New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 3, 1871.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY REPUBLICAN PAPER IN THE SOUTH.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

May be had of the following dealers:

George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice.

A. Simon, No. 94 Exchange Alley.

C. C. Haley, No. 19 Commercial Place.

C. G. D. Holle, No. 61 Exchange Place.

James Ennis, Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, Third District; also, at Depot foot of Lafayette Street, First District.

John Schafer, corner of Ninth and Constance Streets.

J. W. Long, corner of Love and Enghien Streets, Third District.

E. S. Marks, opposite Jefferson Market, Sixth District.

W. R. Dirks, No. 34 Annunciation Street.

Boston men are luxuriating in new patent pantaloons, without buttons or button holes.

The most durable, simple and reliable lock stitch sewing machine is the improved Singer.

A Bridgeport man, on a wager, swallowed a frog, after it had been well buttered, a few days ago.

If you want a reliable and economical refrigerator, buy the "Ice King," at No. 6 Carondelet street.

The regular monthly meeting of the Union League Club will be held this evening, at the club rooms.

Do not fail to attend the last Academy matinee of the season to-day, at twelve o'clock, and witness the performances of the Hooley Minstrels.

E. D. Fowler, of Liberty, Maine, died in his bed during sleep, one night last week, from an attack of nightmare. He retired to bed as well as usual.

Harriet Martineau is in better health this summer, though she is disabled from work. She lives at her charming retreat of "Ambleside," in the English lake country.

Read the advertisement of J. M. G. Parker, at Washington, who has made arrangements for the prosecution of claims against the United States under the late act of Congress.

The Jackson Railroad Mutual Benevolent Association will give a picnic at a future time instead of to-morrow, as previously announced. Due notice will be given when the picnic will take place.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at five o'clock P. M., at Grayer & Millspaugh's stables, No. 35 Elysian Fields street, Third District, one carriage, two bay horses and one set of double harness.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 75° at New Orleans, 74° at Augusta, 85° at Charleston, 72° at Savannah, 62° at Cincinnati, 76° at Louisville, 81° at St. Louis, 72° at Nashville, 83° at Key West, and 85° at Havana.

A meeting of the stockholders of the New Orleans Hydro Carbon Gaslight Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 5 Carondelet street, on Monday next, at twelve o'clock, to vote on the proposed amendment to the charter.

We learn from Postmaster Lowell that the Postmaster General has established the following postoffices in this State: Buck Ridge, Tensas parish, J. S. Douglas, postmaster; Longview, St. James parish, Alice Melançon, postmistress.

Checks for the payment of dividends to creditors of the First National Bank have arrived, and are ready for delivery to parties entitled to them, on presentation of the certificate of Charles Case, receiver, and the execution of the proper vouchers.

We publish this morning the act to amand and re-enact an "act entitled an act to reorganize the State land office, and to provide for the disposition of public lands, and for the survey of unsurveyed approved swamp lands," and to make appropriations therefor.

Two clergymen, late editors of the *Ministerial Union*, a Christian paper which appeared for four consecutive weeks in Chicago, valedictoried as follows: "Chicago is a good place for a religious paper, provided that three pages serve Satan and the other one is mixed."

A local report of the period: "Mr. Collins, of Hartford, bought a ferocious watch-dog. Mr. Collins came home late that night. His wife says that his trowsers can't be mended. The dog's skin is for sale cheap. Mr. Collins hopes to be able to sit down in a few weeks."

John S. Walton, Esq., Administrator of Finance, notifies taxpayers that the tax bills for 1870, amended in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court, are now ready for delivery. All persons concerned will consult their interest by settling their bills without delay.

The editorial staff of the REPUBLICAN are invited to attend a basket picnic to be given at the Oakland Course next Monday. The committee on invitation consists of Mrs. Josephine Lewis, Miss Mary Stackhouse, Miss Emma Stackhouse and Miss Ada Stackhouse. The committee of management are Colonel James Lewis and William G. Brown, Esq.

Governor Warmoth made the following appointments yesterday: Thomas J. Williams, G. H. Sample, Taylor M. Cook, A. J. Nelson and H. S. Dean, police jurors for De Soto parish; H. O. Maher, town constable of Donaldsonville, Ascension parish; Juan Pages, justice of the peace for the sixth ward, West Baton Rouge parish; John E. Murph, justice of the peace for the third ward, Red River parish.

