New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMB'R 25, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

VARIETIES THEATRE—GRAVIER STREET—Last night of the great sensation drama, "Under the Gaslight." To-morrow, "Arrah-na Pogue."

ST CHARLES THEATRE—ST. CHARLES STR'T.—The highly interesting sensational drama, "Foul Play."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ST. CHARLES STREET—"The White Fawn," the Female Trapezist, and Songs, Ballets, Burlesques, Minstrelisms, etc.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE—ST. CHARLES STREET—Two Headed Girl, Human Frog, and 10,000 other Curiosities.

The State officials have not yet concluded their labors in counting the votes.

Montford S. Jones, of Shreveport, was yesterday, in the Supreme Court admitted to practice in the several courts of the State.

Two million five hundred thousand acres, more than half of the improved land in that State, are offered for sale in South Carolina.

The persimmon crop in Tennessee, this fall, is enormous. Old woodsmen say that this is a sure sign of fat possums and a hard winter.

The Tennessee Legislature has, in convention, re-elected Hon. A. J. Fletcher, the present Secretary of State, for the term of four years from the expiration of his present term.

The New York *Tribune* asks:

Is Louisiana a free country? It seems that a man may not publish a Republican newspaper there, nor vote for a Republican candidate. Editors are mobbed, and voters are beaten or murdered.

Grocers and produce dealers are requested to read the advertisement of the Commissary of Subsistence, inviting proposals for furnishing to the Subsistence Department sugar, beans, lard, pork and coffee.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Services appropriate to Thanksgiving will be held at the First Congregational Church, Prytania street, corner of Calliope, to-morrow evening, commencing at seven o'clock. Sermon by Rev. J. W. Healy. The public are cordially invited.

Chief Justice Ludeling, of the Supreme Court of this State, has nearly recovered from his illness, and presided in that court on Monday. His appearance was hailed with pleasure by the members of the bar with whom he has long associated and by whom he is very highly esteemed.

Who Did It?

In answer to the statements contained in an article with the above caption which appeared in the *Crescent* on the —— instant we have been promised a further statement of the facts connected with the destruction of the Alexandria *Tribune* in time for our Friday's issue.

THANKSGIVING.—Collector Fuller and other heads of departments in the Customhouse give notice that in accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States, appointing to-morrow as a day of thanksgiving, all business in the Customhouse will be suspended.

THE COMING PEACE.—The London *Star* predicts that in less than six months from the time General Grant enters upon his term of office he will have restored peace and order in the South, made the laws respected, and fully restored those civil and political rights which are now partially in abeyance. Whatever can be done by firmness and moderatron he will do; and these are precisely the qualities that are now needed in the Chief Magistrate of the American republic.

NEWSPAPER MEN.—The *Bulletin* has this paragraph:

Two editors, one writer at large and six printers appeared before Recorder Becker on Monday for minor irregularities. They were all discharged without any other serious accident; but the Recorder intimates that the Legislature ought to pass a law authorizing the employment of 150 special policemen to take care of newspaper men.

It would, perhaps, be more correct to state that one "writer at large" and one printer were before the Recorder, both for taking in too much benzine.

RICE CULTURE.—The culture of rice in Louisiana is beginning to attract the attention of Northern capitalists, and well it may, seeing that it has proved to be a most successful crop and a most remunerative one. It is estimated that this year Louisiana will raise in the aggregate five thousand more tierces of rice than the Carolinas, and yet but a few years ago the planting of it was confined to a few small planters down the coast, who sent it to market half cleaned. Parties have recently purchased land on the Amite river for the purpose of going extensively into the culture of rice in St. Helena.

The Telegraph Corrects Itself.

The morning dispatches to the Associated Press occupy the usual space for the correction of errors. "Butler's reported illness is a hoax."

Well, we are glad to know the report was not true; but we can not admire the wit of the gossip who originated it. We shall not attempt to depict the satisfaction felt by the Southern Democracy this morning on their waking up to the knowledge of such a cruel deception.

