

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 31, 1870. THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN WAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY REPUBLICAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN May be had of the following dealers: George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice. A. Simon, No. 94 Exchange Alley. C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place. C. G. D. Hollé, No. 61 Exchange Place. James Ennis, Pontchartrain Railroad depot, Third District, also at depot foot of Lafayette street, First District. John Schaefer, corner of Ninth and Constance streets. J. W. Long, corner of Love and English streets, Third District. E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District. W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street.

OUR ANNUAL STATEMENT.

We shall publish, on the first of September, a carefully prepared review of this market for the preceding year. Our statement will embrace a succinct history of commercial and financial affairs, the receipts and shipments of produce, and the prices of the leading commodities, as shown by the daily reports through the year just closing.

As the edition of the REPUBLICAN on the first proximo will be unusually large, advertisers will have an opportunity to give a wide publicity to their communications. Orders may be sent in at any time prior to Thursday, September 1.

The *Plaque* complains, as it justly, too, of the grass blockade in the Sixth District.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon, there was a severe rain storm, accompanied by wind and hail. We have not learned that any damage was done.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day at half-past ten o'clock A. M., on the premises, Nos. 62 and 116 Magazine street, and in yard on Julia street, between Camp and Magazine streets, naval stores, paints, oils, etc., mules, wagons, etc.

Calais, Maine, had a very destructive fire on the twenty-seventh instant, which burned a large number of business houses, many dwellings and tenement houses, large quantities of lumber, much wharf property, thirteen vessels, several ship yards, three vessels on the stocks, Masonic hall, etc.

If Hobbs can make it convenient to visit New Orleans, he may save a yardward editor some confusion about spelling his knob. The festive fellow now goes for his patent by spelling it hobknob. As a matter of course that is not right. Hobbs does not spell his knob with two bs.

The *Bulletin* is very anxious to know "What we are going to do with the City Park tax?" The shortest way to allay the rising curiosity of our friend is to say at once that "we" are going to do nothing with the park tax. Somebody else will be engaged to take care of that treasure.

Cincinnati Democracy is whipping the devil around the stump by calling negro clubs after the fashion of scientific societies, thus Democratic-African-Politic organization. About nine-tenths of the Democrats in Cincinnati will never know what that means, and the other tenth will be in doubt whether it is a clerical or a surgical institute that has been opened.

General W. L. McMillen, after his summer trip to the Northern watering places, has returned to Louisiana in excellent health and full of spirits. The General is one of the most zealous Republicans in the State, and yet he manages never to offend a political opponent, because he is always just as ready to take as to give a joke. We welcome him back to the State of his adoption.

One of the largest and most prosperous furniture dealers in the city, Mr. J. B. Hubbard, has just returned from a long sojourn in Cincinnati, where his principal manufacturing establishment is. We regret to learn that during Mr. Hubbard's absence some of his ribs were broken by an unfortunate accident, but his robust constitution has enabled him to overcome the immediate results of the accident, and he is now quite as good as new.

The hull, sails, rigging, etc., of the partially burned British ship St. Lawrence, that took fire with a cargo of cotton and flour on board, was sold at auction Monday by Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, for \$8,900 cash. The purchasers were Messrs. Schwartz & Co., John Lange and the Good Intent Tow-boat Company. The St. Lawrence will be put into dry dock and repaired at a cost of from seven to ten thousand dollars, when she will be worth, it is estimated, about forty thousand dollars.

As might have been expected, the *Bulletin* wants the City Park money spent in some other general way, such as engraving, stationery, etc. What's the use of a Park? asks the *Bulletin*; and it is just as earnest as the fellow who was only one shirt, and got mad when it was intimated that it would be better to have two. "Do you expect a fellow to have a million of shirts?" Do the people want tons of fresh air? Do they prefer to live so that if they go to a grove it will cost them a drink of bad whiskey to stay there? If they want to be without a decent pleasure ground, let them follow the advice of the *Bulletin*, and spend their money in a "general way."

