

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 31, 1871.

Lake Superior promises a larger yield of iron and copper this year than in any previous year.

A Californian was so severely stung that it took four men to drink whisky enough to cure him.

Sleeveless jackets of lace, worn over light colored silks or muslins, are pretty and stylish.

Mr. John W. Fairfax has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State, in place of Joseph Wittgenstein.

Don Pedro, of Brazil, astonished London savans by reading many Hebrew scrolls, and translating them into Latin and Greek.

The Cuban telegraph cable has developed a new foe. Turkeys are said to gnaw it, thus several times interrupting communication.

The Welsh colony in Patagonia is the modern Utopia. They have no imitative, blind, deaf or dumb, and no paupers or poor law. There is no taxation.

Great sale of horses and mules this day at eleven o'clock, at Louisiana Stable, No. 255 Magazine street, near Delord. See Montgomery's advertisement.

The Feliciana Ledger has a proprietor, K. A. Cross; an editor, Colonel F. Powers, and a publisher, A. J. Reynolds. The "salubrity" of the editor is well written.

An Irishman, quarreling with an English man, told him that if he didn't hold his tongue he would break his impregnable head, and let the brains out of his empty skull.

We learn at the office of Administrator of Assessments, that out of about twenty-two thousand persons whose names are on the tax roll, only about nine thousand in number have paid up.

In the examination into the cause of the Westfield explosion, a professedly learned witness has given it as his opinion that the cause was that "the boiler was unable to stand the pressure."

Pittsfield, Massachusetts, is moving a schoolhouse weighing three thousand tons, and proposes to take it across the bridge of the Albany and Boston railroad, the bridge builder having consented.

An epicurean shark is chronicled by a Honolulu editor, which—Me shark, and not the effort—dines on the limbs only of human beings, leaving the unfortunate victim alive, without means of locomotion.

Next winter some ladies who lead the ton in New York will form a society having for its object the reduction of extravagance in dress. Each member will agree to spend so much, and no more, on her toilette, and to pay cash.

Colonel James Fisk, Jr., is to be made the recipient of a three thousand dollar sword and an equestrian suit of painting of himself. The former a testimonial from his command, the latter the gift of a few personal friends.

Two years experimenting his demonstrated that the poppy culture in California is a success. The opium contains an unusual percentage of morphia, and is considered far superior to the ordinary opium of commerce.

John King, a Quaker, was the first tetter in Great Britain. He is now seventy-five years old, and is living with his fourth wife. All the tetterers of the United Kingdom are going to give a penny each for his benefit.

The thermometer yesterday morning at seven o'clock was 79° at Augusta, 82° at Charleston, 80° at Savannah, 79° at Cincinnati, 81° at Louisville, 82° at St. Louis, 79° at Nashville, 83° at Memphis, 80° at New York and 82° at Havana.

St. Winifred Stubbs, an elderly maiden lady of London, was directed by the health officers to discharge from further service fourteen dogs, who lived with her as companions, and she was so sorrow-stricken at the sacrifice that she died instantly on receiving the order.

Dio Lewis declares that the present system of employing doctors is wrong, and advises people to make contracts with them at \$300 a year for each family, and a deduction of two dollars for each case of sickness. We commend this to the leaders in the reform movement.

Mr. Sampson reports that his Chinese shoemakers at North Adams have saved him \$40,000 in the year he has given to experiment in celestial labor, as they produce ten per cent more work in a day than the same number of trades union men, who undertake to run his business for him.

It is regretted by that part of the community to whom that gentleman is known, that Mr. J. R. Kendrick, the superintendent of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad, has resigned that position, which he occupied with singular fidelity and success. He will be succeeded by Mr. G. W. B. Bayley, formerly superintendent of the Opelousas railroad.

Governor Warmoth has made the following appointments: Henry F. Dix, delegate to the Commercial Convention at Memphis, Tennessee; W. C. Sanford, alderman for Lake Providence, Carroll parish; vice C. E. Moss, Jr., resigned; Benjamin H. Lanier, public administrator, Carroll parish; Francis E. Dunn, assistant State Engineer, vice R. W. Todd, removed.

On Monday night, about eleven o'clock, a short distance this side of Humboldt, a passenger on the Mississippi Central railroad undertook to commit suicide by cutting his throat. The would-be suicide was on his way southward with his wife, but was not coming to New Orleans. The only cause assigned for the act was that the actor did not have money enough to pay the passage of a dog, for which he had formed an attachment.

PROMPT EXECUTIVE ACTION.

