

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 6, 1870. THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN HAS 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. 91 Exchange Alley. C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place. C. G. D. Hollé, No. 61 Exchange Place. James Emis, Ponchartraine 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 Enghien streets, Third District. E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District. W. R. Dirck, No. 34 Annunciation street.

A census-taker in the West found a girl whose Christian name is "M"—the letter alone. The Louisville Courier-Journal is ungrateful when it denounces shoddy, considering that its principles are so nearly allied to that family.

The New Iberia Times has heard of nine Frenchmen leaving St. Martinville, for France, where they go to assist their country in her time of need.

Mr. Alexander Hamilton, mail route agent on steamer Governor Allen, has our thanks for late Vicksburg, Natchez, Tenos, Port Gibson, Vidalia, Pointe Coupee, Baton Rouge and Iberville papers.

There were one hundred and nineteen deaths in this city last week, against one hundred and fifty-seven the week previous. For a city of nearly two hundred thousand inhabitants, this is a small bill of mortality.

Private telegrams received at London on the second instant from Peking, announce that another massacre has been committed by the Chinese in that city. The British Consul is said to have been among the victims.

The New Iberia Times has received a circular announcing that the friends of Colonel J. O. Nixon, formerly editor and proprietor of the New Orleans Crescent, propose placing his name before the Democratic State Convention, in September, for the office of Auditor of Public Accounts.

The British ship St. Lawrence, partially burned and sunk, having been raised some weeks ago, is now over the river, at the Good Intent Dry Dock, undergoing the necessary repairs and re-fitting. She is a fine looking vessel, and does not appear to have suffered from her sub-aqueous condition for several weeks.

The Secretary of the Board of Health informs us that the death from yellow fever, that of Henry Mack, who died at the Charity Hospital on Sunday, August 28, is the only one from this disease, which has occurred during the past eight days, and that there is not, within the knowledge of this Board, a single case of yellow fever existing in this city.

A notice from the Department of Assessments, to be found in another column, informs all parties interested, that the assessment rolls of all real estate and of taxable personal property within the city limits will be open for examination and correction, at the office of the Department, City Hall, room number fifteen, until the sixteenth instant, from eight o'clock in the morning until six o'clock in the evening.

Straight University, the examination in which institution at the close of the last term, reflected such credit upon the progress of the students, and the ability of the faculty, will reopen to-morrow. The examination of students for entrance and standing will take place to-day. There is good reason to believe from the present appearances, that the attendance this season will be greatly increased. This meritorious institution is on a most prosperous footing.

Dr. M. P. Avila, the present efficient Coroner for the Second and Third Districts of the city of New Orleans, is announced as a candidate for the same office, subject to the nomination of the Republican party. Without attempting to express any personal preference, which would be altogether out of place, it is but justice to Dr. Avila to say that his official duties have been executed in a manner that has given general satisfaction.

The unanimous vote of the French Corps Legislative in favor of dechance, is the official expression of the end of the Imperial rule. If there were any members of that body who were disposed to adhere to the cause of the Emperor, the prevailing opinion was so irresistible as to sweep them in with it, thus making the vote unanimous. In the roll of these names there were doubtless a number of men whom Napoleon had lifted to their present positions, and when the fallen sovereign comes to read them, it will be for him the dregs of his cup of misfortune.

The World objected to the nomination of Greeley for Governor of New York because Horace has declared his conscience to be opposed to capital punishment, and draws the absurd conclusion that if Mr. Greeley is elected the penal law will be a dead letter. The Tribune replies that the editor of the World need be under no uneasiness in this regard, for not being a Democrat, Mr. Greeley will do his duty if elected; and if it ever comes to be his unpleasant alternative to resign or sign the death warrant of the editor of the World, it is a fair presumption that he will write his signature as legibly as he can to the document.

