A WIFE'S BIRTHDAY.

HOW SHE THANKED HER HUSBAND FOR TAK-ING HER ADVICE.

"Hither, my ownest," the husband Unto his wife did say; "Thou knowest to-morrow is thy Dear Cousin Flo's birthday. Ye twain have en as sisters been, And 'twere both just and pleasant, That we on her should now confer A handsome birthday present. "Twas at her house I first met thee. And when thy hand I sought She lent such aid as usually Girls in her place do not. So forth to the store of Tiffany, From counter or from shelf

From counter or from shelf
A fitting present to select,
Jewel, or bronze or delf;
And let it be such gift as thou
Would'st choose for thine own self;
On such occasion one should not
Be covetous of pelf."

Forth fared the husband and the wife
To the store of Tiffany;
When she had heard her husband's word
An angry wife was she!
"He hath thought eno'," she said, "of Flo,
But never thought of me.
He knoweth, or he ought to know,
If he knoweth anything,
That the dress I wear was worn threadbare
When I had it turned this spring.
When at the Easter-tide the theme
Of hats I dared to broach,
He said, 'You may,' but in a way
Of infinite reproach,
My references to expenditure
Of dollars—e'en of dimes—
Are met with gloomy lectures on
The hardness of the times.
And yet, in spite of his complaints,
When it is Cousin Flo,
To whom a birthday gitt he'd give,
He can find cash eno."

"He should have known," the wife went on,
With a sardonic grin.
"Not only I Flo's cousin am,
But in a sense her twin.
Her birth and mine are on one leaf
Of the family Bible writ;
My birthday's on the same day as hers,
But he does not think of it.
Satsuma ware, or bronzes fair,
Or dead gold jewelry
To his Flos he flings, but anything
Is good enough for rue!"—
In such ungentle mood she came
To the store of Tiffany. III.

We grosser mortals cannot judge 'Tween diamonds and 'tween paste,'
The husband sald unto his wife; "And hence on woman's taste
Implicit reliance in such things
As these may aye be placed.
Sit down, my dear, selection make
As if 'twere for yourself
Of any pretty article
In show case or on shelf.
Leare not what the price may be

I care not what the price may be Or what the article; An it please thine eye, have it put by And I will foot the bill."

V.
A fiendish thought was in that wife's heart,
And she smiled as if in glee.
And they brought her there all that was fair
In the store of Tiffany.
"These diamond car-rings," said her lord,
"Seem handsome unto me."
"Diamonds," said she, "are worn no more
In the best society."
"Fair is this string of Orient pearls,"
"Tis pretty, without doubt,
But I read it in the last Sunday World
That pearls were going out."

But I read it in the last Sunday Worl
That pearls were going out."
"Goodly to see these opals be."
"John, opals do not wash;
And they only wear coral jewelry
In the wilds of far Oshkosh.
No woman that respects herself
Wears costly jewels now;
She leaves their use to the parvenues
And the Bowerry maids, I trow.
And I had my choice of all the store
For my own self, I wish
No article in it would more
Suit with my taste than this."

"What?" said the lord, reluctantly,
"Perchance you're satisfied,
But as a gift would not this look.
In the poet's language, snide?"
She beat the pavement of the store
With an impatient too;
"What's good enough for me," she said,
"Isn't good enough for Flo!"
Her husband marked an angry flush
On her round cheek come and go;
"I did not m-an that, Louisa, dear;
You should not answer so.
Ho, salesman! in a package do
Me up this article;
Send it to-day to this address."
The salesman said, "I will."
And the husband he got back some change
Out of a five-dollar bill.

The wife has hardly reached her house When at the door she sees A wagon, the superscription Whereof is Tiffany's, A wagon, the superscription
Whereof is Tiffany's,
They give to her a parcel small,
She tears the paper away,
Within's a card, "To my dear wife,
On her twenty-third birthday."
She opens the casket with trembling hand,
And it to her eyes doth show
The twopenny halfpenny article
She had picked out for Flo,
Which she had sworn beyond return
In the monde was all the go!
Her dark eyes filled with tears, for breath
A moment she did catch,
And gazing on her husband's gift
She softly said, "The wrrrrrrrrrrretch!"
—[New York World.