The prompt and effective manner in which Governor Warmoth met the high-handed and corrupt practices of Auditor Wickliffe should have been a warning to other State officials disposed to follow in his footsteps.

It is true, the Governor gave him "rope enough" to obtain good grounds of action before proceeding against him; but when the proper time arrived, he was prompt and efficient in adopting measures to put a stop to the inroads that the Auditor was making upon executive functions and the public treasury.

But in giving him "rope," the Governor had inspired the unscrupulous Auditor with a boldness that led him to defy and deny all executive authority that conflicted with his own will. The Governor, in the eye of the grasping Auditor, had no power to check insubordination and corruption.

He was a mere figure-head, to be kicked around by subordinates. This must have been the idea of Wickliffe when he attempted, in defiance of the Governor, to force his way into the Mechanics' Institute, and take possession of quarters for an office that had been assigned for the use of another branch of government.

This unwarranted action of Mr. Wickliffe aroused the Governor, and he was not long, when his attention became once fixed upon the many villainies of the man, in bringing him to justice. The result of Auditor Wickliffe's impeachment, trial and removal from office should have had a wholesome effect. It should have been a good lesson and warning to all officials disposed to act like him.

But we are convinced it has not proved a salutary lesson to Mr. Bovee. He is, in the language of the Governor, "knowingly, willfully, unlawfully and with the purpose of imposing upon the people of the State as a law that which he knows has not become a law," committed a double offense.

He has, in his official capacity, attempted to perpetrate a base fraud upon the people and boldly violated the constitution and laws of the State. For these acts the Governor has issued his order suspending Mr. Bovee from the office of Secretary of State; and when the Legislature meets, he will no doubt cause articles of impeachment to be preferred against him, as was done in the case of Auditor Wickliffe, and with like result.

The Governor's manner will be just as prompt and efficient in the case of a bad Secretary of State as it was with a bad Auditor, and he will be sustained by the Legislature and public opinion in his efforts for the public good. Mr. Bovee's attempt to resist the consequences of his unlawful conduct will prove futile, and his notice to the public to the effect that persons having business with the Secretary of State will find him (Mr. Bovee) at the Mechanics' Institute during office hours, ready to attend to the duties of the office, is simply ridiculous.

His official career has certainly ended for the present, and when the Legislature meets, it will be strange if it is not, by his own conduct, brought forever to an ignominious close.

THE REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

The report of the grand jury of the parish in the matter of the Boys' House of Refuge does not reflect much credit upon its authors as a literary production. It is in very bad taste to clothe two or three ideas, correct enough in themselves, in such a mass of words, and not the least objectionable feature is its levity and attempt at sarcasm.

Judicial reports are not improved by such embellishments, especially when touched by a tyro hand. As far as the decision at which the jury has arrived at is concerned, we have nothing to say. If our grand jurors choose to be a little rough with offenders of the Henry and Schindler order, while they find bills against the Pierre Bertin and Arthur Guerin class in language tempered with charity, we shall not complain. But we hope the next attempt will be free from the miserable conceit that bristles all through the last.

TRY IT AGAIN.

We beg the Times pardon for troubling it to explain. But, really, it is nearly as wide of the mark as the Piquette about the tax list. Last year, the law required publication for thirty consecutive times. This, of course, made the cost so that delinquent taxpayer for advertising amount to three dollars. A Republican Legislature, however, and a Republican Governor, thought three publications would be sufficient, and so ordered at the session, last winter. The Republican merely obeyed the law in each case, as we always expect to do. Besides, we generally know what the law is, and always give our readers correct information on that, as well as other subjects. If our respectable contemporaries had observed this rule, they would not have got into such a muddle about the tax list.

WHAT DOES THE CHAIRMAN ADVOCATE MEAN WHEN IT ASKS, "HAS THE LIGHT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, WHICH EMITS SUCH FEELER YAYS, TWINKLED OUT ALTOGETHER?"

Can it mean to hit Senator Ray, one of the brightest of the bright lights that appeared in the Customhouse convention? To call him a "feeler ray" does not argue well for the "old committee" spoken of by the Philadelphia Press as comprising Lieutenant Governor Dunn, John Ray, and others equally known as old and scrupulous Republicans. And what does the Press mean when it asserts in a long and labored article that these men are "old and scrupulous"? Does it mean that their politics are of doubtful character? Or, that the men are of a hesitating and doubtful character? As the Advocate has a strong Democratic tendency, it is not expected that its editor could see the light of "the old Central Committee" reflected from the Dunn star.

IT WAS NOT DIFFICULT FOR CUSTOMHOUSE REPUBLICANS TO DISCERN THAT LIGHT; BUT IT MIGHT BE DIFFICULT FOR DEMOCRATS TO SEE IT.