The energy, promptness and care of the municipal interests which has characterized the public acts of Mayor Flanders since the inauguration of the present city administration was fully displayed in disposing of those romantic and venerable ruins which for so long leered and gaped at the junction of Elysian Fields street with the levee, adding to the general ugliness of the immediate neighborhood an excellent ugliness peculiarly their own. The residents in the neighborhood have reason to congratulate themselves on the action of the Mayor, and the citizens at large may pride themselves on having a chief civil magistrate who will enforce the law, even to the extent of condemning with a great money power.

NOT MUCH FRIGHTENED. The "white man's party" in Louisiana having been sold out by the Central Committee, and received in exchange an implied promise of one colored vote, there is an evident desire on the part of the party fuglemen to make as much of the bargain as possible. To this end they publish as a truth that the Republicans are in a terrible state of trepidation, and about to fall to pieces from pure fright. It is so astonishing to the Democrats to find one colored man that is willing to trust them that they very naturally marvel greatly thereat. The "grand traditions" of the "white man's party" are not of a nature to beget many proselytes among intelligent colored people. In fact it requires the holding out of a promise of sure rewards to prevail upon the most mercenary to take any stock in Mr. Hatch's committee. Even Brown, the mysterious, required a pledge in advance that he should be permitted to sit in the high places among the party magnates before he would commit himself to the gentle embraces of the Democracy. As no collaterals were put up, however, we fear that his investment will prove a bad one. He will have left only the poor satisfaction of protesting Hatch's note in case of default of payment. And, possibly, the plea of want of a valid consideration will prevail against him, and he will be without any remedy. So far, at any rate, the Republicans have seen nothing terrifying in the coquetting between Brown and Hatch. It is merely a fraternal interchange of views between two Democrats. One proposes to give offices in exchange for votes, and the other undertakes to accept the contract. It is, therefore, a fair bargain between two men in exactly similar positions. There is no collateral security on either side. No bonds for faithful performance are given or required. And as both have "sold short," as the brokers say, or, in plain English, as Brown has no votes to bring, and Hatch no offices to bestow, the transaction is likely to come to nothing. There is nothing in it to create even a ripple on the surface. For at the best, even suppose Mr. Hatch had the power and the disposition to fulfill his obligations to Mr. E. Brown, he has not and can not offer to the colored race any greater advantages or privileges than the Republicans have won for them in a protracted contest with their life-long oppressors. The colored people have had placed in their hands the means of taking what Mr. Hatch offers to sell them. And the mere fact that the Democracy is now willing, for the sake of a few leaves and fishes, to stand on the outer edge of the platform erected by the Republicans, so much personal risk and expense, does not entitle them to be received into the full confidence of the race they have oppressed until they were forced to respect them, and with whom they now propose to make a bargain of political coalition and affiliation. The New York Herald truly says "the white man's party is numbered among the things that were in Louisiana." But this good work has not been the spontaneous effort of the Democracy. They have been starved into their acceptance of the situation. They find that their intense and bitter hostility to the people they have ground down into the dust for centuries is no longer available. The Republicans, under the lead of the wise men of the party, have become such a power in the land that they are able to protect all who follow their banners. Having led the people to victory, then are the leaders to be set aside because their enemies want their places? Will the colored people change Governor Warmoth, whom they have tried and found true, for a man like Governor Moore, for instance, who was trusted by the people, but betrayed the State? Shall we prefer a Democrat, who still longs for the good old days of the slave whip, to General Sheldon, who has risked his life on the battlefields of his country that the slave might become a man? Shall we turn Graham, who is as true in his political principles as he is honest as a man and an officer, and unsurpassed in either, out of the Auditor's office, merely to give place to some disciple of Hatch, whose highest recommendation is that he is willing to concede, for the sake of getting the office, that colored men may hold public places—if they can get them? Shall we displace the Republican city government, whose administration has excited the admiration of every honest man in New Orleans, for another such a miserable set of plunders as shared the honors and profits together under Monroe and Conway?

