

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 7, 1870. THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY 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 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 Enghein streets, Third District. E. B. Marks, opposite Jefferson market, Sixth District. W. B. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation street.

Governor Warmoth has appointed Thomas Reber judge of Concordia parish.

The population of the town of Natchitoches, according to the census, is about fifteen hundred.

La Pointe Coupee parish, there are, according to the census enumeration, 2538 whites, and 5579 colored people.

The Minden Democrat comes to us printed on dingy yellow paper, such as was used when paper was scarce in the South during the war.

The Monroe Intelligencer states that General Frank Pargson has sent to Paris for a complete new set of very fine instruments for the Monroe brass band.

The Republican State Central Committee has been organized by the re-election of Hon. S. B. Packard as President, and the choice of Major William Vigers as Secretary.

We had the pleasure of a brief visit yesterday, from Mr. A. B. Harris, the Republican candidate for State Senator, from the district embracing the parishes of Concordia and Avoyelles.

Mr. C. Davidson, City Librarian, formerly Consul at Toulouse, has an autograph letter of Etienne Arago, the present Mayor of Paris; also letters from several other prominent gentlemen who are now at the head of French affairs.

The Democrats held a whisky-buffet at the Mayflower Exchange on Monday night. Considering how they detest the Puritans, is this collection at the Mayflower another departure? Are the Puritans to be conciliated as Brown was?

The various toughest lines of this port have effected a consolidation for mutual benefit. These lines comprise the Good Intent line, having four boats, Ocean line, four boats, Eclipse line, four boats, and Flanagan line, having six boats.

Hon. W. E. Horne has been appointed District Attorney for Walker, Grimes and Madison Counties, Texas. The Houston Union commends him to the legal fraternity and citizens of that district, as a high-toned gentleman, a well read lawyer, and a "true blue" in politics.

The ordinance of Administrator Delassie, for a general repair of the schoolhouses, was passed last night by the Council, and the sum of ten thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose. The usual monthly appropriation of ten thousand dollars to the Fire Department was also made.

Charles W. Squires, Charles Petrie and others have complained to the City Council of the action of certain property-holders in closing up certain streets in the upper part of the Sixth District, which were dedicated to public use. Their memorial was referred to General West, the Administrator of Improvements, for examination and report.

A Concord, New Hampshire, letter says ex-President Lord, of Dartmouth college, remains, as for the past three weeks, confined to his bed in his home at Hanover, and is thought to be gradually failing, though he may survive for a fortnight yet. His illness is purely the result of old age, and not disease in any form.

The Mississippi in front of the city presents an unusual appearance at the present time, being of a decidedly reddish tinge, resembling Red river in this State, or the Brazos in Texas. The waters are rising, and probably receive their color from the washing of the banks. It is very rarely, however, that the Mississippi presents its present appearance.

Mr. Birge, editor of the Ascension Republican, while returning the other night about twelve o'clock, in company with Henry Patterson, from a Republican meeting, two miles and a half below Donaldsonville, was started by some miscreant, who snatched two caps on a shotgun at them. The gun failed to go off, but the riders did, as they wheeled their horses at once, and could distinctly hear some one moving stealthily in the rank weeds which concealed his person.

The Controller of the Currency expects to have two gold banks in Boston, two, if not three, in New York, and one each in Baltimore and Philadelphia. It is not thought at the department that the decision not to receive the notes of gold banks in payment of duties will delay the formation of these banks, as all are obliged to redeem their notes in New York in gold, and notes that command gold there will also in Baltimore, Boston and Philadelphia, and those wishing to use them to pay duties can always and readily change them into gold.

The floating debt of the city, as passed and certified up to yesterday, inclusive, was \$2,521,918 00. The accounts awaiting vouchers and proof or security for signatures, amount to \$75,000. The accrued interest on the whole debt will amount to about \$85,000, making the whole floating debt \$2,681,918 00.

An important ordinance of the department of Public Accounts, was passed last night by the Council. It recognizes all surplus certificates as entitled to semi-annual interest, and provides, if any of them shall remain unpaid at the first of December, for the payment of all accrued interest at that date in cash. The ordinance is promulgated officially in another column.

GOVERNOR WARMOTH. The organ of this city representing fought out and dead issues, much excited about Governor Warmoth's reputation in New York, is distressed since the Sun of that place published the refutation of trumped up charges of some man in the dark, who signs himself Metairie. This pro-slavery organ, the Bulletin, betrays much anxiety lest this refutation should appear in other newspapers in that part of the country, and labors under an impression, affected or real, that personal efforts are being made to bring this about. Without being in the confidence of Governor Warmoth, we take on ourselves to say that he is occupied with much more important business than spending his valuable time in thinking about the newspaper attacks of disappointed bolters or slavery Democrats.

