[illegible] OF THE UNITED STATES
[illegible] OF NEW ORLEANS
[illegible], APRIL 20, 1871.

[illegible] NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN
[illegible] CIRCULATION OF ANY
REPUBLICAN
[illegible] IN THE SOUTH.

[illegible] sold of the following dealers:
[illegible], opposite the Postoffice.
[illegible], No. 84 Exchange Alley.
[illegible] C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place.
[illegible] D. Hulle, No. 61 Exchange Place.
[illegible], Bonis, Pontchartrain Railroad [illegible] 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] Hicks, No. 34 Annunciation Street.

[illegible] says she is thirty-two years

[illegible] secretary of the Southern Express [illegible] are indebted for the latest date [illegible] New York Times.

[illegible] manufacturer in Maine runs his [illegible] hands, all of them his own

[illegible] our acknowledgments to Mr. [illegible] Field for tickets to the lectures by [illegible] Peebles at Lyceum Hall.

[illegible] election in the new Territory of Co[illegible] will be held to day. A delegate to [illegible] and a territorial legislature are [illegible].

[illegible] that a special meeting of the [illegible] City School Directors is called for [illegible], at the City Hall. The purpose [illegible] meeting has not transpired.

[illegible] large enough to make three ten[illegible] each, with four thousand trees to [illegible] have been raised from the seed [illegible] year in Monroe county, Iowa.

[illegible] of placing the Queen of Den[illegible] most economical of female sover[illegible] the throne of fashion, in place of [illegible] Eugenie, the most extravagant [illegible].

[illegible] Boucicault, notwithstanding the [illegible] from his numerous dramas, is [illegible] be once more in financial embar[illegible], owing to the disproportion be[illegible] income and his expenditures.

[illegible] thermometer, yesterday morning at [illegible] o'clock, was 52° at New Orleans, 57° [illegible], 62° at Charleston, 58° at Sav[illegible], 38° at Cincinnati, 48° at Louisville, [illegible] Louis, 51° at Nashville, 60° at Key [illegible] and 69° at Havana.

[illegible] registration in the new Terri[illegible] Columbia is 28,590, of whom 17,746 [illegible] and 10,774 colored, leaving a [illegible] majority of 6972. To-day's election [illegible] whether Chipman, Republican, [illegible] Democrat, will be elected to [illegible].

[illegible] of Mississippi shows that in [illegible] State there are but sixteen hun[illegible] dirty persons resting under the [illegible] imposed by the fourteenth [illegible] to the constitution. What good [illegible] is subserved by maintaining this [illegible]?

[illegible] cautions the public against [illegible] for State warrants Nos. 1758, [illegible] and 1761, for five hundred dol[illegible], and State warrant No. 1762, for [illegible] dollars and ninety cents, all [illegible] April 11, 1871, payment of the same [illegible] been stopped.

[illegible] was received yesterday by [illegible] Jeff Thompson, Chief Engineer [illegible], from J. Humphreys, city engi[illegible] Memphis, stating the river is now [illegible] below the high water mark of [illegible]. The danger to our levees is now [illegible] will over, and would be quite if it [illegible] for the tidal wave that has driven [illegible] water into the river from the gulf.

[illegible] Senator Stewart, of Vermont, has re[illegible] to call an extra session of the State [illegible], to rectify alleged errors of the [illegible] committee in averaging and equaliz[illegible] real estate appraisal, saying that if [illegible] have been inflicted upon any portion [illegible] State, the responsibility must rest [illegible], whose power over the sub[illegible] is exclusive; and that, if the list is [illegible] the courts are open for redress.

[illegible] important decision was rendered yes[illegible] in the United States Circuit Court, [illegible] Internal Revenue Collector Stock[illegible] who assessed the plaintiff, J. E. [illegible], as a commercial broker. He paid [illegible] $462 44, under protest, and [illegible] action for the recovery of that [illegible] on the ground that though he [illegible] broker, he did not sell it. The court [illegible] that the plaintiff was illegally as[illegible].

[illegible] Louisville *Commercial* of Monday [illegible] to us yesterday with a supplement, [illegible] together containing sixty-eight col[illegible] reading matter, a large proportion [illegible] advertisements. Less than sixteen [illegible] ago the projectors of the *Commer*[illegible] without some fear of the result [illegible] the first number of a paper which [illegible] a political minority in the city [illegible]. We are glad to note the pres[illegible] of the prosperity of Repub[illegible] in Louisville.