The Young Men's Christian Association held their first meeting in the new rooms this evening, as will be seen by notice elsewhere. The rooms are centrally located, No. 82 Camp street, and are being fitted up in good style. A large number of papers from various portions of the country are already on the files, and the list is being added to daily. These reading rooms are open free to all, day and evening.

FRIENDLY JUDGES.

This is the term which the *Times* applies to a class of officials that is known to exist in New Orleans as it does everywhere else. The expression will do to explain, not as the *Times* applies it, but as the REPUBLICAN accepts it. To reduce the matter to a personal issue, the line which was drawn between Judge Theard and Judge Cooley may facilitate the explanation. These two gentlemen are the very opposites of each other, the first named leaning to the law, and the other leaning from it. That is, while Judge Theard considers that it is his duty to reconcile all the laws enacted by the Legislature with the constitution, as he is in duty bound to do according to our conception of his obligations, Judge Cooley considers that most of the legislation of the past two years is tainted with unconstitutionality. He has almost said as much from the bench. His sentiments have never been concealed in this regard, and his speech has been so free and outspoken that the entire city accepted of his court as the best one to select in contesting what is familiarly termed as "radical legislation." On the contrary, Judge Theard has preserved a reputation for fairness which made his court a favorite with litigants whose causes had no political text involved in their discussion. He was accepted as a judge of law and as a master in equity, because, while Judge Cooley was the choice of the Democrats in their political controversies, when it was practical to obtain him, the Eighth District Court was accepted by the Republicans, first, because Judge Dibble was known to be favorable to the enforcement of the laws, and secondly, because the nature of most of the political litigation in this city for the last twelve months has required it to be brought before a special tribunal. The bar of the city will bear us out in the assertion that while most of the political litigation that has disturbed the city for the last two years has been contested before Judges Dibble and Cooley, the court over which Judge Theard presides has been gravely and deliberately committed to matters in the usual line of legal business, such as contracts, notes, commercial regulations, etc. The Fourth District Court has been exempt from any political controversy during the entire term of its existence under the present constitution until the case of Larrieu vs. Dumonteil was entered on its docket.

For three years the community of New Orleans has been subjected to an animated discussion concerning certain political questions involving the authority of the Legislature. Without meaning to be disrespectful to Judge Cooley, it is still admissible to state that his court has been accepted as the judicial opponent of many acts of legislation which have at various times been affirmed by the Supreme Court to be constitutional. In fact, so pronounced was the outspoken opposition of Judge Cooley to the legislation of the State that it became necessary for the law-making power to relieve him of jurisdiction in matters of injunction and mandamus, because his action threatened at one time to produce great confusion, if not positive conflict, in matters of local government.

The *Times* and its Democratic contemporaries have at all times classified the Supreme Court of the United States as a "friendly tribunal," because it constantly leaned to the duty of sustaining the laws that were enacted by Congress. Before the war the same court, or most of its members, were considered as friendly to slavery because they upheld the enactments that surrendered fugitive slaves back from freedom to bondage. In every State of the Union it has been charged at different times that the judiciary was friendly to some political issue that distracted the people; and only a few short years age it was considered a very doubtful matter in Louisiana if the Supreme Court of the State was entirely free from bias in certain landed suits wherein the Hon. John Slidell was a party. But this latter suggestion does not strictly relate to the present discussion.

What the REPUBLICAN accepts in the case of Larrieu vs. Dumonteil is this: that Judge Theard was "friendly" to the law, as it was his duty to be. The State is divided in its powers between the legislature, the executive department and the judiciary. The first department enacts laws, the second enforces them, and the last declares their purport. It is the duty of these three departments to work in harmony, because they are all the mere agents of the people. Judge Theard accepts his duty and strives to reconcile the law as it comes to him so as to make it operative. He must presume that it is an emanation from the sovereign power, and even if his sense of right regrets the principle of the enactment, his duty compels him to declare it to be the law if it does not violate the constitution. If he can not conscientiously do this, his alternative is to resign. In the present case Judge Theard not only found the law to be valid, but he found it to be strictly in sympathy with the constitution itself. What more could he do than to affirm the principle which thus demanded his judgment through the organic and the statutory law? The people had declared their will both in convention and by the Legislature. To have disputed this settlement would have been to assume all the powers of government, not only over the organs of the people, but over the people themselves. This Judge Theard refused to do. He stated the facts, related the law, and gave judgment in conformity to both. If the people are displeased with this settlement, let them repeal both the constitution and the law, as they have a right to do. Above all things, let us not have a law that the judges may set aside at their own good pleasure; and, may heaven free us from judges that substitute their own opinions for the solemn enactments of the Legislature. It is bad enough to have unpopular laws, but it is infinitely worse to have our ordinances written in the hearts of men, where none can know their provisions until they crush us with their weight.