These are the questions the people will be called upon to decide. And when we become satisfied that they have lost their senses and become oblivious of the history of the past, with all its anxieties and fearful tragedies, we shall then, indeed, begin to feel alarm, not so much for the welfare of the Republican party, as for a people that can so blindly offer themselves as a sacrifice to their thinly disguised enemies. But we have no fears. The Republican party is not only well organized, but determined to achieve a victory at the polls in November. We have the votes to do this by 30,000 majority, and for every renegade like Brown that we lose we gain a dozen new members. Our party is stronger in numbers, in unity, and in the ability of its leaders, than ever before. We are far beyond being intimidated. The wretched scenes of October, 1868, will not be repeated. But on the seventh of November the voters will repair to their several clubs and receive their ballots from their officers, to be carefully deposited in the ballot-boxes, and to be counted without any shadow of cheating. This will be the party's answer to the charge that they are alarmed and disorganized.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE. Our telegraphic columns this morning contain a mass of intelligence received during the past two days, bearing upon the events now transpiring in France. The opinion prevails generally in Europe, as well as in this country, that there will be no more fighting, at least no more

great battles. The reported surrender of Bazaine may prove to be premature, but the event is confidently looked for. It is merely a question of time. He can not remain shut up in Metz, with 200,000 souls, including his army, to feed, and with a limited supply of provisions. The Prussians can have Metz, it is evident, without firing another gun at Bazaine, if they are content to wait for it. The people of Paris are no sooner off with the old love than they are on with the new. Up to the first of August they screamed themselves hoarse with "Vive l'Empereur." Now that lion is dead, they have taken up the cry "Vive la République." A republic has undoubtedly been established, with Trochu at the head of affairs, but whether as "citizen President" merely, or military dictator, we are not advised. The Corps Legislatif was in a protracted wrangle all day Sunday. Their proceedings were disgraceful enough for a Democratic primary meeting in a popular American city.

It appears, however, that the Prussians are again marching towards Paris. Possibly King William may have other views in regard to the government than the establishment of a republic. He is the embodiment of the legitimate idea in Europe, and an inflexible upholder of the divine right of kings. And as there are descendants of St. Louis yet living in France, with pedigrees as long as his own, he may deem it to the interest of the people of France, no less than his own, to set one of them at work at the old business of the Bourbons—governing "by the grace of God." A monarch on the throne of France who owed his diadem to the Emperor of Germany would be a grateful friend and ally for a year or two, and assist William in his efforts to unite Germany under one government. The idea of restoring the Bourbons would be vastly popular with the adherents of the old regime, who are yet numerous in France. And with the Prussian army to stand guard at the coronation, there would be no serious obstacle in the way.

But it may be that the established republic will not be disturbed. If the men who assume to control the destinies of France are willing to accede to some of the terms that we hear hinted at as likely to be insisted upon, such as the cession of Alsace and Lorraine to Prussia, the re-cession of Savoy and Nice to Italy, with Rome as the capital of the latter, the delivering up of the French navy to Prussia instead of an indemnity of one thousand million in cash, and the retirement of the Pope from temporal rule, perhaps they may be led to rule the fickle and dangerous element that has elevated them to such a giddy height. At least King William will be content to let them alone. These are some of the schemes spoken of as uppermost in the mind of the Prussian ruler, but we leave our readers to read the dispatches and draw their own conclusions.

PRESS AND PULPIT. A Memphis preacher is doing, or has done, something which will disturb the Democracy of that peaceful village, and bring down upon his head untold execration if it ever gets out, which is something doubtful, considering how feebly the untrifled tale to newspapers. He has denounced duceling from the pulpit, and may be doing it again, for what we know. He took his text from Exodus, and as it is short, we insert it: "Thou shalt not kill." The late "affair of honor" near Memphis was the subject to which he applied the text, and besides denouncing it as the most deliberate form of murder, he declared that it sprung from low and base passions, and was not a vindication of honor, but was really an ignoble demonstration of depravity. No lofty sense of justice and chivalry impels the duelist, but rather the spirit of hatred, anger and revenge. "It is the prompting of hell, and is both diabolical and infernal. It must be denounced as a violation of the laws, both of God and man, and the sacrifice of life under its cowardly teachings must be stopped." So said the preacher, and so say we.

