New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 27, 1872.

"Tail Holt" is the name of an Illinois town.

The regular Republican State Central Committee will meet to-day at 1 P. M.

We have received from the New Orleans Gaslight Company, two pamphlets on the gaslight litigation.

A complimentary invitation has been sent to us to attend the shooting festival at Magnolia Garden, next Sunday and Monday.

A communist, with both legs cut off, was brought before the military tribunal at Versailles to receive sentence of death.

The washerwomen of Detroit are said to be organizing a trade union, to protect themselves against "Chinese cheap labor."

Researches in Chinese archives show that the architect who designed and the engineer who built the great wall were women.

Milton says the hearts of men are their eloquence. The reason there is so little real eloquence is that there is so little depth and fervor of heart.

There has been another military murder committed in England. A private killed his superior officer because of a reprimand from him.

The voters of Claiborne parish, who propose to abide by the action of the Baltimore Democratic Convention, are preparing to organize for the present campaign. So the *Advocate* says.

Our poor young man remarks that the only advice he gets from capitalists is to "live within his income," whereas the difficulty he experiences is to live without an income.

General H. J. Campbell, president of the Republican State Convention, has appointed Judge John Parsons and Hon. E. E. Morphy members of the regular Republican State Central Committee.

Much surprise is expressed at the apparent apathy of the peasants living close to Vesuvius. But it must be remembered that they are of Latin stock, and naturally think nothing of a nigh-hill.

Matilda Heron, the now crazy actress, is in San Francisco preparing to contest the will of the late H. H. Byrne, to whom she was married, and from whom she claims never to have been divorced.

It is said that Davy Crockett's marriage bond has been deposited in the State Library of Tennessee. Of his signature, which is said to be attached to it, we give herewith what we suppose to be a fac simile: X.

A monument in memory of the slain at the battle of Magenta was unveiled on the fourth instant at Rome, with great ceremony. The civil, military and ecclesiastical authorities, and the consuls of France and Austria were present.

A handsome young lady of respectable family, clerk in the postoffice at Branford, Connecticut, has just been discovered to have committed the tripple crime of robbing the mail, forgery and passing a forged check, and has confessed.

The Boston tubing company are erecting works at McKeesport which will cover nearly four acres of ground. The buildings are to be of brick. Much of the principal wall is up, and a portion of the heavy machinery is going in. It will be the largest pipe works in the United States.

Anxious parent in the rural district—"John, I suppose the students learn a great deal of astronomy at the Harvard observatory?" Innocent son—"Well, the observatory isn't quite so convenient as one of the Athenæums in Boston, where we see new stars every week!" Parent—"Bless me! what advantages you boys do have!"

The railway sensation at Dayton, Ohio, just now, is the statement in well informed circles that arrangements are in progress to give the Atlantic and Great Western road a short cut from Springfield to Cincinnati, over the original short line route. It is affirmed that this project will be accomplished just as soon as the route can be put in order. The preliminaries are under discussion.

In St. Paul, a young man treated his sweetheart to the circus, and accidentally became separated from her. After searching distractedly for half an hour, he discovered his adored imbibing lemonade with a rival. Jerking off his coat he was soon engaged in a rough and tumble fight. The damsel looked coolly on as they gouged each other's eyes, and finally remarked: "Fight it out, you chaps; I'm going with the fellow who'll take me to the show tonight."

At a funeral, lately, there stood in the house of the defunct an old-fashioned clock, which, when it finished the announcement of the meridian hour, was made to play a tune. The officiating minister was in the middle of his sermon when, noon having arrived, the clock commenced striking twelve. In a very solemn tone he impressed upon his hearers the inevitable flight of time; but the exhortation was evidently ineffective, as the clock instantly followed with the cheery old notes of "Take your time, Miss Lucy."

The Detroit *Union* confidently promises a large majority from Michigan for Greeley and Brown, and, after a survey of the situation, considers the following States absolutely safe for the Cincinnati Liberal ticket at Baltimore: Iowa, Texas, Maine, Kansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, Vermont, Kentucky, Alabama, Virginia, Minnesota, New York, Louisiana, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Maryland, Mississippi, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, North Carolina. These States will cast 548 votes in the convention.

