

New Orleans Republican OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 26, 1872.

The Cincinnati Gazette talks about the "American" language.

American cheese is in universal use throughout England.

A circulating library in an English town has got the small-pox.

Rum, in Jamaica, has much deteriorated below the old standard.

Schooner Emma and Emile at auction. See D. E. Morphy's advertisement.

Sentor Harlan is now financially interested in three newspapers, all dailies.

At the Mohen pass, in Dehra, India, a hyena attacked a party of six natives.

E. Bray has 675 acres in cotton in Texas. He will make almost a bale per acre.

The Hindoos will drink no water save that which comes from running streams.

In the new postal cards is realized the expression "a penny for your thoughts."

The Supreme Court at Opelousas adjourned on Wednesday morning of last week.

General Butler and Governor Boutwell play billiards together every evening they are in Washington.

Old age is the verdict of life: If the old age is seemly the life has been virtuous; if unseemly it has been vicious.

If the world kicks you, cry like a baby, in fond delusion that it will repeatedly turn around and rock you to sleep.

The Countess of Mayo sends a valuable collection of Indian jewelry to the Arts and Science Museum, South Kensington, London.

A glass of cream, to be taken in the middle of the day, is one of the remedies now used by physicians for consumptive patients.

King Ransalulu, of Africa, having his own barbarian cook with him, has arrived at Bourdeaux, en route to the tour of France and England.

Those who serve you because they love you will exact no return. Those who serve you from self-interest will exact both principal and interest.

James Gordon Bennett published in the Herald news of the victory of Buena Vista two days before the government had any information of it.

It was very sad for the New York World to suggest Mr. Church for President, and then for Mr. Church to turn round and declare for Greeley. Wasn't it!

Sally, looking down from the window upon one of her master's customers, said: "We have all been converted, and when you want whisky on Sundays you must come in at the back door."

A Louisville hen is not to be discouraged by trifles. Having determined to set, and finding that all her eggs had been taken away, she raked together half a dozen Irish potatoes, and is now heroically at work on them.

When the English reform bill was on its passage, Lord Lytton handed in an amendment that no one should be allowed to vote who could not write in a legible manner. This the clerk was unable to read, to the great chagrin of Lytton.

A lady recently asked a distinguished member of the French Academy of Sciences: "What is the use of being an academician if you can't tell what comets are made of?" This is the reply she got: "Madame, that I may be able to say I don't know."

The address of William M. Lawton, of South Carolina, before the National Agricultural Congress at St. Louis, on the twenty-seventh of May last, has been published in pamphlet form. A copy has been sent to us by Mr. Lawton.

The Morehouse Conservatory says: The crops in our section are now in a fine condition. The corn is now expected to turn out much better than anticipated, and the cotton is growing very fast and bids fair to make an excellent yield.

This is said by the New York Commercial Advertiser: Colonel Clatin is rapidly collecting her military accoutrements. Her latest purchase consists of a very elegant pair of silver spurs. Public curiosity is excited to the highest pitch to know how she will look mounted.

Hon. J. Hale Sypher, one of the gentlemen representing Louisiana in Congress, is in the city, and very naturally honored himself by a brief visit to the editorial rooms of the REPUBLICAN last evening. He is in excellent health, and seems to enjoy himself among his constituents.

The newly completed building of the Phillips Exeter Academy was dedicated last week, under the most favorable auspices. Dr. Peabody, of Cambridge, delivered the address, and at the dinner, speeches were made by Wendell Phillips, Rev. Gideon R. South, Hon. Amos Tuck, George S. Hale and others.

John Pope Hodnett, the Fenian leader, has written a letter from Washington to the Chicago Tribune, in which he takes grounds unqualifiedly in favor of Greeley for the Presidency. He gives it as his opinion that those in this country of Irish nationality will do more any real work for Mr. Greeley than those of any other race.

There is a wondrous child in Heard county, Georgia. He was born only a few months ago, and when nine days old repeated the words "new moon" nine times very distinctly, and at every appearance of that orb in her virgin freshness, he gives the announcement in the same way. This "moonly voice" belongs to a child of one Mrs. Spradlin, and all the neighbors vouch for the truth of the story.

