

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 12, 1872.

W. R. Fish, Esq., chief editor of the Republican, left for the North last evening by the Jackson railroad. He will be absent for several weeks. He is accompanied by his wife and niece. We wish them a pleasant trip and safe return to their many friends here.

The Garrison of Granites—William Lloyd Garrison. Hon. L. A. Sheldon has our thanks for various important public documents.

The Sheriff advertises this morning several estates for taxes due the State of Louisiana.

It is said that the Chinese threaten consequential damages for every artesian well we bore.

A Detroit lady has swallowed a brass watch. It has stopped, and that creates difficulty.

The saying that "it is more blessed to give than to receive" applies only to medicine and advice.

Granite—Grant me more presents grant me power; look upon nepotism as a sweet-scented flower.

Senator Logan makes a weak defense of Grant's nepotism. Perhaps he considers it better than no defense.

Somebody says: Which gives a girl the most pleasure, to hear herself praised or another girl run down?

A man in Sioux City claims to have a coin that was current "down in Judea" in the time of Solomon.

The world has had its iron age, its golden age and its age of bronze; but the present age is the age of steel.

An English lady is willing to make affidavit to the fact of finding a frog in the centre of a boiled potato.

O. W. Holmes says that crying widows marry first. There is nothing like wet weather for transplanting.

A Wisconsin white girl of sixteen has become attached to a roving band of Indians, and will not leave them.

The Huntsville Advocate casts the balance and shows that Greeley and Brown will carry the State by 30,000 majority.

Senator West sends us the supplementary report of the select committee to investigate the condition of affairs in Louisiana.

"Mr. A. B. Chandler, of New Orleans," says the Houston Telegraph, "has established himself prominently in our city."

The people of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, don't know whether to call their female judge a justness of the peace or a justice of the peace.

Seven-tenths of an inch of rain fell yesterday, but it overtook banquets, as usual, to the depth of more than seven inches.

A hundred families are about to start from Hamburg and Bremen to settle on lands already selected for them somewhere near Dallas, Texas.

The New York Evening Mail says: "The most beautiful belle in society at present is a Spanish lady, said to be one of the most beautiful women in America."

A Milwaukee beggar being recently bribed to show his day's earnings, counted out twenty dollars and forty-seven cents, and said it wasn't a good day at all.

A young woman in masculine disguise completed four years of study and was recently graduated as a bachelor by the unsophisticated dons of a New England college.

"What can be more harrowing to your soul than the thought of wasted opportunities?" asked a teacher of a bright boy. "A peg in my boot harrows my sole more anything else," replied the bright boy.

The ladies of the Napoleon Avenue Presbyterian Church will continue their entertainments in their new church edifice this evening. There will be music, recitations, tableaux, and refreshments on the tables.

The New York Evening Post tells us that "sailors are never so much at sea as when they are on shore." In this they are something like homed husbands, who are never so much at home as when they are abroad.

"Be you good?" asked a bright little chap of Miss Bud, his Sunday-school teacher, the other day. "Oh, no!" was the becoming reply. "You ain't!" Well, I knew you wasn't pretty, but I always thought you was good."

Jenkins, an old whisky-blot, had a son the other day. The nurse put his first-born in his arms, and Jenkins, regarding it lovingly, while a tear trickled down his greasy forehead, said, "Twenty years hence he will keep me in whisky."

A somewhat laughable "ring" has been formed in California, where this year's grain crop is very large. Knowing this fact, some wily gentlemen have by purchase bagged the entire stock of grain sacks, so that the farmers are at their wit's end to know how to bestow their grain.

Captain George M. Solvocoresses, who was murdered and robbed in Bridgeport, Connecticut, last Monday night, had \$185,000 insurance on his life, \$37,500 being Hartford office. He was born in Greece, entered the United States navy in 1832, and his last sea voyage (1866) has been on the retired list, and a resident of Litchfield, Connecticut.

General James Chesnut, an influential leader of the South Carolina Liberal Democracy, addresses a public address in his party. He says that he has great faith in the Cincinnati movement. He does not believe that the Democratic party, pure and simple, can restore constitutional government, and he sees nothing in the avowed purposes of the Liberal Republican party that we should object to. Mr. Greeley he looks upon as the symbol of peace in the land, purity in the government and prosperity among the people; also, as the symbol of the restoration of law and liberty, with equal rights and protection to all.

