks at forty-five and midway perfect brick at forty eight tons. The above results were determined by experiment made by General and Major United States Army, and by some of the ablest engineers of Europe.

This pavement is laid so that the blocks can not get out of place, being adjusted to the ground so that it is equal in all parts, neither surface, water nor grass can penetrate the seams. And as it can be laid in small squares, expansion or contraction does not crack or break it. Artificial stone pavement made with this cement for its chief ingredients, will not crack or break, bridge, Millinery, the court-yard of the Liverpool Exchange, and the platform floor of the railroad station, New York, Chicago, Washington, Buffalo, Baltimore and Cincinnati, and we refer to the pavement in front of the Times office, and to that of Mr. Walpole's residence, at No. 244 Baronne street, in this city.

We are prepared to execute orders for banquette (sidewalk), floors for stores, mill houses, stables, and all kinds of pavements, and to lay out the class of paving for which its beauty, durability and cheapness places it beyond competition. FLOOR TILES, various patterns, and also for halls, court yards, garden walks, cimetaries, etc. my 29 2m

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS, BOUDRO'S RESTAURANT, AT THE LAKE END OF THE POSTOFFICELAN RAILWAY.

Is Now Open for the Season, Having been refitted and furnished. The best of wines and all delicacies. Prices liberal. my 29

BARNESS' 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 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, strawberries, 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 occupying the season. A plan of the hotel may be seen and rooms selected at the office of Colonel J. B. Walton, No. 15 Common street. The leases intend to keep, in every respect, a first class hotel, and they ask from the public only that support their enterprise merits. my 29 2m W. A. HURD & Co., Lessees.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

D. By common consent, the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of C. H. Mouton & Co. has been dissolved. The proration of power of attorney given to Mr. George Dent in the name of C. H. Mouton & Co. is hereby revoked and canceled, and C. H. Mouton is charged with the liquidation of the affairs of said partnership. VALLEY OGDON, C. H. MOUTON, my 29 2m

REWARDS.

\$1000 REWARD. IN VIEW OF THE increase of counterfeit silver pieces given for sale in the street railroad cars, a reward of One Thousand Dollars will be paid for the detection and conviction of any one making and passing knowingly such counterfeit five cent pieces in any of the city railroad cars, and One Hundred Dollars for the detection and conviction of any one knowingly passing counterfeit five cent pieces or articles in the car fare boxes. Drives are instructed to have arrested at once any person passing such counterfeit coins in the fare box. President New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company. F. WINTZ, President New Orleans City Railroad Company. President Crescent City Railroad Company. President St. Charles and Carrollton Railroad Company. J. J. HART, President Canal and Chalmette Street Railroad Company. G. H. SCHMIDT, President Orleans Railroad Company. my 29 2m

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW ORLEANS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 90 Baronne Street, Three and one-half blocks from Canal street, five doors above the Piano House of P. Werlin, accessible from 2nd or 3rd cars.

This institution is conducted after the plan of the best music schools of Europe, and its total instruction counts among its names the most successful teachers and artists of the highest merit and reputation. Admitted as beginners of all ages from seven years upward, advanced pupils who wish to perfect themselves in all kinds of instruments, teachers, or professional artists, and those who wish to resume their studies after a long interruption. Terms, payable in advance, as follows: For piano or voice, for ten weeks, two lessons weekly, of two hours each, \$25. For ten weeks, one lesson weekly, of one hour each, \$15. Reductions made for two branches taken together. Visitors are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and the progress of the pupils. For references, send for prospectus, and apply at the office of the principal, No. 90 Baronne street, or by letter, addressed Postoffice box No. 1265, New Orleans, Louisiana. my 29 2m THEROPHILUS MASAC, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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