An illustration of the sharp Yankee's propensity for bargaining, and ever-ready inclination to settle a question by a "swop," is given by a Connecticut man's proposition for the settlement of the Alabama claims and the Cuban difficulty, as follows: That the British government give to the United States, in satisfaction for the indirect damages, the fortress of Gibraltar, and that the United States then offer it to Spain in exchange for the island of Cuba.

THE CANDIDATES.

Two or three hundred short-sighted mortals recently assembled at Baton Rouge to perform the self-imposed duty of designating candidates for the various offices to be elected in November. But one class of the people of the State, and that the lower—the negroes—participated in the primary elections. Consequently either negroes were chosen delegates or white men whose sole regret is that they were not born negroes. The lobby well represented both classes.

The result is before our readers, as our faithful but disgusted reporter has done the best he could to translate the jargon of a pow-wow into something like orderly English.

In the first place, we are called upon to vote for William Pitt Kellogg for Governor. He is a man who will answer his own description of an adventurer and a carpet-bagger, who comes down South to make money and spend it at home or anywhere but here. He is a native of Illinois, or at least that great State is responsible for his early years. During the war, when President Lincoln had but little time to bestow upon small matters, Kellogg wormed himself in as a Nebraska judge. But the United States government soon found out that a mistake had been made, and at last succeeded in swapping him off, and sending him to shine as Collector of the port of New Orleans. There has always been a dispute between us and the Nebraskians about the last act of the great and good Lincoln, the latter insisting that it was a splendid piece of statesmanship, while our people doggedly persist in declaring it to be an egregious blunder. But Nebraska gained by it, and we did not, which accounts for the difference of sentiment.

The Customhouse afforded Kellogg a field for the exercise of his peculiar genius. While his master, Andy Johnson, was swinging around the circle and tooting Democratic music on the constitution, rolled up after the fashion of a penny trumpet, Pitt swore a royal oath that the only employment he would give the negroes was a job to whitewash official water closets, and we believe he at one time seriously contemplated offering such a situation to the Baton Rouge nominee for Congressman at large.

But time passed on, and Andy faded away. As the last expiring notes of his tooting-horn died on the air, our enterprising adventurer opened his eyes and looked around him. Grant was elected, which he interpreted to mean, "My dear Pitt, you must get it!" He was probably correct this time, but happening to cast his eye upon our newly-elected Legislature in 1868, he suddenly conceived a brilliant idea. He invented the Post roll in the Customhouse, corralled a majority of the members in the grand building for thirty or sixty days, and was elected to the United States Senate for four years by the grateful "extra inspectors." There was no talk of whitewashing them. The time for that passed away with Andy Johnson and his tooting-horn. His next move was to swap off his influence in the Senate to get the imperial influence to make him Governor, with the last year of his term of service thrown in. If he succeeds in this, he will undoubtedly begin to lay his wires to swap off his four years as Governor for six years in the Senate, and commit his executive duties into the uncertain and incompetent hands of Cesar Cato Antoine. Since he was elected Senator, this denouncer of carpet-baggers and adventurers has spent his time in this State as follows: In 1869, he was here four weeks; in 1870, the year of the general election, he came and flitted away in ten days; in 1871, he showed himself around for seven days, and then hid away in California. And he arrived again in New Orleans just four days before he was nominated for Governor. It can hardly be that his well-known mortal fear of yellow fever should have kept him away so much of the time, as during all those years we have had little or none, and people equally or nearly as timid have braved it.

Antoine, the pretentious candidate for the second place on the ticket, is of an exceedingly small pattern. Reared a slave, and frequently bought and sold, he came at last to consider himself human merchandise, with the ownership vested in himself by the fifteenth amendment. As a Senator he sold his votes right and left, in utter disregard of the wants of his constituents. He did not even know where his constituents lived, or whether he was appointed to look after the interests of Caddo or Orleans. We have no objection to him or any other man on account of his color; but his skin is not half black enough or large enough to hide his shortcomings and political deformities.

Mr. Charles Clinton, the candidate for Auditor, is the United States assistant treasurer at New Orleans.