THE PUBLIC FEELING.

The popular feeling arising from the action of the Democratic and Reform conventions is becoming day by day more unequivocal in its character. To say the least, the Democratic nominations are not satisfactory. Even the Bee admits a fact so clearly manifest. The Reformers are indignant at the manner in which they were treated, and disclaim any intention of further compromise. Any effort, therefore, looking to a joint convention of these two organizations will prove unavailing.

There is, in fact, but one way to reconcile their difficulties. The mediation of the Liberal Republicans may effect it, by affording to each a common ground of reconciliation. The State central committee of this party have published an address to the people, in which it is proposed to call a convention of all parties in the State on the first Monday in August. A correction of political abuses, both State and national, will be the basis on which the convention will assemble. There can be no difference of opinion about it. All parties agree as to this necessity.

If, as the Bee asserts, it is in favor of a combination of all honest, conservative and patriotic influences in favor of reform, here is a policy that will accomplish it. The Liberal Republicans have taken the initiative in a step so laudable. Events have arisen which make it the only practical method of reconciling conflicting opinions and interests. Each party, by itself, is weak. United they would become strong and powerful. "The enemy is on the alert, and using every means that can add strength to the prestige of a federal party. It behooves those who are equally bent on redeeming the State from the control of federal office-holders to be active and enterprising.

It is evident that coalition will give the State into the hands of honest men. But it is equally certain that neither the Democrats nor Reformers can have any influence in shaping the future policy of the State government unless they combine with the Liberal Republican party. Why should they object to it? Is it because all the prominent men of these organizations want to fill some high office, and are not secure of their nomination in a joint convention? If so, their patriotism gives way to self-interest. But we are free to admit our doubt of this condition. The three political organizations opposed to the federal party are natural coadjutors. They are working for the same end; their principles, so far as the purposes of this canvass are concerned, are identical. So should their plans be the same. There is strength in unity, success in combination, and no effort should be left unemployed which can secure concert of action and identity of interest.

If, as is now generally believed, the Democratic convention soon to assemble in Baltimore, ratifies the Cincinnati nominations, any impediments to such a coalition will be effectually removed. The combination will then have both a State and national aspect. In view of this probable contingency it would be the part of wisdom and patriotism for all parties opposed to the centralizing and aggressive policy of the administration to unite in the August convention. It can do no harm if it effects no good. By that time the political situation will have shaped itself definitely. Already the issues are before the country, but they will, by that time, become plain and explicit.

The Liberal Republicans concede that the Democrats and Reformers are striving for the public good. They demand the same consideration for themselves. First and foremost of all our purposes should be the redemption of the State from the fraudulent conspiracies which beset it. We are no longer a dependency of the federal Congress. Its office-holders should no longer dictate our laws or prescribe the policy of the State government. This is an incident of the centralizing tendency of the federal executive. Louisiana is a free State, and of right should regulate her domestic affairs in her own way. Subjected to repeated indignities; martial law threatened in her parishes; her citizens arrested without due process of law on frivolous pretenses and without provocation, and arraigned before tribunals organized to try and swear to convict, it is time her people were aroused in defense of her insulted honor and violated rights.

Time and repeated importunities have shown that the people of this State can expect nothing in the way of justice from the present national administration. For some reason we have incurred the animosity of our rulers at Washington. But, say the apologists of the national executive, he dislikes your Governor. Admit that such is the fact, are we to choose our office-holders at his dictation? It is an insult to say so. The people are not to be driven by the whims of a rude and insolent soldier, who imagines that the government of the Union is but a camp of discipline, where the nod of the officer is the law of the helpless recruit.

We have rights which our rulers are bound to respect. If the people act wisely; if there is concert of action and unity of purpose among Democrats, Reformers and Liberal Republicans, in this State at least the fact will be made manifest. Let us have it that way.

WHO IS TO DECIDE?

Amid a voluminous mass of similarly concocted and stupid assumptions, the Bee declares:

Between the whites and colored there are wanted no umpires imported from other States. Four important questions arise in connection with this egotistical suggestion. First, whether the whites want an umpire; secondly, whether the colored people want one; thirdly, whether either party is afraid of an umpire; and fourthly, whether the strangers in the State are to be denied the right of acting independently? With its very limited circulation among the intelligent American speaking population of Louisiana, the Bee can not pretend to be the mouth-piece of that class; it certainly can not assume to speak for the colored people, and the newly arrived citizens from other States neither know of the Bee nor do they feel at all interested in what it

says of them. This latter class are men who read American papers, and they have little respect for a journal that pays more attention to foreign affairs than it does to the domestic concerns of the country in which it is a veritable carpet-bagger.