It has been found, by a series of careful experiments, that coal exposed to the weather loses in a very short time nearly one-third of its weight and about one-half of its heating power. The combined effect of air and moisture is to eliminate the hydrogen, which is the main source of warmth during consumption. Anthracite suffers least from this cause, and our bituminous coals the most. One variety, which lost twelve per cent of its heating power while under cover, lost during the same time while uncovered forty-seven per cent. The fact is of value to every consumer.

THE REGULAR REPUBLICANS.

The old Republican party of this State, which acquired such strength and distinction under the lead of Governor Warmoth, is now irrevocably divided into three unequal parts. The first and largest part, headed by the Governor, early entered upon the great work of political reform, State and national, demanded by the people. This branch of the old party sent delegates to the Cincinnati convention. Governor Warmoth headed the delegation, and used his influence to secure the nomination of the two eminent citizens the Liberals selected to head their ticket in the coming Presidential election. He has since ardently labored to advance the cause of reform in this State, and has already succeeded in building up a party that, by all odds, exceeds in power and influence all other political organizations in our State. It embraces a very large slice of the old Republican party, much of the better element of the Democratic party, and a very large number of independent voters that can never be made the slaves of party; men who are not afraid to cast their votes according to the dictates of an honest judgment, instead of servilely obeying the dictation of a corrupt and tyrannical party; men who cherish patriotism and denounce partisanism whenever it interferes with the peace and prosperity of the country.

The second in importance of the three unequal parts of the old Republican party is the Pinchback organization; and this is the legitimate head of what is left of the old party. It represents the regular Republicans, and its action is governed by men whose Republicanism can not be questioned; by such representative men of blacks and whites as Pinchback, Campbell, Underdewood, Hunsacker, Twitchell, Harris, Barber, Myers, Mahoney, Dewees, Parsons, etc. Men of this stamp met in Baton Rouge last week in response to a call made by the regular Republican State Central Committee. They met there for the purpose of endeavoring to harmonize the Republican elements of the State in the interest of reform; but, finding it impossible to do this at Baton Rouge, they adjourned to the Mechanics' Institute in this city. They meet there on the twenty-second instant, and passed a series of resolutions, all indicating an honest desire for reform. This convention, composed of the representatives of regular Republicans in this State, then adjourned to meet on the ninth of August, just about the time the labors of the Liberal convention at the same place will likely be drawing to a close; for, be it remembered, the Liberals are to meet on the fifth of August to form a State ticket. And as the last resolution of the series above referred to sets forth the cause of action against the enemies of the regular Republicans assembled in Baton Rouge, we republish it to show that the breach between the regular Republican organization and the Customhouse clique is of too serious a nature to be healed. The following is the resolution in question:

Resolved, That the convention assembled under the auspices of the Customhouse at Baton Rouge have betrayed the Republican party; have annulled with a high hand the will of the people; have expelled their legally elected delegates, and seated men in their places who were not elected, and who do not even live in the parishes they pretend to represent; have used bribery, threats and all kinds of intimidation to control the organization of the convention against the known will of the delegates; they have outraged every principle of parliamentary law in their proceedings; they have refused to seat in the convention delegates representing three of the largest parishes in the State unless they would first pledge themselves to vote for the candidates selected by the Customhouse clique. Their delegates have been openly bought and sold in the public streets. In consequence of fraud and deception attending the whole history of its career, that convention does not truly represent the Republicans of this State, and we therefore declare we will not be bound by their acts, and will not support their candidates.

