DAILY DEMOCRAT.

Official Journal of the State of Louisiana.

Official Journal of the City of New Orleans.

Office, 109 Gravier Street.

GEORGE W. DUPRE & CO., PROPRIETORS.

GEORGE W. DUPRE, H. J. HEARSEY, JOHN AUGUSTIN, ALBERT G. JANIN.

H. J. HEARSEY .....EDITOR.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Daily Democrat.

One Year.....$10 00
Six Months.....5 00
Three Months.....2 50
One Month.....1 00
Payable in Advance.

The Weekly Democrat.

The Weekly Democrat, a large eight-page paper, will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates:

One Year.....$3 00
Six Months.....1 50
Three Months.....1 00
Payable in Advance.

NOTICE—Wants, for Rent and for Sale advertisements inserted in the Democrat at Fifty Cents (50) per square, each insertion.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 27, 1877.

The office of the New Orleans DEMOCRAT has been Removed from 74 Camp street to 109 Gravier street.

The Only Authorized Soliciting Agents of the Democrat for the City are Messrs. H. H. BAKER and P. O. DEVEZIN.

Our subscribers will confer a favor upon us by reporting at this office every failure in the delivery to their address of the DEMOCRAT, as we are particularly desirous of achieving absolute exactitude and punctuality.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

The DEMOCRAT has just added to its office a new and complete Steam Job Printing department, with all the latest and most desirable improvements in types, rules, borders, etc. We are now fully prepared to compete with any job printing establishment in the South. We can turn out, at the shortest notice, anything from a newspaper or a book to a lady's visiting card, in the best style of the art. We shall devote special attention to commercial printing and to the printing of lawyers' briefs. We earnestly solicit the support of our friends in our progressive efforts.

BARNACLES AND SOREHEADS.

Our worthy and wise neighbors, the *Picayune* and *Times*, are in sore distress over the defeat of the proposition to levy a tax upon this city for the benefit of the New Orleans Pacific Railway. Reading their diatribes yesterday morning against those who were so besotted with ignorance as to entertain an opinion on this question different from that expressed by them, one might be led to suppose that those two great journalistic luminaries hold a monopoly of the intelligence, patriotism and honesty of New Orleans.

The *Picayune* and *Times* for twelve months or more have been the violent if not vigorous advocates of the proposition to levy this tax, without having, in all that time, printed a single intelligent argument in its favor or a single article displaying any comprehension of the railroad scheme and its connection with the railroad system of Texas. Yet "vast load of barnacles," "chronic obstructionists," "sore heads," "grumblers blind to their own interests," are a few of the refined and courteous epithets they yesterday morning bestowed upon those gentlemen whose views on this subject were so sound in principle, and whose influence was so large, that they overwhelmingly defeated a proposition to the support of which these two exceedingly wise, virtuous and progressive newspapers have been trying to rally the people for over a year.

We should have been glad during the past four years to witness on the part of our able contemporaries some exhibition of this new born virulence toward the enemies of Louisiana. A degree of courtesy, at least equal to that which was bestowed upon Kellogg and company, is certainly due the gentlemen who, in the advocacy of what they held to be right in this controversy, carried with them an overwhelming majority of the community.

The advocates of the tax asked the Legislature for an appeal to the people through the ballot box. We supposed they believed they were right in asking for the tax and were willing to accept the judgment of the people. The decision of their own tribunal has been against them. Is it in good taste now to abuse and villify that tribunal? Were the people only to be trusted and praised in case the people, right or wrong, conceded their demands? These gentlemen are estopped from questioning the propriety of the result of Friday's election, unless they are prepared to concede that the argument the DEMOCRAT made against the tax was sound, and that the proposition to levy a tax such as this is not a proper one to be decided by a popular election. If the people have committed an error and done a foul wrong, as the *Picayune* and *Times* affirm, to a great enterprise, are they not just as likely on any similar proposition to commit an error and do a foul wrong to the taxpayers? Indeed, it seems to us that this violent abuse of those who opposed this tax is unseemly in the *Times* and *Picayune*, and at the same time a positive condemnation of their own policy, and that of the other advocates of the tax.

When a feasible scheme is adopted to build this great road, and one that does not violate the plainest principles of government and the most sacred rights of property, we will see who will be the strongest and most useful friends of the enterprise, "the barnacles, sore-heads and growlers," or their virulent but feeble defamers.

THE MEXICAN MOVEMENT.

