[illegible] Republican.
[illegible] JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
[illegible] JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS
[illegible], APRIL 15, 1871.
[illegible] ORLEANS REPUBLICAN HAS THE [illegible] CIRCULATION OF ANY REPUBLICAN [illegible] IN THE SOUTH.

[illegible] of the following dealers:
[illegible], opposite the Postoffice.
[illegible], No. 94 Exchange Alley.
[illegible], No. 19 Commercial Place.
[illegible] Hotels, No. 61 Exchange Place.
[illegible], Pontchartrain Railroad [illegible] Third District; also, at Depot foot [illegible] Street, First District.
[illegible], corner of Ninth and Con[illegible].
[illegible] Long, corner of Love and Enghien [illegible], Third District.
[illegible] Marks, opposite Jefferson Market, [illegible].
[illegible] Dicks, No. 34 Annunciation Street.

[illegible] Warmoth was out in his private [illegible] yesterday morning, having now [illegible] recovered.

[illegible] of the Shreveport *Bulletin* [illegible]. The printing establishment [illegible] removed to Marshall.

[illegible] to incorporate the Indianola, San [illegible] and El Paso Railroad Company [illegible] both branches of the Texas [illegible].

[illegible] Warmoth has pardoned Albert [illegible] who was sentenced on the eighteenth [illegible] 1870, to four years' hard labor in [illegible] for forgery.

[illegible] Hinton, auctioneer, will sell, to-[illegible] o'clock, at Levy's stables, [illegible] and Baronne streets, a [illegible] trotting horse.

[illegible] internal revenue assessor's no[illegible] to the income list, which will [illegible] for examination by taxpayers, [illegible] Customhouse building.

[illegible] F. Bowers is her last matinee at [illegible], at the Academy of Music, when [illegible] "Promenade" will be played. This [illegible] "Macbeth" will be presented.

[illegible] paper in Kentucky wishes [illegible] to nominate Hon. James B. [illegible] the vice presidency, forgetful of [illegible] he is a native of Scotland, and [illegible] not eligible.

[illegible] clerk at the Bureau of Statis[illegible] back to the statistics of commerce [illegible] for the month ending De[illegible] 31, 1870, and the twelve months [illegible] the same period.

[illegible] received from Mr. L. Marx, pres[illegible] invitation to be present at the [illegible] Company *soirée dansante*, at the [illegible] of Bienville street and Exchange [illegible], at nine o'clock.

[illegible] forget the matinee entertainment [illegible] at twelve o'clock, at the St. Charles [illegible], when Miss Leona Cavender will [illegible] in "Minnie's Luck." This evening. [illegible] "Little Treasure" and "Minnie's Luck."

[illegible] A. B. Harris, State Senator and [illegible] of the Vidalia *Herald*, is in town, [illegible] he has not reported at this office as [illegible]. The cause of his editorial position [illegible] unnecessarily wasting his rotundity, but he [illegible].

[illegible] thermometer, yesterday morning at [illegible] o'clock, was 70° at New Orleans, 51° [illegible], 55° at Charleston, 35° at Cin[illegible], 45° at Louisville, 42° at Nashville, [illegible] St. Louis, 58° at Key West, and 60° [illegible].

[illegible] Ed. Jegou, A. M., visiting [illegible], will instruct printers in French, by [illegible] and quick method. He has class [illegible] at the corner of Conti and Bourbon [illegible], from five to six, from six to seven [illegible] from seven to eight P. M.

[illegible] estimated that the internal revenue [illegible] for the current fiscal year will be [illegible]. The revenue receipts on last [illegible] were $348,064 36; receipts for the [illegible] month to date, $3,254,820 40; re[illegible] for the fiscal year to date, $114,598,-[illegible].

[illegible] in Albany offered ten dollars to [illegible] who would get him a wife. The [illegible] immediately taken up and in a few [illegible] a blooming damsel appeared. In [illegible] than thirty minutes the two were [illegible]. The stranger is reputed to be [illegible] and eccentric.

[illegible] Charles P. Stone, principally [illegible] in our late war in connection with [illegible] Bluff, and at one time chief of staff of [illegible] Banks in the Department of the [illegible], is in the service of the viceroy of [illegible], and is superintending the building [illegible] military school on the banks of the [illegible].