We pretend, in behalf of the white people of Louisiana, that they are in favor of inviting emigration to the State from the North, and that they are willing to accord to these emigrants all the liberty of thought, speech and action that they enjoy themselves. This proposition of ours contradicts the assumption of the Bee, for Northern men and Europeans will only consent to locate in Louisiana upon the understanding that they are to be the equals of the oldest residents in every political respect. Which being conceded, their interference is that of principals, and not umpires. Every citizen, whether he lived here twenty years ago or only came here last year, is exactly equal in his political interests in the State, for he is to be the subject of the law, and it is his business to see that the law is made as good as possible.

We still further protest on behalf of the colored people that they do require assistance from these newly arrived emigrants, for the old residents are not willing to do justice by them. Northern men are more liberal to the colored people than the Southern men are, because they have none of that soreness and prejudice which prevails among the latter against the negroes. The colored people know that they are too ignorant to take care of their political rights, so they accept of the support and assistance of the new-comers, because the new-comers brought to them the blessings which they enjoy. If the Southern whites had acted toward the negroes as the Northern whites have done, there would have been no distinctions or divisions in society to-day; and if they would withdraw their injustice even now there would soon result a healing up of the old quarrel, that would be of immense benefit to the people generally. But while the Bee continues to ignore one-half of the population as being no part of the people, the negroes are forced to depend upon the strangers in their midst, because the strangers treat them fairer than the old residents do. It is easy to see that the white people of Louisiana are themselves to blame for the very condition of affairs which they complain against, and that until they get rid of their prejudices they must consent to be defeated in their efforts to obtain control of their own affairs. When they refuse the assistance of a man merely because he has been the friend of the majority, they condemn themselves to continue in the minority, because they insult a power greater than their own, and they commit such folly and injustice that they weaken their own cause.

We protest that the new-comers, being citizens by adoption, are fully as much entitled to decide for themselves what their action shall be as the editor of the carpet-bagging Bee is. First, their rights and liberties are concerned; secondly, their properties and interests are as much at stake as those of the older settlers in the State. And a man who comes here to-day may be better able to decide what is best to be done than the old fogey who has lived here with his eyes shut and his hands folded for fifty years. And he has just as much right to declare his judgment as any other man, whether he declares it in the American language or employs a foreign lingo to express his ideas.

We protest further that the men who are afraid to submit to an umpire of the difficulties that divide and oppress them are open to the suspicion of having some object to accomplish, which they dare not avow. The Bourbon oracle declares that the whites are intelligent, and that the negroes are ignorant, and yet it refuses to submit the questions in dispute between these two classes to the arbitration of men who are interested in making a fair decision of the matter. The very statement of this case demonstrates the necessity of an umpire, for there are evidences of intrigue and bad faith on the part of the intelligent men who refuse to discuss their quarrel, that necessitate constant watchfulness on the part of the ignorant parties to the dispute.

We protest, in conclusion, that the Bee itself has demanded outside umpirage, and that, too, of the most selfish and undemocratic character. So it is neither honest nor intelligent in its concealed assumption. The Pionyeur, complaining of our proper strictures upon the conduct of Colonel J. D. Hill in connection with the recent convention, states that the Colonel ("for the past twelve months, has been uniting in his efforts to relieve this community from the burden of taxation under which it has suffered so long; that "his course has certainly been manly and utterly unselfish," etc., all of which we propose to establish beyond controversy, by the following facts: J. D. Hill was one of the commissioners of the first drainage district, and as such was expressly forbidden by law to receive compensation for his services. Notwithstanding this, on the tenth of February, 1871, when the new drainage act was about to be passed, he received from the commissioners the sum of three thousand dollars for professional services as attorney of the board. This was for a trivial service before one of our courts, in which Mr. Hill made, if we are not mistaken, his maiden effort, and, at the same time, a wretched failure, for which fifty dollars would have been a large compensation. On the eighteenth of May following, just before the commissioners had to turn over their assets and accounts to the City Administrators, this same "hittory unselfish" gentleman, in the interest of the bleeding taxpayers of New Orleans, presented an additional bill of five thousand dollars for legal services as attorney for the board, although it is well known that the board had done next to nothing during its entire existence, and that the real service in the Ship Island case was rendered by Messrs. Walker and Roselius. Honest John Roy protested against this outrageous bill, and made a motion to reduce it to \$2000, but this