The colonization of Mexico and Central America from the United States, and the establishment within the borders of those countries, blessed by the prodigality of Providence but cursed by the imbecility of their people, of American methods, progress and civilization, is an idea too vital and aggressive to die out or to be long repressed. During the past hundred years a number of efforts have been made to carry out this captivating scheme, and the present Mexican movement, headed by Gen. Vaughn Thomas, a somewhat noted filibuster and a reputed born revolutionist, is a quite vigorous materialization of this great American idea.

Our Washington correspondent, whose racy letter will be found in the DEMOCRAT this morning, is no doubt correct in saying that the only difficulty in the way of Gen. Thomas is the want of money. An abundance of well drilled and stalwart men may be had both in the North and West. But to equip and move an expedition large enough to effect a lodgment upon Mexican soil would require, we fear, a much larger sum of money than capitalists are willing to venture upon a desperate and uncertain enterprise.

Mexico, with its mines of gold and silver, its fields of sugar and coffee, its spices and gums, its rich woods and precious dyes, would be as splendid a prize as that which England finally won through "that little sally of Clive from Fort St. David." But Clive was the agent of a rich and powerful company of merchants and capitalists, and the power of all England rallied to the support of the scheme which his little sally inaugurated. Gen. Thomas is backed by no capital; he is likely to meet with the opposition of the United States government before his plans are perfected, and if he is the voluble talker and fanciful theorist our correspondent represents him to be, we doubt if he possesses those solid qualities which made Clive a soldier and a conqueror.

The plan of operations so graphically sketched by Mr. Buell, in his letter to the DEMOCRAT, is certainly a very attractive one; and there is no doubt that a real leader could organize as large an army of the best soldiers in the world as would be necessary to carry it out, if the needed funds could be obtained. Whether this shall be done or not, will depend upon the qualifications of Gen. Thomas for the arduous but adventurous business he has engaged in. If he has the indomitable energy, perseverance and courage of Walker, and the unfaltering faith in himself which inspired that gallant but unfortunate leader, whose life was a heroic poem, there is no reason why he should not succeed.

The tendencies of American thought and American progress are in accord with his purpose. Mexico, Central America and the West India Islands, now the seats of an imbecile and degrading civilization, under whose shadow the energies of man seem to decay and Christianity to rot, ought to be the abodes of the highest American civilization and the largest commercial wealth. The arbitrary and unwise policy adopted by their Spanish discoverers and conquerors, and rooted in their systems, has been for centuries a blight and a curse which can only be exorcised by the force of arms and the infusion of Anglo-Saxon ideas and vigor into their governments.

After these magnificent regions had been discovered, the tendency of emigration from France and England was towards them. But the jealous and rapacious Spaniards prohibited all immigration therein except from Spain. The most rigid and intolerant regulations were made with reference to the commerce of these colonies. Spain alone was allowed to be the beneficiary of it. Even the commercial intercourse of one colony with another was prohibited. These are but a few features of a policy which naturally retarded the advancement of civilization and the development of the resources of the regal countries to the south of us.

The Spanish population was small and in time the vast numerical superiority of the Indians overcame the law through the operations of which the superior race absorbs the inferior and produced the mongrel race which now, with the pure Indians, inhabit and curse those regions. The hardy and progressive emigrants from England, France and other European countries, prohibited from entering the rich colonies of Spain, planted themselves in other latitudes, and out of a more sterile soil, under a more inhospitable sky, and in the face of savage and barbarous foes, created wealth, civilization and commerce, while the tyrannical and intolerant policy of the Spaniards blighted, ruined and cursed the richest regions upon the broad earth.

The American idea of the conquest of Mexico, manifested in our numerous filibustering movements, is the outgrowth of a natural tendency to revolt against the anomalous condition of things which the Spanish policy and the imbecility of the original and mongrel races have established in the Spanish American States. It has been said with much truth that Turkey is an anomaly in Europe. It may be also said with truth that Mexicanism is an anomaly in America. Our progressive civilization is the necessary foe of the revolutionary spirit and reactionary tendencies of Mexico, and sooner or later the stronger and truer civilization will force its ideas upon the weaker.