Colonel A. P. Field, the choice of the convention for Attorney General over John Ray, Simon Bolden, and others, has not figured much in politics since he elected himself to Congress in 1864, and committed a deadly assault on Judge Kelley at a hotel table. He has generally been considered a conservative. He has been long known to our bar as a criminal lawyer, and at one time he was reasonably successful; but latterly smarter men have improved upon his own tactics, and taken much of his practice away from him. He does not stand in the first rank of the New Orleans bar, and his services have never been in demand except to defend criminals. He is an eleventh hour Republican, and late, and not fully confirmed at that.

Blandin was once a tax collector or assessor, but was removed by the Governor for some cause, and has belonged to the Customhouse faction ever since. He might possibly be an improvement upon Bovee as Secretary of State, but some stronger recommendation is needed.

Keating, the candidate for Superintendent of Public Education, is a young man who has figured around Shreveport since the war. He was at first connected with the federal service, either in the army or the Freedmen's Bureau; but during all his residence he has failed to inspire the

CONFIDENCE OR FRIENDSHIP OF THE INHABITANTS.

Several attempts to run for office ended in defeat. And this is the gist ground out by the tumultuous crowd that assembled at Baton Rouge. The candidates remind one of Grant's appointees to the positions here. They are men who belong to no recognized party; their nominations were forced through by means of party discipline. When the time comes for the tribunal of last resort to advise and consent to their selection there will be an emphatic, irrevocable negative for the reply.

FAULT-FINDERS.

Men who can point to real defects in government, and are willing to labor to have them reformed, can not be classed with the empty fault-finders and grumblers who have nothing more than a political purpose or prejudice to subserve in attempting to fire the public mind with their fierce grumbling, fault-finding and denunciations of the manner in which government is administered. The men who have the sagacity and practical judgment to point out the faults of government, and propose and help to execute a remedy, are public benefactors, because they confer benefits upon the great body of the people.

For the reason, then, that the leaders of the Liberal Republican party have pointed out serious faults in the Grant administration, have proposed an effectual way to reform them, and are earnestly and harmoniously working to secure the needed reforms in State and federal governments, they should be regarded in the light of public benefactors. These men, in a noble and catholic spirit, have stepped forward at a time of imminent public peril and invited the people, regardless of previous party ties and past political prejudices, to rally around the banner of reform. And for the purpose of making the work more thorough and complete, the true friends of reform in the different States and Territories of the Union are cordially invited and earnestly entreated to lend their aid in the support of the great object in view, which is nothing less than an honest and economical administration of government throughout the country. The real friends of reform are governed by an honest and patriotic desire to see the work extend to all degrees of government authorized and secured by the federal constitution. They are not selfish or sectional in their views of reform, and consequently do not permit personal considerations to interfere with the success of the cause.

It is obvious to all that in order to save the nation from ruin and desolation, and the people from being frustrated of their constitutional rights and liberty, there is but one course to pursue, and that is to combine and consolidate in one political creed all the resisting power we can dispose of, so as to meet the enemy with a fair chance of success. To this effect have we, the people of Louisiana, headed by Governor Warmoth, unfurled the banner of the great Liberal party as a shelter to all, irrespective of past political differences, race or color. Let it be well understood, there should be no preferences, no Democrats, no Reformers, no Liberal Republicans, but all one body, one will, under one denomination, the Liberal party, united in one common union in strength—and do our duty, our whole duty; there is no temporizing, no procrastinating, the enemy is at the very threshold of our homes, it is with us a question of life or death.

Respectfully, CHARLES FROVOSTY. Deacon James Francis, of Pittsburg, has deposited in the Berkshire Athenaeum the whole front of Governor Winslow's chest, brought over in the Mayflower.

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 25, 1872. The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-half of combination ticket No. 33, of Class 126, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the capital price of \$8000 on Saturday, June 22, 1872, said ticket having cost the sum of fifty cents, at the office No. 19, 5, Charles street, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

CHARLES PELAEZ, M. D., No. 626 Baronne street, near Third. j26 14 2p

IF YOU WANT YOUR HAIR

To stand on end, witness the great game TO-DAY, Wednesday, June 26, 1872, at the Base Ball Park, between the Lone Stars vs. R. E. Lees.

Game to commence at four o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Ladies free. j26 14 2p

JOHN KLEIN & CO.

