

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 27, 1876.

Actors are apt to indulge in playing talk.

Watermelons and cholera originated in Asia.

Tennyson's ode to Albert Edward has not been pronounced.

About 150 tons of American meat is imported weekly into London.

At close quarters it is yard arm and yard arm with a dry goods clerk.

Crookery dealers are painting pictures of the centennial buildings on their wares.

The friends of Bayard hope the New York World will continue to back Tilden.

Man is more pleased at the stops of the head organ than with those of any other instrument.

George Morton, late of our Varieties Theatre, is starting at the Bowery Theatre, New York.

The relic hunters of Boston are carrying away the bricks of the Old South Church in their hats.

The Lusitania fringe on the foreheads of young ladies is no longer fashionable unless it is natural.

The National Division of the Sons of Temperance will demonstrate on the twelfth of June.

Congressman C. B. Darrall passed through the city yesterday on his way home to Braintree, or Morgan City.

Frank Aiken is traveling in the West with a comedy company; but there is no body aching to see him.

Charles Francis Adams has been reserved for fourth of July purposes, and will orate in New York.

You never notice how small a shirt button is until the button hole is worn away to twice its original size.

Lanier says the ungrateful people may write the next centennial cantata them selves. He will not do it.

Churches having vacancies for members should apply to Mr. Bowen. He has open dates for responsible managers.

The only objection to the new Secretary of War is that he writes his name in the middle, as J. Donald Cameron.

Merchants who claim that silver money is too bulky, are always ready to take a quarter more if they can get it on any little trade.

Strauss is giving entertainments in Berlin, performing his operetta, called "The Bat," which is suggestive of a vocal bawl.

Daniel Drew is enjoying the blessings of comparative poverty. It makes no difference to his sleep whether stocks are up or down.

Lieutenant Governor Doraheim, of New York, has gone to Washington to open a lobby and caucus-room in the interest of Tilden.

A Connecticut man has a bullet which was shot through the head of his grandfather in 1812, and he considers it a precious relic.

The absurd stage Irishman passes away with the death of Barney Williams. For once long since learned to play more natural characters.

Fitzhugh says he knows enough to bounce a few Democratic Representatives, and that he has got something important to communicate. It is hoped he will not put it in writing.

The number of wits and wives left by the late Sewing Machine Singer makes a glorious harvest for lawyers. As soon as one settlement is made a new wife and a new will turn up and unsettle everything.

Another grand concert, by twenty of our best musicians, will be given at the Carrollton Gardens, to-morrow evening. These concerts are given with cheap admission fees; they are well conducted and very enjoyable.

A man is traveling in England on exhibition on the strength of having been nearly hung for a murder he did not commit. Men who are not hung for murders they have committed are no longer a curiosity; they are altogether too common.

The Cincinnati papers welcome home the base ball club of that city, urging the nine to renewed efforts to keep their score spot, less, and recounting to the public that the club has been traveling and playing for three weeks without having been once in danger of winning a game.

Clergymen should not keep dogs. The dog of an Ohio preacher found his way into church and the pulpit during an excellent prayer, and made himself so familiar with his master as to spoil the effect of the service. The prayer closed with laughter, and the congregation immediately sang a dog's obituary.

The authorities of San Antonio had occasion to move a lamp post from the Herald office corner to Alamo Plaza, and received the following neat little notice from the Herald: "Thus does the Queen City of the West seek to inspire immigrant and the capitalist with confidence in the future greatness of San Antonio."

The musical contest at the centennial will take place in July between bands and orchestras from different parts of the country. "These performances," says a correspondent, "will be succeeded by competitive performances of chamber music." It is probable that under the head of chamber music the great snoring contests will be decided, as well as the merits of singing societies.

The Summit Times, of Mississippi, notices with favor the "Addison Concert Troupe," organized for the purpose of placing before the public a superior article of soap." The troupe gives free concerts of songs, dances and sparkling witticisms, and the cleanser Yankee razor strip style. They are first family minstrels, according to the Times, which says: "These gentlemen are not adventurers or sharpers, but citizens of our State of high standing." A hand organ man would turn his life away for such indorsements from the press.

THE INTERESTS OF OUR STATE.

Are not the Democracy of Louisiana too much blinded by their hostility to the Republican party to see clearly the dangers which threaten the great and peculiar interests of the State?

They have openly announced their purpose to vote for any opponent to any Republican candidate for the presidency. We do not care to expatiate upon the undoubted evidences that Louisiana has not the strength in Congress to protect her interests, or to secure her fair share of national appropriations.