was lost. Mr. John Davidson, N. E. Bailey and J. D. Hill were the other commissioners. A warrant was drawn for the sum of \$5000, and to collect this Mr. Hill has ever since been dancing attendance at the City Hall. Notwithstanding his "untiring efforts," as the Pionyeur has it, it is too strong a dose even for Mayor Landers, who was wont to buy off the Ship Island Canal Company with (only!) \$250,000, and hastened to give Mr. Roselius \$10,000 for merely obtaining judgment in a drainage suit, not one dollar of the judgment having been collected.

The Pionyeur adds, by way of commendation, that Colonel Hill's activity in public affairs commenced with the organization of the Citizens' Association. Strangely enough the above mentioned drainage commissioners were, John Roy excepted, active managers of the Citizens' Association, were, in fact, the association itself. It soon became the laughing stock of the city, and died without a sign. Even the Committee of Fifty-one refused to co-operate with its managers, so malodorous was the whole concern. Are there any other "utterly unselfish" Reformers and injured patriots to be looked after? If so, let the Pionyeur trot them out.

Notwithstanding the facts and figures presented to the Pionyeur some time since by this journal relative to the State debt it again reiterates the statement that it exceeds fifty millions of dollars, and that forty-five millions of this amount has been added to it during Governor Warmoth's administration. The falsehood which the Pionyeur thus puts before the public is by no means lessened by the fictions initial which it appends to the paragraph alluded to, and which is more like an editorial than a communication. Besides, the evident partiality which the writer manifests for falsehood over truth stamps it with Pionyeur originality.

It may be very well, in the opinion of the people's organ, to insult the intelligence of the public by such statements, but if persisted in will finally establish a just estimate of the veracity and reliability of that journal.

The State debt scarcely reaches half the amount asserted by the Pionyeur. We have obtained, under the seal of the Auditor, the subjoined statement, which he asserts is the exact amount of the State debt, viz:

Debt for which the State is absolutely liable..... \$23,884,431 97

Debt for which the State is contingently liable..... 6,659,625 22

State debt—bonds not issued..... 2,238,000 00

Total amount..... \$32,782,057 19

In the face of these facts, and which have been previously published, how can the Pionyeur persist in such statements? Assured of its incorrectness—the figures furnished to prove it untrue—the Pionyeur repeats a statement utterly false, and which it knows to be so. Acting upon the policy of doing anything and everything to injure a political opponent, it has but little choice between falsehood and truth, but rather prefers the former for its congeniality.

ADMITTING ITS WRONG.

The Pionyeur confesses that it has slandered and maligned Governor Warmoth. This is very humiliating and degrading, and is rendered more so by the manner in which it is done. Instead of a bold and frank avowal, when covered by our direct demand for the proofs on which it based its charges against his excellency of fraud and wrong-doing, the Pionyeur admits that it has none, but meanly seeks to leave the sting of its false accusation behind by asserting its belief that such proofs might possibly be adduced by a thorough investigation and under specified conditions. It then proceeds to name a court of inquiry, composed of gentlemen well known to be prejudiced against the Governor—a court organized to convict—and demands that he submit all his private affairs, and whatever proof he may have to incriminate himself, to their curious scrutiny and partisan decision.

A more malicious and unjustifiable attack, or a more contemptible backdown, is not on record in New Orleans journalism.

We said that if the members of the Grant convention had read the congressional report concerning affairs in Louisiana, the delegates might have indulged in some curious thoughts while Carter was speaking. The Citizens' Guard felt the truth, and attempted to ward off its effects by replying that Carter was joyously received by the Grant convention. Who said he was not? We simply remarked that if his bearers had known him as they might have done, their thoughts while he was orating might have been curiously suggestive. Carter was received with more favor than he was sent; for he was badly beaten in his attempt to secure an election, as was John Ray. How these men got their prominence after their party had defeated them is a question that the next investigating committee may develop. But we shall insist on our original assertion, that if the report of the congressional committee had been better understood by the members of the convention, Carter's speech would probably have originated some curious thoughts. We stick to this.