This can easily be accounted for. But it will be hard to account for Forney's reason for calling the stars of the Customhouse convention "old and scrupulous Republicans." Why should he consider them old and doubtful characters and at

ON CARONDELET STREET.

When cotton advances in Liverpool, and the cable so announces on the street, it is not surprising factors should become reserved and shelter themselves under never surrender terms. This "worm and savage" business has had its effect, and even across the water the belief has, after careful sowing, taken root, that the future crop prospects grow less. So extreme are the views of factors, that buyers were shy, and consequently sales grew slim, showing here an advance of 1/2c. The news from New York makes evident the same state of things and the identical positions on the part of holders.

Flour is in a condition of collapse. The reply of all dealers is, there is "nothing doing," though it seems there are thousands sold daily, but at prices which may be called "sacrificial." There has been a great let up in the demand, probably because it is so easily supplied. There is now no doubt about the following conclusions regarding the Louisiana Levee Company:

First—The contract by which Messrs. Scott and McComb bought in to the company is an absolute fact.

Second—Immediate steps will be taken to work on the levee; the Governor to appoint an engineer as soon as the company's officers shall arrive, he being now on his way.

Third—The following board of directors was elected to serve for the ensuing year: A. E. Williams, president; Harvey M. Dibble, E. Q. Sewall, Joseph H. Ogilvie, Walter H. Waite, J. T. Branson, J. R. West, R. B. Campbell, G. F. Sherman, A. G. Brice.

With the capital at command, the operations of the company will be speedy and vigorous. The street is full of bears. In the universal maze of skepticism which this order of moneyed men bring about (when prophets), no one can see the way. An hour's search failed to unearth a bull, and the sight of one in the sameness of things would be refreshing.

The strength of the market for stocks at present lies in the Levee Company stock, which, if not the only paper of the kind on the street, is at least the principal medium for speculation. At present the bear devices have all ceased, but so much doubt has already been cast upon the operations of the company heretofore, such great uncertainty, that even now, when all clouds are cleared away, and when the contract and the signatures of Scott and McComb are an absolute fact, yet there has been so "furious a cast given to the transactions of the company that the stock is worse now than when the arrangement was a myth.

The hopes for Waterworks stock grow dim. True, there were murmurings of great developments and mysterious whispers of "You'll see, you'll see," but the holders, who saw it sink gradually down from the "high eighties" to 70, 60, 50, 45, 35 and so on to the deeps, looked blue. They felt an impulse to paste the thing on the same wall where, as in the catcombs, one sees the evidences of stocks, once alive, but now dead, such as Valley Levee and the "innumerable caravan" of good for nought securities, which, starting from nothing, to nothing forever go. Plenty of shares were going about, but there was a lack of buyers and no need of offerings. Money is the test of all things. Notwithstanding the franchises of the bill, the grants, the privileges, the immunities notwithstanding the promises, the biggest things of all, and the publication—the stock at the best has not been worth over eighty cents. Where the use, then, of speaking to the merits of the bill when this fact stares us in the face? If every hundred dollars of the company's money can be bought for fifty cents, is there any need of the garnering of opinions or the advertisement of provisions?

"Foul that banner," etc. The sale of 100 shares was made yesterday at 50 cents, while other sales were reported at 25, 35 and 40 cents.

The arrival of Western produce seems to be immense, and the large supplies on hand must certainly influence prices. A movement has been heard of anticipating the usual demand for bulk meats and bacon in November, by buying up of everything of the kind in market.

Gold shows little change, rated at 112, the lowest, it stood there quite steadily, while in New York it was 112, three sales of gold are made every day to satisfy a foreign demand or else to pay off imports, yet there is nothing more in these transactions than there was a month ago, the market being something like a cog-wheel which registers the same number of revolutions in the same kind of mark forever and forever. A corner would be a relief. An inflation, a panic, a rush would amount to ecstasy in the present leaden condition of the trade atmosphere.

THE GATLIN GUN CONVENTION.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial.) The Republican State Convention of Louisiana was held in the city of New Orleans, under circumstances without precedent or parallel in the history of the United States. The fullest details have been published in these columns, together with the statements of the parties in interest on both sides.