The attitude of the Governor in this respect is dignified. He is desirous of the good opinion of honest men, and is indifferent to that of partisan demagogues and rogues. His public acts are always open to investigation, and he is always ready to defend them. He is not thin-skinned. The fires of Democratic vituperation have tempered him to the invulnerable point. He was a Republican when it was no child's play to ask for the suffrages of the people in this State, and this experience has made of him, while still young, a veteran but little susceptible to attacks from stump or press.

As one of the pioneers of the anti-slavery movement in Louisiana, when they risked their lives in the struggle, these accusations of a scurrilous journal must seem to him, indeed, very petty warfare.

We have no desire to bespatter mud with the Bulletin, or follow it into the mire in which it habitually wallows, but if it or any other journal will make a specific charge against the chief magistrate of the State, couched in proper language, the REPUBLICAN will at once respond.

"VICTORY'S TRUMP."

During the peans of exultation now being sounded by the Democratic organs here and elsewhere, over their anticipated political victories, would it not be well for them to bear in mind the old adage concerning the disappointment attendant on an enumeration of one's bantams prior to their incubation?

E. G.—The Round Table, professing an organ maintaining a strict and impartial neutrality during the recent Presidential contest, gave an exhibit of the way the election was "sure to go," giving a Democratic majority of about thirty electoral votes. The college, however, failed to confirm the oracle, and it is imagined that the bases for the elegant superstructure of Democratic victories has been made from similar venacious and infallible calculations.

Take for instance, as a refutation, the ensuing city election—in what do the Democrats repose their hopes for victory? In colored votes? They forget that Fort Pillow, etc., is in military history, and the "unpleasantness" of St. Charles and Dryades streets in '66, and the method of settling differences in political opinion in '68, remain too vividly impressed upon the memory of colored citizens. In white votes? The faithful and economical civic administration now in session would deter any thinking and considerate man from seeking to restore the reign of misrule from which we have so recently escaped.

On what grounds, then, do they establish their Arcadia? Most probably upon their hopes for the gullibility of voters by their abundant promises. To wit: E. Brown—commonly known as Edmund—more properly designated "Done Brown," and latterly shown to be "Mystery Brown; with the carefully worded pledges, gushing with promise to the colored race, full of ardor for his advancement—religious, political, etc. It is truly a matter of wonder that this superabundance of affection should, by any possibility, have been so long pent up, but at last the flood has swept off all obstacles, and we behold the cheerful spectacle of the Democratic father weeping on the neck of the prodigal Brown, and shedding a "wink of joy" in fond anticipation of his being fatally gulled. Unfortunately, there have been inserted in this balloon of affection too many pins of criticism. (We have reliable information that Hatch has not yet given up the ship, but will brace round on another tack.)

There need be no fear on the part of Democratic partisans but that any votes that can be secured by promises will not remain unfulfilled, but the Republicans can rest assured that the *ignis fatuus*, like goals heretofore held out to aspirants after position, have been too freely blotted at already; and, as will be effectually proven in the ensuing election, it will be seen that no intimidation, threats, promises, or campaign documents similar to General Hatch's little effluence, will prevent a sweeping Radical Republican victory. Then who will "toot"?

NOT A CASE FOR CONGRESS.

It is a pointless argument to say that because thirty-three murders have been committed in the city of New York, inside of three months, Congress ought to reconstruct that State as it did Louisiana and Georgia, because men were killed here and there. Congress did not reconstruct Louisiana because men were blood-thirsty and killed one another, but it reconstructed the State because a class of men were killed for being a class. Congress would regret to see Smith and Brown engaged in the horrible business of cutting or shooting each other to death on account of some little derangement in their accounts, but it would not use its direct legislative power to arrest the action of the community, in its political sense, to stop the homicide. But when Congress sees Smith and Brown unite to kill Jones and Johnson because they have been invested by Congress with citizenship, then it steps in and says that this killing is not the result of passion, anger or provocation, but is the senseless and criminal murder of men

because they have been made citizens, and it must be stopped. If the authorities of New York can not prevent murder in that State, that is the misfortune of the State for being governed as she is, and Congress sees it with pain, yet tolerates it with strict regard to the rights of the State. But the case would have been different when the rowdies in New York commenced killing the negroes, because they were negroes, for if the entire power of the city and State had not declared that the massacre should stop, and that all the atonement possible should be made, then we might have seen how quickly the Congress of the United States would have interfered with New York, and put her in gentle traces on the same terms with rebellious Georgia and Louisiana. The nation is just in all things, but while it sometimes fails to move upon the exceptional criminal, it crushes the general offenders with remorseless certainty. We may do our miscellaneous killing with impunity, so far as Congress is concerned, but we must not calculate on beating down a defenseless population because the nation has adopted them, without feeling that a power will be after us which is slow to anger, but sure to punish.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