CITY DRAINAGE.

Drainage has always been considered a vital question to the prosperity of New Orleans. Its location is low, and between two large bodies of water—the Mississippi river and Lake Pontchartrain. To thoroughly guard against inundation and properly drain the lands of the city and its suburbs, a protection levee along Lake Pontchartrain and a system of drains have been provided for and authorized by legislative enactment.

The first step in this essential work having been announced as taken by the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company, we naturally felt a desire to visit the scene of operations and witness the workings of the company's powerful dredging machine for cutting channels for carrying off water. This desire has been gratified. The work commenced is adjoining the draining machine, on Hagan avenue, and near the Old Canal, or Bayou St. John. The company have cut a channel connecting Bayou St. John and the channel that receives the drainage of the Second District through the aid of the draining machine of the district. This had to be done in order to get the dredgeboat from the Bayou St. John to a position where the work of the new channel commences. This is at the head of the Second District draining machine and its junction with Bayou St. John. The channel that has been commenced is to be fifty feet wide and fifteen feet deep, leading into Lake Pontchartrain. The distance to be cut to make this connection with the lake is estimated to be about four miles, and as it will take the dredgeboat that has commenced the work about seventy-five working days to cut a mile of this channel, an idea can be formed of the time required to complete it with the present force. This channel will run nearly parallel with Bayou St. John to the lake.

We understand the company will soon have three or four more dredgeboats of equal capacity at work excavating other channels. The one now at work is possessed of great power, scooping up with great ease a large cartload of dirt a minute, and dumping it at least fifty feet from where it is cutting the channel. It extricates stumps of the largest size with much more ease than some dentists extricate teeth. We were much pleased with the efficiency of this dredgeboat in making channels, and hope to soon see more of its kind at work, for we believe that a system of drains and protection levees are absolutely necessary to secure the sanitary and commercial welfare of New Orleans. If the work is a great undertaking, it is full of important results. The efficient drainage of this city will not only bring health and business to it; it will reclaim thousands of acres of swamp lands in its rear that are now not only valueless, but a source of disease.

It will reclaim these lands and make them valuable. For farming purposes they would be worth a hundred dollars an acre, and as the city extends to the lake, which it will do when it is properly drained and a protection levee built to prevent inundation from that direction, they would become infinitely more valuable cut up into city lots.

After satisfying our curiosity to see the initiative steps that have been taken in a work of so much importance, we concluded to continue our trip of observation to the City Park, with a view of noting the improvements in that direction. Along Esplanade street we found much to please the eye. Many handsome residences extend onward through the whole length of this magnificent thoroughfare toward the Fair Grounds, and they are increasing. We passed the Fair Grounds a little to the left of them going to the park. We saw much evidence of improvement in this direction. The grand old live oaks of the park were in sight long before we reached there. When we reached the park we found a large number of little girls in possession of it, enjoying themselves under the refreshing shade of its trees. Here they had come to spend the day, in charge of the good Sisters of Charity. They were evidently the inmates of some asylum that were out on a picnic, and seemed delighted with the opportunities of a romp in this quiet retreat. The rustling of the winds among the luxuriant foliage of the park and the bright faces of these innocent children inclined us to tarry here for a while, but then we recollected that we were out on a tour of observation, and we sped onward toward the beautiful cemeteries that border on Metairie Ridge. In this direction we found more evidence of improvement. The Girod Asylum is of recent construction in this part of our city. Taking the Canal street cars here, we proceeded to the Clay statue. The trip from one end to the other end of Canal street opened to our vision many other evidences of improvement along the whole line of this broad avenue. We saw enough to satisfy any reasonable man that with a perfect system of drainage once established in this city, there is nothing to prevent its extension to the lake. It could then be made one of the most beautiful cities in the world. What a delightful front the lake shore would present for gentlemen's residences, and what a charming drive could be made of the broad levee that is to be thrown up as a protection to the city against incursions of water from the lake!