[illegible] visit last evening from General [illegible] Thompson and Captain Hatch, from [illegible] we learn some important information [illegible] to the condition of the levees, [illegible] may be found in another column. [illegible] officers, having secured the levees, [illegible] remain in the city several days watch[illegible].

[illegible] search for natural gas in Buffalo has [illegible] attended with partial success. A [illegible] was struck last week, and found [illegible] with a clear, steady, and bright [illegible]. The drill had penetrated to a depth [illegible] hundred and forty feet, and was [illegible] solid rock. It is confidently anti[illegible] that three hundred feet more will [illegible] a stream.

[illegible] Warmoth has made the follow[illegible]: Albert Marx, justice of [illegible] for the Fifth District, Lafayette [illegible], Joseph B. Ratland, mayor of the [illegible] of Columbia, Catahoula parish, and [illegible] P. Varns, Henry Hess, William L. [illegible], John R. Wright, Thomas G. [illegible], members of the town council for [illegible] town.

[illegible] service officers at New York, [illegible] prevent of their investigation of [illegible] from the government in the cleaning [illegible] of revenue stamps which had once [illegible], have succeeded in arresting par[illegible] in their possession stamps [illegible] in denomination from one [illegible] dollars, and of an aggregate [illegible]. The accused parties have [illegible].

THE WORK OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

For twelve years the majority of the people of this country have steadily maintained at the head of the national government representatives of the Republican party. During that time there have been some partial reactions, and frequent false alarms. The Democratic party has occasionally gained temporary local advantages, and immediately thereupon all the Democrats in the country have sent up shouts of victory. These were sometimes echoed by feeble wails of defeat from spineless Republicans, but both the shouts and the wails were always shown to be premature by the next turn of the electoral wheel. And why? Not because the country is profoundly sensible of the debt of gratitude it owes to the Republican party, for the gratitude which would retain a party in power after its usefulness has ceased would be a political blunder so stupid as to draw down speedy punishment; but because of the risks connected with the restoration to power of the Democratic party. These have been clearly and tersely set forth by Senator Morton in his recent speech; and no amount of "pooh-pooh"-ing can blind the public to their importance. It is true that the will of the people on all these questions, namely—the payment of the national debt, the ignoring of the rebel debt, the maintenance of equal political rights among all our citizens regardless of color, etc., has been solemnly and repeatedly asserted in the most unmistakable manner; but the leaders of the Democracy will not accept the answer; will not accept the chance of success which the acceptance of the answer and the starting of a new issue might possibly give them; but with a political stupidity, equaled only by that of the restored Bourbons in France, will persist in fighting over again their lost battles, still trusting in the defeat-blunted weapons of the past.

The Republican party has a brilliant record. It has always been the party of patriotism, of progress, and of human rights; the party of law, and order, and economy; the party of true democracy. The record of the Democratic party, on the contrary is one of treason, tyranny, and repudiation. Retrogressive in its tendencies, and oppressive to the laboring classes in its workings, its present practical statesmanship, as seen where it holds local sway, may be summed up in one word—Ku-kluxism. To stick to exploded political dogmas, and hang, stab, and burn out those who hold different views, blaming its victims for the violence of which they have been (by the simple fact of their existence) the innocent cause; to break faith with the survivors of the patriots who fell in the war and cheat the national creditors, or else multiply the national debt by assuming that incurred by the defeated rebel government, in addition to pensioning bereaved Confederate families and paying for all the slaves freed by the war; to deprive of the franchise, and so remit to a species of serfdom almost as bad as slavery, all the colored citizens in the United States. This is the gospel of the Southern Democracy, and to this, under various specious pretences, they confidently expect to convert enough of the floating political element of the North to give them the administration of the government at the next general election. They can not do it. The time for such a reaction has not yet come, and never will. The country is not prepared to stultify itself by undoing what it has so lately, so completely and so wisely done. It will maintain the constitutional amendments which guarantee the fruits of the war; it will fight its thrice won battle over again as many times as the enemy may renew the attack, and every time with the same result—victory. The Democratic party, however, though powerless for positive good from its natural tendencies, and impotent for evil through the force of circumstances, yet exists, and therefore there must be some work for it to do. What is that work? We know of but one: By its existence and its unfriendly vigilance to consolidate the Republican party, and to prevent it from falling into the errors and breaking into the factions which threaten every organization invested with undisputed power. This is the present mission of the Democratic party, and well is it fulfilled. Its political blindness, which will not or can not see that what has been done by the logic of the last ten years can not be undone; its ostrich-like stupidity, seeking to hide its head while its great vulnerable body is protruding on the public view; its senile return to old tricks and often-defeated tactics; its occasional paltry triumphs, and the imprudent exposure of its unpatriotic plans which such triumphs are certain to elicit—all serve to keep the Republican party on its guard, as well as by contrast to set off its superiority. It is well, therefore, that the Democratic party should still retain life enough to do its appointed work; well that it should, though blunderingly and unwillingly, minister to the success and longevity of its patriotic adversary; well that its falsehood and violence should be providentially overruled to the nation's good.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