We confess we do not like the position assumed by the regular Republicans in the above resolution; for it attaches entirely too much importance to the counterfeit Republican convention called together by the Customhouse clique, headed by federal officials. It was the duty of the regular convention to harmonize, if possible, the Republican elements. We understood this to have been their object in adjourning to Baton Rouge. But they never should have lost sight of the very important fact that their convention is the regular Republican convention. The regular convention, working in the interest of harmony, might have listened to proposals coming from organizations claiming to be Republican, but it never should have placed itself in a position that could have led to even the suspicion that it was inclined to play "second fiddle" to a counterfeit convention. While it was willing to open the door for reconciliation, it should have maintained its right and dignity by compelling those to knock who would seek admission into the fold. This was not the position assumed by the regulars in Baton Rouge, if they have been reported correctly. They were represented as knocking at the door of the counterfeit convention, and the tone of the above resolution attaches entirely too much importance to the strength of the Customhouse clique, that could do no better than counterfeit a Republican convention. The resolution clearly sets forth "that the convention assembled under the auspices of the Customhouse at Baton Rouge have betrayed the Republican party." Now, we insist that the Customhouse clique and its counterfeit convention has not the power to betray the Republican party of this State into the hands of its enemies. We admit it has made the attempt, but been successfully foiled. The regular Republicans have thus far baffled the efforts of the Customhouse clique to betray them. The day they possess the power to do this will be a sorry one, for then they will be in the majority, and they will have the power to hand the State over to the tender mercies of Grantism, under the intelligent rule of Antoine, after Kellogg has succeeded in being re-elected to the Senate. But we deny that these things are likely to come to pass. We believe the regular Republicans can further defeat the desire of the Customhouse clique to betray our State. They can do this by joining the Liberals, and we believe they will do it, for we are satisfied all good men, without distinction of color, are in favor of reform in the civil service of the country.

We have said that the largest part of the three unequal parts into which the old Republican party has been divided is headed by Governor Warmoth, and we will conclude by saying the smaller part is headed by Packard, Casey and company, who are notoriously known as the Customhouse clique, working in the interest of centralized power upheld by organized ignorance. If the regular Republicans do their duty—and we have faith they will—the little game of Grantism in this State will be defeated next fall.

AN AGGRESSIVE SPIRIT.

It does not require a sharp eye nor a keen mind to see that an aggressive spirit is growing among our colored people. We regret this because it forebodes evil consequences. The disposition of white men to insult or brutally assail colored persons has always been rebuked by the REPUBLICAN, and we shall not hesitate to denounce the spirit of aggressiveness that has already taken root among our colored population. The spread of this feeling and disposition among any portion of our people is to be regretted; because it menaces the peace and good order of society. If it is wrong and unbecoming in white men, it it is wrong and very unbecoming in black men, and will, if persevered in, lead to disastrous consequences. We speak of this matter now, because this spirit is just developing itself among our colored people. Within a short time past two noted instances have occurred of black men making attacks on white men in our most public places; and these aggressions have been made from bad blood engendered in political discussions.

Not long since in the Surveyor's office in the Customhouse of this city, a negro slapped a white man's face in consequence of some misunderstanding that occurred between them while discuisng politics. It will be recollected that a colored man is now the Surveyor of this port, and it is unfortunate that his office should be made the rendezvous of negro politicians who feel that they are licensed to be rude and insolent there because a black man is chief of the office. An aggressive, bullying spirit is detestable in a white man, but in a negro it is a great deal worse, because it arouses an ill-will and a prejudice against the negro race that does not promise to result in any good to it.

Another exemplification of the growth of this aggressive spirit among our colored men was had a few days since in the City Hall. A colored man had gone to the Mayor's office for the purpose of obtaining a permit, as we understand, to give a public ball in the First District. It appears he had given balls there before, and they had been so conducted as to become a nuisance to the neighborhood, and, upon the complaint of people living there, a permit to have another ball there was refused. This exasperated the colored man, and he hung around the Mayor's office discussing the subject and interfering with the business of the office until he was ordered out of it. He went out, and, returning to the door asked Mr. Johnson, a clerk in the office, to step outside a moment, as he desired to speak to him. Mr. Johnson, not suspecting anything wrong, went outside, and was brutally attacked with a loaded cane by the aforesaid colored man.

This aggressive spirit, as we have said before, is growing among our colored people, and, if not checked, will do them a deal of harm. Such conduct can not be defended. It must be censured and punished, no matter whether a white man or a black man is the aggressor. But we would impress upon the colored people particularly the propriety of restraining their evil passions. By doing this they may check the spirit of aggression that is stealthily growing in them, and, if permitted to expand, may be a source of great trouble to them. It is the very spirit that will bring on, if encouraged, what we all profess to dread, namely, a war of races.

ANOTHER EFFORT TO BE MADE.