NOTE AND STOCK BROKERS. Will attend to the purchase and sale of State and city securities, and all kinds of stocks, bonds, etc., and the negotiation of loans. Will pay State and city taxes at all other discounts, also taxes of the parish of Jefferson and city of Carrollton.

Office No. 33 Carondelet Street, j26 14 2p

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

Execute all orders with promptness and dispatch. 73 Carondelet Street. j26 14 2p

THE NEW LOUISIANA REMEDY.

SMITH'S LIFE TONIC. 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 peerless. Parent Office—No. 29 Baronne street. j26 14 2p

C. W. CAMMACK,

181.....Common street.....181 j26 14 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.

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SUNDAY EXCURSION.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD. Commencing SUNDAY, June 9, and until further notice, the train will leave the Calcasieu street depot, at 7:30 A. M., and returning, reach the city at 11 P. M.

W. T. MORGAN, BROKER.

33.....Carondelet street.....33 j26 14 2p

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

[Brief Communications Published—Long Ones Invariably Rejected—The Editor not Responsible for the Sentiments Expressed in the Communications.]

A Question for the Learned.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: I would like to ask, through the medium of your "people's column," for some information as to the nature of certain inhabitants of our sisters. I do not mean the ordinary "wrigglers," which most persons know are the larvae of that pest, the mosquito, but I refer to a bright scarlet colored worm, of which I have lately seen great numbers in the water from cisterns in my neighborhood.

The largest specimen I have seen is about three-quarters of an inch in length, rather flattened in shape, armed with zipper-shaped jaws and very active. They are, certainly, not pleasant to look upon when drinking a glass of "pure rain water." Will not some one armed with the peculiar "scientific" treatment, such things enlighten us as to what they are, and if possible, how they can be destroyed or prevented? Let the Academy of Sciences answer.

IN FIDELIS.

The Liberal Party.

The prodigal sons have returned from Baton Rouge, after having enjoyed the most unquestionable honor of having been kicked out doors by a set of men such as it has never been the good fortune of any nation to see convened as a deliberative body. That such a result could easily have been anticipated is beyond any doubt. Two months ago when, in view of effecting a unity of action between the two wings of the Republican party, a conference committee had been appointed by the respective executive committees of the two parties, the object of the meeting was to arrive at a mutual understanding, of arriving to some kind of a compromise on the part of "Sambo" Pinchback, Campbell and others must have been perfectly satisfied before the Lodge had left the levee that the endorsement of the Philadelphia nomination and the repudiation of Governor Warmoth were the only conditions upon which the two parties could possibly throw open to them the temple of justice dedicated to Ulysses S. Grant and consorts. Did not Governor Warmoth, with that tact and sagacity which characterized his actions, warn them of the danger? Did he not give them his reasons for so doing? Had not the Liberal Republican convention in essence, before its adjournment, endorsed Governor Warmoth as its first choice for the highest office of the State? Was not that a sufficient proof that all transaction, all fusion with imperialism and centralism, had become an impossibility? Was not, in the name of common sense, could we indeed Mr. Pinchback to visit Baton Rouge? Mr. Pinchback is a Grant man, but did he not commit himself to Governor Warmoth by the unanimous vote of the convention? Is there any one who would not say that it is *enough* to say that some work is about to be done in the right way.

It is obvious to all that in order to save the nation from ruin and desolation, and the people from being frustrated of their constitutional rights and liberty, there is but one course to pursue, and that is to combine and consolidate in one political creed all the resisting power we can dispose of, so as to meet the enemy with a fair chance of success. To this effect have we, the people of Louisiana, headed by Governor Warmoth, unfurled the banner of the great Liberal party as a shelter to all, irrespective of past political differences, race or color. Let it be well understood, there should be no preferences, no Democrats, no Reformers, no Liberal Republicans, but all one body, one will, under one denomination, the Liberal party, united in one common union in strength—and do our duty, our whole duty; there is no temporizing, no procrastinating, the enemy is at the very threshold of our homes, it is with us a question of life or death.

REWARD.

\$50 REWARD—NO QUESTIONS WILL BE ASKED, AND THE ABOVE REWARD PAID, FOR THE RETURN TO NO. 109 GRAVIER STREET, OF THE WATCH AND GOLD CHAIN, STOLEN FROM THE PERSON OF THE NIGHT OF THE TENTH JUNE.