But as the earnest divine said much that was true and worthy of repetition, so he said one thing which is not correct, and which needs to be corrected. The press is not responsible for the evil of duceling. There is not a leading paper in America which has not denounced it year after year as a crime against true manhood, and a violation of both law and justice. One united protest has been filed against it by the editorial profession time and time again; and if the practice has fallen into disrepute, from the frequency with which it once disgraced the United States, that fall has resulted from the unmeasured ridicule and condemnation which has been heaped upon the "code" by the newspapers of the civilized world. And right here we intend to charge that the blame, if any there is, rests with the pulpit, for the preachers have let this evil alone, when they should have multiplied sermons against it. And more, the pulpit has flattered in many departments. It has contented itself to let other wrongs exist in society, without uttering its voice of wrath against them. When did a Memphis preacher ever stand up in his might and say to the people—the young men of Memphis—that they disgraced themselves by being ever ready with the pistol to take life on the smallest provocation? When was it told in Memphis, Sunday after Sunday, as it should have been, that no man is a true man who hides upon his person the weapons of death? Has Memphis been told that the plague spot of the whisky shop is a leprosy in the town, destroying thousands, and feeding the gallows, the penitentiary, the jail, the burial place of the pauper? or rather, has not the pulpit in Tennessee shrank from its great duty, and stood behind the miserable refuge that these things were secular, and that the preacher is only commission ed to declare abstract truths about the general resurrection, and the necessity of not dancing in order to be prepared for that awful hour? Has the pulpit done a tithe of its duty, and has it not left to the press

the great work of beating back actual sin? If our reading is of any use to us, it seems that the Memphis preacher has fallen into a great error. And now that he has come out of his plaudits about original sin, and is willing to discuss a little of that wrong which is not original, we should like to hear from him on the various topics which we have mentioned. We address ourselves to the Rev. Dr. Slater, of the Wesley Chapel, Second street, Memphis, Tennessee.

INTIMIDATION. The Times says, in one of its virtuous and indignant letters on propriety, addressed to the Democracy, that it is a shame to see two or three hundred thousands and people bought and sold by a set of barroom politicians, as the Democrats are being bought and sold in New Orleans. Just our words. The Times can get some more good things out of the Republicans if it will read our columns attentively before 2 P. M.

The election law recently passed by Congress is the latest battlefield elected by the Democracy. In New York it is denounced as a piece of waste paper, while in New Orleans it is considered the embodiment of wisdom. As Tammany rejects it because it interferes with the perennial frauds which have enabled the Democracy to carry New York by stuffing the ballot box with from forty to eighty thousand illegal votes, according to the exigencies of the party, what earthly use can it be to the Hancock Club? As an instrument of honesty, what use has Hatch for a law which Ben Wood rejects? This shows how hard it is to please the untrifled. They never know when they are happy.

For the benefit of the Shreveport Southwestern we think it is safe to say that the next Legislature will adopt the policy pursued by the last one, and where intimidation is practiced, as it was in Caddo, the intimidator will be shown out of the door, and the gentleman who has too much respect for the ballot-box to use force at an election, will be invited to represent at least that portion of the community which knows and appreciates the benefits of law and order. If this is plain the Southwestern will probably understand that bullying at the ballot-box is played out, and that the best policy now is to be decent.

The New Orleans Times is ever ready to ring in a good thing somebody else invented, in order to set off one of its common place remarks. Thus, in order to say that "hell knows no fury like a woman scorned," it had to tell the untruth that the great women of Massachusetts have taken the stand against Wendell Phillips. They are all for the temperance candidate, but the Times has aired its quotation, and that was all it wanted to do. We regret to observe, however, that the Times misquotes the post, as usual.

