

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 11, 1872.

Thanks to W. R. Whitney, Esq., for special favors.

The Florida Republican, published at Jacksonville, hoists the Greeley and Brown ticket.

The departure of the steamer John Kyle for St. Paul direct has been deferred till Saturday next.

The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held this evening at half past seven o'clock.

The ladies of the Napoleon avenue Presbyterian church will continue their entertainments in their new church edifice this evening.

It is not disgraceful to any one who is poor to confess his poverty; but the not exerting one's self to escape poverty is disgraceful.

A Fort Wayne woman was married first to Robb, second to Robbins and third to Robinson. She will have to take Robbin's grandeur next.

The Greensburg, St. Helena parish, Journal displays the names of Greeley and Brown for the national ticket, and J. C. Menure for Governor.

We have received the first number of The South St. Louis, a weekly paper published by Mrs. Laura S. Webb, who is also editor of that journal.

Springing says he once prevented a severe case of hydrophobia by simply getting on a high fence and waiting there until the dog had gone away.

A lady in Iowa recently drew \$30,000 on the death of her second husband, having drawn \$30,000 from the same company when her first husband died.

Before Pittsburg physicians can vaccinate anybody they have to cut their way with a cold chisel through half an inch of solidified coal, smoke.

A fanatic has turned up in Chicago in the role of Diogenes, hunting for an honest man with a lantern. The poor fellow might as well make up his mind to die there.

Who can have any respect for a man who, on passing the laundry and seeing the girls at work, will consent to make such a remark as "Wring out, wild belles!"

Dalton, New Hampshire, has tried a most dangerous experiment—dangerous to the cause of prohibition—by appointing Miss Anna Perkins, a beautiful blonde, as its liquor agent.

Potato bugs are as stupid as they are voracious. Straw spread lightly over the young vines foils the insects, who do not think of overhauling it to find the potatoes underneath.

A young lady would like to know if matrimony is the property bequeathed to her by her papa, what is that left to her by her late lamented mamma? Why, matrimony, of course, you say one.

From Mr. E. Young, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, we have received an abstract of the monthly report (No. 8) of that bureau, which may be found on the inside of this morning's Democrat.

"A Beautiful Belle" is a good title to a poem, yet a young New Yorker actually perverted the sense by pronouncing the last word in two syllables, while reading in a circle of young ladies recently.

The miseries of a night editor were never greater than between eleven and one o'clock last night, when swarms of hungry mosquitoes were cutting their way through summer clothing to fatten on human blood.

It is said that about one-fourth of the saloon keepers of Illinois have already closed up, and that about one-fourth of the remainder will go out of business before the first of July, on account of the State temperance law.

Certain newspapers abuse one of the London papers for speaking of Miss Nellie Grant as a "Royal personage." This is wrong. A pretty girl is a Royal personage, whether she be the daughter of a President or a hod carrier.

A Brazilian marquis, who suspected his wife of over-intimacy with a young officer, took classic revenge by bringing in to her one day his rival's head on a silver dish, decorated with parsley. He then shot her fatally, and afterward himself.

An English lady has been heavily fined for giving an undesired recommendation to a discharged domestic. If a similar penalty was enforced for the offense of inducing worthless office-seekers in this country, the public service would be greatly benefited.

Last evening at the fourth annual piano recital at Minerva Hall, there was a presentation to Professor Sipp. It was a splendid gold-headed cane, with this inscription: "Presented to Professor Rudolph Sipp, as a token of esteem and merit, by his pupils. New Orleans, June 10, 1872."

Queen Victoria has caused an immense amount of capital in England by her laxity of Sabbath observance of late; not only has she had a grand state banquet at Windsor on Sunday, but in her recent visit to Germany she started on Sunday, and arrived at Portsmouth on a Sunday afternoon. How fortunate that no accident occurred during one of those Sunday trips!

The whole number of deaths in this city last week was 170, against 148 the week previous. Five died of cholera infantum, four of consumption, nineteen of infantile convulsions, eight of various fevers, three of heart disease, eight of inflammation of the bowels, eleven of infantile marasmus, nine of measles, eight of meningitis, and six of pneumonia. Of the whole number, ninety-four were ten years old and under.