An important ordinance was offered in the Council, last night, by Administrator Shaw, to provide for the immediate payment, when discharged, of laborers upon the streets or public works; and the payment of them weekly, when retained. The object of this is to prevent trafficking in and discounting salaries, and to secure the payment of their wages to the laborer individually. Working men, when compelled to wait till the end of the month for their means of livelihood, must often fall into the hands of sharpers. If the operation was generally limited to an honest share, it would not have grown so disreputable as it has. By removing the opportunity with the necessity, a great abuse will be abated.

THE HONESTY OF DEMOCRACY.

As the time approaches for opening the fall campaign, the Democratic seers are engaged in taking surveys of the situation with a view to ascertaining what is necessary to secure success in the elections, and thus, get possession once more of the public offices. The result appears to us to be that they find they lack but two things: First, political principles, and secondly, honest men. They are proverbially wanting in the first, and as for the latter, the history of the country, from the time of Jake Thompson, Floyd, Cobb, Sibley, and that set, down to the termination of Littlejohn Conway's inglorious administration, shows that they have had even less of the latter. That anything better may be expected, and that any reliance is to be placed upon their arrogant assumptions of exclusive honesty and respectability, in the face of the damning records to the contrary, are propositions that require the largest charity to believe. On the contrary, when men want their claims to be better than their neighbors they are liable to be regarded with suspicion, and the chances are ten to one in favor of their being hypocrites. When, therefore, we are told that the Republicans have plundered this State, we are reminded of the acts of the Legislature of 1866, which singularly free from republicanism, radicalism, unionism, and, as many very good men have reason to believe, from patriotism. They managed State affairs in such a manner that a million and a half of floating debt was left to be provided for by the levy of a one per cent tax. Four millions in bonds were issued to build up the levees destroyed by the war another result of Democratic rule. And as no more than about thirty cents on the dollar was offered that sacrifice was consented to, so eager were the hungry plunderers to get hold of ready money at any price; of course the levees were not built, and but little if any work was begun until the organization of the State government by the Republicans. This same Legislature authorized the Common Council to receive State notes for city taxes, although at the time they were worth twenty per cent less than the city shimplasters, and the latter were selling at a discount as compared with United States currency. Democracy managed affairs so well that there was one currency provided for the rich and another, greatly depreciated, for the poor. About \$600,000 of State notes came to the city treasury, ostensibly for payment of taxes, within ten days. The records do not show that so great an amount of taxes was actually paid at the time, but they do show that about \$1,000,000 of city notes of the denominations of five, ten, and twenty dollars, were issued then without authority of law or even of the Common Council. A part of this money was, no doubt, exchanged for State notes, with a profit of twenty per cent and the latter were turned over to the Sheridan (Republican) Council at par, in settlement of official accounts. Some very fine private houses were built about this time, which are yet considered models of fine architecture and elegance. These transactions of the "honest party" cost the taxpayers of the State five millions of dollars, and those of the city about three, in addition to the ordinary current receipts from taxes. The latter were of course collected from the poorer classes and from the Republicans. The wealthy Democrats put off the day of payment until they procured a legislative act which suspended collection, and the public credit went down to almost nothing.

The first Republican Legislature was appealed to by men of both parties to relieve the creditors of the State and the city. The debts were to a large extent represented by city and State notes, which had been forced upon the peoples money. The one per cent tax was applied to relieve creditors of the State, and an issue of five millions in bonds authorized to pay the city debts. One of the first acts of the Democratic officials was to pay \$612,000 of these bonds to the Fink and McDonogh funds, an old, supposititious debt, contracted in Confederate times for treasonable purposes, the payment of which was strictly prohibited by both the Federal and State constitutions. The REPUBLICAN was the only paper in New Orleans that dared to raise its voice against this barefaced swindle, but we succeeded, fortunately, in having the whole scheme broken up, and the money applied for other purposes. The last twelve months of this same Democratic Council cost the taxpayers five millions and a half, and left the wharves in a state of ruin, the streets almost impassable and the police, school-teachers, gas works, firemen, contractors and nearly everybody else unpaid. What in the name of honesty these anti-plunderers did with all the money is a mystery that we suppose the Central Committee alone can solve.