It is now fourteen months since the great Suez canal, which connects the Mediterranean with the Red sea, was opened with great pomp and ceremony, under the royal supervision of the ex-empress of the late French empire. It was emphatically a French undertaking, commenced and prosecuted by M. de Lesseps, an able and competent engineer, under the most favorable auspices, but, unfortunately for this grand enterprise, owing to the war between Prussia and France, it has not thus far proved a financial success. It was a work worthy of the age, and its completion may be considered one of the greatest triumphs of engineering skill of the nineteenth century. Unlike many other great works, it was not a work of monopoly, but from the first it was a highway for the nations, free to all on the payment of the tolls. Its success was not doubtful, and the only question was as to the time in which it would be used by the commerce of the world. Its shortest route between the East and West, it was confidently expected would be speedily occupied by the merchant vessels of the world, and the only question was as to the time in which the commerce would be transferred to it. Its success was so manifest that the question of its neutrality, which had been the subject of much discussion, was not even mooted. The Powers which had guaranteed the neutrality of the Suez canal, in the event of a war between Turkey and Egypt, were not called upon to act in the matter, and the question of the neutrality of the canal in the event of a general war was not even a political question, but on the commencement of hostilities between France and Germany all political interest in the measure ceased. Under these circumstances the question of its future history must necessarily be simply and solely in its true character as a commercial undertaking.

After the completion and opening of this canal there were not wanting many competent judges to declare that, practically, this new highway between the East and West would not be employed by merchant vessels; that so many delays, difficulties, stoppages and costs would be involved in the passage through the canal that the trade with India would still be conducted by the Cape of Good Hope or by the overland route, via Alexandria. Such has not been the result. It was stated, among other objections, that the canal would be filled with the shifting desert sands; that there were rocks and shoals at or near the point of junction of the canal with the Red Sea, upon which vessels would be wrecked or stranded. The former of these has not transpired, and the latter is proved not to exist. No accident has yet befallen any vessel during the transit from sea to sea, and the course of trade, so far as steamships are concerned, is being rapidly diverted into the Suez route. All the steamers which run from England to the East Indies now pass through this canal, leaving only the sailing vessels of small tonnage to take the route around the Cape, and this on account of the cheapness of freight carriage in comparison with the prices prevailing among the steamers. So important has this route become in the matter of transportation of mails and passengers, that there are now building in England several screw steamers expressly for this trade. Therefore, it may safely be predicted that in the course of a few years the entire trade between England and the East Indies will be conducted by steamers through this canal, supposing it to remain open and available for transit purposes.

That such a supposition is not possible it is stated that "the banks of the canal have have not crumbled down; no difficulty has been found in steering through the trough, the flow of water from one sea to the other is regular and plentiful, the bed of the channel has not been destroyed by the wash caused by the motion of screws or paddle-wheels, the depth of the water in the shallowest portion of the canal is now twenty-six feet, and the danger of Port Said being blocked up by the formation of sand banks, whether imaginary or not, is a very remote one." The great trouble that now seems to environ this grand enterprise is that which has affected other works of a similar nature, and the most formidable of all the difficulties which it has yet met. It is now financially embarrassed, one cause of which may be attributed to the fact that the disastrous result of the late Franco-Prussian war has paralyzed French speculation by the overthrow of the empire, and the exacting of the terrible indemnity from the French people by the Prussians. This war has also prevented the anticipated trade which would have been carried on by the French steamers and sailing vessels to the East Indies through this route. Consequently, there has been a falling off in the financial exhibit of receipts for tolls which M. de Lesseps estimated would be the revenues of the canal. His statement was: Estimated receipts, £1,000,000, from which was to be deducted for estimated working expenses £200,000; estimated repairs, £200,000, leaving a balance of £600,000, which would suffice to pay a dividend of five per cent on the active capital of £12,000,000.