A romantic marriage occurred at Cleveland, Ohio, last week, the parties to which had never seen each other until an hour before the ceremony took place. This novel affair was brought about by the proprietor of a tailoring establishment to whom the woman applied for work, and who advised her to marry one of the workmen who was matrimonially inclined. This she did, and within twenty minutes they were engaged, and within sixty minutes the ceremony was performed. The bride and groom were married at the store the twin were one.

THE SITUATION. If the political situation was regarded as inexplicable a few days since, it may be considered perfectly incomprehensible now, so far as the Democrats and Reformers are interested in it. Unable to decide the proper course for them to pursue, and rejecting the wise counsels of those who better understand the issues before the country, these parties appear equally without judgment or guidance.

In the first place they should have known that the condition of parties in this State was such as required for a proper solution profound sagacity, and the utter avoidance of any possible or probable error; that opposed to the Democratic and the Reform and Liberal Republican parties was a strong and well organized opposition, that would bring to its support the entire patronage and influence of the federal government. To break down this power, and to redeem the State from its control, all three of the opposition parties are interested. Indeed, it is the controlling and paramount object all have in view. What then so obviously essential as a coalition between them? Conceding that it was possible that either one of them had strength in itself to carry the State, would it not be the part of wisdom to guard against all possible contingencies by making assurance certain and success absolute? Nothing but coalition could have done this.

The gravity of the issues involved certainly justified the laying aside of all purely partisan antipathies. Connected with the approaching election is something more than the mere triumph of a party. That, comparatively, would be insignificant. But what the American people have now to decide, is upon the perpetuity of free institutions; whether we shall have representative government or an irresponsible military despotism. No State is so greatly interested in this as Louisiana, for here the experiment will first be made. Already the issue has been fairly presented and no possible doubt of the ultimate designs of our rulers can be entertained. Since the inauguration of the present administration, the policy of the government has been completely changed. Instead of enlarged liberty to the citizen, centralization has been studiously kept in the ascendant. Never before upon the eve of a national election has it been thought advisable to invest a President with monarchical powers. But at this juncture the President himself being a candidate for re-election, Congress is deliberating the propriety of investing him with the power of suspending the writ of habeas corpus; it has already conferred on him, through his congressional supervisors of elections, the power of controlling them. For the last year or more his appointees have persistently interfered with the local governments, and sought by every possible means to fill its offices with creatures as truckling and subservient as themselves.

These are grave causes of objection, and well calculated to inspire serious apprehensions of the evil designs of the President. Under such circumstances, is it not surprising that every citizen in favor of pure government, and opposed to the aggressive tendency of the administration, does not unite to condemn it? And what basis so favorable to this purpose as the Liberal Republican movement? On the principles it advances all parties can unite. It does not pretend to be, nor is it, partisan in its character. The primary and underlying principle of this organization is pure government. It has selected for its candidates men of established reputation, statesmen, indeed, who are pledged to a reform of political abuses. There is scarcely a man in the Democratic and Reform parties of this State who is not in favor of their election. Why is it then that they do not unite in support of a local ticket identified with similar interests.

Such a course will be found wisest and best in the end. It will remove all causes of local dissension. Besides, it will put upon the side of patriotism and good government a majority so strong that an electoral rebuke will be given to the partisan emissaries who are plotting the undoing of the State and nation.

DIPLOMACY NOT BUSINESS. What we thought was settled is only just now undergoing settlement. When the Alabama treaty was finally ratified, the people of the United States, in common with those of England, toasted the eminent gentlemen who had brought it to a conclusion, as worthy of great esteem for adjusting questions that had threatened serious difficulties between the two most civilized and powerful nations in the world. The result of their labors was so significant that the treaty took its name from one of its features instead of taking it from the locality where it was negotiated. The diplomatic school called it the "Treaty of Washington" after the fashion of treaties; but the people and the press refused to accept the appellation and insisted upon calling it the "Alabama treaty" in honor of the question which its fathers and promoters insisted it had determined and put at rest.