There can be no doubt that the national Democratic party is in principle opposed to either internal improvements at the cost of the federal government, or to the protection of any industrial interest by the imposition of duties on a competing article of foreign production.

Democratic representatives vote for either the one or the other of these measures as it may promote the local interest which they represent, but as they do not acknowledge the principle of general protection, it follows that such a representative would vote against any measure for the protection of any interest in which his constituents were not interested.

This tends to an irregular revenue system with what we may call accidental protection, rather than direct or even incidental protection. We ask those interested in the peculiar products as in the industrial and commercial necessities of Louisiana, if they had not better be on their guard, lest they commit the destinies of this State to a party whose traditional and sincere principles are adverse to the construction of railroads, the restoration of levees, or the protection of sugar?

We assume the Republican party to be in favor of the two great features of the American system—national improvements and protection to American industry. We do this for two reasons:

1. The Republican party has absorbed the Whig party, which was never required to renounce and never did renounce the principles of Clay, Seward, Bell and Greeley. The first platform of the Republican party affirmed that the federal government ought to render immediate and effectual aid to a Pacific railroad; and also that federal appropriations for the improvements of rivers and harbors of a national character.

The second reason may be found in the Republican legislation of the past fourteen years, throughout which the doctrine of improvements and protection will be found in full and practical execution.

We need not suppose any conspiracy among the national Democrats to defeat these two great interests, but we must quote the charge of the founder of the American system as to the Democratic policy in the day when that system was struggling into existence:

The stratagem which has been adopted by the foes of the system (the free trade Democracy) to destroy it requires the exercise of constant vigilance and firmness to prevent the accomplishment of the object. They have resolved to "divide and conquer." The friends of the system should assume the motto of our revolutionary ancestors, "United we stand, divided we fall." They should allow no alteration in any part of the system as it now exists which does not aim at rendering more efficient the system of protection, on which the whole is founded.

We are very far from saying that an indiscriminate tax on every article of foreign production is essential to the maintenance of this city; on the contrary, the admission of many articles of raw material or of cheap subsistence has been used in England as a measure of protection to home interests, but experience has shown that there is a class of industries essential to national safety and to national independence, which have been built up and fostered into perfection and into economy by the applied doctrine of protection.

We may now cite the exportation of American cotton to England and the manufacture of steel rails at Chicago at under \$50 a ton. These and other evidences of the American system are relied upon by the friends of the system as evidences of its effects.

The free trade and anti-internal improvement men, under the guise of reformers, are now striving to get control of the government upon the plea of superior and exclusive integrity. This accomplished, they would be called on to administer the government according to their principles. They have never disavowed their hostility to the doctrines at present so vital to Louisiana. When they shall have filled all the offices, we can not expect any appropriations for railroads, rivers and harbors, or that any protection will be thrown around the feeble interests liable to be prostrated by the breath of neglect.

It is in our opinion proper that the people of Louisiana should demand and enforce all the commercial reforms which have been so often published in the programme of both parties. They should then insist that every candidate for their suffrages for federal office should be required to say what he would do, if elected, for the interests of our State.

THE CONTEST IN THE SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT.

This most unpleasant dispute has occupied the attention of the public for three or four days, and fairly divided interest with the whisky trials, the street fights between Barrett, Hogan and others, the presence of the Emperor of Brazil and suite, the Hawaiian treaty and other topics of more or less importance. A commission has been issued to General Hugh J. Campbell by Governor Kellogg for the place, but it seems Judge Lynch, the incumbent, backed by the opinion of the Attorney General and the assistance of the civil sheriff, refuses to recognize its validity, and holds the position.

As usual, nearly every body has a different theory about this dispute, some of which are puerile and ridiculous. Among others, which, unfortunately, found its way into this paper is the plea that during the temporary absence of the Governor from the State, the Lieutenant Governor was not authorized to exercise

executive functions, and hence, his commission to Judge Lynch is without effect. This is not in accordance with the letter of the law or the practice in this State. Other executive acts performed by Lieutenant Governor Antoine have remained unquestioned, and it is difficult to see how the case in consideration can be made an exception.