[illegible], of Massachusetts, proposes a [illegible] subject of the wages and hours [illegible], and the division of profits between [illegible] and capital in the United States. [illegible] are to be investigated by [illegible] commissioners appointed by the Presi[illegible] at a salary of five thousand each, who [illegible] hold office for two years. They are to [illegible] also on the social, educational and [illegible] condition of the laboring classes of [illegible] States, and how the same are ef[illegible] by existing laws regulating com[illegible] and currency.

[illegible] Wagnoth yesterday made the [illegible] appointments: Wilmot H. Goodale [illegible] Public; and Benjamin Metgan, Cor[illegible] Point Coupee and Baton Rouge parish. The [illegible] gentlemen recently elected mem[illegible] Board of Police for the town of [illegible] were commissioned yesterday by [illegible] H. B. Anderson, W. R. Cock[illegible], Louis Leitner, Thomas H. [illegible].

[illegible] and in the Northern States has been brought prominently before the public by several of the leading journals there.

In England the *Saturday Review* and the London *Lancet* have taken up the matter with startling power and exposure. The former, in an article entitled "Drawing Room Alcoholization," reveals the alarming increase of this social evil in English society, especially among the higher classes of females. Other journals took up the subject, producing widespread comment and discussion among them. The London *Lancet* admits the prevalence of intemperance among the educated English women to an alarming extent, and asserts that medical men fail to see and act up to their duty in this respect. It says: "A careful practitioner should remember the peculiar sensitiveness of women, during certain portions of their life, to the influence of narcotics; hence, if he prescribes alcohol for them at all, it should not be for trivial ailments, which are liable to recur frequently, and for which the patient will only be too ready to apply the agreeable remedy which was found so efficacious before."

The same journal also condemns the practice of allowing young girls between the ages of twelve and fifteen the use of alcoholic stimulants of any kind on account of any real or imaginary delicacy. It further remarks, "the practice is utterly unjustified by any physiological need (in the absence of positive disease) and the results are most disastrous." From the extensive notice which this subject received at the hands of the London press, it was supposed to be a sensation rather than existing reality. It is asserted by the medical men there that the statements made in the London *Lancet* especially are true in substance. The same charge may also be made in regard to this social evil in all the large cities of the Northern and Western States. From the reports received from many of the insane asylums of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois it appears that the largest proportion of inmates consists of female patients who have become so from the use of alcoholic beverages, and these, too, come from the high ranks of society. The tide of prosperity, the sudden acquisition of fortune to a large proportion of the Northern and Western people, especially in the cities, has led the female portion into habits of high living which necessarily carried with it the use of wine and other alcoholic stimulants. Especially has this been the case with free and frequent indulgence among what is called the fast or fashionable woman, who often at her own table drinks of wines of a strength which her European sister would not dare to touch. Referring to this matter it has been said the American fashionable woman mixes her liquors, too; in her teens is a connoisseur of champagne, delicately sips sherry cobblers and Roman punches, and all this with her indoor life, her limp constitution, her bilious habit and under climatic influences which to the strongest man make alcohol a poison. There are certain quiet "ladies' restaurants" in all seaboard cities, so quiet and modest in appearance that gentlemen are not tempted into them, where respectable women resort for the stimulant which is probably inaccessible at home. Deaths from *mania-a-potu* have occurred this winter, and that not in the debased lower classes, but among cultured, delicately-raised women, some of them young, generous, lovable girls. This is an ugly and almost incredible story. So it is, and we fear that the frequenting of fashionable watering places, the rush and whirl of excitement necessary for the rapid consumption of time in these resorts of people of wealth, has done much to bring about this demoralization among the weaker sex. In some of our Northern cities, especially New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington the prevalence of this habit has been increased by the custom of New Year's calls, from which thousands of both men and women could date their downfall. Whatever may be said in regard to this terrible practice among the English women as proclaimed by their medical faculty and laymen, it is a sad thing to say that among our own fair and beautiful home circle this evil is alarmingly on the increase. The overwork, the haste to be rich, and the incessant effort to urge their husbands, their children or themselves up to a higher plane of social life, together with that lack of bodily stamina, and the high nervous organization of American women, all drive them to the use of artificial stimulants. All kinds of syrups, drops, tonics, elixirs and bitters, all warranted "free from a drop of alcoholic mixture," are brought into constant requisition to ease the pains and ailments of all ages, from the babe at the breast to the adult matron who seeks a sedative to dull the nerves and senses into rest and quiet. "The sensation of sudden relief," says the *Lancet*, "replacing acute pain or nervous exhaustion, is exceedingly grateful to tired and suffering women, and it is no wonder that by swift degrees they come to seek with avidity for this kind of oblivion."