The city Council is about to make a fresh effort to haul the corporation out of the financial embarrassments which now oppress it. To this end an ordinance has been prepared which vests the Fiscal Agent—the Louisiana Savings Bank—with authority to place the gold bonds authorized by act No. 73, of the last session, on the London or other market for sale at the minimum rate of ninety cents on the dollar. We learn there is a prospect of effecting a loan of two million pounds sterling or ten millions of dollars, in case the ordinance is adopted and the required authority given to the Fiscal Agent.

With the proceeds of the sale of the bonds the Fiscal Agent is required to take up all the floating debt of the city, and meet payments upon maturing bonds. The law also authorizes some such exchange of bonds, bearing interest at a rate of not less than seven per cent, for the new gold bonds for not less than ninety cents on the dollar for the latter. If, however, the whole ten millions of bonds are sold for cash the old bonds may be bought in by the city before maturity from the lowest bidders.

The same act limits the debt of the city to $23,000,000.

The success of this scheme, and it looks feasible, will be followed by many substantial benefits. It will bring relief to the numerous creditors of the city, who are now compelled to carry immense sums of non-interest bearing obligations, mostly in the shape of certificates of appropriation, school teachers' certificates and Metropolitan Police checks. Some one has to lose the interest on all these evidences of debt, and it makes no difference in the light of justice whether it is the city or the holders. It is a hardship in either case, and should be avoided. For most of the supplies furnished the city, the mode of paying is taken into account, and the discount on its treasury certificates is added to the bill when practicable. The rates of salaries and the prices of commodities furnished under old contracts are fixed by law or usage, and the creditors suffer. Where it is practicable, however, the burden is saddled on to the general treasury.

Of course, there will be a pretty heavy bill of expenses attached to the transaction in case of success. The bonds are to be made, traveling and telegraphing expenses are to be borne by the city, and the bankers receive one per cent commission for selling the bonds, besides the interest on funds deposited in London to meet the interest, which is to be paid quarterly. A seven per cent gold loan, placed under such circumstances, can not be regarded as anything less than a hardship, but we believe it is the best that can be done. The great object in view is of course financial relief.

The *projet* of the ordinance was published in the REPUBLICAN as part of the proceedings of the Council yesterday morning, and we have assurances that suggestions from experienced financiers and practical men will be gladly received and carefully considered by the Administrators. We hope the subject will be taken up by the public and discussed pro and con, not only in private circles but through the newspapers. We will gladly publish any well written article on the question, and specially invite correspondence, without reference to the side taken. If there are any defects, let them be pointed out before it is too late to correct them.

The *Picayune* has again been forced to retract its hastily uttered and malicious libels upon public officials. Some sorehead, probably a defeated jobber in vouchers, wrote a mass of most outrageous accusations against Speaker Brewster, Hon. L. J. Souer, J. Pinckney Smith and others, which, if true, would justify the severest punishment of these gentlemen, and this the *Picayune* eagerly published, without investigating the truth of the charges or the responsibility of the author. Sufficient for it was the fact that this "shadowy or mythical personage," as it now dubs "J. Hall Smythe," attacked State officials, in order to open its columns to whatever he might say of a defamatory nature.

Of course, the *Picayune* had to apologize for these irresponsible and scandalous utterances of its unknown correspondent, a fact which makes its censure of Judge Abell, for the very same offense, peculiarly impudent and in bad taste. We quote:

But anonymous charges, or charges made over fictitious signatures, should never receive the slightest attention from judicial officers—certainly not while sitting upon the bench. Anonymous or fictitiously signed communications to the judge of a court, if their contents charge crime upon individuals, should be handed over to those officers of the law whose duty it is to ferret out crime, without dignifying them by public notice, given in open court.

Certainly if this is true as regards judicial officers, it is none the less the duty of journalists to look with distrust upon anonymous personal attacks, under whatever guise, especially when, as in this case, irreparable injury to the parties is sure to result. We do not say that the parties accused are innocent—that is a matter for the grand jury to decide, and we understand that Messrs. Brewster and Souer have requested them to do so at once—but we do say that the action of both the *Picayune* and Judge Abell in charging individuals with grave crimes upon mere anonymous or fictitiously signed statements, is in the highest degree reprehensible. And Judge Abell, in indorsing this unknown libeler as "a respectable citizen," manifested rather a desire to revenge himself upon a political enemy than an impartial love for justice and the welfare of the State.