Under the provisions of this treaty the administration claimed to have won a complete and signal victory over the English, and after the ratifications had been exchanged by telegraph at an expense of thirty thousand dollars in coin for the dispatches, General Robert Schenck, of Ohio, was appointed minister to Great Britain to go after the fruits of the triumph. The great point which our government thought, and claimed that it gained was this: that Great Britain bound herself by the treaty to pay for the damages which the Confederate privateers had inflicted upon American commerce. The English negotiators had accepted of our suggestions so freely, that our negotiators thought the British were willing to submit to any terms, and this on re-consideration led them to neglect the wording of the contract in which this admission was inserted. What the British negotiators verbally accepted or conceded we have no means of knowing, but what they say they consented to is very different from what we thought they consented to. And our unwavering confidence led us into another mistake, for

we not only insisted upon an absolute payment where the treaty seems to suggest a compromise, but we demanded damages upon top of damages where the admission of damages had not even been clearly made. In a word, England says that she only consented to pay for what damages the rebel cruisers performed, first, upon the condition that we substantiated the agreement that her diligence was at fault in allowing the Alabama and her sister privateers to escape from British ports; and secondly, that the United States consented to allow the damage done by the Fenians in Canada and Winnipeg to be put in as an offset. Our mistake was a great one, for instead of getting full payment for our own injuries we agreed to pay for those we had allowed to be inflicted upon our neighbors. And this agreement was put into the treaty under our own noses without our knowing it. And what is still more, our mistake as to the abjectness of Great Britain led us to make a ridiculous demand for consequential damages in addition to our claim for direct losses. That is, we said to Great Britain, you have agreed to pay for what your runaway ships did, now we insist that you shall pay for what money we might have made with the money and ships that were taken from us and destroyed by the vessels you sold to the rebels in violation of your neutrality. Great Britain at once rejected the entire demand as manifestly unjust. She replied that her agreement was to pay the principal after the fault had been proved against her, and after the United States consented to let in her offsets. And this brought the entire matter to a standstill. Both parties are just where they began. And as a fitting preface to the entire proceeding, the telegraph announces to-day, as it announced two years ago, that negotiations about the Alabama question are approaching a friendly solution. If business men transacted their affairs in this way, the world would be chaotic in about five years.

THE PROPER STEP. The acceptance of the propositions submitted by the Liberal Republican committee to the Reform and Democratic conventions could not have affected their organizations in a partisan sense. These propositions by no means involved an abandonment of their principles, or looked to any coalition beyond the purpose of the next election. The Liberals, as well as the Reformers, are the creatures of the present political campaign. Their object is the correction of political abuses. They do not propose elevating any particular individual to power. The party originated in no man's interest—it was brought about by no combination to further the ends of ambition; but for the good of the State. This is the professed object of both the Democrats and Reformers. Admitting it to be true, what should prevent the acceptance of these propositions? They propose precisely what the other parties wish to carry out. What advantage to the State in their accomplishing this object alone, rejecting aid, defeating it? Is it, as a correspondent of the Times pertinently suggests, because the integrity of the party is of more value than the principle at stake? On that hypothesis they may be right, but on no other principle can their strange position be reconciled.

The fact is, the people are greatly inclined to the belief that the Democratic and Reform conventions were controlled by men who much preferred being candidates for office, and risking the chances of election, than saving the State from the ruin that menaces it. If such be the case, they will have grave accounts to render the people they are deceiving. A convention of all three of the parties, to take into consideration the dreadful condition of our State and municipal affairs, can possibly result in no injury. Conceding that all have an interest in the correct administration of government, and that each will act for the public good, it may result in a good and amicable solution of our difficulties. At all events it can do no harm, and we are unable to perceive the objection to it.

WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH IT? The bitter foe of the Democratic party could wish no worse luck than has befallen it. Those interesting "old men of the sea," yeelp the worth and respectability of Louisiana, well-nigh rode their shipboard to death. Missing the happy escape and good fortune which befel the Arabian Nights' hero, this ancient mariner of Louisiana tipped off his dangerous burden only to fall into a nest of young vipers, whose sharp tongues have finally stung him to death. The responsibility for this sudden demise is divided. The representatives of a past regime, happily now deprived of virility, and the would-be representatives of a present era, whose momentous changes they wholly fail to comprehend, were in accord in making a straight-out Democratic ticket. The Bourbons, whose experience teaches not, and those who have learned nothing for want of experience, united in the determination to make nominations, and, wearing out the patience and casting aside the counsels of men whose interest and sore defects had taught the value of moderation and prudence, they nominated their ticket. Now, what will they do with it? After canvassing this question with many worthy Democrats, not excluding from our confidence some of those most personally concerned, we are free to declare that the Democracy of Louisiana, have got an elephant they can not support, and whom it would be sheer barbarism to kill. Will it die a natural death? Will a kind Providence take it hence? This is the puzzle that troubles the minds of the people to-day. To attempt its support would consume all our substance, and we know of none so improvident after the bitter experience of the past.