In our own city, and throughout the South, can we say that we are free from this charge of female tippling? Can we utter the warning to our own social circles in regard to this matter any too soon? Can we say that this sin does not lie at our own doors, as well as it does at that of our sister communities? Let the subject be carefully considered, and let every effort be put forth for its eradication, to the end that our mothers, wives and sisters may be free from the thraldom and power of this social curse.

TRUE HOSPITALITY.

Hospitality in its highest sense is a virtue which the very poorest may exercise, and the very richest may sometimes be unable to give. It does not consist in [illegible] in the quality of the [illegible] and in the manner [illegible] the entertainer [illegible] the entertained [illegible] the main thing. Food and lodging can be obtained for money at any hotel, and to be over solicitous about such matters to the exclusion of that better entertainment, the cordial greeting, the kind inquiries, the giving of time and attention, is a gross and mistaken view of this social virtue. The New Testament story of Mary and Martha well illustrates the difference between lofty and contracted views on this subject. Both sisters welcomed their divine visitor with love and joy; but the one appreciated the fact that he had selected their home in preference to many others which were doubtless open to him from personal preference for their society and not for sake of the superior fare and softer bedding which their house might afford. A due attention to these matters is well—nay, is indispensable; but such a solicitude "about many things" as deprives the guest of the presence and company of his host is not the best kind of hospitality. Sometimes, indeed, the desire to overload the table with luxuries proceeds from ostentation, which simply disgusts; but even when such over-solicitude springs from a sincere but mistaken notion of the duties of hospitality, it is apt to defeat its own purpose by making its recipient ill at ease, and warning him indirectly not soon again to repeat a visit which costs his entertainer so much anxiety and expense. Thus, by overdoing matters, some well intentioned persons simply succeed in driving from their doors those best worth entertaining. No man is called upon to discommode himself greatly for the sake of hospitality. It is, or ought to be, an every-day virtue, not an act of self-sacrifice. The homely invitation to "share pot-luck" conveys, in coarse, but vivid words, the very essence of material hospitality; and those who practice this kind, making the welcome and the conversation the main features in their reception and entertainment of guests, will both gain and give the most pleasure from the exercise of this duty. "The best ornaments of a house," says Emerson, "are the friends who frequent it." And the house most likely to be frequented by friends, say we, is that where they feel at ease, and where the mind is refreshed as well as the body.

No gift is of value which is not a part of the giver. His soul must be in it, or it might as well be purchased at the merchant's. This is especially true of the bestowal of hospitality. It must be vivified with heart, or it is worthless.

BENEFITS OF DISCIPLINE.

Republicanism in New York is purifying itself under the impulse of the new State central committee. The lines were not sufficiently well drawn before, and a large number of Republicans were allowed to hold office under appointments from the Tammany Democracy. This rendered them lukewarm on election days, and the city of New York has been allowed to go Democratic by such overwhelming majorities that the honest vote of the county, which has always been Republican, would not overcome them. The new central committee adopted the plan of refusing to allow any Republican who held an appointment under Tweed to be placed in nomination for office on the Republican ticket. The effect has been very signal in creating a livelier interest in our own party, while it has taught these middle men that if they hope to succeed hereafter they must quit their Democratic affiliations. Not only has this policy been beneficial in the city of New York, but it has had an immense effect in the Legislature at Albany, where Tammany managed to carry through many of its most rascally measures by corrupting certain weak Republicans. This game is now blocked, for the Republicans held a caucus on Saturday last, at which it was resolved that their votes should be cast as a unit against Tweed's contemplated impositions on New York, and that any Republican who bolted the decision of the caucus should at once be read out of the party. This defeats several rascally schemes, and saves the city of New York from being plundered to the extent of millions for the purpose of carrying the next presidential election. Weed and his followers are amazed and dismayed at this new development, for since its proclamation he has tried in vain to rally a single Republican to vote for his measures; and, as the Legislature is tied between the two parties, Tammany is likely to go home empty-handed. A little management is a good thing, and strict party lines are saving dispensations.