The New York World is almost crazy to know what New York can do in order to better the miserable gas furnished to the corporation. Is the World merely shaming, or is it really ignorant? So long as the ballot-box is only the cover to a gigantic fraud, New York will buy bad officers at the expense of good gas. The remedy is for the World to purify the elections and impart honesty to the government, and good gas will follow as naturally as day follows night, for honest men will refuse to pay dishonest bills.

The fight between the Courier-Journal and the Mobile Register is raging hotter than ever, and the aspect of affairs is that what the Courier did for the Register in 1866, the Register intends to do for the Courier-Journal in 1870, that is, make it swallow its principles. It is a hard thing to turn a summersault, and the Kentucky organ is now in danger of breaking its neck in making the attempt. Forsyth, of Mobile, can turn them both ways.

It is seriously suggested in England that a plebiscite ought to be taken whether Queen Victoria should or should not be set aside. As Victoria has set her face against woman's right to assist in the government of the country, probably it will occur to her by-and-by that she furnished the argument to dethrone herself.

ON CARONDELET STREET. We have to continue to report a dull business upon the street, so far as heard from. Parties may be making fortunes in stocks, but if so, it is done in quiet, time and time again; and if the practice has fallen into disrepute, from the frequency with which it once disgraced the United States, that fall has resulted from the unmeasured ridicule and condemnation which has been heaped upon the "code" by the newspapers of the civilized world. And right here we intend to charge that the blame, if any there is, rests with the pulpit, for the preachers have let this evil alone, when they should have multiplied sermons against it. And more, the pulpit has flattered in many departments. It has contented itself to let other wrongs exist in society, without uttering its voice of wrath against them. When did a Memphis preacher ever stand up in his might and say to the people—the young men of Memphis—that they disgraced themselves by being ever ready with the pistol to take life on the smallest provocation? When was it told in Memphis, Sunday after Sunday, as it should have been, that no man is a true man who hides upon his person the weapons of death? Has Memphis been told that the plague spot of the whisky shop is a leprosy in the town, destroying thousands, and feeding the gallows, the penitentiary, the jail, the burial place of the pauper? or rather, has not the pulpit in Tennessee shrank from its great duty, and stood behind the miserable refuge that these things were secular, and that the preacher is only commission ed to declare abstract truths about the general resurrection, and the necessity of not dancing in order to be prepared for that awful hour? Has the pulpit done a tithe of its duty, and has it not left to the press

Ten thousand dollars city ten per cent bonds brought 95. \$500 city seven per cent certificates were sold at 85. \$600 Metropolitan warrants changed hands at 98.

Lots of fifty and one hundred shares of lottery found purchasers yesterday at \$85. A small parcel of Valley Levee went at \$2.75. Gold opened in New York at 114; went an eighth lower by half-past ten; at noon had fallen to 114; and was an eighth better at three o'clock. Here prices were still a little wild at the opening, figures varying all the way from 113 to 115. At the close the figure was from 112 to 113.

Also, the day was a most uninteresting one in all respects. The assessment of real estate and personal property within the city, for the current year, will be open for examination and correction, at the office of the Department of Assessments, room No. 15, City Hall, until the sixteenth instant, from eight o'clock A. M. to six o'clock P. M.

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN. A FEW QUESTIONS "ON THE HATCH." EDITOR REPUBLICAN: If a man, eschews Democracy, and promises to evermore fill a part position, will he be allowed a seat in the Republican Convention? Should his predecessors have taken in washing it is probable not, but we may feel guaranteed in stating that "not by a darned sight." Is it necessary that a man should be able to consume an unlimited amount of "pine top" ere he can fully appreciate the love of the Democracy for the colored population? Any one not strongly under the "intoxicance," who can bring in said affection, had better retire to the "Louisiana Retreat." (NOTE.—It is not expected that many will apply.) If a man shot two colored people in '68, and then tried to "freeze the young blood" of two more from Dumont's refrigerating establishment, and in addition, has always maintained the supremacy of the proud "Caucasian race," does it entitle him to a seat in Congress? November won't say so. BUNKS.