There is unusual agreement as to the main facts, namely, that the call for the convention was issued by the State Central Committee, designating the time, but not the place; that Governor Warmoth and his friends, and those opposed to him, including the Customhouse clique and some of the members of the Central Committee, set indignantly at work to secure delegations favorably to work to secure delegations which was not known till a day or two before the meeting of the convention, showed that the Warmoth party had succeeded in returning a large majority of its delegates. We have the assurance of General McMillen, the Hon. John Lynch, late Surveyor General of the State, and the testimony of numerous credible witnesses to this fact. One of the managing men of the opposition was Mr. James F. Casey, a brother-in-law of President Grant, and Collector of the Port of New Orleans. Some days prior to the holding of the convention, Mr. Casey visited the President, and it is fair to presume that the political prospects in Louisiana were canvassed, and the attitude of

WARMOTH TO THE ADMINISTRATION DISCUSSED.

With such color of prejudice as the collector, an unscrupulous and feeble sort of person, would be able to give it. The general interest felt in the subsequent proceedings of the convention arises from a suspicion that the brother-in-law may have had an understanding of what was to be done in case Warmoth, charged with hostility to the President, should have a majority of the delegates.

However that may be, the Customhouse clique acted with such confidence and assurance to give color to the belief that when they claimed to have "the highest authority" for what they did, they were not acting without warrant. What they did, briefly, was to publish an obscure notice that the convention would be held in the United States Circuit Court room, in the Customhouse; to announce, also, that the credentials of all delegates must be submitted to the Central Committee, to be passed upon by a sub-committee; to issue tickets of admission to qualified delegates, which were handed out of a window of the private office by the postmaster in person; to swear in two hundred United States deputy marshals; to lock, bar, and guard all the doors of the Customhouse, suspending all public business; and, finally, to march armed United States infantry, supported by two Gatlin guns, into the Customhouse, there to remain during the sitting of the convention.

Of course, when Governor Warmoth and his friends, who had great difficulty in getting their credentials passed upon, and their tickets of admission granted them, entered this place under the jurisdiction of the State, to hold a State convention, and took in at a glance the extraordinary preparations that had been made to influence its proceedings, they retraced their steps and repaired to Turner Hall, where they finished the business for which they had been convened.

The Customhouse clique proceeded to fill the vacancies occasioned by this unexpected turn of affairs—and they had a good many to fill, since originally they had returned from the State at large less than twenty-five out of the one hundred and sixty delegates—and to nominate a ticket, of the loyalty of which to the administration they profess to have no doubt; nor is any one named upon it likely to smite the hand that dispenses patronage, so long as there is patronage to dispense.

Since the facts have come to light, Mr. Casey, Mr. Packard and others, who were the concoctors of this precious scheme to avenge the convention, and have published numerous cards in the New York papers with the intent to impress the Northern mind that there was a necessity for the precaution taken. Among other things, they deny that public business was interrupted at the Customhouse, or that intimidation was intended or used. They assure us that the selection of the United States court-room, for holding the convention, was Hobson's choice, all political halls in the city having been secured beforehand by the Warmoth party. The novelty of swearing in more deputy marshals than there were delegates in the convention, and garrisoning the building with United States troops and Gatlin guns, they profess to palliate by assertions of an unfounded apprehension of a mob of New Orleans ruffians, instigated by Warmoth.

We have the word of the Hon. John Lynch, who took no part in the proceedings, that on the morning of the convention he proceeded to the Customhouse to transact public business, and found the doors locked and barred, and the approaches to them guarded; and he called upon several gentlemen standing by to witness the extraordinary fact. He also assures us that there were numerous halls in the city, and he named to us several of them, which could have been had without difficulty. He also scolds the pretension that there was danger of a mob or of any violence whatever, and for the very good and logical reason, if no other, that an overwhelming majority of the delegates were Warmoth men, and had no need of outside reinforcement to shape the action of the convention; since, if fairly managed, it was substantially in their hands. He characterizes the whole proceeding as an outrage, for which there was no excuse or justification whatever, and pronounces the statements made to mitigate the atrocity and obtain countenance and sympathy for it at the North, "a pack of lies."

The name of John Lynch, in Ohio as well as in Louisiana, is synonymous with integrity. His word, to those who know him, needs no corroboration. But even this is not wanting. General McMillen has made substantially the same statement, and Mr. Pinchback confirmed it in the interview which was published in the Commercial some days ago. It will have more weight with those to whom Mr. Lynch is a stranger, from the fact that he took no part and had no interest in the proceedings other than a Republican citizen of the State who wishes the State to remain under Republican government.