This good may result from the action of the convention. Had Liberal combinations been made, there would always have remained a sorehead to declare that the State could have been better saved by their plan. These grumblers and malcontents have their Democratic ticket now, and now for the first time, realize that they are very small potatoes by themselves

in this great commonwealth. This, too, is a probable result. The discordant elements of Republicanism may be driven together and rendered more considerable and forging by the sad results of past animosities; they may determine to effect within their own party lines all the reforms which the necessities of the times require. Fit men to embody these reforms can readily be found among our own brethren. In such contingency the question to the framers of the "straight-out ticket" would again become pertinent: "What will you do with it?"

SENATOR KELLOGG'S STRATEGY. Under cover of a law to protect the ballot boxes in the South, Senator Kellogg introduced a bill into the Senate referring upon the United States District Judges of the different States the right, and making it their duty, to take such measures as would secure a "fair and impartial election to the people of the States lately in rebellion." This law was defeated in the House of Representatives by a fusion of the Liberal Republicans and the Democrats against it. Then Mr. Kellogg interpolated his pet measure into the "sundry civil appropriation bill," thinking that the opponents of the "force bill," as it is called, would not dare to vote against the "sundry civil appropriation bill" so as to defeat it, and that thus the "force bill" would be carried. He, in effect, attempted to bribe the minority into acquiescence by requiring them to vote for his bill if they expected to secure their own. The bait did not take, for the opponents of the measure being masters of the situation, refused to concede, threatening rather to defeat the appropriation bill than to allow the force amendment of Mr. Kellogg to succeed. This determination has been maintained so firmly that the Senate has consented to concur upon the subject, which means either that the amendment is to be withdrawn, or that there is a supplemental dodge in operation to overcome the opposition. The session is so near at an end that the strategists will have to work very fast and very adroitly to succeed.

There is no necessity for this law in Louisiana whatever there may be in other States, and Mr. Kellogg will have to make it very clear that he meant to operate in some other section of the country with his force bill before his constituents will consent to forgive him for insinuating that they could only hold their elections by accepting federal supervisors to count their ballots.

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO. With the incompetence of Trevino, not to say his drunkenness and his bad advisers, out of the way, General Quiroga has recovered his ground, and is making it lively for the friends of President Juarez in Northern Mexico. Quiroga is a young man, but he was selected by that very great old man, Santiago Vidaurri, to be military commander in the States of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, and he never lost an engagement nor failed in an enterprise. He is, in fact, about the best soldier and the most honest Mexican that has figured on the Rio Grande since General Mejia left Matamoros. He has a large influence, and is of fertile ability, as his present movement shows. Batten in every direction, and drives into the mountains because of Trevino's weakness, he now rallies under his own leadership, and the result is seen in the progress which the telegraph reports to him. Having recaptured Monterey, he is pushing General Caballero back upon Matamoros. With five thousand men under his command, Quiroga will capture the State of Tamaulipas, and then the revolutionists against Juarez will have a base of operations that will provide the means, and a leader who will be dangerous. If the present government of Mexico does not take care of itself, the man is now in motion who will overthrow it.

A PRESIDENT FOR CONGRESS. Andrew Johnson, once President of the United States, has been nominated for Congressman at large from the State of Tennessee by the Labor party. It need not surprise the country if Andy succeeds, for he has a host of personal friends in Tennessee, and he has the metal in him to make partisans. We can not confess to any special fondness for Mr. Johnson, but we must admit that Tennessee would be well represented and ably defended if she should send him to Congress. He has very large and liberal views about politics generally, and but for his prejudices and his obstinacy, he would have made an excellent President. If he succeeds he will be the second man to enter Congress after having served as President. John Quincy Adams being the other.