We hope the grand jury, for the sake of all concerned, and to satisfy the public demand for reform in State affairs, will try every charge that has been made against the parties named of misappropriating the public moneys. Thus only can their characters be cleared, and thus only can the assertion that the jury itself has been tampered with be disproven.

Mr. Henry C. Miller, who rushed into print to explain that he did not sign the call for a convention which was published in the REPUBLICAN and other papers on Sunday, forgot to tell us where he lives. But Mr. Henry C. Miller, who did sign the call, gives his address promptly, and asserts his right to use his own name whenever and for whatever purpose it may suit his convenience to do so. The latter gentleman is fully identified, while the other is in the position he was before he paid two or three dollars to say he did not sign his name. That is, while we know perfectly well which gentleman did sign the call, we do not know which of the various Henry C. Millers wished to inform us that he did not. The following is from the evening *Pic:*

A CARD.

To the Editors of the Picayune:

My name appears in the REPUBLICAN of yesterday attached to a call for a convention to meet on the —— of August, 1872. I did not sign the call, nor authorized my name to be attached thereto.

Very respectfully,

HENRY C. MILLER.

To the Editors of the Picayune:

I, Henry C. Miller, residing at No. 760 Dauphine street, near Louisa street, did sign the call for a Greeley and Brown convention in the ensuing August, as published in the *Times* of Sunday.

HENRY C. MILLER.

June 25, 1872.

Mr. J. E. Trimble, of North Louisiana, who was a candidate before the Baton Rouge convention for Superintendent of Public Education, assures us that he is not, and never was, a Democrat. We were aware of the fact, but it appears our Baton Rouge correspondent was not, and wrote him down accordingly.

The Liberal Republican enthusiasm is spreading like wild fire in the tenth ward. The young men especially are up and doing, and each meeting of the clubs augments their membership by large additions. The entire ward is now in a condition of thorough organization. The opponents of the Liberal movement have but little to console themselves with in that ward.

Gerald Massey is still comparatively a young man, and he looks much younger than he really is. He is small and slight, with a finely outlined face, soft bright eyes, and smooth dark hair thrown back from his high narrow forehead.

DIED.

SATCHELL—At nine o'clock on Wednesday evening, June 26, 1872, WILLIAM SATCHELL, aged seventy years, a native of Richmond, Virginia.

The funeral will take place at four o'clock This Afternoon, from the First Free Mission Baptist Church, on Common street, between Claiborne and Derbigny streets. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

Cincinnati and Albany, New York, papers please copy.

JOHN W. MADDEN,
STATIONER,
LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
73.....Camp street.....73
Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

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. 20 Baronne street.
ap3 3m 2dp

C. W. CAMMACK,
181.....Common street.....181
MONEY BROKER.
my19 3m3p

ITEMS ABOUT "THE TIMES."
THE TIMES COOKING STOVE
Will save its cost in fuel in one year.
It will outlast any other, as it contains twice the metal.
It will cook meats and breads in a shorter time.
It will broil as well as a range.
And it is the cheapest stove in the market.
HENRY PERRY,
Agent for the Times Cooking Stove,
mh9 1y 3t 2p No. 141 Poydras street.

VOISIN & LIVAUDAIS,
A. D. VOISIN. E. S. LIVAUDAIS.
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
28.....Carondelet street.....28
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. je22 1m2p

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 aliberal discount; also taxes of the parish of Jefferson and city of Carrollton.
Office No. 33 Carondelet Street,
je12 2m 2p Marble Buildings.

W. T. MORGAN,
BROKER,
33.....Carondelet street.....33
Mortgage and commercial paper negotiated; State and city taxes settled at a liberal discount.
je16 1m 2p

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 13, 1872.

WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, 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 or places—

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, I issue this my proclamation, and declare the places hereafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes, 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 Mintego Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port-au-Prince, on the Island of San Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadaloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoras and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para, Cayenne, Buenos Ayres, Pernambuco, in South America, and Nassau, New Providence.