Such a consummation would be a blessing to the world. Around and in the Gulf of Mexico lie regions of boundless fertility, possessing mines of gold and silver, and capable, with their wonderful resources, of sustaining an enlightened population of a hundred millions of people. Those countries should be what the countries upon the Mediterranean were in the days of Egyptian and Syrian glory. But we see them occupied by an imbecile and degraded race; wasting and neglecting the bounty of Providence; their misery increased by the ambition of incompetent and unscrupulous chiefs, who live on the revolutionary tendencies of the ignorant and superstitious people. American courage, American enterprise and American ideas can reclaim those glorious regions from their degradation and convert them into an Empire such as the sun of Heaven has never yet shone upon. Whether Gen. Thomas' enterprise is tending to this most glorious end or not, the destiny for Mexico, Central America and the golden islands of the Gulf, herein outlined, will in time be consummated, and the dream of the unfortunate and unhappy Maximilian made a glorious reality.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

The *Picayune* and *Times* claim to be very great newspapers; they are more or less venerable, and both are presumptuous; both have the largest circulation in the Southwest; both have great vigor in suppressing their opinions, and both would have the world believe that they exercise a great control over public opinion in Louisiana and New Orleans.

We are pained to say that the facts do not bear out the last assumption, unless the assumption be that measures of public policy are popular and powerful in proportion to the degree of opposition these two able journals make to them. Perhaps this is not the highest quality of force and influence in public affairs, two papers, each with the largest circulation in the southwest, are ambitious of exercising; yet it is probably better to be influential in this manner, than not to be influential at all, and so in justice to our worthy neighbors we shall show that their combined influence in this line is as great as that of the DEMOCRAT in the opposite line.

No measure that the *Picayune* and *Times* have advocated in the last eighteen months, to go no further back, has been successful. In 1876 both violently opposed the impeachment of Kellogg, while the DEMOCRAT, then a new and almost unknown journal, advocated impeachment, and the House impeached.

For months, and even up to the assembling of the last State Convention, the *Picayune* and *Times* advocated a third party; the DEMOCRAT appealed to all parties opposed to Radicalism to rally under the Democratic-Conservative banner for the salvation of Louisiana. The DEMOCRAT'S views were carried out and the State has been saved.

The *Times* devoted its columns and all its energies to have a gentleman of great personal popularity nominated for Governor. We apprehend that the support of the *Times* destroyed any chance for the nomination Gov. Penn may have had. The DEMOCRAT had no choice for the nomination within the party, but opposed Gov. Penn's nomination because it differed widely with him in politics, and in accordance with its position a gentleman representing the Democratic-Conservative policy was nominated.

The *Times* and *Picayune* swore lustily that if the parish convention did not nominate unobjectionable candidates for all offices they would bolt the nominations and run independent candidates. The DEMOCRAT held that the crisis was so grave a one that it would be safer to accept any action of the parish convention than to bolt and create dissensions which might endanger the State ticket and lose the cause, and it appealed to the people to abide the nominations. The parish convention made some nominations we know were objectionable from the stand point from which the *Picayune* and *Times* had threatened. But these ferocious and independent journals never whimpered, but followed the DEMOCRAT into a square fight.

The *Picayune* and *Times* wanted the public printing given out to the lowest bidder, and threatened and bullied the Legislature to accomplish that end. The DEMOCRAT said, let just prices be established for that work, and then let the authorities choose for printer a man in whose integrity and ability to do the work they have confidence. The proposition of our neighbors did not get twenty votes in both houses.

And finally, omitting many similar instances of the discomfiture of the *Pic.* and *Times*, they both furiously advocated the imposition of the railroad tax. The DEMOCRAT, an earnest friend of the road, held that the tax was wrong and dangerous in principle, an outrage upon property, and that it ought not to be voted, and the people came forward and defeated the proposition of the *Pic.* and *Times* to tax by an overwhelming majority.

We are sorry that our neighbors have manifested so much feeling about these little matters. They can do something now to advance the road probably by opposing it. At any rate, we commend them to accept the situation, and to temper their overgrown vanity by observing that the *Bee* represents the views of the French, and the DEMOCRAT the opinions of the English speaking population of Louisiana and New Orleans. Nevertheless, our neighbors should not be disheartened. In a State and city like ours, there are many special interests to be advocated and defended; much profitable puffing to be done, and a great deal of judicious neutrality on delicate questions to be preserved. These are wide and often profitable fields of journalism, to which our friends, since the "barnacles, sore-heads and growlers" have taken possession of the city and overwhelmed all progressive enterprises, may devote their energies and their undisputed talents.

The vote on the Pacific Railway tax demonstrates the great utility of a free discussion in the press of all questions of interest to the public in general. It has always been the policy of the DEMOCRAT to listen to and study both sides of every measure affecting the welfare of the State and city, and to frankly give the reasons which lead it to the conclusions which it forms and enunciates to its readers. Indeed, we have no respect for that kind of journalism which assails individuals and measures upon *ex parte* statements and arguments, and denies to its adversaries the poor privilege of a hearing before its readers.