The very sensible and decidedly pointed letter of Judge Cooley, published in the Evening Times, wherein he states his reason for declining a nomination by the Opera House convention, expresses a prevalent sentiment throughout the city and State. It is true, indeed, that no man who can see as far as the end of his nose believes there is a particle of chance for the ticket nominated. The majority of the members of that convention, professing such patriotic views, such liberal ideas, have in their deliberations only succeeded in awakening a huge guffin all over the State. A body of men from whom so much was expected have only succeeded in appearing as mountebanks, while covering their party with indignity.

The Phlegme has an article favoring the exclusion of vinous, malt or spirituous liquors within twenty miles of a deliberative assembly. Evidently the Phlegme's recent experience with the Democratic and Reform conventions has added bitterness to its disreputable liquor. But the Phlegme forgets that consistency is a cardinal virtue, and to be a Democrat one must drink liquor.

DIED. McMillan—On Saturday morning, June 8, 1872, in the city of New York, after a short illness, MAGGIE, daughter of Robert H. and the late Susan E. McMillan, in the thirtieth year of her age. Best descent spirit, rose. Forever with Jesus—Forever blest.

REQUIREMANS. A solemn religious mass will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Church, Camp street, on SATURDAY, June 15, 1872, at 10 o'clock, for the souls of the souls of John O. and Ann McCall, who died respectively January 2, 1870, and June 15, 1871. The friends and acquaintances of this family are respectfully invited to attend. 10 o'clock. 14 1/2 Sp.

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 is the cheapest stove in the market. HENRY PERRY, Agent for the Times Cooking Stove, 140 1/2 St. Charles street, No. 141 Poydras street.

GEORGE ALVES, PREMIUM CIGAR MANUFACTORY AND DEALER IN LEAF TOBACCO, 183 Rampart Street, (Below Canal street). Lock box No. 248. ap 1/2 2d 1/2

REMOND B. MANNION, 29 Carondelet street, NEW ORLEANS. Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London; Messrs. de Rothschild Brothers, Paris; Messrs. A. M. de Rothschild, Vienna; Messrs. M. A. de Rothschild & Co., Frankfurt and all their correspondents. C. W. CAMMACK, 181 Common street, MONEY BROKER, 181 1/2 2nd.

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. 20 Baronne street, ap 1/2 2d 1/2

THE LUZBERG HOSPITAL, Located by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for Small Pox and contagious complaints, IS ON THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD. First square outside Chalmette street. Patients are received according to usual city provisions, with permits from the sanitary officer. Private or paying cases are received for. Wards, \$2 per day; private rooms, \$5. Apply at the hospital. 1872 ly

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. RESTAURANT ON PONTCHARTRAIN WARE. The public is notified that I have perfected my arrangements for the summer season, and am now prepared to feed the hungry and wash the dirty. My restaurant and bathhouse are located on the waterfront, comfortable, where visitors will be served with the very best, at reasonable rates. NOT. GRAND ISLE HOTEL—ON THE SHORE OF THE GULF OF MEXICO, THE ONLY REAL WATERING PLACE IN THE SOUTH. Will Open on the Fifteenth of June, 1872. The entire premises have been thoroughly overhauled, repaired, repainted, etc. All who have ever visited the place since its great prosperity over all other places for its very building and substantial feeling ground. The building is ornate, finished and ends with a fine grove of live oak trees, and is surrounded by beautiful lawns, and a large salt water garden, with fresh and abundant products of the water are furnished in superabundance. Sailing boats, swans on hand, and post office post office. Under the charge of an old friend of the hotel, the public will be able to see the hotel in every respect. The new and elegant steamer "Prize," the fastest boat in the South, will make regular trips from New Orleans, as per advertisement, twice a week. Trips—For day \$3, per month \$15. Children and servants half price, with a bill of lading to large boats and steamers gratis. J. M. MARGOT, Proprietor.

BOUDRO'S RESTAURANT, AT THE LAKE END OF THE PONTCHARTRAIN. Is Now Open for the Season. Having been refitted and furnished, the best of wines and all delicacies. Prices liberal. 1872 ly

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 fresh and abundant products of the water are furnished in superabundance. Sailing boats, swans on hand, and post office post office. Under the charge of an old friend of the hotel, the public will be able to see the hotel in every respect. The new and elegant steamer "Prize," the fastest boat in the South, will make regular trips from New Orleans, as per advertisement, twice a week. Trips—For day \$3, per month \$15. Children and servants half price, with a bill of lading to large boats and steamers gratis. J. M. MARGOT, Proprietor.