The Pionyeur differs from the Bee in this: that it does want an outside umpire in our local matters, and it wants that outside umpire to be selected by an outsider at Washington City. That is, it asks that General Grant be allowed to control and direct our elections, which is reforming on the arbitration business in the saddest fashion.

If anybody can be found who will say that the ticket nominated by the Democratic convention stands a chance of success, we advise the finder to report at once to the nominees. Such a piece of news would be a charity contribution at present.

The Grant convention should have indulged Casey, since it listened with so much interest to his subordinate, Carter. Perhaps the enthusiasm was so great that it overcame the sense of obligation.

In one thing, at least, the Pionyeur has been consistent, and that is in its inconsistency. Last January it was hot for martial law, and then it changed around, and was not so hot for anything of the sort. Then it impulsively demanded, for an entire week, that no taxes should be paid, but the next week it fell to and advised the people to pay their taxes. Now it has got back to its first January scheme of having the United States attend to all our little business next fall. Two years ago the Pionyeur could not bear a "nigger," but to-day it is in favor of making the colored citizen the favored of the State. At one time it had no stomach for reconstruction laws or federal interference, while now it can not have too much of that dish. Such an appetite for variety is a great expense to keep up.

An old Democrat plaintively refuses to see straight, because he does not want to meet his old friends in the other world and be forced to confess to them that he wound up his earthly pilgrimage by voting for an old Whig like Horace Greeley. If this was original it might puzzle us to reply to it on the instant; but as it is not original, we are at rest. An old Italian once made the same remark, when one of his neighbors told him that he could carry his corn to mill much easier by just dividing it into the two ends of the bag, instead of putting it all in one end, with a big stone to balance it in the other. Our old Democrat and the older Italian will probably be astonished at their stupidity in this world, if they ever get into one where wisdom is universal.

The Citizens' Guard flies into extravagant rejoicings over the passage of Kellogg's force bill. As adopted it is emasculated of its chief powers for evil, and does not permit Marshal Packard to run elections in Louisiana, as desired by our contemporary. But even had all the powers originally specified been retained, the Governor still had (and has) the power to preserve the purity of the election for State and other local officers. By separating the polling places, the supervision of the marshals' deputies would be limited to those boxes wherein ballots were cast for Presidential electors and Congressmen only. The adoption of some wise precaution like this may be even yet deemed necessary to protect the right of Louisianians to select their own local officers.

The Pionyeur asserted that the gentlemen who met on Monday night to organize the Liberal party were "tools" of Governor Warmoth, and gets unmercifully scorched by the Times for its reckless slander. General Dan W. Adams, Professor Alexander Dimitry, Governor Panj O. Hebert, W. W. King, Esq., and Colonel D. B. Penn, are prominent among the tools. We should think they would be overwhelmed by this charge of two hundred.

A prominent broker yesterday bet a large sum with another Carondelet street notability that the latter could not name six States which Grant would carry next November. The States named were Vermont, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Iowa, Michigan and Illinois.

The political quid nuncs yesterday announced that Kellogg had withdrawn from the candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination at Baton Rouge, and that Billings would have "a walk-over" if Governor Warmoth persists in refusing to let his friends submit his name.

The brutal instincts of the Warmoth organ find characteristic expression in its chiding of its Metropolitan Police janissaries for their inefficiency in not laying ruffianly hands on the person of that upright citizen and esteemed gentleman, Mr. Hugh McCloskey, and thrusting him into the insane asylum.—Citizens' Guard.

"How is that for high?"

EDUCATIONAL.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL. 118 RACE STREET, head of Coliseum Place.

T. E. Edwards and Samuel H. Lewis, Principals.

Will prepare pupils to enter the Louisiana State University or any other college. The school is a complete and primary department attached. Military discipline, with daily drill.

Circulars and prospectuses sent on application to the office of Colonel J. E. Adams, at James A. Greenhall's, 35 Camp street.

NEW ORLEANS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 90 Baronne Street.

Three and one-half floors from Canal street, five doors above the Piano House of P. Werlin, accessible from five-car line.