Now, according to the official statement published by the company, the actual receipts for 1870 amount to 6,387,204 francs or £255,488, or to only about one-fourth of the estimate of M. de Lesseps; and even this amount includes considerable sums realized by the sale of stock, etc. The total expenditure, including working expenses, has been less than the estimate, being about £233,000, leaving a balance of £22,000 for the government. With this slim surplus the shareholders of the company have a very poor prospect for a dividend on their stock, so the strong probabilities are the company will be obliged to succumb to a movement for its transfer to those who have the ability to carry it through all the difficulties in which at present it is involved. The debenture holders are clamoring for their claims, which are so large that if pressed to a judicial determination must naturally result in a transfer of the canal and all its franchises, as we have already indicated.

That it is a commercial success has already been shown, and that it must ultimately be a financial success no one can doubt. The most natural source from whom the present management can expect relief is England, for the reason that she has the greatest interest in its permanency and continuance. It is in her power to render the needed aid, and it is said to be no secret that the company look to her for the funds required to carry on the undertaking, and several English capitalists have been to Egypt to see how matters stand.

Whether the British government will be able to overcome the jealousy of France and the dislike of the Khedive to the great influence which England must obtain by the possession of this canal, is a very serious question. That the purchase of this important communication between the mother country and her East India possessions would be of inestimable value cannot be doubted.

Whatever be the financial issue, let us hope that nothing will happen to impair the usefulness and permanence of this, one of the grandest and most humanizing, because peaceful, achievements of the age.

THE WORD OF IT TRUE.

[illegible] and all their house. The radicals have increased the public debt from five millions in 1865, to forty-five millions in 1871, with nothing to show for it. What answer does New Orleans make to these stupid slanders and unfaithful statements? Look at the levee. It is crowded with the signs of commerce. Look at the wharves. They are frowned upon by steamships that ply in every direction, moving trade against wind and tide. Before the war more cotton could be seen on the levee than is visible at present, because the facilities for its movement were not at hand. Now, steam with its great strength and Briarean hands cleans the wharf and moves the shipping. It is true we are not as prosperous as we might be, because our produce does not sell for the price that remunerates the producer largely. But as for stagnation, there is no sign of it. We are only quicker than we were before. Then look at the railroads that perplex and bewilder the ancient regime. Mobile is locked to us with an iron bond. Texas is feeling the approach of our railroad system. Shreveport follows on the prospect of a connection with our levees and wharves. In fact, leaving out the discouraging feature that our cotton crop cost us more than it sold for, we are stronger and healthier than ever the old fogies dreamed we could be. And with a good season for the present year we propose to stagnate more than ever toward the democracy.

If it will cure the unusual eructation of the St. Louis *Republican*, we can assure it, upon the authority of the proper accounting officers, that the debt of the State of Louisiana does not amount to forty millions of dollars, and that the idea of repudiation has not entered into the mind of our people. Our legitimate debt is about twenty-five millions of dollars, and the Democrats are principally responsible for what we do owe. The State has guaranteed certain bonds to the extent of fifteen millions of dollars, and while these may be considered as debts, and probably are such, still the State will try and make the real parties in interest pay these obligations when they fall due if the Republicans are allowed to manage the matter. But if the Democrats return to power then it may just as well be set down at once these indorsements are debts, and that the State owes them, for she will have them to pay.

The St. Louis *Republican* denounces Congress for proposing to pass a law to suppress Ku-Klux outrages, because there are no Ku-Klux outrages to suppress. It then proceeds to recommend the Ku-Klux to suspend their outrages, or Congress will be gratified in suppressing them. This is blowing hot and cold with great violence, and if the times were not enlightened beyond all precedent, the St. Louis paper would run great risk of being considered a sorcerer.

It is a little curious that the Versailles government in France suppresses republican newspapers while it tolerates the *Patrie* and the *Univers*, which openly abuse the republic, and demand a monarchy. Perhaps the insurrectionists of Paris are not so far wrong as the telegraphic reporter seems to consider them.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The races this week seem to absorb interest in nearly all things else. As a consequence Carondelet street presents a somewhat desolate and forlorn appearance, and nothing of more than ordinary importance is transacted there.