"Grant has not written to Slocum."

Then all the fine-spun theories of our contemporaries attempting to prove from this supposititious letter that Grant is about to become very conservative—in fact quite one of them—have to go for nothing. It is a great pity. The structure had little enough of a foothold as it was, but to have even that knocked from under it by later advices leaves it in suspense. It can not fall, there being nothing about it weighty enough to be attracted by gravitation. But like the Irishman's pick is left hanging in the air, because those who placed it there are too much occupied otherwise to look after it. The inference is that there is not so much disappointment among the Radicals as was at first supposed. This example shows the folly of being too credulous of those things that we rather wish to be than have good reason to expect.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

By public proclamation we find to-morrow set apart as a day of solemn prayer and thanksgiving. Thanksgiving! how delightful the sound! how expressive of happiness, and of gratitude, which is the essence of happiness. Every day, as the broad lands turn to meet the sun, each bird and beast utters its note of praise—perchance unknowingly, yet ever chanting an eternal hymn of thanks to the God of life. Shall we, the intelligent recipients of unparalleled blessings, grudge one day in the year in which to offer our public thanksgiving to the Divine Dispenser of all good?

Two hundred and forty-eight years ago a small but heroic band of pilgrims kneeling in the snow upon the bleak rock of Plymouth, raised their voices in thanksgiving to the God for whose worship they had sacrificed their luxurious homes to find only a dreary wilderness. One hundred and sixty years later the decendants of these intrepid men and of the other infant colonies, forming the Continental Congress of the United States, appointed the thirteenth of December, seventeen hundred eighty-one as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer to celebrate the triumph of American valor and patriotism over British tyranny.

These two events were the worthy germs of our national existence. The former marking the implanting of a religious principle which has blossomed all over our land in temples of worship and institutions of learning, ever cementing with strength and wisdom the foundations of our national prosperity; the latter marking an era of liberty, which, from the glimmerings of twilight, shines brightly now, and soon, we trust, will flash in universal splendor wherever our flag floats on the breeze.

The fervent thanksgiving uttered by the brave old Puritan over his scanty meal of parched corn and dried venison, under the tall pine rocking in the wintry wind, perchance interrupted by the scream of the ocean eagle or threatening war-whoop of the wild Indian, and the joyful outburst of praise by the Continental Congress have been perpetuated through all the intervening years, and may now be echoed by many millions in our land, in the sumptuous banquet hall of the millionaire and in the modest cottage of the humbler class. Very different, however, was the meagre repast of the pioneers of our country to that of the present time. The mammoth turkey, with its unctuous brown covering and body-guard of luscious bivalves, the savory chicken-pie and substantial roast beef, flanked by every variety of nourishing esculents, crowned by the royal plum pudding, the creamy pumpkin and custard and delicious mince pies, the blocks of sweet golden butter, and foam-light, snowy bread, the fragrant fruits of our teeming soil, now form a fair sample of an American thanksgiving dinner, evincing abundant harvests and cattle upon a thousand hills.

Is it not incumbent upon us, then, not only as a nation, but individually, to make a public demonstration of gratitude to the Most High; at the same time dispensing a portion of our abundance to the suffering poor, and offering an earnest petition that all civil animosity and intolerance—remnants of the late war—may be entirely obliterated; that violence and wrong may utterly cease, and that under the guidance the calm, patriotic spirit of the man chosen to be the future Chief Magistrate of this people we may indeed become a perfect Republic, under whose fostering care the humblest citizen may find protection, both at home and abroad?

Through God's excellent kindness we have been permitted to take our place as first among the nations of the earth.

Louisiana may participate in this glory. "Let us have peace."

EFFECTS OF DISFRANCHISEMENT.