## NEW ORLEANS FASHIONS

Short suits are adopted as the fashionable walking dresses at summer resorts this season, and will be worn on most occasions, such as going to the springs, on the balconies, for morning promenades, at garden parties, and in fact everywhere except when riding, or paying ceremonious visits in a carriage. A handsome toilette is of plain pink crape-batiste, with sleeves, and the retrousse band of striped pink and white fact everywhere except when riding, or paying ceremonious visits in a carriage.

A handsome toilette is of plain plak contrived by a lady with a bad complex contrived by a lady with a bad complex the washer-woman effect to the polonaise, and may be of the material of the polonaise simply turned upward; but it is more often cut off and sewed in, or else a slightly different material is faced upon it, the seam at the lower that the seam at the seam at the lower that the seam at the seam edge joining the facing and the polonaise is usually concealed; the upper

do not appear between the overdress and the kilt; when contrasts of color are used they are seen in the trimmings. the bows of ribbon, the retrousse, and in bands set on the kilt pleating; sometimes the sleeves are also in contrast. An imported dress of this kind is made

CREAM AND WHITE STRIPED BATISTE,

SOLID-COLORED HOSIERY, embroidered on the sides, is preferred to the barred and plaided stockings; blue and brown are favorite colors; red is less popular than last season. WASH DRESSES FOR THE PRESENT SUMMER

are fashioned in such simple and jaunty styles that they are suitable alike for in-door and street costumes. They are generally made short in the skirt, and, unless of very expensive materials, they are devoid of the shirring and fluting that make them too elaborate for ordinary laundresses. The substantial torchon laces, and the thick machine embroidery in colors are the trimmings for very handsome dresses that require to be frequently washed, while still plainer suits have pleatings of the ma-terial, bias piped bands or narrow Hamburg edgings. French lawns of solid thats are quite popular in colors of pale sky blue, delicate flesh pink, mastic gray and in dark violet blue. THE FAVORITE STYLE FOR MAKING

is that of pleated basque, with yoke and close sleeves that are quite short, and close sleeves that are quite short, reaching only just below the chow. The skirt is usually short, but may be demi-trained, and is always trimmed with one or two kilt-pleatings of the lawn. Often insertion covers the entire yoke of these pretty dresses. To complete them, are broad belts of black velvet, with wristlets of velvet, and bows on the overskirt. There are besides

PARASOLS OF LAWN, LACE, AND VELVETS A large cluster of natural roses and violets is worn at the waist, and the gloves are long lace mittens. Simple white dresses are made with a single skirt laid in wide klit pleats, and worn with a Highland sash of plaid ribbon tied around below the hips.

EMBROIDERY IS NOW LAVISHED wpon every article of the toilet, and the consequence is there are embroidery patterns of every possible style. There are wide woolen galloons, embroidered with a chaplet of flowers in colored silks. Narrower ones are worked in the same way, and these galloons are used for triming dresses of silk and wool material. One way of using them is to lay them in plain rows across the tablier and plastron of the dress, with a similar galloon down each side, so as to simulate an open dress over an embroidered tablier. This fashion of robe a plastron is a very convenient one for modernizing, or merely enlarging the parts of a dress or of a long polonaise. To make

LOOK MORE FASHIONABLE.

the parts can be cut so as to form only a long basque, and the remainder of the material can be used for trimmings, or making fresh sleeves, etc. The variety of combinations allowed and even faof combinations allowed and even favored by fashion leave free scope to economical arrangements. If the polonaise, nowever, is cut to the length of a basque, the trimming of the tablier becomes indispensable. This trimming may consist of ruches, flowers, bias bands, or galloons put in close rows across, again of tabs joined in the middle of the tablier, or of any possible trimming. Double-meshed torchon lace is something quite unique for decorating dresses, an 1, as it washes beautifully, it

hips. An actress of the Boulevarda, who committed suicide by throwing herself over a balcony a few years ago, revived her high-heeled shoes, which Louis Quatorze originally brought into fashion to appear taller than the King of Spain at the meeting in the Isle of Pheasants. A French lady, who derives a prestige from rank, fortune and striking beauty, and teld here arm, three winters had An ugly mark bore witness to the acci-dent. She thought of wearing, to conceal it, those long armed gloves, which, out of mercy to the plebelan wives of Napoleon's marshals and generals, the Empress Josephine adopted.