The demand for stocks, bonds, and warrants is exceedingly limited, but there is a demand which will in the end embarrass Carondelet street, because it is impossible to supply it. We mean the demand for plantation labor. It is scarce, difficult to obtain, expensive, and uncertain. A small proportion only of the men hired to go out to plantations reach them, because they have contracted the disease of "jumping," and another large proportion abandon the field soon after they commence labor.

The most uncertain laborers are said to be white men, and the most expensive the "Heathen Chinee." The result of this scarcity of labor for large plantations will gradually be the cultivation of our leading products in small tracts by small farmers. Sooner or later the large plantations poorly cultivated must be cut up into small farms, with greatly augmented products.

Crops are in good condition, and the cane has a handsome start.

The policy of planting a large area in cotton, to the exclusion of corn, is not so general this year as last, the low price of cotton and the high price of breadstuffs having modified the views of planters materially.

In stocks yesterday morning Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal sold at $315. New State warrants, unaudited, sold at 52½ and 53, buying rates being 51 and 52, while new Metropolitan Police sold at 96 and 96½, buying rates by dealers being 95 and 95½.

Later in the day, Hibernia Bank stock sold at $132; six shares Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal at $300; five shares at $312; ten shares at $315; five at $320.

One hundred shares Slaughterhouse sold at $32 50, fifty shares Sanitary and Fertilizing at $26 50; twenty shares New Orleans City Railroad (with dividend) at $180, and twenty-five shares Carrollton Railroad at $116 50.

Five thousand dollars new city seven per cents sold at 72¾.

There were no transactions at the brokers' board last evening.

The following were the offers and bids:

	ASKED.	BID.
New Orleans Gaslight Company	— —	153 00
Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company	34 00	25 00
Calcasieu Sulphur Mining Company (ordinary)	— —	10 00
Sugar Shell Company	21 00	— —
Pontchartrain Railroad	55 00	— —
New Orleans City Railroad	180 00	— —
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

We learn that General Sherman, commander-in-chief of the United States army, is on a visit to the city. He attended the races yesterday in company with Collector Casey. Both received and accepted an invitation to occupy places on the judges' stand.

MARRIED.

NORCROSS—COLLOT—On Monday, April 10, 1871, at St. John the Baptist church, by Rev. Father Jeremiah Moynihan, Mr. GEORGE C. NORCROSS to Miss ALEXANDRINE COLLOT, all of this city. No cards.

The REPUBLICAN sanctum was greatly enlivened by a token of remembrance from the happy couple. We improved the occasion to wish them health, prosperity, and happiness prolonged to life's end.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. oc30 1y

DR. CHARLES E. KELIS
AND
DR. S. P. CUTLER,
DENTISTS,
No. 14 Dauphine Street, Second Door From Canal.
Nitrous Oxide Gas administered. ja12 2dp6m

JACOB OTT,
BUILDER,
184.....Delord Street.....184
(Tivoli Circle,)
NEW ORLEANS.
Stores fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to. ja12 2dp 1y

B. T. WALSHE,
110.....Canal Street.....110
NEAR ST. CHARLES,
Importer and dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
And
MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS
(Of his own make.)
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
Every article marked in plain figures.
THE SPRING STOCK IS COMPLETE.
Goods sold on "one price" system, and any article purchased which fails to give satisfaction can be returned and the money will be refunded.
Moderate prices and a fresh stock to select from are some of the inducements offered at
B. T. WALSHE'S,
ap15 1t2p No. 110 Canal street.

HIBERNIA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW ORLEANS, April 14, 1871.
At a preliminary meeting held this evening at No. 124 Carondelet street, it was resolved to form an Insurance Company under the above title.
All persons desirous of co-operating in the movement are requested to meet at the same place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 19, at seven o'clock, when the charter will be submitted for adoption.
ap15 2p2t