Given 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. HERRON, Secretary of State. je19 2p

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL,
Enacted by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for Small pox and contagious complaints,
IS ON THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD,
Fifth square outside Claiborne street.
Indigent cases are received according to usual city provisions, with permits from the sanitary officials.
Private or paying cases are received for: Wards, $3 per day; private rooms, $5.
Apply at the hospital. my22 1y

REDMOND B. MANNION,
29.....Carondelet street.....29
NEW ORLEANS,
Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit
ON
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London;
Messrs. de Rothschild Brothers, Paris;
Messrs. S. M. de Rothschild, Vienna;
Messrs M. A. de Rothschild & Sons, Frankfort
and all their correspondents. fe34m2p

GEORGE ALCES,
PREMIUM CIGAR MANUFACTORY
AND
DEALER IN LEAF TOBACCO.
185.....Rampart Street.....185
(Below Canal street).
Lock box No. 243. ap3 3m 24p

REWARDS.

$50 REWARD—NO QUESTIONS WILL BE asked, and the above reward paid, for the return to No. 166 Gravier street, of the WATCH AND CHAIN stolen from No. 216 Gravier street on the night of the tenth June.
je26 6t P. G. BIGLEY.

REMOVALS.

WILLIAM BOHNE,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
Removed to No. 1 Carondelet Street.
The finest Brazilian Pebbles, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, etc. Colored and Cataract Lenses always on hand in every variety and style, and at moderate prices. my26 1m

RAILROADS.

N. O., M. AND T. R. R.
FARES TO THE SEACOAST WATERING PLACES.
EXCURSION 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 Miller's Bayou, Look Out, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Bolixi, Ocean Springs, and East Pascagoula.
SUNDAY EXCURSION TICKETS, to go and return same day, leaving New Orleans at 6:15 A. M., arriving, on return, at 10 P. M., good only for that day, at the following rates:

To Bay St. Louis and return	$2 50
To Pass Christian and return	2 75
To Mississippi City and return	3 00
To Bilexi and return	3 00
To Ocean Springs and return	3 00
To East Pascagoula and return	3 00

Tickets on sale at office corner of Common and Camp streets, opposite City Hotel.
Excursion tickets sold at depot, foot of Canal street.
To enable passengers for SUNDAY EXCURSIONS to take the cars opposite the French Market and opposite Claiborne street, on Elysian Fields street, on Sunday mornings, excursion tickets will be sold by the Ticket Agent, at the depot foot of Canal street, from four to half-past five o'clock Saturday evening, and the train will stop as above Sunday mornings for passengers.
G. W. R. BAYLEY,
je12 General Superintendent.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.
Great Reduction in Local Fare.
Commencing June 1, 1872, QUARTERLY TICKETS at greatly reduced rates will be placed on sale, from New Orleans to Magnolia and all intermediate stations. For information apply to A. D. SHELDON, Agent, under City Hotel.
R. D. FROST,
General Superintendent.
S. E. CARBY,
my26 1m General Ticket Agent.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad,
Offers to travelers the only route out of New Orleans through to St. Louis without change of cars, and but one change to New York, Baltimore, Washington and Eastern cities.
Two Express trains leave daily, foot of Canal street, at 6:15 A. M. and 5:20 P. M.
The 5:20 P. M. Lightning Express arrives in Mobile at 11 P. M., St. Louis at 9:45 A. M., Louisville at 8:40 A. M., Chicago at 9:15 P. M.
Pullman palace dining-room and sleeping cars through the entire route to Niagara Falls, New York, Baltimore, Washington and Eastern cities.
Baggage checked from hotel and residence to destination. Tickets must read via Mobile, for which apply to William BeDell, corner Camp and Common streets.
H. S. WOODWARD,
General Southern Agent Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
je5 1m