The charge of plunder made against the Republicans by such a party comes with a peculiar grace. Do the people want another year, or even another month or a day of such rule as the Democrats have inflicted upon this community? If so, let them vote for the party without principles, without a single act in its history that can be pointed to with feelings of pride, and then when the State and city are brought once more to the verge of bankruptcy implore the Republicans to come to the rescue.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

Everything was serene in, around and about Carondelet street yesterday. There is no danger of brain fever among the brokers, resulting from efforts to keep the run of the day's business; but reporters had a hard time of it in attempting to gather a decent list of operations. Money was borrowed at horrid rates—for borrowers. There is no abatement of the pressure. The money market is in an apparently permanent state of squeeze, and men with cash to lend have all things their own way. Parties who are unable to hold city securities are continually forcing them upon the market, and are not generally disposed to be secretive about prices realized. There are occasional sales of the stock of leading banking and other corporations, but they are

STREET PAVEMENTS.

Assuming that all improvements in the roads and streets which the people pay for are to facilitate the public convenience, are we incorrect in assuming that the public is perfectly willing to pay for the best article of pavement just as it is willing to pay for the best article of boots? Being answered in the affirmative, as a sensible public certainly will, it is necessary to investigate the material best suited for roadways, as it is to enquire into the quality of the leather which is used by our shoemaker. Concession and friction are elements that enter into this question, and the point to be arrived at is not what a pavement costs, but what resistance it offers to the wheels that traverse it. If two dollars per

square yard and five years of additional wear can be saved by using cobble-stones, is that a good reason why we should jolt ourselves to death, or wear out ten times the amount saved in the matter of vehicles and animals? Or, if square block will last three times as long as wood or concrete, is that a good reason why we should waste ten times the cost of the road in paying for the increased resistance which it offers to the movement of freight? If a better pavement is at hand, or if we have any paving to do, let us at least at sensibly and discuss the article which it is proposed to buy, before we submit to follow the foot-prints of the past, or allow ourselves to be trapped by sharp int buying goods that will not wash.

It is not necessary to go among contractors to hold our congress of inquiry, but let us rather enter the halls of science, where men weigh propositions in the scales of reason and experience. They have no axes to grind, nor jobs to put upon us, but, standing with uncovered heads in the light of that knowledge which only knows of money by the benefit use to which it may be put, they devote themselves to truth, and lay out their labor in earnest endeavor to develop it. Whether holding the lightning, or subjecting the sun to inspection; whether marking a sidereal wonder, or exploring the silurian strata; whether counting the stars that adorn the belt of Orion, or estimating the concessions upon a boulevard pavement, they are always striving after the positive and certain, in order that the fixed laws which govern matter may be made useful and beneficial to human progress. And while we may not comprehend all the ends at which they aim, let us at least keep record of what they tell us for our own immediate good.

At a meeting of a large number of scientific gentlemen in the city of Troy, New York, among all the questions which came before them was that of roads and pavements. Professor S. D. Tillman presented and read a paper on the above subject, which was listened to with great attention and was ordered to be printed. It was couched in general terms, and treated historically and philosophically of the relative merits of wood and stone, but as we do not propose to follow the subject through this branch, let us come down to the matter of resistance, which was illustrated in the essay. The Professor adapted his illustrations to New York, but it is more convenient for us to adapt them to New Orleans, thus: On Magazine street, where the square block is in use, a pair of horses, attached to an omnibus, will draw less than one-fourth the load drawn by the horses on a street railway car. The omnibus, in passing along one mile of Magazine or Tchoupitoulas streets, experiences 63,000 concussion, and in thirty miles of travel 1,890,000 concussions. The force of friction for one ton on a gravel road is 147 pounds, on broken stone surface laid in old fine road sixty-six pounds, on broken stone road covering rough stone forty-six pounds, good stone pavement forty-six pounds, on a railway eight pounds, smooth turnpike seventy-three pounds. He advocated iron runways or road for vehicles, filling in the space between them with composition. Traveling would be pleasanter and easier, and horses would not be so often slain. Double or triple lines of rails were necessary over wide thoroughfares.