This is no fancy picture. It is something that can be realized if our people have but the ambition and enterprise to carry out an efficient system of drainage. The money expended in this way would be one of the best investments possible to be made for the city and its inhabitants. Efficient drainage to this city is of paramount importance to its sanitary and commercial interests.

ANOTHER RESURRECTION.

Andrew Johnson, ex-President of the United States, delivered an address before the Mechanics' Institute of Knoxville, Tennessee, last week, which his friends have indiscreetly added to the literature of the day. It is the speech of a man who has acquired a disgust for the better part of human nature, because the sentiments which it contains are calculated to disaffect one class of society with its relations toward its associate classes. When Mr. Johnson declares that the mechanics have been degraded by the position to which they have been assigned in the community, he asserts a proposition that has never been proved, although it has been propounded a thousand times by designing men for selfish purposes. And particularly is this declaration objectionable in this country, and from Mr. Johnson, because laboring men constitute the government of these States, and they have not only fixed their own status, but they have seen one of their own number, in the person of the Knoxville orator, elevated to the highest position in the republic. Mechanics in the United States are not degraded, except by their own weakness, for the country looks with more than a partial eye to the man who aspires to raise himself by honest labor and intellectual progress to the rewards of office which the people have it in their power to bestow. After the ex-President had engendered animosity by denouncing the legitimate classifications of society, he next appealed to the mechanics in a specious plea against honesty, by informing them that the national debt was something which needed attention in the shape of a united protest on their part against the payment of the interest as at present provided for. As part of his audience consisted of Democrats, no doubt this blow at the public debt was well received by them, because their sympathies were opposed to its creation even under the direction of Johnson himself. Swinging off from the two general questions, Andrew resumed the thread of his usual oratory, which is to the effect that the constitution is the only thing in this country worth preserving, and that he himself has been its greatest preserver. As a bequest to the country, his last instructions are that the American people shall stand by the American constitution. According to our understanding of that sacred instrument, including the amendments, we solemnly engage to probate Andy's legacy and to preserve it as a suggestion, not entirely original, but as worthy of all faithfulness and remembrance.

Andrew Johnson, who proposed to be the Moses of the colored people, is now anxious to officiate in that capacity for the mechanics. He says they are degraded by convict labor, and, as a remedy for this affliction, he proposes to abolish all penitentiaries, and, in order to take care of the criminals, he desires to separate them into two classes, one of which he would turn loose again, and the other of which he would deprive of the power to propagate. Cruel Andrew!

The Ohio Democracy has taken the Vallandigham "cut off," and is now digesting the constitutional amendments among the other articles of faith which it has been forced to swallow during its long and eventful life. There is no "nigger party" in the country at present that we know of.

The Democracy is so tender about the constitutional amendments that it refuses to consider them as open to discussion. It will be as unsafe to dispute their propriety in a little while as it was to advocate their enactment. 'Rah!

When Socrates was asked whether it is better for man to marry or remain single, he made answer, "Let him take which course he will, he will repent of it." We have an imitation of this in the reply of the youth who, on being asked which of two very bad roads to a certain place was the worse, said, "Take either, and before you get half way you will wish that you had taken the other."

John Wise, the aeronaut, has written an article in favor of the construction of copper balloons.

DIED:

EGAN.—On Friday, June 2, at a quarter past three o'clock P. M., ELIZABETH ANN FLYNN, wife of William Egan, aged nineteen years and ten months.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 85 Bienville street, on Saturday, June 3, at half-past three o'clock P. M. The friends and acquaintanchs of the the families are respectfully invited to attend.

Mobile and Scranton, Pennsylvania, papers please copy.

TURNER.—On Friday, June 2, at two o'clock A. M., SAMUEL R. M. TURNER, infant son of S. A. and Blanche M. Turner, aged four months and twenty-four days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at three o'clock P. M. To-Day, third instant, from the residence of the family, No. 383 Elysian Fields street.

Natchez, Mississippi, papers please copy.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. oc29 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

POSTPONEMENT.

The JACKSON RAILROAD MUTUAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION PICNIC is postponed on account of weather. Due notice will be given when it will come off.
je3 1t2p D. A. MULLANE, Secretary.

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.,
my12 Sa&Su1m 2p Nos. 7 and 9 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

SECOND VERDICT
OF THE
PEOPLE OF TEXAS.