EDUCATIONAL. SHORT-HAND WRITING—INSTRUCTOR B. S. WATSON at this office. Terms reasonable. 1872 ly

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL. IS RACE STREET, head of Calumet Place. T. B. Edwards and Samuel H. Lewis, Principals. Will receive pupils to enter the Louisiana State University or any other college in America. Commercial and Primary Department attached. Military discipline, and all advantages of a school to be had at the school, or at James A. Ochsler's, 29 Camp street. 1872 ly

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 90 Baronne Street. Three and one-half blocks from Canal street. Five doors above the Piano House of P. Worin; see number from 5th car line. This institution is conducted after the plan of the best music schools of Europe. The Board of Instruction consists of the most accomplished teachers and artists of the highest merit and proven ability. Pupils are admitted on all ages from seven years upwards, and receive a liberal and thorough education, and are prepared to take to the highest honors of the profession. Terms, payable in advance, as follows: For piano or voice, ten weeks, two lessons weekly, for two hours each, \$25. For theory, harmony, and composition, organ, melodeon, violin, violoncello, harp, guitar, guitar, for ten weeks, two lessons weekly, for one hour each, \$15. Reductions made for two branches taken together. Pupils are invited to call, and witness the method of teaching and the progress of the pupils, at the office of the President, No. 90 Baronne street, or by letter, addressed Postoffice box No. 120, New Orleans, Louisiana. THROPHILUS MARAC, President. 1872 ly

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM BOOK AND JOB Printing Establishment, 84 Camp Street.

We have purchased from George Bros, New York, entirely new type for the Republican. Also from T. B. Smith, 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 Merchants and Business Community to this Department of our Establishment, as we have made to its extensive additions in the very NEWEST STYLES of POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE, PRESSES, ETC., WHICH REARS UP, EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, AND ALL KINDS OF MERCANTILE WORK.

STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES, RAPIDLY, EASILY AND CHEAPLY. 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 POSTS OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE, FIRST COLORED INK TO BE HAD.

COLORED BILLS, POSTERS AND HANDBILLS, BLACK AND COLORED (SEE), AND OF EVERY SIZE. Our Facilities for Printing BLANK WORK, are unequalled by any establishment in this city. BILL HEADS, ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER, Prices According.

RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, AND ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch but in the most economical manner.

INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS, RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, AND ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch but in the most economical manner.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW. NOTICE. N. ADRIENS, attorney at law, No. 41 Exchange Alley, is authorized to receive for the United States Courts, register of the bankruptcy bank, copies of the Bankruptcy Reports, will receive and attend to the admission of claims of creditors on notes, deposits, shares, etc., will prepare and see to the execution of judgments, orders of bankruptcy, and procure, in a short time, passports from Washington. 1872 2m

A. HERO, JR., NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, Office No. 17 Commercial Place. Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all business. ap 1/2 1/2

HAWKINS & THAYER, (H. LAWRENCE—Sole Agent), ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS AT LAW, 19 Commercial Place, NEW ORLEANS. Prompt attention given to all business in the State and United States Courts. 13

MACHINERY. SHAKESPEAR FOUNDRY, 61rd Street, between Baronne and Dryades Streets, New Orleans. Joseph A. Shakespear, A. Smith, S. Gwyn, SHAKESPEAR, SMITH & CO. (Successors to Geddes, Shakespear & Co.) IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRIES AND MACHINISTS, manufacturers of every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Centrifugal Machines, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Mill Gearing, and other Iron Works. Franks, Churns, Ventilators and Sash Weights. Machines with work of all kinds. ap 1/2 1/2

NOVELTY IRON WORKS, Corner of DeFord and New Levee streets, WILLIAM GOLDIAG, PROPRIETOR. 1872 ly

ARMSTRONG'S FOUNDRY AND ROILER MANUFACTORY, Corner of First and New Levee streets, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. W. J. J. Armstrong, Manager. Manufacturers of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Centrifugal and Gearing, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Furnaces, Moulds, Grate Bars, Iron Scaffolds, Cast Irons, Cast and Forged Iron, Fraps, etc. Low Pressure, Locomotive Ribs and Cylinder Bolters of all kinds, Fitts, Juice Boxes and Castings, etc. 1872 ly

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