It is unnecessary for us to add anything to these conclusions, except to recommend to property holders and to the city government the propriety of considering this matter of street pavements with a view to making improvements hereafter with reference not only to having roads, but to having such roads as will save power and lessen the damage to vehicles.

ON COMPULSION, HAL.

It is a source of great anxiety to certain of the calm and peaceful Democracy to know whether the Republican party is prepared with vigilance committees, to keep up a kind of sanitary surveillance over the integrity of its fold? Sorter no, and sorter yes, as an Arkansas bully might answer if he were in doubt about the courage of his victim. If the campaign is to be conducted on the basis of reason and argument, there will be no use for vigilance committees; but if, being worsted in the game of fair discussion, the opposition descend to the *brutum fulmen* of sticks and bludgeons, then we shall have to meet and beat them there too. In fact, the Republican party is blessed with an accommodating disposition in every respect, and is willing to hang the lath string out in a friendly way, or to draw it in and barricade in an unfriendly way. The peace of States must be preserved, and sometimes the only way to do it is by a scrimmage with the reckless and intolerant.

There was a time when turbulent men had to be taken in hand, and that time may come again. Old Whigs even now show little mementoes of the dishonored ballot box which they captured in the seventh precinct years ago; and it may be necessary to imitate their patriotic example, and show to another generation equally retributive tokens. The Republicans want nothing of the sort, but they are prepared to repeat history for the benefit of those who never learn anything, except upon compulsion.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

Everything was serene in, around and about Carondelet street yesterday. There is no danger of brain fever among the brokers, resulting from efforts to keep the run of the day's business; but reporters had a hard time of it in attempting to gather a decent list of operations. Money was borrowed at horrid rates—for borrowers. There is no abatement of the pressure. The money market is in an apparently permanent state of squeeze, and men with cash to lend have all things their own way. Parties who are unable to hold city securities are continually forcing them upon the market, and are not generally disposed to be secretive about prices realized. There are occasional sales of the stock of leading banking and other corporations, but they are

usually "on private terms," that future operations therein may not be disturbed by the dissemination of too much information.

Business in Metropolitan warrants ought to be brisk to-day. It is the last day for paying city taxes without penalty, and an immense amount of greenbacks will be packed away before night by the careful and energetic Administrator of Finance. Some large bills are unpaid and a great many small ones, and the taxpayers will want as many Metropolitan warrants as can be raised before the day is over. By Thursday this demand will pretty much cease, for few payments can be expected until the last day of grace has expired until the tax bills are put in suit. Now is the time for policemen and other holders to realize. The warrants are worth from 98 to 99 cents on the dollar. 99 cents was offered for a round amount yesterday.

Two thousand dollars old State warrants brought 88. Twenty thousand were disposed of at private terms, one thousand in new city seven per cent bonds was sold at 70, and another lot of one thousand at 71. A round amount of the old seven per cent realized 75. Late Monday, one thousand three hundred dollars of city seven per cent certificates (fiscal agency) was sold at 84. Yesterday morning, early, 85 was offered for a lot of the same, and later \$760 and \$15,000 brought 84.

In stocks there was not a sale reported. An offer was made to sell five hundred Valley Levee at \$3, but no one was so anxious to acquire the stock as to give the price demanded. What there is to give any market value to these certificates we can not conceive. The company is not, and may never be, incorporated, and how shares in the non-existent capital of a non-existent company can be worth anything is a conundrum altogether too much for us. The market seems disposed to allow Slaughterhouse to go up a trifle. \$16 50 and \$16 75 were bid yesterday for it. It only needs a little effort to send the stock higher—or lower, for that matter. There are so few now who pay any attention to it that it is not much moment how it goes, or easy to say when another change may be expected.