THE GROVER & BAKER MACHINE
STILL AHEAD.

[DISPATCH.]
HOUSTON, May 29, 1871.
First Premium—Best Family Sewing Machine.
First Premium—Best Machine Made Shirt.
Five Other First Premiums for Machine Stitching.
DOUBLE THE PREMIUMS of any other Sewing Machine exhibited to
J. H. GARDNER, Agent,
No. 132 Canal street.
BEMENT & LEACHMAN.
je2 3t 2dp

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
FOR SALE.
THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE ELIGIBLE FOUR STORY BRICK RESIDENCE,
No. 214 Common Street.
The entire contents of the above eligible residence, between Baronne and Dryades streets, only one square from Canal street, containing twenty-two rooms, completely and elegantly furnished with Mahogany and Black Walnut Furniture, Victoria, Carved, etc., will be sold in block at a sacrifice and deduction on lease for summer months on account of departure.
Parties desiring to examine the same can do so between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., daily, and for further particulars apply to
NASH & HODGSON,
je2 3t 2dp Auctioneers, No. 170 Gravier street.

WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES!
Just received large invoices of the celebrated WATCHES of
Charles E. Jacot, Chaux de Fonds.
Alfred Gerard, Chaux de Fonds.
David J. Magnin, Geneva.
Henry Hoffman, Locle.
Thomas Russell & Sons, London.
Sole agent for the above watches.
E. A. TYLER,
my7 1m2p No. 115 Canal street.

F. DUMONTEIL,
SAMPLE AND BAR-ROOM,
Corner Canal and Bourbon Streets,
NEW ORLEANS.
THE FINEST WINES AND LIQUORS ALWAYS ON HAND.
Will open on Saturday, the twentieth instant. Hot lunch will be served daily from eleven to one o'clock. my21 10t 2p

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, May 25, 1871.

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 provisions of the act aforesaid, I issue this, my proclamation, and declare the places hereafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health, to take effect from and after the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1871. 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 Montego Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port au Prince, on the Island of San Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Belize, in Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoras and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, Island of Trinidad; Rio Janeiro, Para Cayenne, Buenos Ayres, in South America; and Nassau, New Providence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1871, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.

By the Governor:

H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

GEORGE E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.
my26 2p

COTTON SEED OIL MILL FOR SALE

THE MOBILE OIL MILLS, thirty boxes, with Linter-Muller and power capacity for sixty boxes, Taylor presses, Delamater Iron Works engine, 125 horse power, extensive and most complete refinery, soap works and machinery for manufacturing fertilizers, is offered at private sale until June 6, at which time it will be sold at public auction. There is about 40,000 feet of real estate, large commodious buildings, stonehouses, etc. Wharf adjoining will be sold with mill if desired. Railroad runs through property, and freight received and delivered at the door. No other oil mills at Mobile; supply of seed abundant; mill built eighteen months ago and run successfully. Satisfactory reasons given for sale. Terms will be made reasonable. To men of capital this is a rare opportunity for investment. Parties are invited to visit the property.
W. D. MANN,
my20 12t Mobile, Alabama.

REOPENING.
SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS.
The public have lang 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.
no22 2ptf M. S. HEDRICK, General Agent.

NEW ORLEANS SILVERWARE
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 most artistic manner and at low prices.
A. HIMMEL, Proprietor,
de4 1y 2p No. 186 Poydras street

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE.
ELKIN & CO., No. 163 Canal street, invite attention to their new stock of fancy Canton matting, white and checked matting, floor oil cloths from three to twenty-four feet wide, window shades in great variety, mosquito bars, curtain goods, furniture covering, etc. my2 1m2p

DRAINING MACHINES,
WITH
STEAM ENGINES FOR WORKING SAME.
For sale by
EDMUND M. IVENS & CO.,
53.....St. Charles Street.....53
ap27 2p NEW ORLEANS.

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 controlled by "the monopoly." Warranted to do perfect work. Rooms at General Southern Agency, No. 129 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED.
A. H. TRUE & CO.,
de16 Sa Su & Tu 1y Agents.

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

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 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,
In fact, all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—not only with dispatch but on accommodating terms.

RAILROADS.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

On and after Sunday, May 28, 1871, two daily express trains will leave New Orleans as follows:

6 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.,

Sundays **4:30** P. M. train ONLY.