The *Crescent*, still discoursing on its favorite theme, "carpet-baggery," virtually admits that it is the getting and holding of office which constitutes their unpardonable sin, aggravated by the method of accomplishing that object, viz: "disfranchising white people and enfranchising negroes." Truly, this is ascribing great power to so limited a class. Was it "carpet-baggers" who disfranchised such citizens of the United States as after having taken an oath to support its Constitution and government, deliberately violated that oath and incited and participated in rebellion against that government? Did not such persons, in fact, difranchise themselves? and is it not owing to the magnanimity of their loyal fellow-citizens that so many of them have been restored to the position which they had voluntarily and scornfully abdicated? Was it "carpet-baggers" who invested with the right of suffrage the Southern negro, or was it an overwhelming majority of the citzens of the United States, impelled thereto by motives of justice, gratitude and expediency? It is simply absurd to attribute the limited disfranchisement which exists in the ex-rebel States to the few individuals who, having come South since the war, availed themselves of the peculiar state of affairs to do just what their accusers would have done in their places, namely, get office. Still more absurd is it to continue the causeless whine about "wrongs and disfranchisement." The wrongs when traced home turn out to be nothing but mortified pride in seeing negroes treated like white men; and as for the "wholesale disfranchisement" we need only look at the numbers to see what that amounts to. In 1860 the vote of New Orleans was less than eleven thousand, and this, at the Presidential election, when the political excitement of the crisis brought out every voter. At the election we have just passed through, the white vote of this city was over twenty thousand, in spite of all who were killed in the war and all who have been disfranchised in consequence of it. Verily death and disfranchisement must be prolific of citizens. With such facts stareing us in the face it is preposterous to continue whining about the great injury inflicted on our State by the disfranchisement of its old and respectable citizens. It is true that the numbers above cited have been swollen in some measure by illegal votes, but when nothing is needed to nullify disfranchisement except a false oath (and a perverted public sentiment justifies that) the obnoxious law is practically a dead letter; and it is certainly not for those who first caused it and now disregard it to complain of its severity. It is hard, to be sure, for a man claiming respectability and chivalry as a birthright to have to choose between disfranchisement and perjury; but then, after he has chosen, he should not throw the blame on others, above all, on those entirely innocent, like the much-abused "carpet-baggers."

COLLECTION OF THE ONE PER CENT TAX.

We are indebted to Mr. F. C. Mahan, State Tax Collector of the First District, for a list of the names of those who have paid their one per cent tax from October 16 to November 24, inclusive. Among them we notice the names of some of the most prominent citizens of New Orleans John A. Stevenson, President of the Property Owners' Association, heads the list, followed by Dr. W. N. Mercier, William A. Gasquet, William Florrance, Sumter Turner, Thomas K. Price, J. W. Carroll, A. B. James, Joseph Lallande, S. L. & E. L. Levy, W. S. Pike, Alexander Brother, James Graham, John Thornhill, ex-Judge P. H. Morgan and others. The aggregate sum paid by the above named gentlemen is $36,816 for the First District alone; but as most of them own property in other Districts the amount actually paid into the treasury by them under the law imposing a tax of one per cent has been much greater.

Thus it will be seen that the first men in New Orleans recognize their obligation as citizens under the law, and pay little heed to the factious advice of the Democratic papers. The gentlemen named are all old residents of unimpeachable business honor and integrity, and the last men in the community to lend their names or influences to perpetrate a wrong. They recognize the propriety of making some sacrifices to redeem the credit of the State from the bankrupt condition in which it was plunged by the extravagance that reigned supreme under the regime of 1865 and 1866. This one per cent tax is levied to pay the debts of a Legislature which really had no legal existence, but which have since been legalized by a General Assembly elected by the whole people. The leading tax-payers, representatives of the class really interested, are disposed to do their own thinking, conduct their business in their own way, and leave the work of agitation to those who make their bread and butter by keeping up excitement.

H. RIVES POLLARD.

This great champion of Southern rights, secession, slavery, chivalry, "the white man's government," and author of the "Lost Cause," has been dispatched to his final account in the manner which, we should judge, was most congenial to his feelings. He died by the hand of the assassin. The notorious character of the man precludes the supposition that he could have been satisfied with a less dramatic death.