A GOOD COUNTRY TO LIVE IN.

The prospect for a good wheat crop in Texas this year is said to be excellent, and the people of that State are confident the time is not far distant when flour will cease to be imported there from other States. They are already blessed with cheap meat, and with plenty of good land it only requires an industrious yeomanry to bless them with cheap bread. Land is cheap, and the chances for poor folks to take a start and become independent are better in this State than in the older States of the Union. What a paradise Texas would prove to the poorer classes of Europe, many of whom are actually dying from starvation and over work.

A correspondent, writing from London to the New York *World*, gives a mournful picture of the condition of the poorer classes of England. He asserts that the cause of the growing evil must be attributed to the fact that wealth is daily concentrating into the hands of the few. One hundred and fifty persons, it is said, own one-half of the property of England, and nineteen million five hundred thousand acres of the surface of Scotland are the property of twelve persons! The wealth thus amassed in the hands of the few is used to oppress the many, and make them poorer, until life simply [illegible] of existence, is [illegible] by [illegible] women and children work, as well as the men, and yet, with all this work, they have none of the comforts of life, and in many instances death ensues from a want of food!

Could these people be assisted and encouraged to find homes in Louisiana and Texas, where labor is well remunerated, a double blessing might be conferred. The resources of these States could be fully developed by a people who would become comfortable and happy in the work of adding to the wealth of the country.

SALE OF A REPUBLICAN.

The telegraph informs us that Representative Winans, a Republican member of the New York Assembly, has sold himself to the Democrats, and that in consequence of this corruption the Tammany ring has succeeded in passing its objectionable measures. This announcement will be seized upon to denounce the entire Republican party as venal, and Democrats will virtuously demand its overthrow. What if we say that the Republican party has cast this man Winans out of its ranks? What if we say that the entire Democratic party engaged in the work of corrupting this faithless individual, and that it is now enjoying all the fruits of his venality? How will this place the blame? And if through the measure of this rascality the city of New York is submitted to limitless plundering, and the national government passes into the hands of the most unprincipled political ring in the United States, where is the sin to be placed, on the back of the party that cast out and branded as a traitor the instrument that sold his virtue, or upon the party that tampered with and corrupted a public agent? We submit these questions to honest men for their serious consideration. Seventy-five thousand dollars is the price that the telegraph informs us was paid for this act of bargain and sale. If out of twelve men one could be found to sell the Saviour of the world, it is not totally unaccountable that in a body of sixty-three Republicans one could be picked out who would fall before the temptations of the Democracy.

The penalty to Winans is that he is to be published in all the Republican papers of New York as an apostate.

RECEPTION OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

The members of the American Union Club will extend the hospitalities of their rooms to the distinguished General of the United States army this evening. We are requested by the officers of the club to remind members of the club of the propriety of being prompt in their attendance.

A very becoming silence has fallen upon the Democracy, concerning the letter that was published in Springfield, Massachusetts, about Louisiana affairs. It is said that the Ku-klux are hunting for the author of the obnoxious epistle, and that a dreadful "cord and dagger ordeal" will be perpetrated upon him if he does not explain that he was drunk at the time he wrote the dreadful revelation. This excuse goes a long way to palliate offenses against the Democracy.

True love never enjoys a smooth channel. The excess of affection which overcame the *Bulletin* for Speaker Carter last week has either met an obstruction, or it is allowing silence to suggest suspicions that "concealment is gnawing at its damaged cheek," or something of that sort. Let it bubble.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The most valuable and important interests ever controlled by a single corporation in this State are those of the Calcasieu Sulphur and Mining Company. The value of the sulphur deposits are calculated by millions of dollars, and the intelligent secretary and treasurer of the company has estimated the value of each share of the stock at fifteen hundred dollars as soon as the sulphur is brought to the surface.

The assessments on the ordinary stock, which are comparatively light, pay all the current expenses of the company, including salaries of its officers, which are sufficiently large to induce them to devote all their time to the interests of the company.