Gold was very dull all day. It did not fluctuate in New York, and here it kept up a sort of stupid uniformity. 116 1/2 was the New York rate. Here it ruled at from 115 1/2 to 116.

The whole floating debt affair seems to be in a fair way for early and complete adjustment. Holders of certificates will be anxious to realize, seeing that others will be pressing for the bonds as long as they last. The city authorities seem quite sanguine that the proposed mandamus will be denied for the intrinsic want of law to justify it; and that the city will still be allowed to say yes or no to the negotiation of its own property and assets. Hence, a continuance of the hitherto rapid negotiations for exchange at 82 1/2 is expected. These have reached somewhere between eight hundred thousand and nine hundred thousand of the bonds.

We have not at hand the exact figures concerning the floating debt, but from previous statements we can deduce the main facts of the situation approximately. Floating Debt statement, for which certificates have been issued, \$2,572,000. Floating Debt statement, certificates not yet issued, 101,000. Interest to be allowed, 85,000. Floating Debt claims, not yet passed at City Hall, 149,000. Floating Debt claims rejected at City Hall, 258,000. Total of Floating Debt claims, \$2,965,000. Taking off the rejected, we have the total of the Floating Debt proper at \$2,645,000, to pay which the city may exchange \$3,000,000 bonds at 82 1/2 cents, realizing \$2,475,000. Interest from June 1, 22,500. Total, \$2,527,500. Leaving a deficit of only \$117,500 of Floating debt to be provided for.

THE SEVEN WISE MEN.

The headquarters of this order have been transferred from the city of New Orleans, where it was originated in 1852. For sixteen years it was ruled exclusively by a Supreme Conclave, sitting at this place. But in 1868 officers were elected from different parts of the Union; and in 1869 the Supreme Conclave met at Philadelphia. This year it met in Baltimore, where James Young was installed as Supreme Archon, in place of Anthony Sambola, and James R. Wolfe as Supreme Secretary, in place of W. E. Fitzgerald, the New Orleans officers declining re-election. The seat of government of the order may therefore be considered at present as in Baltimore.

There is a Grand Conclave of Louisiana, sitting at the city of New Orleans, which is presided over by William Woelper (the clerk of the Sixth District Court), as Grand Archon. It publishes a lively and interesting journal, "The Hephaestus," edited by Messrs. Anthony Sambola and George H. Brangin. We are glad to hear that "The Hephaestus" is to be continued in New Orleans, and does not leave with the supreme body.

The following persons and firms in Boston are assessed over a million of dollars the present year: Trustees of Joshua Sears' estate, \$3,199,300; Augustus Hemenway, \$2,623,600; David Sears, \$2,243,500; Moses Williams, \$1,795,800; James M. Beebe, \$1,692,400; Trustees of Eben Francis' estate, \$1,425,000; John Simmons, \$1,350,200; Nathan Matthews, \$1,318,000; John L. Gardner, \$1,211,000; James Parker, \$1,136,500; William F. Weld & Co., \$1,135,500; George Howe, \$1,127,600; George Parkman's heirs, \$1,121,000; Jordan, Marsh & Co., \$1,115,000; Isaac Rich, \$1,110,000; H. Hollis Hunnewell, \$1,063,300; Faulkner, Kimball & Co., \$1,000,000.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Session Last Evening. A number of gentlemen, principally residents of New Orleans, met last evening in the Temperance Hall, over the Bible House, on Camp street, the object of the meeting being to form a State Temperance Union.

The meeting was called to order by the appointment of Mr. W. W. McGarity to the chair, and Dr. Angell as Secretary. The chairman, in an address of some length, dwelt upon the legitimate purposes of the Society or Union about to be formed. It was not expected at once to overturn institutions for evil that had gained such a hold upon the body politic that they seemed to be the very foundations of society. But the most powerful organizations that have ever controlled men, or shaped, so far as human means can shape, the destinies of nations, have arisen from beginnings much smaller than the present attempt to influence men for their own good.