METAIRIE JOCKEY CLUB.
SPRING MEETING, 1871.
Sixth Day—Saturday, April 15.
FIRST RACE—Club Purse, $500; one mile, for beaten horses.
1. A. Keene Richards enters ch. f. LIDA GRISSOM, 3 y. o., by War Dance, dam by Whalebone. Colors: Silver Gray and White Stripes.
2. R. M. Montgomery enters T. Clark's ch. c. VILLAGE BLACKSMITH, 4 y. o., by Vandal, dam Cholera, by Wagner. Colors: White Cap and Blue Jacket.
3. Page M. Baker enters Bacon & Holland's b. f. imp. GIRL OF MY HEART, 2 y. o., by Skirmisher, dam Fluke, by Wormersly. Colors: Yellow Cap and Blue Jacket.
4. W. M. Conner enters James Neilligan's ch. c. SIR RUFUS, 2 y. o., by Lexington, dam Liz Mardis, by imp. Glencoe. Colors: Gray and Gray, Green Sash.
5. S. L. James enters L. B. Armstrong's b. c. WOODBURN, 4 y. o., by Lexington, dam Lulu Horton, by imp. Albion. Colors: Black and Black.
SECOND RACE—Club Purse, $2500; grand four mile heats.
1. A. Keene Richards enters ch. h. VICTORY, aged, by Uncle Vic., dam Magnelia, by imp. Glencoe. Colors: Silver Gray and White Stripes.
2. R. W. Simmons enters D. Swigert's b. c. PILGRIM, 3 y. o., by Lexington, dam imp. Cairngorme, by Cotherstone. Colors: White Cap, Blue Jacket and White Sash.
3. T. S. McCay enters A. C. Franklin's ch. c. ALASKA, 3 y. o., by Bulletin, dam by imp. Ambassador. Colors: White Cap, Blue Jacket, Red Sash.
4. W. M. Conner enters W. Cottrill's b. g. MORGAN SCOUT, 4 y. o., by John Morgan, dam Lizzie Morgan, by imp. Glencoe. Colors, White Sash, Red and Red.
5. Duncan F. Kenner enters John Morrissey's ch. c. DEFENDER, 3 y. o., by John Morgan, dam Cincona, by imp. Herald. Colors, Red Cap, Blue Jacket, White Rosette.
EX-GOVERNOR P. O. HEBERT,
President Metairie Jockey Club.
The first race each day precisely at three o'clock.
The horse cars of the Metairie Ridge and Park Cemeteries will leave the corner of Canal and Carondelet streets every minute from twelve until three o'clock during the races.
N. B.—Should the Races be postponed on account of inclement weather, a Red Flag will be displayed from the gallery of No. 27 Carondelet street, at 12:30 P. M.
Prices of Admission.
Quarter-stretch badge for the day.....$5 00
Admission to public stand or field.....1 00
Admission to colored stand.....1 00
Communications must be addressed to
W. M. CONNER,
ap15 1t 2p Metairie Office, 27 Carondelet street.

A CARD.
NEW YORK, March 21, 1871, No. 16 Cedar Street.
I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I have this day appointed Mr. W. H. HENNING, of the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, Agent for the exclusive sale of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons' ANGOSTURA BITTERS in the market of New Orleans, Louisiana.
WILLIAM H. KNEEPFEL,
ap8 2p Sole Agency for the United States.

THE SINGER IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
The most durable, simple and reliable LOCK STITCH MACHINE in existence.
Every machine sold by us is fully warranted as represented, or no sale.
A full supply of Silk Twist, Linen Thread, Oil, etc., constantly on hand.
WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO.,
ap9 1m 2p Nos. 7 and 9 Union street.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN
PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM
BOOK AND JOB
Printing Establishment,
94.....Camp Street.....94
We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN.
Also from T. H. Semoir, 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 skilful 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
IN
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 BEATIFUL 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 unequaled by any establishment in this city
BILL HEADS
ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER,
Prices Accordingly.
INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS.
RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES,

C. H. ZIMMERMANN & CO.,
94 and 96 Camp street.
JEWELRY.
Mr. JOSEPH B. BAER has charge of the Watch department.
Watches, Clocks and Chronometers carefully adjusted.
Mr. GUS. SONTAG has charge of the Masonic Department.
Masonic Jewels, Badges and Regalia always on hand. Emblems for Lodges, Societies, Banks, etc., promptly executed.
Mr. JOHN STUMPF has charge of the Jewelry Manufactory.
Diamonds reset and Jewelry carefully repaired.
Mr. CHR. KUCHLER has charge of the Silverware Manufactory.
Silver Presentation Plate made to order, Badges for Societies, Clubs and Companies promptly designed and executed.
The Very Best Pebble Spectacles on hand.
We import all goods direct from the manufacture on our premises, and offer our goods at prices that can not be undersold.
C. H. ZIMMERMANN & CO.,
ja24 2m 2p 94 and 96 Camp street.