The leading principle involved raises the question, can the Governor, after having made an appointment to fill a vacancy, where the law devolves such a duty upon him, subsequently reconsider his action and appoint some one else? As this is a judicial question, we shall not express an opinion upon it at this time, though we are under the impression that an answer can be found in some of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

There is no analogy between this case of Lynch vs. Campbell and that of Kennard vs. Morgan. In the latter the court decided the controversy upon the substantial point that Judge Kennard's commission expired at the end of the session of the Senate in December, 1872, as provided by the constitution. Hence, when the Senate met in regular session in January there was an undoubted vacancy, and the action of Acting Governor Pinchback in issuing a commission to Morgan was correct and regular. The principle involved in the present controversy was not passed upon by the court.

If it be a sound principle of law, as it seems to be urged by Judge Lynch and the Attorney General, that the exercise of the appointing power in case of a vacancy in office exhausts that power, and that the commission thus issued is good till the end of the next session of the Senate, there is nothing to be done further in the matter unless an extra session of the Senate be called, and a new name sent in and confirmed. The Governor may either do this or sign the bill abolishing the court, if in his judgment the gravity and importance of the subject demands such action.

CAN IT BE TRUE?

The Democracy have boasted greatly of the appointment of Mr. English, of Connecticut, to the Senate of the United States. He has been superseded by a Mr. Barnum.

We have the authority of a publication in the New York Tribune, and the comment of the New York Mail for supposing that Mr. English paid twenty thousand dollars to the Democratic State committee for expenses of the late campaign. It is also stated that Mr. Barnum, the competitor of Mr. English, purchased a superior influence from the same committee for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

We have heard sometimes of a very adroit trader, selling an article for one sum, and stealing it and reselling it for a less sum to another purchaser. Such tricks, while they fill the pockets of the knave who perpetrates them, excite the condemnation of all respectable people.

Mr. Barnum evidently bought a bargain in buying over again, and at a less price, the appointment which his competitor supposed himself to have secured.

We infer that these two sums of twenty thousand and fifteen thousand dollars must have gone directly into the pockets of the Democratic members. The voters must have been bought and paid for precisely, as was alleged to have been done in the case of Spencer and others.

With the high moral purity assumed for the Democracy, we are not permitted to imagine that any one of its members is capable of an act of fraud. The simple sublimity of Democratic virtue would prevent any person bearing that name from robbing the government either before it received the revenues, or after they came into its hands.

It is very true that Democracy has had limited opportunities to test the official integrity of all its members. Nothing, perhaps, vindicates the character from suspicion so perfectly as never having had an opportunity to do wrong. Yet Tweed, the great centennial thief, stood high in the Democratic party. Fitzhugh testifies a degree of intolerance and rapacity for patronage, which in any one else except a Democrat, would have been considered conclusive proof. It was wholly unnecessary to have charged this man with larceny, when he had already been convicted of Democracy. Were it not established by the violent threats of the Democracy that no member of that party can commit a criminal offense or a political error, we should think the alleged purchase of Democratic votes in the Connecticut Legislature should be investigated by the Senate. Remembering, however, the infallibility of Democracy, and the terror with which they overspread all the cotton fields and chapparel of the South, we have no expectation that Senator English will be required to explain how, in attempting to buy his Democratic election, he got sold himself; nor will Mr. Barnum be called on to show how he scooped his Democratic competitor by buying up the vote of the latter at a discount. The moral of the transaction may be that politics are very uncertain, and it is best not to pay in advance. We do not, however, expect the infallible Democracy will move for an investigation.

NOT FRIENDS IN NEED.

Under the above caption we find in a Charleston, South Carolina, paper the following estimate of the party vote on the Hawaiian treaty for free sugar and rice:

The following Democrats in the House of Representatives voted for the adoption of the Hawaiian treaty, and to ruin the sugar and rice interests of the South, and to starve the negro laborers:

L. L. Ainsworth, Ohio; S. N. Bell, New Hampshire; S. D. Burchard, Wisconsin; W. P. Caldwell, Tennessee; C. W. Chapin, Massachusetts; J. P. Cowan, Ohio; S. S. Cox, New York; J. J. Davis, North Carolina; M. J. Darrall, Kentucky; J. J. Finley, Florida; B. J. Franklin, Missouri; L. C. Gause, Arkansas; J. Goode, Jr., Virginia; T. M. Guntor, Arkansas; R. Hamilton, New Jersey; A. A. Hardenberg, New Jersey; E. A. Hatcher, Missouri; W. S. Raymond, Indiana; C. E. Hooker, Mississippi; F. H. Hurd, Ohio; T. L. Jones, Kentucky; E. C. Kehr, Missouri; L. Lane, Oregon; J. K. Luttrell, California; W. P. Lynde, Wisconsin;