No longer than five months ago the Methodist Book Concern in New York was assailed as being in the hands of agents who abused their trust. The matter was investigated, and some irregularities appearing in the purchasing department, the general supervision of the Book Concern was transferred to other hands. The irregularity resulted from the employment of a young man who presented himself and his credentials, and proposed to buy paper for the printing department. The church and the general community felt such an interest in the success of this great and good institution, that they never rested until the evil report was sustained and the evil itself was abated.

But the Book Concern is too great to be without its enemies, and the agent of the Associated Press at New York seems to be one of these enemies, for he is continually sending out something in lengthened paragraphs which he takes pains, if he ever corrects it, to correct in the smallest paragraph possible. On Sunday we were told that the Book Concern had been robbed of \$150,000, and the association of ideas in the announcement was calculated to induce the general public to suspect that the supervisor or the directory knew something about it. On Tuesday we were told, in correction, that the robbery only amounted to \$150, and that the thieves got nothing of consequence besides the money.

While we do not assume the position that the Methodist Book Concern may not be used as a speculation—for it has to be managed by men—we can safely take the ground that the Methodist Church will never allow such speculation to proceed a single hour after it is satisfied that the speculation exists. And nothing but supreme folly could suppose otherwise.

GOING TO THE DOGS.

Because a Chicago paper had the frankness and intelligence last week to lecture the business men of that city upon the want of shrewdness in allowing a few clever men to practice dishonest tricks by selling heated grain, the *Piquette* writes it down as a fact that Chicago is going to the dogs. No such thing. The press of Chicago does not intend to let Chicago go to the dogs. It is independent and brave enough to tell of danger when it threatens the interests of the place, and instead of remaining silent, it publishes and thus corrects the evil. This is the true mission of the press, and when newspapers declare the existence of errors, then we may rest assured that the community which is liberal enough to support such papers is in very little danger of going to the dogs. If New Orleans had been possessed of a press sensible and brave enough to have made war upon Morgan and his Texas and Alabama steamship monopolies, New Orleans would have been further away from the dogs than she is.

Hatch's adopted child has been fed on all the sharpest instruments that modern cutlers are able to turn out. Its weakest soups are seasoned with lancets, and the biggest things in the tureen look like circular saws and broadaxes, if we may form a judgment from the scraps that are sent to the kitchen. On Saturday it was engaged in swallowing a big broadax, and with this it threatens to cut off the heads of the Republicans by the basket full. Because we said that it was intended to have peace at the elections at all hazards, the words are hardly posted on the bulletin board before war is declared. The enemies of Democracy are to be driven out of the State, bag and baggage, and none are to be left to tell the tale except the poor negroes. This is the wood with the bark on.

Just hold our coat a minute. It is a shame to say it, but it must be said, that if the Democrats can inflame themselves so dreadfully at the mere proposition to hold a peaceful election, what will be the extent of their wrath when they actually see the thing being done? What! No cheating? No double voting? No knocking of men down? Free speech too? By the tailor that built Billy Patterson's coat tail, it is an outrage on the free lunch brigade, that the irresponsible tipplers will not and can not submit to. What kind of liberty is this which offers to stop an American repeater from voting early and late, and between times, too; and if he has been unfortunate to get so drunk that he failed to repeat often enough, offers to stop him from breaking up the ballot box, or stuffing it with fresh and reliable tickets? Hatch's warlike child drags his coat tail before the party that proposes such an unconstitutional proceeding, and hankers to have it trod upon.

But it seems to us that there is a wedge in this block which threatens to split it however soundly these Democrats may cooperate. The poor negroes are to be

left in the State. As they are the greatest enemies of the Democracy, what is it presumed that they will do when their friends are driven out? Are they considered by the Democracy so vile that they will quietly accept the bondage of that party which never had a liberal sentiment toward them? If this question is new to the untried, let them take all the time they want to answer it.