He, in common with the best men of the party in the State, is indignant that its good name should be used to cover proceedings of an infamous character, and which serve to point every Democratic assertion of the political uses to which the bayonet is to be put in shaping the Presidential canvass. They believe the Customhouse officers of New Orleans, who managed this scheme to overawe the convention, have done Republicanism a serious injury, not only in the State, but throughout the country, and without the shadow of a pretext for it, except to promote their own selfish ends; and they ask that the administration shall acquit itself of all complicity in so shameful a proceeding by dismissing from the offices they hold in the Customhouse, the men who contrived it. Many of them are warm friends of the President; they would willingly see him re-elected; they would exert their influence, and give their votes for Grant. They are reluctant to believe him privy to the action of Casey & Co. They think, at any rate, that if it is another case in which a brother-in-law has taken undue advantage of his relation to the President, and that if the latter gave his consent to the employment of troops, in the holding of a State Convention in a United States building, he did so under a misapprehension of the facts, for which Casey is responsible.

But they want evidence of this; and they ask, and will do it with directness that will not allow of evasion, that the unworthy officers who have done the President's popularity a positive injury in Louisiana, and loaded upon the Republican party the burden of a national disgrace, shall be displaced as a fitting retributive, and the only one that can be administered with effect to office-holders who can so outrage the feelings of free men, and override all the political customs and immunities of the people.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN TO COTTON CLAIMANTS.

And Others, Claiming Damages for Value of Cotton Destroyed or Destroyed by the United States Forces During the War. The undersigned has superior facilities to effect a prompt and quick dispatch of business before the Court of Claims sitting in Washington City. Cotton claimants, or those having claims for other property seized or destroyed by the United States forces during the war, will do well to apply, without delay, to

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THE BEST ARE THE CHEAPEST. Rather than buying a so-called cheap piano, which, in nine cases out of ten, does not stand in time, gets always out of order, and generally after a few years' use becomes a nuisance, buy a

First Class Piano Forte, Such as the celebrated STEINWAY, ESABE, HAINES, FLETCHER or ELABEL PIANOS, which are unequalled in tone, touch, durability and workmanship. If you do not wish to spend much, select a good second hand piano, which can be purchased now at \$100, \$150, \$200, \$250, etc. Pianos sold on monthly payments.

LOUIS GRUNEWALD, 226 3/4 So. St. No. 129 Canal street.

A TESTIMONIAL. NEW ORLEANS, June 22, 1871. J. H. GARDNER, Agent Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 82 Canal street, New Orleans.

Bro—We are much in want of two of your FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, and propose to give you in exchange for them, one each, Singer and Wheeler & Wilson. If you accept our offer it will take from us the last of five of the other patterns of machines that we have disposed of to give place to yours.

We have had much experience with several of the leading Sewing Machines, and feel that we can say, without injustice to any one, that the

ELASTIC STITCH MACHINE, Of your Company's make is far superior to any that we have used. Its simplicity, small effort required to operate, and the great strength and elasticity of its seam, are qualities we have never found equalled in any other. Since the introduction of your Sewing Machine into our Asylum, it has always been the favorite with our children, and often a source of much contention among them, as to who should have the privilege of its use.

During the past two years we have had five of your Sewing Machines in constant use, and large quantities of work of every description for families has been done on them. We have never had any complaint from those for whom the work has been done, but, on the contrary, much praise for the beauty and perfection of the machine stitching.

We most earnestly hope that you will accept our proposition to exchange, and favor us by sending your machines at the earliest opportunity. DIRECTRESS, ELIZABETH ORPHAN ASYLUM. oct21 101 2p

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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.

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NEWEST STYLES of POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE, PRESSES, ETC., WHICH ENABLE US TO EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, SUCH AS MAMMOTH POSTERS, FACET SHOW CARDS, RAILROAD WORK, LAWYERS' BRIEFS, BOOK WORK, STEAMBOAT WORK, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, AND ALL KINDS OF MERCANTILE WORK.

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

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH. STEAMBOAT PRINTING. Steamboat Officers will find it to their INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OFFICE AND LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

We have made special provision for Steamboat Printing and have NEW FONTS OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE, AS WELL AS SOME OF THE FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD.

BLACK AND COLORED INK, AND OF EVERY SIZE. Our facilities for Printing BLANK WORK, are unequalled by any establishment in this city.

BILL HEADS, OF ANY QUALITY OF PAPER, Prices According. INSURANCE POLICIES AND BLANKS, RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, AND ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—NOT ONLY WITH DISPATCH, BUT ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

REOPENING.

SEWING MACHINES—ALL KINDS. The public have long desired the establishment of a Mart, where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Supplies 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 155 Canal street, Agents and General Agents.

M. S. REDDICK, 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 guarantee given in all cases. Every description of Metal, Brass, Military Buttons, Sewing Mountings