THE NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD,
With the connecting lines which constitute the "Blue Mountain Route," now
CARRIES THE GREAT NORTHERN AND EASTERN MAIL,
And offers to travelers the most direct, shortest, quickest and best route to all points in the Southern, Northern and Eastern States.
All rail and no omnibus or steamboat transfers.
This road also connects, at Mobile, with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad for points West, North and East, and at Montgomery with coast lines via Atlanta and Augusta for Northern and Eastern cities.
PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS, through to Lynchburg, Virginia, and through to St. Louis without change, attached to trains leaving New Orleans daily at 5:20 P. M.
This route is 215 miles shorter to New York than the line via Louisville.
NEW ARRANGEMENTS AND NEW SCHEDULE.
On and after June 2 trains leave New Orleans at
6:15 A. M.—DAILY EXPRESS AND MAIL for coast watering places and Mobile, connecting, via Montgomery, with all points in Georgia and the Carolinas, and through, via Richmond, to Washington city.
4:00 P. M.—DAILY (except Sundays) COAST ACCOMMODATION to Ocean Springs.
5:20 P. M.—LIGHTNING EXPRESS, daily, for principal coast watering places and Mobile. Makes close connections and fast time, with sleeping cars, by Blue Mountain route, to Washington and New York, and with sleeping cars running through over the Mobile and Ohio and St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroads without change to St. Louis. Carries great Northern and Eastern mail.
Trains arrive from Mobile at 1:30 A. M. and 2:05 P. M., and from Ocean Springs at 10 A. M.
Ticket office—Galveston—Morgan's wharf.
Ticket office—New Orleans—corner Camp and Common streets, in Story iron building, opposite City Hotel.
Baggage checked from residence to destination.
G. W. R. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent.
CHARLES L. FITCH,
je1 General Passenger Agent.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY.
Change of Schedule—January 14, 1872.
DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.
7:30 A. M. Express leaves Houston daily, arriving at Corsicana at 7:30 P. M., and at Austin at 6 P. M. Connecting at Navasota with daily stage for Anderson, Huntsville, Crockett, Rusk Henderson and Longview. At Hearne with International Railroad. At Calvert with stage for Belton—tri-weekly. At Bremond for Waco—daily. At Richland for Fairfield, Cotton Gin, Palestine and Tyler. At Corsicana for Dallas McKinney and Sherman. At Ledbetter for La Grange and Bastrop. At Austin for San Marcos, New Braunfels, San Antonio and El Paso.
7:30 P. M. Night Express leaves daily, arriving at Corsicana at 7:30 A. M., and at Austin at 9 A. M. Connection with all points made as above.
Close connection at Houston with Morgan steamers via Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad or steamboat from Galveston.
From Corsicana trains leave at 5 A. M. and 6:1 P. M., arriving at Houston at 5 P. M. and 6:15 A. M.
From Austin trains leave at 6:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. arriving in Houston at 5 P. M. and 6:15 A. M.
Passengers for San Antonio and all points in Western Texas will save twelve hours by going via Austin, and avoid nearly 100 miles of tedious staging.
Passengers for Northern and Eastern Texas will find this the cheapest, quickest and most pleasant route, being from forty-eight to sixty hours quicker than via Red river.
Freight always as low as by any other route.
CORNELIUS ENNIS,
General Superintendent.
JAMES H. CRIM,
General Freight and Ticket Agent. ja16 1y

TO THE EAST.....TO THE EAST
Via Louisville and Ohio and Mississippi Railway.
The completion of the Louisville Division of this road, and the splendid equipment for passenger travel, makes this the
BEST ROUTE TO CINCINNATI,
AND
ALL POINTS EAST AND NORTHEAST.
THREE THROUGH TRAINS DAILY,
With direct connections from the south for Cincinnati
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS
Be sure and ask for tickets via Louisville and the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, for sale at all principal ticket offices in the South, and in Louisville at the General Office of the Company, corner Fourth and Main streets, also at Galt House and Louisville and Willard Hotels.
N. B.—Tickets to Cincinnati and points East, via this line, are good on mail line steamers, and Mail line tickets are good on this road.
CHARLES E. FOLLETT,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis.
J. L. GRISWORD,
General Superintendent, St. Louis.
THOMAS BORWIN,
my5 1y General Southern Agent, Louisville.