We have advocated the right of the five thousand shares of ordinary stock to representation in the board of directors, not because of any dissatisfaction with the acts of the present board, but because, under the charter, they have a right to be represented.

By article eight of the charter it is provided that when the ordinary stock is all subscribed three may be added to the number of directors. If this provision should not be conformed to, the holders of this five thousand shares of stock will continue to be liable to taxation without representation, and they will have no remedy against frequent assessments that may be made by the directors representing the full paid and preferred stock.

Since every dollar of the working funds of the treasury is derived from assessments on the ordinary stock, it is not unreasonable that the holders of this stock should be represented on the board. A meeting of the stockholders would certainly bring about this result.

We might add that the duty of salaried officers does not consist in depreciating the stock to a point below the amount of actual paid assessments, but rather, in representing all the facts connected with the value of the mines, the resources of the company and the ultimate value of the stock, which is of arithmetical calculation. To advise holders to sell stock at eight dollars on which ten dollars has been paid, in order that an officer of the company or his friends may buy it on speculation, is not exactly what the officer gets his six thousand dollars a year for.

We repeat that no single corporation in Louisiana or the United States contains [illegible] awakes to the [illegible] of their own rights and the best interests of the company.

The writer of this neither wishes to buy or sell this stock, and if what has been written in these columns has called attention to the duty of officers and stockholders, it has been in a spirit of unkindness to none but of justice to all.

The directors will hold a meeting this evening. Upon their action will depend the necessity of a special meeting of stockholders, who are united in the determination that their rights shall be recognized.

At the brokers' board, last evening, ordinary stock was offered at eighteen dollars.

State warrants, new, in amounts of from one to two hundred dollars, were sold yesterday.

There were sales also of five thousand and two thousand large new State warrants at 54. Dealers bought at 51 and 53, and their selling prices were 55. New Metropolitan Police warrants were bought at 96½ by dealers, who held them at 97½.

State warrants are in demand to pay State taxes with, under a recent act of the Legislature, by which from three to four million dollars of warrants may be absorbed, and the advance in State warrants will, probably, be considerable. The law reads as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That all the damages awarded by any law for the non-payment of any taxes and licenses due to the State previous to the year eighteen hundred and sixty nine be and are hereby remitted and released; provided said taxes and licenses shall be fully paid by the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1871; otherwise the damages to stand unremitted, and to remain in force.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all the taxes and licenses referred to in the first section of this act, including taxes assessed for any of the special funds, shall, when collected, be credited to the general fund, and may be paid in warrants of the Auditor of Public Accounts on the State Treasurer.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the collectors of State taxes shall publish this act in the official journal in each parish thirty days before they commence collecting.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

In stocks little was doing yesterday. Twenty-five shares Factors and Traders' Insurance Company were sold at $93; forty shares State National Bank at $102 50; six shares Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal sold at $310, and twenty shares at $320; one hundred shares Louisiana Levee were sold at $12 and $12 50, and $13 was afterward bid.

There were no sales at the brokers' board last night. The following were the offers and bids:

	ASKED.	BID.
Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company	32 50	31 50
Calcasieu Sulphur Mining Company (ordinary)	13 00	— —
Louisiana Lottery Company	30 00	— —
Pontchartrain Railroad	53 50	— —
New Orleans City Railroad	— —	190 00
Canal and Claiborne street Railroad Company	— —	49 00
Merchants' Bank	— —	62 00
New Orleans Bank	41 50	— —
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	41 00	39 50
Union Bank	48 00	— —
People's Bank	72 50	65 00
Hibernia Bank	133 00	— —
Gold	1 11¼	1 11⅛
City consolidated bonds	— 74	— 73½
City five per cent Waterworks bonds	— —	— 55½
City seven per cent funding bonds	— 72½	— —
City seven-thirty certificates	— 95½	— —
Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal	317 00	250 00

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. oc20 1y

DR. CHARLES E. KELLS
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

BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS.
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS, IN ALL DEPARTMENTS,
in order to effect a clearance.
Bobinet Bars, very low.
Linens, of every description, at a sacrifice.
MERRIMAC, SPRAGUE, and all standard calicoes,
at ten cents.
And all domestics equally low, at
O'NEILL & GLEASON'S
Linen Warehouse,
ap20 22 2dp No. 205 Canal street.