Beatrice Cencl. Signor Bertoletti has extracted from edge of the band may be trimmed with the archives of Rome some new facts a standing pleating, edging, lace, or relating to Beatrice Cenci and her incestuous father. The latter he portrays rows of braid, galloon, or embroidery. cestuous lather. The latter he potrasy as a vicious and violent noble of a type common enough in the sixteenth century, but by no means a monster; the latter as a criminal to be pitted rather the polonaise, or else merely the waist, is lined from the neck down. The sleeves are without lining, as transparent sleeves are still extremely popular. Black and colored grenadines are very handsome made after this style. Many modistes use fine froulards in plain white, rose, cream or pale blue, for such suits, as well as dotted, striped and damask silks of soft, flexible quality in combination with plain gros grain of a similar shade. Marked contrasts

VICTOR HUGO.

HIS ADDRESS AT THE OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL LITERARY CONGRESS IN PARIS.

[Translated for the Democrat.]

Gentlemen-What constitutes with the turned up edge trimmed with white Russian lace, and the whole ornamented with long-looped bows of satin ribbon that is cream color on one side and cardinal red on the other. An other dress is of white camel's hair, with a band of pale blue damask silk, edged with white lace. The pleats of French klited skirts are smaller than those made by American modistes, and are well secured by row after row of tape, to which the pleats are tacked on the wrong side. A deep yoke is attached to the top to fit plainly over the hips, and to enable the polonaise to be smoothly fitted there. Hosiery is chosen in color to match the short costume, and the strapped shoe, or else the low ties, permit glimpses of the fancy hose to be seen.

SOLID-COLORED HOSIERY,

mors and clamors, presenting a majestic front to astonished Hostility it leads the way to civilization. It is a year that wished to do it has done. It replaces the old order of the day—War—by the order of the new day—Progress. It is right to take its stand. Menaces thunder, but united nations smile. The work of the year 1878 will be indestructible, complete; one feels, in everything that has been done, something definite. This glorious year proclaims, by the Paris Exposition, the alliance of industries, by the centenary of Voltaire, satin ribbon that is cream color on one mors and clamors, presenting a majestic dustries, by the centenary of Voltaire, the alliance of philosophers, by the congress here assembled, the alliance of literatures. Vast federation of works! August edifice of human fraternity! having for its base peasants and workmen, for its crown geniuses. [Bravos].

Industry seeks the useful Philosophy, the true Literature, the beautiful. Behold the triple end of all human effort. The triumph of that sublime effort is, gentlemen, civilization and peace among men.

It is to insure this triumph that, from every point of the civilized world, you are gathered here. You are the illustrious intellects that nations love and venerate, the geniuses, the soul in the work of progress. You are peaceful combatants, bringing with you the halo of renown, the ambassadors of humanity to great Paris. Welcome!

Writers, orators, poets, philosophers, France salutes you. [Prolonged ap-

France salutes you. [Prolonged applause.]
We are all fellow-citizens of a universal city. Hand in hand let us declare our unity, and enter that great untroubled country, the Absolute, which is justice, the ideal, which is Truth. Is it for a personal interest or obligation you are gathered here? It is for the interest of the universe.
What is literature? The march of human intellect. Literature and civilization are identical.
Nations are measured by their litera-

Nations are measured by their litera-ture. An army of two millions of men passes away; an Illiad remains; Xerxes passes away; an Illiad remains; Xerxes with an army vanish; an epic poem remains. Greece is small in territory, great by Eschylus. Rome is only a city, but by Tacitus, Lucreus, Virgil and Juvenal, that city fills the world. If you evoke Spain, Cervantes springs up. Mention Italy and Dante rises, while England owns a Shakespeare. At certain epochs France is personfied in a genius, and the resplendence of Paris mingles with the lustre of Voltaire [Repeated bravos.]

Gentlemen, your mission is exalted. You are a sort of constituent assembly

Gentlemen, your mission is exalted. You are a sort of constituent assembly of literature, and if not entitled to make the laws, at least to dictate them. Say what is right, express true ideas, and, if possibly you are not listened to, legislation is wrong.