Running through to ALL POINTS NORTH in FIVE AND ONE-HALF HOURS LESS TIME than any competing line.

S. W. SCOTT,
my30 6t General Passenger Agent.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

Reduction of Prices to Watering Places and Mobile.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871, special tickets for the round trip will be sold at the following reduced rates:

From New Orleans to

BAY ST LOUIS AND RETURN	$2 25
PASS CHRISTIAN	2 50
MISSISSIPPI CITY	3 00
BILOXI	3 50
OCEAN SPRINGS	4 00
EAST PASCAGOULA	5 00
MOBILE	7 50

Tickets to New Orleans and return are sold from the above stations at the same rates.

The above tickets are good only three days from date of sale.

Tickets for sale at the ticket office, corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite the City Hotel, New Orleans, and at the above named stations. Also, at ticket office under Battle House, Mobile.
my2 1m

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after to-morrow, SATURDAY, April 22, until further notice, passengers to all points North, East and West will leave New Orleans from the depot of the Pontchartrain railroad, foot of Girod street, on the levee,

At 6 O'Clock A. M. and 4:30 P. M.,

Sundays **4:30** P. M. train ONLY.

Connecting with the magnificent lake steamer Creole, for Manchac, where they will be transferred to the cars of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad without extra charge, making the same time and connections North, as heretofore, and

Five Hours and a Half Quicker than any Other Line.

This change has been made to prevent any interruption to the travel North on account of the threatened overflow caused by the crevasse in the parish of St. John the Baptist.

The Magnolia accommodation train will be discontinued until the repair of the levee, of which due notice will be given.

Baggage checked from residence to destination, and berths secured in Pullman palace cars as usual.

Tickets for sale at No. 22 Camp street, corner of Common street, and at depot foot of Lafayette street, on the levee.

S. E. CAREY, General Ticket Agent,
New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
D. B. MORRY, General Ticket Agent,
Mississippi Central Railroad.
S. W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.
ap 22

TO THE EAST.....TO THE EAST

Via Louisville and Ohio and Mississippi Railway.

The completion of the Louisville Division of this road, and the splendid equipment for passenger travel, makes this the

BEST ROUTE TO CINCINNATI,
AND
ALL POINTS EAST AND NORTHEAST.

THREE THROUGH TRAINS DAILY,

With direct connections from the south for Cincinnati
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Be sure and ask for tickets via Louisville and the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, for sale at all principal ticket offices in the South, and in Louisville at the General Office of the Company, corner Fourth and Main streets, also at Galt House and Louisville line and Willard Hotels.

N. B.—Tickets to Cincinnati and points East, via this line, are good on mail line steamers, and Mail line tickets are good on this road.

CHARLES E. POLLETT,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis.
J. L. GRISWORD,
General Superintendent, St. Louis.
THOMAS DORWIN,
jy5 1y General Southern Agent, Louisville.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE
To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph,
And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 3 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to
A. D. SHELDON,
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to
W. BEDELL,
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.
J. H. WINGFIELD,
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad. no24

PASSENGERS GOING EAST,

VIA LOUISVILLE OR CAIRO,

Should purchase Tickets by the

ERIE AND ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Forming the best and most comfortable Line to New York, Boston and Northern and Atlantic cities, with magnificent Palace Combined Day and eight Coaches, through to New York without change.

Two Lightning Express Trains Daily.

This is the only Line from Cincinnati to New York under one management; the only Line from Cincinnati to New York without break of gauge; the only Line whose trains run through to New York without change; the only Line running coaches through without using compromise wheels; the only Line running Palace Broad Gauge Coaches through without change.

If you desire prompt time and certain connections, finest scenery on the Continent, most comfortable cars in the world, most magnificent dining halls and ample time for meals, and the safest, best and most comfortable route, go to New York by the

Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

Tickets by this Line for sale at all tickets office through the South.

WILLIAM R. BARR,
General Passenger Agent, New York.
W. H. SHATTUC,
General Southern Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.
je2 1y

FRUIT BOXES.....FRUIT BOXES.
5,000 three-fourths bushel BOXES.
10,000 half bushel BOXES.
50 nests OTIS GRAPE CRATES.
Now ready for delivery.
METROPOLITAN BOX FACTORY,
my25 6t No. 112 Magazine street.