E. R. Meade, New York; H. B. Metcalf, New York; H. D. Moore, Mississippi; W. O'Brien, Maryland; H. B. Payne, Ohio; W. A. Piper, California; Joseph Powell, Pennsylvania; A. V. Rice, Ohio; John Robb, Pennsylvania; Milton Ross, New Jersey; Miller Searles, Ohio; P. S. Sloan, Arkansas; M. J. Southard, Ohio; John K. Tarbox, Massachusetts; F. H. Tesse, New Jersey; C. P. Thompson, Massachusetts; R. V. Vance, North Carolina; A. M. Walden, North Carolina; G. C. Walker, Virginia; T. Walling, Ohio; E. Ward, New York; W. W. Warren, Massachusetts; P. D. Wigington, California; W. W. Wilshire, Arkansas; Fernando Wood, New York; J. J. Yates, North Carolina.

The following Republicans voted against the adoption of the Hawaiian bill, and for the protection of the rice and sugar interests, and the giving of employment to colored laborers: T. J. Cason, Indiana; J. L. Evans, Indiana; C. Freeman, Pennsylvania; G. W. Hendee, Vermont; T. J. Henderson, Illinois; E. L. Hogg, South Carolina; J. A. Hubbard, Michigan; G. H. Joyce, Vermont; W. W. Keocham, Pennsylvania; E. W. M. Mackey, South Carolina; F. Morey, Louisiana; C. O'Neill, Pennsylvania; W. A. Phillips, Kansas; J. H. Rainey, South Carolina; M. S. Robinson, Indiana; J. M. Rank, Wisconsin; Robert Small, South Carolina; A. H. Smith, Pennsylvania; Washington Townsend, Pennsylvania; J. W. Wallace, Pennsylvania; G. W. Waller, Mississippi; B. H. Whiting, Illinois; L. D. Woodworth, Ohio. A. S. Wallace was the only South Carolina Radical who favored the bill. His strongest card is his love for the colored laborer. He has displayed this love in the present instance by supporting a bill which will reduce thousands of his colored brethren on the coast to beggary.

This list omits the Hon. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, elected an independent, and the most formidable advocate of the bill and of the treaty.

We have no further comment to make than that the sugar and rice interests, in trusting themselves into the hands of a free trade Democracy, who advocate a tariff for revenue, with accidental protection to national interests, are liable to find their interests swept away entirely.

Our readers will please preserve this classification of votes; as it may be very useful in solving the question, who are the true friends or the South in times of need?

THE GEGHAN BILL IN OHIO.

The secular Democratic press of Ohio still insist that the overthrow of the party last fall was in consequence of the great unpopularity of the Geghan bill relative to the Catholic Church and the public schools. The position of the Ohio Democracy on this principle is well illustrated in the following reply of the Cincinnati Enquirer to a suggestion of the Times:

We believe Ohio can be carried against the Alien men this year as it was last. But we must have a leader no less strong than we had last year. Those papers that hail Ohio Republicans have an easy job out for them this fall make a grievous mistake—Cincinnati Times.

You are right, brother. You would have been handsomely beaten last year but for the kind aid of the magnus dignus of Pio Nono. The Geghan bill will not be an issue this fall. The opportunity to concentrate with men and money will not be so good in Ohio this year as it was last. Indiana will need a little attention—Enquirer.

While there was some prospect that an alliance with the friends of this now condemned Geghan bill would strengthen the inflationists of Ohio, it was eagerly courted. Then, it was an essential principle, without which the Ohio platform would have been imperfect, unfinished, and altogether wanting in those qualities which are necessary to make up a winning hand in politics. But now, that the defeat of William Allen is attributed to this Geghan bill, it becomes at once a reformed issue.

The "kindly aid of the magnus dignus of Pio Nono," will not be again invoked, and nothing will be heard of the Geghan bill. No, no!

It is likely this jettison of political cargo will result in more injury than benefit to the Ohio Democracy. It will of course discourage if not quite alienate that large class of churchmen from whom the Democracy party in every State derives its chief support. Indifference to their darling idea will beget like indifference for the success of a party which shows itself willing to take them into partnership when it is safe or profitable to do so, but turns its back upon them on the first sign of danger.

The religious issue was merely tolerated as an experiment by the Ohio Democracy so long as it promised to bring them votes. But upon the slightest suspicion that it is a dead weight on account of unpopularity, they throw it overboard as they would a crate of rotten cabbage at sea to save the rest of the cargo from contamination.