In order to prevent the second use of stamps, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ordered that the stamp on tobacco boxes, packages, etc., must be placed over the angles formed by the sides, instead of over the heads of boxes and caddies, as it is known that many dealers have returned to manufacturers the tops where the stamp was placed, and that the stamps have been used a second time. The Texas Gazette reports the cotton crops in a deteriorating condition owing to the rain. A well-known and reliable planter counted on one stalk of cotton over fifty decayed bolls, and said that it would average twenty to the stalk. Not more than half a crop can be counted on. Picking has commenced.

The New Iberia Times says the plantation of Mr. J. Alcide Duvier, was sold last week to Dr. Wade, of New Orleans, for \$15,000, one third cash. Dr. Wade's new purchase lies in Fausse Point, about five miles from New Iberia, and he has secured one of the best places on the bayou. Orders have been given to suspend getting out crossings for the Chattanooga Railroad, as no more are wanted. The road will be through from Mobile to the office of the Handsboro' Democrat by the middle of October.

The "baptism of fire" has ended in a Water-Louis.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. FUGITIVE'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION of Algiers, Chief Engineer's Office, Algiers, September 5, 1870. I will pay the above reward for the arrest and conviction of the evildoer who so wantonly and maliciously cut the auctioneer attached to the engine of Pelican Fire Company No. 1, of Algiers.

THOMAS H. JONES, Chief Engineer and President of the Fugitive's Charitable Association of Algiers. NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS, Room No. 15, City Hall, September 4, 1870. The assessment of real estate and personal property within the city, for the year 1870, will remain open for correction in the office of the Department of Assessments, Room No. 15, City Hall, until the sixteenth instant.

All complaints must be made before that date, as the rolls will then be made and handed to the Administrator of Public Accounts. Owners of real estate who have made a return of the description and value of their property in the notice left by the Assessors, are especially requested to call by the assessment made by the Assessors will in all cases be final, unless complaint is made and re-examination and reductions ordered by the Administrator of Assessments. H. BONZANO, Administrator of Assessments.

THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING IN TOWN. FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN. Fifty Per Cent Less Than Any Other House. Goods manufactured expressly for my sales, and of the very best quality. NEW SPLENDID GOODS. LATEST STYLES AT ALL PRICES. D. MERCIER, Corner of Dauphine and Bienville streets. Give me a call. Come quick while the goods are fresh and the sizes well assorted. ap22 2p

ZABLE & DALTON, No. 115 Poydras Street, MANUFACTURERS OF TIN AND JAPANESE WARE. DEALERS IN Stoves, Grates, House Furnishing Goods, etc.

AGENTS FOR The Times Cooking Stoves, Bramhall, Deane & Co.'s American Ranges and Boilers, Asbestos Roofing, Arbor Bird and Animal Cages. We are now manufacturing all kinds of Bath Tubs, Toilet Ware, Water Coolers, etc., which we are selling at lowest market prices. ZABLE & DALTON, ap22 2p No. 115 Poydras street.

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, May 23, 1870. 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 proclamation, and declare the places hereafter 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 Minto bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port-au-Prince on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campechy, in Yucatan; Belle, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuspan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Apipilay and Porto Bello, in Central America; Manzanillo, in Venezuela; Lagayra, Island of Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro, Para Cayenne, in South America, and Nassau, New Providence. Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this thirtieth day of May, 1870, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth. H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana. GEORGE E. BOVRE, Secretary of State. my25

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN. PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM BOOK AND JOB Printing Establishment. 84.....Camp Street.....84

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

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, BOOK 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.

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