It is the purpose of the DEMOCRAT to strenuously advocate the reform or abolition of all abuses of which it can obtain knowledge, and we cordially invite our readers to bring to our attention every matter of interest to the public which, in their opinion, calls justly for rebuke. We shall take pleasure in publishing communications on all subjects of general interest, provided that they be written briefly and to the point and that the name of the writer be furnished, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Last week the DEMOCRAT printed the report of the grand jury in relation to the condition and management of the Workhouse. We are satisfied that the report of the grand jury was a truthful one. The City Council sent a committee subsequent to the publication of the grand jury's report, to investigate the establishment, and though the employes had in the meantime fixed things up, the evidences of gross mismanagement were so conspicuous that the committee's report recommended the abolition of it.

It is rumored now that the Council have reinstated the employes who the Mayor, on seeing the report of the Grand Jury, had suspended, but of course the rumor is untrue. The public interests, however, require that the Council shall take immediate action in this matter, and either abolish the institution or place its management in the hands of some official who will see that it is properly conducted. The Workhouse is an expensive institution, and the tax payers cannot afford to sustain it as a political nursery.

The story of the manner in which Mr. Deputy Constable Caylat, of the Seventh Justice's Court, serves writs and makes seizures, which we print this morning, will be found interesting reading to our public. The ruling of the Justice that the deputy constable was authorized, under article 762 of the Code of Practice, to perpetrate the lawless violence of which he is charged and virtually admits, is a most extraordinary one and utterly untenable, unless we are to hold that every unfortunate debtor's property and person may be the objects of the persecution of merciless creditors and the violence of ignorant and brutal officers of the law. This whole matter indicates a gross abuse which requires immediate correction.

MARRIED:

LAYTON—SOUGERON—At Nuptial Mass, on the 21st instant, by His Grace Archbishop Perche, at St. Mary's Church of the Assumption, Doctor Thomas Layton, Jr., to Miss Marie Eveline Sougeron.

DIED.

McCANDLISH—On Friday, May 25, 1877, at 1:30 a. m., James Milner McCandlish, aged 55 years and 6 months, a native of Norfolk, Va.

RARESHIDE—On Thursday, May 24, 1877, at 12:30 p. m., Mary E. Blow, wife of Edwin P. Rareshide, aged forty-two years.

HOBART—May 21, at 4:30 p. m., James O. Hobart, aged 29 years, a native of Texas, and a resident of this city for many years.

APOSTHROPHE TO MY HUSBAND.

Sleep on mine own beloved one
In thy far distant tomb!
Though sorrow shadows o'er each heart
That mourns thine early doom.

The anguish of that parting hour
Is on my spirit now;
It sends deep sorrow to my heart,
A shadow to my brow.

And yet I would not call the back
To the cold cares of life:
Sleep on, unmindful of the tears
Of her thou once called wife.

M. A. HOBERT.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

DR. C. BEARD,

OCULIST AND AURIST,

142 CANAL STREET,

Lock Box 1817. New Orleans, La.
fe10 1y d&w

TRAVELING SUITS.

M. L. BYRNE & CO.,

163.....Canal street.....163

Will offer this week a large assortment of very handsome

GRAY LINEN SUITS,

From $2 50 and upward.

All suits made to fit without extra charge.
mh27 1t 2p

M. L. BYRNE & CO.,

163.....Canal street.....163

Will offer THIS WEEK unusual bargains in

DRESS GOODS.
WHITE GOODS.
HOSIERY.
LACE GOODS.
PARASOLS,
COTTON GOODS, ETC.

my27 1t 2p

TO RETAIL DEALERS

—IN—

COAL OILS

—AND—

CONSUMERS OF THE SAME.

By act of the Legislature, it is made a part of the duties of the Board of Health to provide for the inspection of all Coal Oils brought to this market, and intended for illuminating purposes within the limits of Louisiana. One of the sections of this act requires that Oils flashing at a lower temperature than 125 degrees F., shall have the brand

"EXPLOSIVE AND DANGEROUS"

upon the package containing them.