You are about to lay the foundation of literary proprietorship and introduce it into the code. For, I declare, an account of your proceedings shall be kept. You are going to explain to legislators, who wish to make literature a local fact, that it is a universal fact, Literature is the government of human kind by human mind. (Bravo.) Literary propriman mind. [Bravo.] Literary proprietorship is of general utility. Old monarchical legislation limited its power for purposes of servitude. The free writer is the true proprietor; take from him this right and you destroy his independence.

bands, or galloons put in close rows hands, or galloons put in close rows across, again of tabs joined in the middle of the tablier, or of any possible trimming. Double-meshed torohon lace is something quite unique for decorating dresses, and, as it washes beautifully, it has become quite popular for trimming lingerie and washable costumes.

Origin of Fashiens.

If you trace a fashion to its origin you will nearly always find that it springs from the consciousness of a defect and a wish to mask it. The fatherland of crinoline is Spain, and a Spanish queen first wore hoops to dissimulate unequal hips. An actress of the Boulevards, who committed suicide by throwing herself guilden of the writer. This gives rise to the system of royal pensions. Taking all and guilden of the writer. This is politation and subjection of the writer.

despotic nations violate. They confiscate the book, hoping thus to confiscate
the writer. This gives rise to the system of royal pensions. Taking all and
giving back but little; spoliation and
subjection of the writer! He is robbed
and then bought! Vain effort at best;
the author escapes free, but has been
made poor! [Applause.]
Who could buy those grand consciences, Rabelais, Molliere, Pascal?
The attempt was made, the result doleful. Monarchy is a terrible suction
force of the vitality of a nation. Historians gave to kings the title, "father
of the nation" and "father of letters."
Dangeau, the flatterer, on the one side,
Vauban, the severe, on the other. As
for the so-called "Grand Century,"
when kings were fathers of the people
and fathers of letters, it ended by these
two dark facts! The people without
bread and Corneille without shoes.
[Long applause.] What a dark blot on
the "Great Reign!"
Gentlemen, let us go back to the primary respect for property. Support lit-

contestable title of the writer with the no less incontestable rights of the pub-lic, has been presented in the first com-mission of 1836 by him who now ad-dresses you; and this solution with all its developments can be found in the verbal processes of the Commission published then by the Minister of the

You who wish to cultivate, to vivify, to edify, to soften, to mitigate, scatter books everywhere—teach, exhibit, demonstrate! Multiply schools—they are the luminous points of civilization.

is necessary. France has expended it for three centuries. Gentlemen, let me make a fillal avowal, which I am sure is in your hearts as in mine—nothing will prevail against France. France is the public interest. France rises on the horizon of nations. "Ah!" they exclaim, "it is daylight." "France is there."

there."
That any one can object to France is astonishing! There are some, however, who do so. She has enemies. They are the enemies of civilization itself; are the enemies of civilization itself; the enemies of free thought, the enemies of emancipation, of inquiry, of deliverance; they are those who see in dogma an eternal master, and in mankind an eternal delver. Their enmity is vain, for the past is gone and the nations will not return to their vomit. Infatuation has an end, the influence of transferred and error are limited. The Infatuation has an end, the influence of ignorance and error are limited. Remove your party, men of the past, we do not fear you; continue work, we only look on with curiosity. Try your strength, insult '69, discrown Paris, anathematize liberty of conscience, liberty of the press, liberty of the tribunal. Anathematize civil law, anathematize the revolution anathematize the revolution, anathematize tolerance, anathematize science, anathematize progress. Do not tire! Dream while you are at it, a syllabus large enough for France, an extinguisher large enough for the sun. [Unanimous ap-plause.] I do not wish to finish with a better word.

Let us ascend and rest in the undisturbed serenity of thought. We have commenced the declaration of concord and peace. Let us abide by that calm and dignified avowal. I have said before, and I repeat, "All human wisdom is contained in two words—Conciliation and Reconciliation. Conciliation of ideas and reconciliation of men."

Gentlemen, we are here as philosophers. Let us profit by the opportunity and speak truths. Here is one: mankind suffers from a terrible enemy—Hatred, the mother of War. The mother is infamous, the daughter frightful. Let us give them back blow for blow, hatred for hatred, war for war. Let us ascend and rest in the undis-

or blow, hatred for hatred, war for war. lensation.]
Do you know the utterance of Christ?