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.,
ap0 1m 2p Nos. 7 and 9 Camp 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,
ap6 2p Sole Agency for the United States.

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 makes the machine best suited to the use to which they desired to apply it. To such a Mart we invite you at 159 Canal street. Agents wanted.
no23 2ptf M. S. HEDRICK, General Agent.

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 $8 and $10 each.
For sale by
S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO.,
No. 81 Tchoupitoulas street, between Perdido and Lafayette streets. mh19 1m

VADE ET CREDE, SINE DUBIO.
DR. J. M. MAGEE,
[illegible]

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

We have also in operation three first-class
GORDON PRESSES
of assorted sizes. These are considered in New York the Best Presses that are made, for the rapid and superior execution of work. We employ skillful workmen, who will at all times be properly informed as to the latest and best styles of work.

We would call the particular attention of the Mercantile and Business Community to this Department of our Establishment, as we have made to it extensive additions in the very
NEWEST STYLES
OF
POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE,
PRESSES, ETC.,
WHICH ENABLE US TO
EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
PRINTING,
SUCH AS
MAMMOTH POSTERS,
FANCY SHOW CARDS
RAILROAD WORK,
LAWYERS' BRIEFS,
BOOK WORK,
STEAMBOAT WORK,
BUSINESS CARDS,
PROGRAMMES,
HANDBILLS
and all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

The facilities we have in the way of
STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES
ENABLE US TO EXECUTE WORK
RAPIDLY, NEATLY AND CHEAPLY.

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING
OF
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 TIPE
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,
[illegible]

[illegible]
Mr. [illegible] has charge of the [illegible] department.
Watches, Chronometers, Jewelry, Diamonds, etc., promptly attended.
Mr. [illegible] has charge of the [illegible] department.
Mr. JOHN STURGIS has charge of the Jewelry Manufactory.
Diamonds reset and Jewelry manufactured.
Mr. CHR. KOCHLER has charge of the Silverware Manufactory.
Silver Presentation Plate made to order for Societies, Clubs and Companies, properly signed and executed.
The Very Best Pebble Spectacles [illegible].
We import all goods direct from the [illegible] manufacturers on our premises, and offer our customers prices that can not be undersold.
C. H. SIMMERMANN & CO.
ja24 3m 2p 56 and 58 Canal street.

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 unequaled 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 Dealers.
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AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
73.....Camp street.....73
Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. jn30

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. Satisfactory guarantees given in all cases. Every description of Medals, Badges, Military Belt-plates, Sword Mountings, etc., manufactured in the most artistic manner and at low prices.
A. HIMMEL, Proprietor,
de4 1y2p No. 185 Poydras street.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM SANDEL.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 17, 1871.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE SEVENTEENTH day of April, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of William Sandel, of ——, in the parish of Ouachita and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the seventeenth day of May A. D. 1871, at nine o'clock A. M.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal, District of Louisiana.
ap19 my17

ESTATE OF WALTER A. PECK.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 13, 1871.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eleventh day of April, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WALTER A. PECK, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New Orleans, in the Customhouse building, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the eighteenth day of May, A. D. 1871, at nine o'clock A. M.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal, District of Louisiana.
ap13 my18

ESTATE OF WILLIAM R. SMITH.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 13, 1871.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twelfth day of April, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of William R. Smith, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New Orleans, in the Customhouse building, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-seventh day of May, A. D. 1871, at nine o'clock, A. M.

S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal,
ap13 my27 District of Louisiana.

ESTATES OF PAUL COOK AND JUSTUS VIZIN, JR.,

Vizin, Jr., individually, and as members of the firm of Paul Cook & Co., Bankrupts.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 23, 1871.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE FIRST day of March, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estates of Paul Cook & Co. and Paul Cook and Justus Vizin, Jr., individually, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petitions; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New Orleans, in the Customhouse building, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1871, at nine o'clock A. M.

S. B. PACKARD,
mh23 my25 United States Marshal.

ESTATE OF HENRY OCTAVE COLOMB.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 28, 1871.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Henry Octave Colomb, of ——, in the parish of St. James and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New Orleans, in the Customhouse building, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1871, at nine o'clock A. M.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.