A healthy little game is now in progress, and the knave is not in the pack, but rests in quiet security in the dealer's jacket sleeve. A party of "prominent Democrats" are quietly paying their addresses to our "best citizens" with a view, as they say, to see if the "best citizen" will consent to accept a place on the Democratic ticket? The best citizen affirms his willingness to accept the situation, and in order to give evidence of his willingness to be crowned, he swears allegiance to the party. This is the game. The little joker comes in when the best citizen is nominated and beaten. He is then condoled with as to his future chances, and it is soothingly remarked that having consented to abide by the action of the convention, good faith binds him to stand by the successful candidate. He sees it, and the knave wins the game. Perhaps respectable citizens may thank us for the information, but whether they do or not, we intend to give it to them, that this thing is being "put up on them," and they are being cheated out of their freedom of opinion just as it is intended to cheat them out of their votes.

An innocent itinerant correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial is afraid the big spirit in the Democratic party in Kentucky will impair the future usefulness of the Democracy. Did this man base his estimates on the whisky tax, or on the returns from the distilleries? If on the tax, that can be abolished; if on the returns, they may be incorrect. An actual measurement of the stomachic capacity of the Kentucky Democracy is the only safe text upon which a calculation of its future usefulness can be predicated.

Between begging and scolding the Times manages to keep stirring up the Democratic menagerie to go back on the traditions of the party by selecting good and honest men for office. This is all love's labor lost. What would become of the party if it were not held together by the "cohesive power of public plunder"?

ON CARONDELET STREET.

Little was done upon the street yesterday beyond the usual borrowing and lending of money. But for this pleasing time-killer, the beautiful September weather would drag very heavily with the brokers. As it is, they appear to comfortably endure existence, and, while taking matters easily, contrive to keep their faculties from rusting and their tempers from souring. It might surprise a person unused to the humors of the street to note the easy affability, the cheerful good nature, with which a broker will exact two, or three, or four per cent a month from a temporarily needy borrower; but, after all, as it is not the broker who is to blame for the price of money, and as he has to do with the lender's money alone, and not with the lender's conscience, there is nothing very terrible in his own share in the business. Money is always worth what it will bring, like everything else, and the capitalist has the same right to the highest market figure for his money that the merchant has to sell his cotton, tobacco and sugar for the best possible price, and it is as unfair to stigmatize money brokers for getting high rates of interest on the orders of their principals as it would be to blame a merchandise broker for selling his principal's commodities at the best rate he can get. The popular prejudice in this regard is like most popular prejudices, an unreasoning one.

Some city seven per cent certificates (fiscal agency) were sold at the following rates: \$500 at \$11; \$500 and \$1000 at 85. Lots of \$5000 and \$8000 city seven per cent bonds (new) were disposed of on private terms. \$1000 Metropolitan warrants, not heretofore reported, sold Monday at 98. The conversion of the floating debt progresses steadily, to the pleasure of the public and the city authorities. It is almost universally acknowledged that Governor Warmoth's appointees have succeeded in effecting a most satisfactory reform in the city finances, and if their successors in office will continue to use like zeal, energy and discretion in these matters, the credit of New Orleans will be raised to and maintained at the highest pitch. The new city charter has worked well, and there is no reason why it should not continue so to do, provided only that fit men be selected to hold office under it. Tax-payers and city creditors are alike interested in this thing, and our citizens themselves will be to blame if the good work commenced by the present city administration, be allowed to be interrupted. The care of the city finances should not be abandoned by the people at party brawls. Mere politicians and partisanship ought to be ignored in municipal affairs.

Ship Island has put in an appearance again, and at an improved figure. Sixty shares sold yesterday at thirty cents on a hundred dollars, and that price is now offered for round amounts. The canal is not yet open for navigation, and there is plenty of room for the display of energy on the part of the directors, if it is ever to be dug.

Three hundred and fifty shares of Navigation changed hands yesterday. The price was too good or too bad to be entrusted to the conscience of the public, and we report it as sold upon "private terms."

Ten shares Sanitary and Fertilizing (paid up stock) were sacrificed at \$22 50. One hundred shares of Slaughterhouse were offered at \$17 75.

Our dealers bought gold one point under New York rates, and sold at a half under. The Wall street telegrams gave the following prices: At ten, 114; at half-past, 114; at noon, 114; at three, 114.

The Democrats literally swarmed on Monday night, and, to use a homely saying, were busy as bees in a tar barrel. Ward meetings were held in many of the wards in places that are well calculated to make men spirited in all they undertake; in places that abound with "whisky straight" and "Bourbon cocktails." But, gracious goodness, how the Demos did swarm in these places on Monday night, and what a revival there was. It looked just as if they really intended to work wonders. There must have been a deal of money spent that, we think, could have been spent with a much better prospect of realizing something from the investment. We say this with all due deference for well known Democratic skill in the past in matters of finance, and we say it without any desire to offensively outride an opinion where it is not wanted. But we nevertheless will say—and we don't mean to charge anything for our opinion—that it is our firm belief that it would be much better for the Democrats to invest their surplus funds in tickets in the Louisiana State Lottery in the future, than to continue investing them in Democratic tickets that have not the slightest chance to win. The Demos are good fellows when you can keep them straight—we don't mean "whisky straight"—and this is why we feel an interest in them.