Mr. Pollard belonged to that class of agitators who have no friends. While professedly a rebel of the most venomous stripe, he was so ultra that he deemed even the South itself a failure, because it was so far from the equator. There was in all the land but one orthodox politician, who knew what the South demanded, and that was H. Rives Pollard. He was a thorn in Jeff. Davis's side all through the war, but failed to command the respect or confidence of a single Union man. His sentimental, mawkish, puling "Lost Cause" was an insult to most of the sincere rebel leaders and the laughing stock of sensible men. It must have cost Carleton, the New York job printer, a handsome sum and all his patience to get Pollard back to Richmond with his literary failure.

For some months previous to Pollard's death the New Orleans *Times* was in the habit of reading him out of the Southern party. But this never disturbed the equanimity of the deceased. He in turn contended that the *Times* was not true to the South. And so they were even, for both were right for once.

Mr. Pollard's irritable temper and overbearing manner frequently brought him into personal difficulties, from which he has retofore been fortunate enough to escape with a whole skin. We know nothing of the cause of the difficulty between him and his assasin, Grant. It is safe to say, however, that no provocation would justify a private citizen in shooting a man on the street, without giving him a chance to defend himself.

Mr. Pollard was a man of genius, energy, strong attachments, and of personal integrity. May he rest in peace.

THE UNCERTAINTY OF PUNISHMENT.

The certainty of punishment for the commission of offenses has a powerful influence to prevent crime. Unfortunately there is now no vagrant law that will allow the imprisonment of offenders known to be professional thieves. Hence they flock to this city as a place of perfect security during their skirmishing to ascertain the best points of attack for plunder. The fraternity of thieves operate here freely, and it is beyond the power of the police to restrain their movements unless they are caught in the very act of stealing.

Even then, if there is proof against any one of the numerous thieves which abound in a large city, he manages sometimes to extricate himself from the meshes of the law by deluding the prosecuting officer into the belief that the charges should be settled by a *nolle pros.*

The police are efficient, vigilant, active, and they are successful in the arrest of noted thieves, but if they are to be released by a *nol pros.* to continue their felonious operations, there is but little to encourage the faithful performance of a policeman's duty. The attention of the community should be directed to the facility with which notorious criminals escape punishment after their arrest.

Housekeepers and lodgers should make their houses and lodging rooms as secure as possible against the depredations of thieves and burglars, otherwise all the vigilance of the police can not protect them.

The Legislature at its next session should enact a vagrant law, and prosecuting officers should relax no effort to convict prisoners accused of crimes of which they are guilty. The shield of *nol. pros.*, that stands between crime and justice, should be withdrawn forever.

CHARTER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans,
City of New Orleans.

Be it known that on this seventeenth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, before me, Henry C. Dibble, a Notary Public, duly commissioned and sworn in and for the parish of Orleans and city of New Orleans, personally came and appeared the several parties whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of the laws of the State of Louisiana in relation to the organization of corporations, they have covenanted and agreed and by these presents do covenant and agree, and bind themselves and those whom they represent, to establish an incorporated Company for the objects and purposes and under the obligations, stipulations and regulations hereinafter set forth, to wit:

ARTICLE FIRST.

This corporation shall be domiciled and have its principal office in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, and the name and title of the same shall be "THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY." Said corporation shall have and enjoy corporate powers and privileges for the full term of twenty-five years from the date hereof, and the same shall commence business as soon as the sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed to its capital stock. The President of said Corporation shall be the proper officer upon whom to serve citation and all other notices in case of any suit or suits for or against said corporation.

ARTICLE SECOND.

The objects and purposes of this Corporation are declared to be the printing and publishing of newspapers and the carrying on of a general book and job printing business in the State of Louisiana and all things properly appertaining thereto.

ARTICLE THIRD.

The capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at one hundred and ten thousand dollars, divided into eleven hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, to be paid at the time of subscription, and which capital stock once subscribed and paid may be increased at any regular meeting of the stockholders, called for that purpose, and by a majority of all of the stock of said company, to any amount not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That each and every stockholder shall have at least thirty days notice of such intention either in person or by notice of the same published for said time in any of the newspapers published in the city of New Orleans.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

All the corporate powers of the Corporation shall be vested in and exercised by a Board of Directors and such officers and employes as they may appoint. The Board of Directors shall consist of five members of the Company who, after the expiration of the term of office of the present Board, hereinafter named, shall be elected by ballot on the second Tuesday of January of each year, at the office of said Corporation, of which election the Board of Directors shall give at least ten days notice in one of the newspapers published in the city of New Orleans, and the Board of Directors shall appoint three stockholders to preside as inspectors at such election; and should any of the inspectors decline or fail to attend the President shall appoint other persons to fill the vacancies. And any failure from any cause whatever to elect Directors on the day named for that purpose shall not dissolve this Corporation, but the Directors then in office, as well as the President and Secretary, and all other officers, shall hold over until their successors are elected. In the event of no election taking place on the date aforesaid, the President shall cause another election to be held within thirty days thereafter and give notice of the same as aforesaid.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

The Board of Directors thus elected shall assume their duties on the Tuesday following their election, and shall hold their offices until their successors are duly elected. Those stockholders, receiving a majority vote of the stock represented at an election, shall be considered and declared duly elected. The Board of Directors shall elect from among themselves and fix the compensation of a President, who shall be the general manager and business agent of the Corporation. The Board of Directors shall have full authority to fill all vacacies in their number from among the stockholders of the Company. And the said Board is hereby invested with full power to frame and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem requisite and necessary for the company and the transaction of its business; provided, the same do not conflict with laws of incorporation and the laws of this State. The said Board shall have power, and are hereby authorized, to buy real estate for the use and purposes of the company, to sell the same, to make contracts, leases, mortgages and compromises, to borrow money, and to do all and singular such acts as may be necessary to carry on the business and further the objects of this company.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

In all elections the vote shall be by ballot, and each and every stockholder shall be entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy, for each and every share which he, she or they, respectively, may hold, and no proxy or persons shall be entitled to vote on any share or shares transferred to him or them within ten days prior to such election.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

No stockholder shall be held responsible for the contracts, acts, faults, debts or obligations of the said Company beyond the amount of their unpaid capital stock, and no mere informality in organizing shall have the effect of rendering this Charter null, or of exposing the stockholders to any liability beyond the extent of their stock.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.

The following named persons: A. L. Lee, John M. G. Parker, Michael Hahn, Jacob Hawkins, Thomas G. Tracy, shall be and they are hereby constituted the first Board of Directors, and they shall hold their office until the first election under this charter, or until their successors are duly elected and shall have taken their seats.

This board shall assume control on and after the first Monday in January next, it being understood and agreed that the present management of New Orleans REPUBLICAN shall continue until that time; and the said Directors are hereby invested with all the rights, powers and privileges appertaining to their office.

ARTICLE NINTH.

This Act of Incorporation may be modified, altered or amended, and additions made to the same, or the said Company dissolved at a general meeting to be convened for the purpose, after thirty days notice in one of the newspapers published in the city of New Orleans, with the assent of three-fourths of all of the Stock of said Company.

ARTICLE TENTH.

At the expiration of this Charter, or the dissolution of this Company prior thereto, the liquidation of the Company shall be conducted by a Board of not exceeding three, who shall be appointed by the Board of Directors, and which Board of Liquidators shall immediately proceed to wind up the affairs of the Company by selling off the assets, privileges and property of the Company, collecting all amounts due the same, paying all the just debts, and distributing the balance *pro rata* among the stockholders.

The compensation of said liquidators shall be fixed by the Board of Directors at the time of appointment.

Thus done and passed in my office in New Orleans, aforesaid in the presence of Harvey M. Dibble and Terence Wolfe, witnesses of lawful age who hereunto sign their names with the parties and me notary, day and date first above written.