LOUISIANA DIVISION OF NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD.
New Orleans to Donaldsonville—Sixty-three Miles.
Daily trains for passengers, New Orleans to Donaldsonville and return. Excursion tickets to Donaldsonville and return, on Sundays, $3. Passengers take ferry steamer Francis at railroad wharf, foot of Calliope street, daily at 8:15 A. M. Train leaves Donaldsonville daily, except Sundays, at 1 P. M., and on Sundays at 3:30 P. M. Except Sundays, Donaldsonville train connects with the 5:20 P. M. Mobile train for Lake coast, watering places, and all Northern and Eastern cities, making close connections and fast time to New York.
The steamer St. Mary will make daily trips between Donaldsonville and Baton Rouge, landing at intermediate postoffices and connecting with trains to and from New Orleans. Through both ways in daylight.
SUNDAY EXCURSION TRIPS ON THE RIVER TO AND FROM CARROLLTON.
On Sundays, the splendid low-pressure and fast steamer Frances, late of Morgan's Lake Coast and Mobile Line, will run to Westwego and return, leaving Calliope street wharf at 8:15 P. M. At 4 P. M., the Francis will leave Calliope street wharf for Carrollton; Carrollton wharf at 5:45 P. M., and Westwego wharf on arrival of Donaldsonville train at 6:15 P. M., returning to Calliope street wharf.
FARE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH WAY.
Passengers and freight received foot of Calliope street. Lumber, timber, bricks, heavy machinery, and articles of great weight or bulk, not received as freight. Tickets sold corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel, and on board ferry steamer Frances.
G. W. R. BAYLEY,
General Superintendent.
CHARLES L. FITCH,
my1 General Freight and Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
The great short line from Cincinnati to Columbus
EAST!
Saving eighty-seven to 110 miles, and arriving one train in advance at
NEW YORK,
Saving fifty-nine miles, and 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,
Reaching
PHILADELPHIA
One train the quickest.
THE GREAT IRON RAILWAY BRIDGES
Over the Ohio river, at Parkersburg and Bellaire, are completed.
MORNING AND NIGHT LINES OF
Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars
Are run on this route from St. Louis, Cincinnati and Columbus to Baltimore and Washington City, WITHOUT CHANGE!
By this route you avoid all omnibus transfers and ferries.
Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.
L. M. COLE,
General Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Maryland.
J. L. WILSON,
Master Transportation, Baltimore, Maryland.
SIDNEY R. JONES,
mh13 General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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:

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Express.....7:30 A. M.	Express.....11:00 P. M.
Mail.....7:30 P. M.	Mail.....9:30 A. M.
Accommodat'n 4:15 P. M.	Accommodat'n 8:35 A. M.

Mail Train runs daily. Express daily, except Sunday.
These trains make
THE QUICKEST 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.
A. D. SHELDON,
Ticket Agent, New Orleans.
S. S. JONES,
Ticket Agent, Galveston.
C. P. ATMORE,
General Passenger Agent.
S. E. CARBY,
General Transportation Agent.
R. D. FROST,
je2 General Superintendent.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.
NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.
Commencing SUNDAY, June 9, and until further notice, an excursion train will leave the Calliope street depot, at 7:30 A. M., and, returning, reach the city at 11 P. M.
Great Reduction in Fare.
New Orleans to—
Frenier, intermediate stations and return.. 50
Pontchatoula, intermediate stations and return.....$1 00
Amite City, intermediate stations and return..... 1 50
Magnolia, intermediate stations and return. 2 00
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
je6 S. E. CARBY, General Ticket Agent.

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. M'KENDRICK.
House and Ship Plumber, Gas-Fitter, Etc.,
No. 464 Magazine street, near the corner of Race street, New Orleans.
Dealer in Plumbing and Gas-Fitting Materials, Gas Fixtures, etc. fe27 1y

RICHARD BRODERICK,
CISTERN MAKER,
132.....Julia street.....132
(Between Camp and Magazine.)
Second hand cisterns always on hand. All work guaranteed. Lock box No. 30 Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange. fe25 1y

PATENTS,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,
Solicited by
JENKINS & OLMSTEAD,
Architects and Engineers,
No. 27 Commercial place, New Orleans, Louisiana.
mh19 1y

D. URBAN,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.
Commissioner of the United States Court of Claims and Commissioner for the States.
Office No. 60 Camp Street, New Orleans.
Testimony and depositions taken at short notice. Passports provided, and Customhouse papers promptly attended to. de3

BREUSING & ERNEST,
(H. Breusing,) (Arthur J. Ernest,)
UPHOLSTERERS AND FURNITURE DEALERS.
Carpets, Mattings and Oil Cloths cleaned and laid. Furniture covers made to order. All orders will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed.
No. 240