The great West is alive with camp-meetings. The Rev. Mr. Matlack, preaching at Ames Chapel, on Sunday night, stated that he had just returned from Ohio and Indiana, and that he had the pleasure while there of attending four of these great Methodist gatherings, at neither of which were there fewer than five thousand people in attendance, and at one of them, four preachers, on different stands, addressed ten thousand earnest and attentive listeners. It has been a season of great religious activity, and all the people seem to be awaking from the apathy which has overtaken the Methodist church for a few years past.

Well, if we can not have camp-meetings, we are not neutral, but can point to our base-ball and firemen's picnics, as certain evidences of our success on the other side. Sunday is not left without attention. The best preacher in the land can not beat us getting up a bout on any Sabbath he may select, and we can give him the advantage of a good church on a rainy day. Just let us get out our brass band and our shirts, and see if we can not then cut and completely lay the best regulated church, or the most commendable society that ever yet set up its tent in Louisiana.

There is good sense in this paragraph from the New York Tribune: "The cotton crop of our country for 1869 amounted to three millions three hundred thousand bales, being the largest since that of 1860. We presume that of 1870 will not fall below four million bales. This prospect depresses the price, and we hope to 'strangle the lion' in a larger breadth of the South devoted to grain and vegetables, to fruits, to cattle and sheep breeding. Nature may or may not abhor a vacuum, but trade certainly shrinks from a glut."

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 seventh 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, as the assessment made by the assessors will in all cases be final, unless complaints are made and re-examination and reductions ordered by the Administrator of Assessments.

H. BOZZANO, 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 SPRING 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 7p

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 European 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, ap6 1y 23p No. 115 Poydras street.

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. 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 pestilent, 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 each place, 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 Matanzas bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Janel and Port-au-Prince on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, St. Martinique and Guadalupe; Campeche, Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Sanguay; Changos, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, 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 fourth day of May, 1870, and of the independence of the United States the thirty-fourth. H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana. GEORGE E. BOYER, Secretary of State. m325

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

44.....Camp Street.....84 We have purchased from George Bruce New York, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN. Also from T. H. Searis, 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.

SEEK 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, WHICH 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 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.

BLACK AND COLORED INKS, AND OF EVERY SIZE. Our Facilities for Printing

BLANK WORK, are unequalled by any establishment in this city.

BILL HEADS ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER, Prices Accordingly.

INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS. RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, In fact, all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch but on accommodating terms.

J. B. KNIGHT, Sole Agent for MACHINERY.

General Southern Agent for Watertown Steam Engine Company, Builders of Excelsior Patent Portable Engines, with Cylinders in Done, Locomotive Boilers, Plantation and Farm Engines, Mounted on Wheels, with Spark Arrestors.

STATIONARY ENGINES Of all Sizes, With Flue, 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 Jolivan Turbine Water Wheel, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, 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. 76 Carondelet street. Also the following from the BEST MAKERS, Sugar Mills, Evaporators, Sugar Kettles, Portable Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Corn and Wheat Mills, Seed Carriers, Horse Powers, Belling, Saws, Broom Corn Thrashers, To run by hand or power.

Broom Corn Scrapers, Wood Working Machinery, and all Varieties of Mill and Plantation Machinery. W. H. SEAMAN. J. B. KNIGHT, No. 76 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. 36 Carondelet street, New Orleans. Send for Circulars and apply for agencies.

L. A. GUILLOTTE, Agent for New Orleans, No. 26 Carondelet street. Machines always on hand for sale. my23 cod 6m

NEW ORLEANS RICE DEPOT. A. MAUREAU, 43.....Peter Street.....43 Between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

ALWAYS ON HAND LARGE STOCK OF RICE. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

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 exposure for filth or festering decompositions. 9. It is laid down quickly, and ready for use when finished.

10. It is easily taken up, easily relaid, and easily 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 Forstall, Lafayette Square, E. C. Palmer, New Orleans Gasworks, Henry Bense, Penn's Cotton Press, B. McKenna, H. S. Stewart, E. W. Burkhart, 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, Pavot and Warehouse Floors \$1 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. mh20 2p