Do you know the utterance of Christ?
"Love one another." This disarms hatred; is the cure of the human race; true redemption. "Love one another." An enemy is more easily disarmed by offering him a hand than by showing him a first. This, the ordinance of Christ, is a command from God. It is well. We accept it. We are for Christ. The writer should act with the apostle. He who thinks is with him who loves.

Ah! let the shout of civilization ring forth. No! No! No! Away with barbarians who wage war, with savages who

forth. No! No! No! Away with barbarians who wage war, with savages who assassinate. We want neither war of people with people ner war of man with man. All murder is not only ferocious, but insane. Glory is absurd and the poignard is base. We are combatants of mind, and it is our duty to prevent the combat of matter. Our place is always to throw ourselves between two armies. The right to life is inviolable. We do not see crowns, if there are any. We do not see crowns, if there are any, we only see heads. Mercy is the estab-lishment of peace. When dark hours are rung, we ask kings to spare the lives of the people, and we ask republics to spare the lives of the people, and we ask republics to spare the lives of emperors. [Applause.] It is a happy day for a fugitive when he can supplicate a people for a prince, or when he tries to use in favor of an emperor—that great right of mercy—which is the right of an extle. Yes, to conciliate and reconcile, such is the mission of us philosophers. O my brothconciliate and reconcile, such is the mission of us philosophers. O, my brothers in science, in poetry and in art, uphold the all-power ulthought of civilization. Let us feel the profound joy of truth rise within us at every step humanity takes toward peace. Let us feel the proud contentment of noble work. Truth is unique and has no diverging rays. It has only one synenym—Justice. There are not two lights, there is only one—Reason. There are not two ways of being honest, sensible and true. The ray in the Iliad is the identical light that shines to-day. Incorruptibly it shoots athwart the centuries with the directness of the arrow, the purity of directness of the arrow, the purity of the dawn. That ray will triumph over night; that is, over antagonism and hatred. It is the great literary wonder.

There is nothing more beautiful.

And now that am I about to finish, let me make a wish—a wish that addresses itself to no party but to every

heart.
Gentlemen, there is a Roman who is celebrated because of his one fixed idea. He is always saying, "Let us destroy Carthage." I have also a besetting thought. It is this: Let us destroy hatred. If human literature has an end it is this. Humaniores Literal.
Gentlemen the heat destruction of

it is this. Humanlores Literal.

Gentlemen, the best destruction of hatred is to grant pardon. Ah! let not this glorious year fluish without definite peace; let it terminate in wisdom and cordiality after the extinction of foreign This is the intense hope of our

France now displays her hospitality, het her also show her clemency. Clemency! Let us iay that crown on the head of France. All feasting is brotherly, but when one does not pardon the other it is not a feast. [Great emotion. erly, but when one does not pardon the other it is not a feast. [Great emotion. Redoubled bravos.] The logic of public joy is amnesty. May that be the close of this great solemnity—the universal exposition. Reconciliation! Reconcillation! Certainly this concentration of the common effort of the human race, this rendezvous of the marvels of industrial of labor, this mutual reconil. try and of labor, this mutual recogni-tion of the chefs d'œuvre, confronting each other and comparing each, is a sublime sight; but there is a sight more sublime atill; it is the exile returned and received by his company with open arms. [Long acclamations.] [French members and foreign dele-

service—he was recently murdered at Bhamo, although that is neither here nor there—resolved to travel through China by a route comparatively unknown, and full of dangers. Starting from Hadow, he went along the Yangtes-Kiang to Eastern Thibet. One day he found himself in a grove, surrounded by a group of girls and, according to chiracter Multiply schools—they are the luminous points of civilization.

You guard your cities, desiring to rest in security beneath your roofs, but leave the streets in darkness, and you are still in peril. Imagine a much greater danger, the human mind in obscurity. Intellects are open roads—they have comers and goers, visitors good and bad; they may have robbers. A bad thought is identical with a midnight thief. The soul has its evil-workers. Let the day shine everywhere. De not leave in the human intellect those darkened corners where Superstition may cower, or Error may hide itself, or Falsehood lie in ambush. Ignorance is a twilight. Evil prowls there. Let the illumination of the streets be attended to, but consider, consider above ali, the illumination of the mind.