Original stamped ten cents United States internal revenue.

Original signed, A. L. Lee and others, Harvey M. Dibble, Terence Wolfe witnesses, and Henry C. Dibble, Notary Public.

Recorded in Society Book 7, folio 207.

I certify the above and foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original act in the records of my office.

Witness my hand and seal, at New Orleans, this nineteenth day of November, 1868. HENRY C. DIBBLE, Notary Public.

The two daughters of Chief Justice Taney are copyists in the Department of the Interior at Washington, and are very poor.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

Whereas, his Excellency, the President of the United States, has set apart Thursday, November 26, 1868, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to the Supreme Ruler of the universe for his manifold blessings to the creatures of earth:

Now, therefore, I, H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do proclaim the same day to be observed as a day of thanksgiving to the Almighty for His mercies to us in the past, and of prayer that He may continue His bounties to us in the future.

And I do especially recommend to the good people of the State, that in view of our freedom from pestilence during the past season, the prospective abundant harvests, the peaceful issue of our national political contest, and the comparative state of peace and quiet which now reigns within our borders, they abstain from their ordinary avocations upon that day, and repair to their usual places of worship, and ascribe to Him, the giver of all good gifts, all the praise.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State, this eleventh day of November, 1868, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-third.

H. C. WARMOTH.

By the Governor:
GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.
no14td

SPECIAL NOTICE.

OFFICE BOARD OF REGISTRATION,
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, November 20, 1868.

Supervisors of Registration, Clerks and other persons having any claims against the Board of Registration, will please forward the same to this office immediately, with the necessary vouchers duly approved by the Supervisor of Registration for the parish, as no bills will be entertained after the TENTH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

The official paper in each parish will please publish this notice once, and forward the bill to this office, Postoffice Box 616.

By order of the Board.
no21 2t WILLIAM BAKER, Chairman.

BOARD OF THE COMMISSIONERS

—OF THE—

CONSOLIDATED DEBTS OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, October 23, 1868.

By virtue of the 37th section of an act entitled "An Act to Consolidate the City of New Orleans, and Provide for the Government and Administration of its Affairs," approved February 23, 1852, and for the purpose of funding the debt of the late Municipality Number Two, falling due on the sixth December proximo, sealed proposals will be received at this office for the exchange of the (63) sixty-three Bonds of $1000 each, issued by Municipality Number Two to the City Bank, for Consolidated Bonds of the City of New Orleans, dated December 1, 1868, having twenty-four years to run, with interest coupons attached thereto at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of New York.

Proposals to be indorsed "Offer for Exchange of Bonds," to be opened on the first day of December, 1868, at twelve o'clock M., and addressed to O. DeBuys, Secretary, Room No. 22 City Hall.

By order of the Board.
oc29 t no30 O. DEBUYS, Secretary.

THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE

Is located corner Conti and Royal, old State Bank: entrance on Conti, up Stairs. au18

A GOOD SMOKE IS A PERPETUAL COMFORT.

LORILLARD'S
"YATCH CLUB" SMOKING TOBACCO

Competent critics pronounce it best for many reasons.
It is made of the best stock grown.
The Nicotine is extracted, there are
No drugs in it, consequently it is
Anti-nervous in its effects
It has an agreeable, aromatic flavor,
Does not burn or sting the tongue,
Leaves no unpleasant aftertaste in the
Mouth, or disagreeable odor in the room.
Instead of exciting the nervous forces,
It allays irritation and calms them.
We regard it as the perfection of
Smoking Tobacco. Orders for elegant
Meerschaum Pipes are being packed daily
In the various sized bags in which it is sold,
As an extra inducement for those
Who love a good smoke to try it.

LORILLARD'S
"EUREKA" SMOKING TOBACCO

Is likewise an excellent article of choice Virginia Tobacco, of a heavier body than the former. And hence much cheaper in price, nevertheless It makes an excellent smoke. Orders for Meerschaum Pipes daily packed in this brand.