Whoever reflected upon "the cost of the administration of criminal justice, the expense of jails, penitentiaries, houses of refuge, work houses, and all the awful mass of social and moral evil that these imply; whoever reflected upon these things, and knew that intoxicating drinks was the root of it all, must feel that it is time for "men of thought and men of action, to clear the way."

A committee of three was appointed to report forthwith upon a proper designation for the proposed society, and a declaration of its purposes. The committee reported in due time, the "Louisiana State Temperance Union" the object of which would be to oppose by all honorable and legal means the use of intoxicating drinks.

The report was adopted. A similar committee, appointed to report upon a basis of organization, made a report, which was adopted. Mr. T. H. Jones moved that the Chair appoint a committee of five to draft a constitution and by-laws. Adopted. The Chair named Messrs. Jones, Matlack, Van Orden, of Baton Rouge; Jarvis, of Algiers, and Smith the committee to report at the next meeting.

After some speaking the Convention adjourned to meet on Tuesday next, at such place as the President may appoint, notice thereof to be published in one of the daily papers.

The Washington Republican says: Information has been received at the Attorney General's office that H. J. Springfield, the newly appointed United States Marshal for the Northern District of Alabama, while on his way to Huntsville, and wounded so severely that it is feared his arm will have to be amputated. He has notified the department of his desire to retain his office, and that he will qualify and enter upon his duties as soon as he is sufficiently recovered.

Punch has an admirable cartoon of "A Vision on the Way." The Emperor and the little Prince, riding by night at the head of a vast army, whose shadowy forms fill all the background of the picture, meet the apparition of the First Napoleon, who bars their progress with a warning gesture.

The Mansfield Reporter says the Republicans of DeSoto parish have nominated for Representatives to the General Assembly Brooks Holmes and Thomas Terrell.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

Banquettes, Carriage Ways, Basement and Warehouse Floors, Cemetery and Garden Walks, School Yards, Etc.

BYRNES' IMPROVED CONCRETE PAVEMENT.

Laid by PAGE & CO., 98 Camp street, New Orleans.

The following are a few of the reasons why this CONCRETE should be used in preference to all other materials: 1. It has been tested through one of the hottest of New Orleans summers, and found not to soften by the heat of the sun. 2. Being in general use at the North, it necessarily must be proof against cold. 3. It is as durable as stone and much less expensive. 4. It is perfectly impervious to water, and consequently quickly becomes dry when wet. 5. It makes no dust in dry or mud in wet weather. 6. It does not crack or crumble, nor is it washed by the rain. 7. It is impervious to grass, weeds or water. 8. It prevents noxious vapors or gases arising from the ground beneath, and affords no reservoir for filth or festering decompositions. 9. It is laid down quickly, and ready for use when finished. 10. It is easily taken up, easily repaired and repaired when necessary.

Some of the places where this work has been done, and a few of the parties who have had it put down, may be known by the following references, and most of the persons named can and will cheerfully give all of the information desired. An examination of the work is solicited: William McCulloch, George Horter, Theobald Forsyth, Lafayette Square, E. C. Palmer, New Orleans Gasworks, Henry Besset, Penn's Cotton Press, R. McKenna, J. H. Seward, E. W. Bursback, John W. Madden.

For the present, after the foundation is prepared and curbing set, Cemetery, Park and Private Walks, will be laid for from \$1 to \$1 25 per square yard, Private Carriage Ways, Heavy Sidewalks, Depot and Warehouse Floors for from \$1 25 to \$1 50 per square yard.

For all further information in relation to this business, or for the laying of this kind of work, apply to PAGE & CO., 98 Camp street.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. WHEREAS, AN ACT of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of the act aforesaid, I, issue this my proclamation, and declare the places hereinafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews and passengers, and cargoes, arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health, to take effect from and after the FIFTH DAY OF JUNE, 1870. Any violation of the quarantine laws, as here proclaimed, will be severely punished. The places which are hereby declared infected as aforesaid are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Mintoque, on the Island of Jamaica; Janel and Port-au-Prince on the Island of San Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campeche, in Yucatan; Bahia, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuspan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Lagnayra, Island of Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro, Para Cayenne, in South America, and Yassau, New Providence.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM BOOK AND JOB Printing Establishment.