For this, without doubt, an immense expenditure of the light of intelligence is necessary. France has expended it for three centuries. Gentlemen, let me make a filial avowal, which I am sure is in your hearts as in mine—nothing will prevail against France. France is the public interest, France rises on the

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining In the New Orleans Poste Dec at 11 a. m , July 13, 1878.

LADIES' LIST.

ommes E mrs

Kurnan A E miss Kane L miss Kirkham D Chas

Lewis Mary Jane miss

Mochy mrs McKizzle Sarah miss

Ashley Ann mrs
Bell Mollie miss
Benother Louis mrs
Benother Louis mrs
Brown S mrs
Boutman Kate miss
Clark Mint; mrs
Cambell K L mrs
Connelly Kate mrs
Connelly Mart mrs
Dauphine Mary miss
Denton Sosan H
Degayly Mary mrs
Dixon Eliza mrs
Elits Josephune miss Brisland mrs 2 B Il Sally or Johnson Bonnabel A H mrs Beg\_ing Catharine Brand Bose miss Brand Mose miss

2 aude C mrs

Clark M mrs

Colling Florence mrs

Cunningham M mrs

Daives Lucy mrs

Dennery Elizabeth

Denny Fanule miss

Dyer Abbie miss Dezayle Mary mrs
Dixon Eliza mrs
Elits Josephine miss
Fransces Annie miss
Farre ty F mrs
Flesschniger D widow
Feemont Laura mrs
Fitzlimmons T mrs
Feiem P miss
Froissier D widow
Vertier Mary F France A mrs
Franch Mairn mrs
Feilind E1 widow
Freulolinu C mrs
Felmer Philio
Fidier Thos widow
Fox Mary A mrs
Fuhri Sallie J nrs Gallagher Sophia mrs Gaffaey Alex widow Green Adeline mrs Gleason Patrick mrs Gerbescht P mrs Gordon Jane miss Harris Annie miss Hail John M mrs Harkett M Harris Wm mrs Henchin mrs Howell Jane mrs Hughes Jas widow James Margaret D Johnson Rachel P miss

roissier D widow briter Mary F dood C therine mrs brant Sarlie A miss bint Sarah treat Einza mrs beaton Mary J miss bodfery Wm mrs bilyon A E mrs Limerson E miss tall Coleman Mary tart Anais C miss ardimen Anna mrs legan Anna miss ogan Anna mis nichoance J mi inin Ches mrs Jania Chas mrs
Johnson Fara 1
Johnson Fara 1
Johnson Fara 1
Johnson Catherine
Kelley J L mrs
Kelley J L mrs
Krebbe Lena miss
Kneek Magdalena
Langhall mrs
Levingsten Erlen
Lynch Laura mrs
Merrill Martha mis
Fadin Susan 8 mr

Leasor Jennie Leuis Clementen miss Martin John Menrs Marshell M.Corrs Miller Belle Vours aciin susan 8 mrs lea er Suean L mrs lyers M P mrs lcFedden Sarah miss Master mrs neice Mary mrs erris Emily mrs Pry Sallie mrs Nelson Edith B mrs O'Garce Mary J Pascoe Annie L miss Priot A mrs Putnem Lirrie miss Quilen mrs Ritchie Georgiana mr uinette F A elf M mrs ousset Marie miss ahun Wilhelmine r

Boss Chas Bodet & Guydon Bourgoin H

luckholder L

Connaily John Davis Smithson

Lauchton of Lauden James Lattique F A Leding H Lewis F H Lauchen James Man hiy James Molzer Chas Moriarty M F Monsoh J D Mitterd John

Millett John Millett John Mirping Fred Murtha Patrick Murphay P F Mylune mr and mrs Newton Geo O'Brien E E O'Neill Patrick Oliver J E

Oliver JE Ourblin JBF

Hob rtson J Hoche J H Rodriguez Jos Sawyer C T Sa laveli Angola

Dempsey D Delbonde W

Brown James
Bannon A capt
Ohase Chas G
Carais H F
Carvalho C C
Claiborne Chas
Connaughton P W dr
Cock J di
Cockalla John

mrs Strawn Jane
St Amart Alice miss
Schaumberg O C mrs
Scott Emma P miss
Sutherland Carrie mrs
Thomas Ellen Wheathorn E mrs
Wheathorn E mrs
Whote Rophia miss
Wickes M A miss
Wildson Bell w mrs
Wildson Bell w mrs
Wildson Mary E miss
Wildson Bary E miss
Wi Alabaugh Frank