SECTION 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person, firm, company or corporation, to sell, give, or deliver, except as a common carrier, or offer or expose for sale any coal oil or illuminating oil, or fluid derived wholly or in part from coal or petroleum, whose flashing point shall be less than the temperature of 125 degrees, to be ascertained as provided in section three of this act, unless the barrels or vessels containing the same shall have been stamped with stencil, or otherwise, in large letters, and in a conspicuous place, "Explosive and Dangerous," at the time of its inspection. Any person, firm, company or corporation, violating any of the provisions of this section, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of $200 for each and every offense, it is further provided, that in the event of any injury or damage to person or property resulting from, or caused by such oil or fluid not so stamped, the party thus suffering shall have a right of action in damages against the person, firm, company or corporation selling, giving or delivering such oil or fluid, for the full amount of such injury or damage, together with all costs of court; provided, this shall not apply to common carriers; provided further, that such injury or damage shall not have been the result of gross negligence or carelessness.

The intent of this provision is not to prohibit the sale of Oils of any grade, but to enable all interested to learn their qualities, and govern themselves accordingly.

Inasmuch as a very large portion of the Coal Oils consumed here fails below the approved standard, it is important for dealers and consumers to know whether the Oils which they purchase answer the test or not. They should, therefore,

OBSERVE THE BRAND,

—OR—

REQUIRE A STATEMENT ON THIS POINT FROM THE VENDOR.

It is hoped that the inspection of Oils and branding of packages with their qualities, will induce people to select carefully such as reach the test adopted, and so avoid those frequent accidents which have resulted in needless loss of life and property.

May 12, 1877.

SAMUEL CHOPPIN, M. D.,
President Board of Health.

S. S. HERRICK, M. D.,
Inspector of Coal Oils.

my27 1t3p

Umbrellas, Neckwear and SLEEVE BUTTONS BELOW COST

—AT—

MOODY'S GRANITE PALACE,
CORNER CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS.

CLEARING OUT,

UMBRELLAS,
NECKWEAR and
SLEEVE BUTTONS,
REGARDLESS OF COST, AT

MOODY'S GRANITE PALACE,
CORNER CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS.

my27 3t2dp

R. E. LEE
MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION.

The following gentlemen, composing the officers and directors of the above association, are respectfully requested to meet at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, over the Louisiana National Bank, on MONDAY, May 28, 1877, at 3 o'clock p. m., sharp, on very important business:

G. T. Beauregard,	M. Musson,
S. H. Kennedy,	Wm. B. Schmidt,
George Jonas,	Lloyd R. Coleman,
Henry Renshaw,	Thos. A. Adams,
R. S. Morse,	I. L. Lyons,
Arch. Mitchell,	E. A. Palfrey,
Samuel Boyd,	E. A. Tyler,
James Jackson,	B. A. Pope, M. D.,
Sam'l Choppin, M. D.,	Wm. C. Black,
Jas. I. Day,	S. H. Snowden,
Jas. Buckner,	J. J. Mellon,
W. T. Vaudry,	E. D. Willett,

W. M. Owen,
CHAS. E. FENNER, President.
W. I. HODGSON, Secretary. my27 2t

CHAMPAGNES.

DRY DIZY AND TISANE,

SUPERIOR WINES.

—From—

FREMINET & FILS, Chalons,

FOR SALE BY

BERCIER & DE SMET,

Sole Agents for the United States.

43.....DECATUR STREET.....43

my26 2t2dp

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

17.....Chartres Street.....17

We offer at Reduced Prices our Large Stock of CARPETING of all kinds.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, of all widths and qualities.
MATTING, Table and Piano COVERS.
WINDOW SHADES Cornices, Bands, etc.,
CURTAIN AND FURNITURE MATERIALS, of all kinds and qualities, etc.
Also BURLAPS by the bale or piece.

my27 2pSuWe A. BROUSSEAU & SON.

THE BROKERS OFFICE.

17 Baronne Street.

Having given all the delay posible to delinquents, I find myself obliged to offer at public auction, on and after the 15th of June, all unredeemed pledges, without distinction, on which interest has not been paid up to November 1 1876, last.

my27 3t2dp OTTO CHWANER.

LILIENTHAL'S

PHOTOGRAPH ART GALLERY.

121.....CANAL STREET.....121

TOURO BUILDING.

This well known establishment is the largest and most complete in the city of New Orleans.

The style of pictures made by

LAMBERT'S PERMANENT PROCESS

surpasses anything that can be made at other galleries.

No one who is fully aware of the superiority of this process, will go to the expense and trouble to have a picture taken that in a very short time will fade.

I guarantee the LAMBERT to be the only picture that WILL NOT FADE.

my26 3m

SHERWOOD FOREST.

A NEW RESORT FOR

SUMMER IDLING.