LORILLARD'S
"CENTURY" CHEWING TOBACCO

Composed of the best cutting Leaf in the country, superior in color, finer in quality, and makes a Better chew than other brands. Acknowledged The Leading Fine Cut Tobacco wherever used. Respectable jobbers and dealers in all sections Keep it, and small buyers can save money, Time and trouble by purchasing of them.

Lorillard's Macouboy French Rappee and Scotch Snuffs still retain the excellent qualities which have made them so famous everywhere. Circulars sent on application.
no16 1m P. LORILLARD, New York.

EMIGRANTS, LABORERS, MECHANICS.

As many emigrants are now arriving from Europe, parties wishing farm laborers, mechanics or house servants, will do well to call at the BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION, 119 Carondelet street, New Orleans, or send their address, with a description of the kind of labor required. Persons wishing employment may also avail themselves of its advantages.

The Chief of the Bureau is preparing for publication at an early date a report upon the resources of Louisiana, especially her agricultural, commercial and manufacturing resources, and would be under obligations for any new or unusual information upon these subjects. The results of individual industry and economy in farming and fruit-raising are especially desired.

JAMES O. NOYES,
Chief of Bureau of Immigration.
no13 eod1m

WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY.

Secure a Home in California.

THE IMMIGRANT HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA,

Incorporated under the laws of the State November 30th, 1867, for the purpose of PROVIDING HOMES FOR ITS MEMBERS, and thereby induce immigration.

Capital Stock.....$1,000,000

Divided into 200,000 shares at $5 each, payable in UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

Certificates of Stock issued to subscribers immediately upon receipt of the money.

NO PERSON ALLOWED TO HOLD MORE THAN FIVE SHARES.

A Circular, containing a full description of the property to be distributed among the shareholders, will be sent to any address upon receipt of stamps to cover return postage.

Information as to price of land in any portion of the State, or upon any other subject of interest to parties proposing to immigrate, cheerfully furnished upon receipt of stamps for postage.

All letters should be addressed

SECRETARY IMMIGRANT HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION, Postoffice Box No. 86, San Francisco California au27 3m

REEVES' AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR
Improved.

It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.
It causes the Hair to Curl beautifully.
It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy.
It invigorates the Roots of the Hair.
It forces the Hair and Beard to grow luxuriantly.
It immediately stops Hair Falling Out.
It keeps the hair from Changing Color from Age.
It restores Gray Hair to its Original Color.
It brings out Hair on heads that have been bald for years.
It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable substances.
It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from physicians in high standing.
It is sold in half-pound bottles, (the same blown in the glass) by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere, at One Dollar per Bottle. Wholesale by Sem Barnes & Co.; C. F. Wells & Co.; Schieffelin & Co., New York.
mh2

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

STEAM

JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT.

57.....St. Charles Street.....57

We have recently put up in our office and have now in operation three first-class

GORDON PRESSES

of assorted sizes. These are considered in New York the best presses that are made for the rapid and superior execution of work. We employ skillful workmen, who will at all times be properly informed as to the latest and best styles of work.

We would call the particular attention of the Mercantile and Business Community to this Department of our Establisment, as we have made to it extensive additions in the very

NEWEST STYLES

OF

POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE

PRESSES, Etc.,

WHICH ENABLE US TO

EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF

PRINTING,

SUCH AS

MAMMOTH POSTERS,
FANCY SHOW CARDS,
RAILROAD WORK,
LAWYERS' BRIEFS,
BOOK WORK,
STEAMBOAT WORK,
BUSINESS CARDS,
PROGRAMMES
HANDBILL

And all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

The facilities we have in the way of

STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES

ENABLE US TO EXECUTE WORK

RAPIDLY, NEATLY AND CHEAPLY

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION

EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH

STEAMBOAT PRINTING

Steamboat Officers will find it to their

INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OFFICE

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