Azama A Albert A J Arms W E Aikman Walter Arnoid J N Arthur N F imes John Hen F A bright E Aggie capt Aron H Audibert Francois Blackwood C J Brander James Beaur gard Charley Bryan &co Bonfler J Bolding W H rev Booth Edw H

Baquis N P
Barringer C W
Berdon mr
Bryant Geo
Bozant mr
Bond G L
Bond James
Both Leella E Heut
Buck ner Jos A
Buck & Langdon
Bullet Geo
Burks Edward
Brown U F

Camp Frank
Carter Daniel
Cascor M C
Corcoran Martin
Coop Charles
Cookley J Y
Colleert T
Daugherty John
Delsmere E J
Der Morlins Louis
Dreyfus M
Donan M A
Duane M A

Estrampes L dr Earnest M J dr Embry J W Fair Cannon rev Francis Austin Penion & Mier Freeman Jno R Fowler David H Frost James A

Gray Walter
Garls in Geo
Gernan Geo H
Green A B
Godden A C capt
Godehaux H
Grunewalls M
Hawthorn J K
Hannan J J
Havnle S G W
Hill R H
Hogan & Hieks Hogan & Hicks Herr Gustave

Jacob Felix
Johnson David
Johnson Henry
Kleinlogel Geo
Kruger John
Lamman D T
Lamman D T
Lawler John
Lawrence C G & Co
Lessere Engene
Levy M
Moran J
Mackay A capt
Mackay A capt
Mackay W H
Morrow Wm
Moran J
Morion Thos
Miller L Edgar
Miller L Edgar
Miller L Edgar
Miller Man
Murray Elix
Muller James
McGready Thos
McKenna Michael
Onebin Felix

Ourbin Felix Owsby Geo O'Brien John Pawling R G capt

Pawling R G capt
Parker Amelius capt
Pollock J &co
Polan John
Polling Major
Putrick James A
Recland F
Rivordan C J
Ries A C P
Rowand F P
Robinson & Brownlee
Robinson Sampson Scharff Bros

Stewart H G Stewarts G A Signi Antoni Schmidt & Per Springer M J Stucke H C Studie I C
Studie I C
Studie I C
Tardy Stephen S
Transfer P
Talliance L, C
Thomas Walter
Turk Chas
Wardeville Geo A
Wagnon W M
Wentworth O M
Wren Francis
White Lewis
Williams Edward
Wood F William
Zimmerman P Selinels C Begar A B Spindel Martin Singleton R P Simon P D Sullivan Patrick

Taylor Richard gen Taylor Jefferson Tracely R M Thorpe S B Turner Ben Walse Bros Watzel Albert Wothers Gus West J W Wis - Jacob Woods James Wutm H

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Rooms large and alry, offering special advantages for families, assuring them all home comforts. Fish, Oysters and Crabs and Futis and Vegetables raised on the place, in abundance. Being directly open to the Gulf. Saizwater Bathing is at all times certain. Terms moderate.

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He also desires to state that he has leased for a term of years the spacious and delightful summer resort formerly known as the Shady Grove, which has been newly painted and restited, and will be kept in same style, for a "Bachelors' Retreat" and for the entertainment of clubs and companies. The house is a fine, commodious building, with magnificent encomponent and picnic grounds in front, shaded with live oaks.

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THE CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS AND new Hotel at POINT CLEAR will be op May 15. POINT CLEAR

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THE HOTEL HAS BEEN ENTIRELY RENCY vated, a large number of new cottages added to the former hotel buildings, and entirely refurnished in elegant style. A new raircast and cars have been built, connecting the hotel with the steamboat wharf and the beach, and additional bath-houses built. The roads have been thoroughly repaired. Good facilities for fishing, bathing and game.

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LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN, Is now ready for the reception of guests. The Restaurant having undergone a thorough over-having, is now in a first class condition. All orders left at LEON LAMOTHES, 28 St.

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