GREEN LAKE, WISCONSIN.

This charming Lodge, to be opened on the 20th of May, is embowered by a grand tract of grand old Oaks, lying with genuine grade along the north shore of Green Lake. It is within two miles of Green Lake Station, on the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad. It is reached from Chicago via Chicago and N. W. Route without the least delay. Omnibuses and carriages always awaiting arrival of trains.

THE LODGE

Is a large inviting structure, with broad verandas, large, airy rooms and hall and supplied with all the appointments of first-class summer resorts. It was commenced in the spring of 1874, partially completed, and partially opened for a few weeks, and in 1875 made formal bow to a crowded house.

GAMES.

A billiard house and bowling alley, together with popular lawn games, are added.

TERMS.

Board, per week.....$12 00
Board, per day.....2 00
Children under 10 years, and servants, half price.

Special terms for those who come early or stay late.

J. C. SHERWOOD, Proprietor.
J. F. JOHNSTON, Manager.
Postoffice, Dartic, Wisconsin.

my22 tje15

BUY YOUR HTS

—FROM—

JOHN U. ADAMS'

C. O. D. HAT STORE,

No. 26 St. Charles St., near Common.

All the latest styles in Men's, Boys' and Children's HATS and CAPS, FREE TRAVELING BAGS and UMBRELLAS. my29 3m Su2p

THE RED STAR SHOE STORE,

Corner Customhouse and Bourbon.

ALL FINE SHOES

RECEIVED DIRECT FROM FACTORIES.

H. B. STANLEY, Purchase Agent, New York.
R. MILLER, Purchasing Agt Boston.
M. BOWLING, Special Agent Ladies' Serge Goods, Office, 473 Main street, Louis.
F. DABINGTON, Principal Shipping Agent, Baltimore and New York auctn.
HENRY BERRY, Special Agt for Philadelphia Shoes.

All purchasers represent themselves as shoe dealers will benefit reduced on every bill.

my3 1m2p ARTR DURIEU.

MATTINGS, OIL CLOTH CARPETS.

ELKIN & CO.,

168.....Canal street.....168

Are receiving newies of

FANCY CANTON MATTINGS, BRUSSELS and INGRAIN CARPETS and FLOOR OIL CLOTH

All at the Lowest Prices. my3 1m2dp

REDUCTION

FRENCH CORSETS.

Just received five cases Fish Corsets, direct from France. Hand-made double busk Corset, formerly $2 50, now $1 50; hand-made, with side steels, forly $3 50, now at $2; hand-made spoon steel, extra long, formerly $5, now at $3 50; Jolly's Corsets, double bone extra long, cost now at $2 50; Abdominal Corsets laced on the hose, cost $5, now at $2 75; Nursing Corsets, forly $3 50, now at $1 25; Thomson's glove-fitting and all other makes of French Corsets 50 cent less than former prices. Ladies will find these to be the cheapest and best fitting goods ever brought to this city. Country orders fully executed. Remember the number, 550 Magazine street, one door from the corner of St. Joseph, White Building.

my6 2p Su4t M. HEIMAN.

New Orleans Saving Institution,

No. 156 Canal Street.

TRUSTEES

A. MOULTON,	E. A. LEFREY,
CARL KOHN,	T. L. JONES,
DAVID URQUHART,	GEO. JONAS,
JOHN G. GAINES,	THO. ADAMS,
THOS. A. CLARKE,	CHRN SCHNEIDER
CHAS. J. LEEDS,	SAM. JAMISON,

Interest Allowed Deposits.

D. URQUHART, President.
CHAS. KILSHAW, Treasurer. ap15 1y2p

ANT. CARRIERE. CARRIERE.
E. L. CARRIERE. S. J. CARRIERE.

A. CARRIERE SONS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Corner Royal and Comhouse.

Liberal Advances made on consignments to our friends

LONDON, LIVERPOOL,
ap26 9m2dp HAVRE & BORDEAUX.

W. W. WASHURN,

ARTIST PHOTOGRAPHER,

113 Canal street

Opposite Clay Statue, New Orleans.

Mr. WASHBURN is himself an artist of twenty-five years experience and is supported in each department by a corps of assistants who have no superiors in this or the Old World. He is the master of his business, besides employing the best artists he uses the best materials, and makes the finest work on the Continent. You may call this "BLOWING HIS OWN HORN," but for proof he refers you to his thirty thousand patrons, and to his work, which maybe inspected at his Art Gallery. fe6 6m2dp