JOHN W. MADDEN,
STATIONER,
LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
73.....Camp street.....73
Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS,
$8 AND $10 EACH—GREAT BARGAINS.
500 Double-Barrel GUNS, at $8 and $10 each.
200 Fine English GUNS, at $15, $18 and $20 each.
50 dozen Table KNIVES and FORKS, at $1 and $2 per dozen.
200 Fine REVOLVERS, at $6 and $10 each.
For sale by
S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO.,
No. 81 Tchoupitoulas street, between Poydras and Lafayette streets. ja23 1m

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is now almost universally used in the Kitchen, the Camp, the Galley. It is not only the best but the Cheapest Baking Powder, and is unequalled for the production of elegant and wholesome
ROLLS, BISCUITS, BREAD,
Griddle Cakes, Waffles, Dumplings, Etc.
Composed of the purest and best materials, and put up in Tins which are, to all intents and purposes, impervious to the action of weather and time.
It Will Keep for Years in Any Climate.
To those who have never used it, we say give it a fair trial, and our word for it, you will thereafter use no other kind.
Put up in quarter pound, half pound, one pound and five pound cans, actual weight.
Sold Generally by Grocers, Ship Chandlers and Bakers.
DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors,
Wholesale Depot 69 Dey street, New York.
no30 3p

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
IMPROVED AND NEW UNDER-FEED
WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
Unrivaled for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and BEAUTY. Easiest to learn and manage. On easy terms of payment, at TWENTY DOLLARS less than machines constructed by "the trust exactly." Warranted to do perfect work. Receive at General Southern Agency, No. 139 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED.
A. H. TRUE & CO.,
de16 6m 2w & Tu 1y Agents.

REOPENING.
SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS.
The public have long desired the establishment of a Mart, where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Findings could be had, where they could see and compare the workings of one machine with another, and select from the different machines the machine best suited to the use to which they desired to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you at 139 Canal street. Agents wanted.
no22 2p1f M. S. HEDRICK, General Agent.

WATER.
Those wishing to have the streets in front of their stores and dwellings watered should call on the contractor, at No. 30 St. Charles street. The hot sun and blinding dust of summer should occasion a great demand for sprinkling carts.
mh7 3dp

VIDE ET CREDE, SINE DUBIO.
DR. J. M. MAGEE,
SURGEON AND OPERATIVE DENTIST,
No. 167 Canal street,
Performs all operations pertaining to his profession, secundum artem. mh10 3mo cod 3p

TO THE PUBLIC.
Act No. 162 of the General Assembly authorizes the New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company to charge ONE DOLLAR per box for furnishing deodorizing material and removing the boxes.
The Board of Directors, finding the company will be amply remunerated by a reduction of said charges, and wishing to encourage the general adoption of the dry earth closet system in this city, and place it within reach of all, have decided not to exact the price allowed by law, and have established the following tariff of charges, viz:
For removing single box, fifty cents each.
For five tickets.....$2 00
For ten tickets.....3 00
For twenty tickets.....6 00
Each ticket good for removal of one box.
Office New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company,
No. 12 UNION STREET.
ap7 1m2p

NEW ORLEANS SILVER WARE MANUFACTORY.
Attention is particularly directed to my SILVER TABLE WARE, such as
SPOONS, FORKS, ETC.
Prices as low as at any Northern manufactory and CHEAPER THAN IN ANY HOUSE IN NEW ORLEANS. Quality and style equal to any. Full guarantees given in all cases. Every description of Medals, Badges, Military Belt-plates, Sword Mountings, etc., manufactured in the [illegible] artistic manner and at low prices.
A. HIMMEL, Proprietor,
de4 1y 2p No. 166 Poydras street.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
HAWKINS & THARP,
(J. HAWKINS—BRAXTON THARP.)
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
19.....Commercial Place.....19
NEW ORLEANS.
Prompt attention given to business in the State and United States Courts. ja13
T. A. BARTLETTE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
142.....Gravier street.....142
(Up stairs),
ja16 1y NEW ORLEANS.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
S. SILVERSTEIN,
196.....Poydras street.....196
(Corner of Carroll street),
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES, ETC.
Would respectfully inform his old friends and customers that he has removed to the above named location. His stock being entirely new, his facilities enormous, and all of the latest styles and patterns to be found in the city, he feels confident that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.