"A PAIR."

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, was paired with Mr. Ben Hill, of Georgia, when the Hawaiian treaty bill passed. If both had been present, Mr. Kelley, a Northern man, would have voted in favor of protection to Southern industry, while Mr. Hill, a sort of idol in the South, would have voted against it. We can not see what use the constituents of the South have for such representatives as Mr. Hill. He does not seem to have any sympathy with our industrial interests, but is a profuse and fluent gusher when the abstract question of Southern rights is under discussion. To the credit of the Democratic members from Louisiana, be it said, they threw their influence on the right side. Messrs. Ellis and Gibson voted against the bill, while Mr. Levy canceled the vote of the Democratic Schumaker, who was in favor of the bill. We are unable to see that Mr. Darrall or Mr. Nash was paired with anybody, or took any part in this important contest. They may have been absent by order of the House, or paired, but it is not so stated on the journal.

The history of this case makes us hope that the people of Philadelphia will continue to send that tried friend of the South, Mr. Kelley, to Congress as long as Atlanta elects Mr. Hill. Mr. Kelley may not be able to accomplish much good for the South in opposition to Mr. Hill's vote, but he can spike his gun so that he can do no harm. Many thanks to the Centennial city for her champion of Southern interests against the hostile votes of Southern members.

It is a compliment to Senator Barnum, says the Graphic, that in all his progressive advancements in life, he has truly "paid his way."

DIED.

ROBINSON—Died at Arcola, Louisiana, at 8:40 P. M. Friday, May 27th, WILLIAM T. CLAIR ROBINSON, youngest son of William M. and M. F. Robinson, aged one year ten months and twenty-six days. The funeral will take place at 4 P. M. This Day from the residence of his parents, in this city, No. 308 Baronne street. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

HAMILTON—Drowned on Saturday, May 20, 1876, near Bayou Sara, about 4 P. M. BY MAJOR HAMILTON, aged thirty-seven years, a native of Louisiana.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLORED FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE SEVENTH DISTRICT CITY OF NEW ORLEANS May 27, 1876.

ORDER OF FORMING. Friendship Fire Engine Company No. 3 will form on Second street, right of column resting on Carrollton avenue.

ROUTE. The head of the procession will move up Carrollton avenue to St. Charles.

PROGRAMME. To the Friendship Fire Company No. 3—J. Henri Burch, Aid; Colonel Felix U. Antoine, Dr. J. T. Newman, Hon. F. P. Fontenot.

\$20,000 TO \$40,000. An active or silent partner, with above amount, wanted in a COTTON FACTORY house of long experience and good reputation.

CIRCULAR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, May 2, 1876.

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ASSASSINATION IN COUSHATTA. FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD will be paid by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the assassin who, on the second day of May, at Coushatta, in the parish of Red River, in this State, shot and killed GEORGE A. KING, tax collector of Red River parish, and shot Hon. M. H. TWITCHELL, State Senator.

PROCLAMATION BY THE ACTING GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 4, 1876.

NEW BEER SALOON AND RESTAURANT. 128.....Gravier street.....128

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ON SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1876, A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING. Capital Prize, \$100,000.

ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS. 3580 PRIZES.

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GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT. For which the Best Musical Talent available in the country will be engaged, and to which every holder of a COUPON TICKET will be entitled to FREE ADMISSION.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME! Extraordinary Scheme! 20,000 Tickets at \$50 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Capital Prize.....\$100,000 1 Prize.....50,000 1 Prize.....20,000 1 Prize.....10,000 2 Prizes at \$5,000.....10,000 4 Prizes at \$2,500.....10,000 20 Prizes at \$1,000.....20,000 50 Prizes at \$500.....25,000 1200 Prizes at \$100.....120,000 3000 Prizes at \$50.....150,000

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THE HOTEL is entirely new, and one of the most extensive and comfortable in the country, containing all modern conveniences. Fare unreserved. Board per day.....\$3 00 Dinner per day.....\$1 00 Board per month.....\$50 00

DAILY COMMUNICATION by swift steamers with Mobile, which is only one and a half hours distant. Hotel opens for visitors on June 1, and remains open summer and winter. For further particulars address HENRY C. MOBILE, Alabama.

RESTAURANT. BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI. This restaurant is situated in a beautiful and pleasant location, is now open for the reception of visitors. Every luxury the season affords is liberally furnished by the proprietor. For special and terms reasonable. Special inducements offered to excursionists.

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