F. G. BIGLEY. j26 14 2p

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RAILROADS.

STEEL RAIL: DOUBLE TRACK BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. The great short line from Cincinnati via Columbus, E. A. ST. I.

Saving eighty-seven to 110 miles, and arriving one train in advance at NEW YORK.

Saving fifty-nine miles, arriving six and a half hours in advance at BALTIMORE.

Saving seventy-seven miles, and arriving eight and three-quarters hours in advance at WASHINGTON.

Beaching PHILADELPHIA One train the quickest.

THE GREAT IRON RAILWAY BRIDGES Over the Ohio river, at Parkersburg and Belmore, are completed.

MORNING AND NIGHT LINES OF Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars Are run on this route from St. Louis, Cincinnati or Columbus to Baltimore and Washington City, and West.

By this route you avoid all omnibus transfers and porters. Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent, New Orleans, Maryland.

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CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after JUNE 2, 1872, trains of the GREAT JACKSON ROUTE, (New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, Mississippi Central, and Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads) will depart and arrive as follows:

GRAND RAPIDS. Express.....5:30 A. M. | Express.....1:00 P. M. Mail.....6:15 P. M. | Accommodation.....8:30 A. M. Mail Train runs daily. Express daily, except Sunday.

THE QUICKEN TIME From New Orleans to NEW YORK, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, LOUISVILLE and all intermediate cities, villages and stations. Pullman's Palace Day and Sleeping Cars from New Orleans to Memphis, Humboldt and Louisville, without change.

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VOISIN & LIVAUDAIS, REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Will attend to the payment of Taxes, City and State, and will allow a liberal discount. Will also pay taxes in the parish of Jefferson, left and right banks, and city of Carrollton.

We have orders for first-class Mortgage Paper. Parties wishing to borrow will find it to their interest to give us a call. j26 14 2p

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 18, 1872.

WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1865, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilent, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place, and that the Governor, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, I issue this proclamation, and declare the places hereinafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargo, arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health, to take effect from and after the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1872.

Any violation of the quarantine laws as here proclaimed will be severely punished.

The places which are hereby declared infected as aforesaid are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the island of Cuba, Port Royal and Santiago Bay, on the island of Jamaica, Juncos and Port-au-Prince on the island of St. Domingo, the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadalupe; Campeche, in Yucatan; Belise, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Lagayra, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para, Cayenne, Buenos Ayres, Pernambuco, in South America, and Nassau, New Providence.

I have under my hand and the seal of the State, this eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

By the Governor: H. C. WARMOTH.

F. J. HERNO, Secretary of State. j26 14 2p

THE LUZERNER HOSPITAL.

Enacted by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for small-pox and contagious complaints. IS THE BEST PLACE FOR THE SICK.

Fifth square outside Chalmette Street. Indigent cases are received according to usual city provisions, with board and medicine from the sanitary officials.

Private or paying cases are received for: Wards, \$1 per day; Single Rooms, \$2 per day. Apply at the hospital. j26 14 2p

REDMOND B. MANNON.

NEW ORLEANS, 26.....Carondelet street.....26

ISSUES TRAVELERS' Letters of Credit.

Messrs. N. E. Rothschild & Sons, London; Messrs. de Rothschild Brothers, Paris; Messrs. R. M. de Rothschild, Vienna; Messrs. A. M. de Rothschild & Sons, Frankfurt and all their correspondents.

GEORGE ALCES.

PREMIUM CIGAR MANUFACTURER.

DEALER IN LEAF TOBACCO.

185.....Rampart Street.....185 (Below Canal street). j26 14 2p

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N. O., M. AND T. E. R. R.

FARES TO THE SEACOAST WATERING PLACES. EXECUTION TICKETS, good three days from date of sale, and TRIP TICKETS, good for families and firms for the summer season, on sale at a reduction of Fifty Per Cent from regular tariff rates, equivalent to two and a half cents per mile, to Mobile Bayou, Look Out Bay, St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Bogalusa, Ocean Springs, and East Passacoula.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TICKETS, to go and return same day, leaving New Orleans at 9:15 A. M