44.....Camp Street.....94

We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN. Also from T. H. Senoier, agent, a new

CAMPBELL BOOK PRESS, with all the late improvements, which, in addition to our previous supply of Printing Machinery, will enable us to turn out work with dispatch, and in a style that can not be excelled in the South.

We have also 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 Establishment, 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, HANDBILLS, 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 EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.

STEAMBOAT PRINTING. Steamboat Officers will find it to their INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OFFICE AND LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

WE HAVE MADE SPECIAL PROVISION FOR STEAMBOAT Printing, and have NEW FONTS OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE FOR COLORED BILLS, AS WELL AS SOME OF THE FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD.

POSTERS AND HANDBILLS IN BLACK AND COLORED INKS, AND OF EVERY SIZE. Our Facilities for Printing BLANK WORK, are unequalled by any establishment in this city.

HILL HEADS ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER, at one quality of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch but on accommodating terms.

RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, and all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch but on accommodating terms.

INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS.

RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, and all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch but on accommodating terms.

INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS.

RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, and all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch but on accommodating terms.

INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS.

RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, and all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch but on accommodating terms.

INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS.

RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, and all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch but on accommodating terms.

INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS.

RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, and all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch but on accommodating terms.

INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS.

RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, and all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch but on accommodating terms.

INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS.

RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, and all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch but on accommodating terms.

INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS.

J. B. KNIGHT,

76.....Carondelet street.....76

Sells all kinds of MACHINERY. General Southern Agent for Watertown Steam Engine Company.

Builders of Excelsior Patent Portable Engines, with Cylinders in Dome, Locomotive Boilers, Plantations and Farm Engines, Mounted on Wheels, with Spark Arresters.

STATIONARY ENGINES Of all Sizes, With Fine, Tubular or Locomotive Boilers.

Improved Reversible Circular Saw Mills. Can be set up either Right or Left Handed, without altering any part of Mill or Carriage.

J. D. BROOKS' Improved Johnvan Turbine Water Wheel, Shafting, Hangers, Car Wheels, Mill Work.

All the above are built under the personal supervision of MR. G. BRADFORD, the Pioneer in Portable Steam Engine Building, Which enables them to produce MACHINERY UNSURPASSED BY ANY.

SOUTHERN COTTON GIN, Manufactured by J. E. CARVER & CO., Bridgewater, Massachusetts. These Gins have been in use for many years, and received the highest MEDAL awarded at the Paris Exposition.

And are built under the superintendence of Mr. J. E. Carver, The only person of the name who is engaged in the manufacture of COTTON GINS.

J. B. KNIGHT, Agent, No. 75 Carondelet street.

Also the following from the BEST MAKERS. Sugar Mills, Evaporators, Sugar Kettles, Portable Cotton Presses, Kewell Screws, Corn and Wheat Mills, Seed Carriers, Horse Powers, Bolting Saws, Broom Corn Thrashers, Broom Corn Scrapers, Wood Working Machinery, and all Varieties of Mill and Plantation Machinery.

W. H. SEAMAN, J. B. KNIGHT, 1616 1/2 yds, No. 75 Carondelet street.

BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER. BEST PROTECTION FROM FIRE. WON A GREAT VICTORY AT THE LATE TRIAL Fire on Canal street.

AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM. A BEAUTIFUL SILVER MEDAL At the Texas State Fair Over Two Competitors.

DAVID E. BRADLEY, General Southern Agent, No. 26 Carondelet street, New Orleans. Send for Circulars and apply for Agencies. L. A. GUILLOTTE, Agent for New Orleans, No. 39 Carondelet street. Machines always on hand for sale. my22 eod 6m

ZABLE & DALTON, No. 115 Poydras Street, MANUFACTURERS OF TIN AND JAPANNED WARE.

DEALERS IN Stoves, Grates, House Furnishing Goods, etc.