This institution is conducted after the plan of the best music schools of Europe. The object of instruction counts among its aims the most useful teachers and artists of the highest merit and reputation. Admitted as beginners of all ages from seven years upwards; also, advanced pupils who wish to resume their studies after a temporary absence.

Terms, payable in advance, as follows: For piano or organ, for ten lessons, \$10; for twenty lessons, \$18; for thirty lessons, \$25. For theory (harmony and composition), organ, melodeon, violin, violoncello, harp, guitar, guitar, either for ten, twenty, or twenty-five lessons, \$10. Reductions made for two months' tuition together.

Visitors are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and the progress of the pupils. For references, apply to the principal, or to the office of the President, No. 90 Baronne street, or by letter, addressed Postoffice box No. 105, New Orleans, Louisiana.

THEROPIUS MASAC, President.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF BERNARD WELL AND John Well individually, and as Co-partners of B. Well & Brother.

Office of UNITED STATES MARSHAL, New Orleans, May 24, 1872.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of B. Well & Brother, individually, and as partners, of Alexander, a certain parcel of real estate of Louisiana, who were adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, and the payment of any debts and other property belonging to them, and the transfer of any property by them, or by law, that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of the estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden on the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1872, at eleven o'clock A. M., at No. 41 Exchange place, New Orleans, before D. Augustin, Register.

S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

ESTATE OF LAFAYETTE N. LANE. OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, New Orleans, May 21, 1872.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Joseph Gustave Lalande, a certain parcel of real estate of Louisiana, who was adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, and the payment of any debts and other property belonging to him, or by law, that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden on the eighth day of July, A. D. 1872, at eleven o'clock A. M., at No. 41 Exchange place, New Orleans, before D. Augustin, Register.

S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH GUSTAVE LALANDE. OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, New Orleans, June 1, 1872.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Joseph Gustave Lalande, a certain parcel of real estate of Louisiana, who was adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, and the payment of any debts and other property belonging to him, or by law, that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden on the eighth day of July, A. D. 1872, at eleven o'clock A. M., at No. 41 Exchange place, New Orleans, before D. Augustin, Register.

REQUIREM. MASS.

A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Church, Camp street, on SATURDAY, June 15, 1872, at 8 A. M., for the repose of the souls of John O. and Ann McGee, who respectively died January 7, 1870, and June 15, 1871. The friends and acquaintances of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend. J. B. 14 75 2p

THE NEW LOUISIANA REMEDY.

SMITH'S LIFE TONIC. It is incomparably the most effective Blood Purifier and Spring Tonic extant.

SMITH'S PULMONIC SIRUP. The other form of the New Louisiana Remedy, for Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, etc., is peculiarly adapted to the young.

THE LUZEMBERG HOSPITAL, Enacted by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for small-pox and vaccination candidates, is on the PORT-CHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

Hotels and Restaurants. RESTAURANT. RESTAURANT. RESTAURANT. RESTAURANT.

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 renovated, repaired, etc. All who have ever visited the place will find it superior to all other places for its air bathing and abundant fishing grounds.

BUDDRO'S RESTAURANT. AT THE LAKE END OF THE PORT-CHARTRAIN RAILWAY.

Is Now Open for the Season. Having been rebuilt and refitted, the best of wines and all delicacies. Prices liberal.

BARNES' HOTEL. MISSISSIPPI CITY.

This famous summer resort, thoroughly refitted and furnished, charmingly situated on the Gulf of Mexico, surrounded by beautiful shade trees and lawns, laid out in the most picturesque manner 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 telegraphic office, enabling guests to communicate with all parts of the world.

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THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Joseph Gustave Lalande, a certain parcel of real estate of Louisiana, who was adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, and the payment of any debts and other property belonging to him, or by law, that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden on the eighth day of July, A. D. 1872, at eleven o'clock A. M., at No. 41 Exchange place, New Orleans, before D. Augustin, Register.

S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

NOTICE. D. AUGUSTIN, attorney at law, No. 41 Exchange place, registered in bankruptcy before the United States Court, register of the involuntary bankruptcy of the Bank of Louisiana, will receive and attend to the administration claims of creditors on notes, deposits, shares, etc.; will prepare and see to the admission of balance sheets of bankrupts, and will perform all other business pertaining to the law. 219 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. 19 1/2 1/2

HAWKINS & THARP, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 19.....19