New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 8, 1871.

The President appointed George H. Boker, the Philadelphia Union League poet, as minister to Constantinople.

The Mammoth Cave is offered for sale. It would make a capital lager beer cellar, if it were a little more handy.

The Morehouse *Conservative* says "the New Orleans REPUBLICAN, aside from its politics, always manifests good sense."

A Wisconsin man reported that he couldn't find a word in the dictionary, because "the blasted book hadn't got an index."

St. Louis has a direct trade with ten thousand miles of navigable rivers. Her capital invested in river interests is $6,000,000.

Colonel Cuthbert Bullitt, who has been spending the summer in Kentucky, has returned to the city, looking grand and courtly, as usual.

In a long visit through the public schools of Prussia, Horace Mann never saw a child undergoing punishment, or arraigned for misconduct.

General Grant writes to Bonner that he hopes to live to present him with a team of horses that can trot in 2:10, but it is a hundred 2:10 that he will not.

A Western paper grumbles because Horace Greeley took $200 from the farmers of Wabash for a lecture on silk-bearing sheep, short-horned potatoes and dapple-gray clothes horses.

"I know a bank that don't know me," said the worthy citizen when on presenting a check he was called upon to prove his identity; so he hunted up a friend to tell the teller that he was himself.

Young ladies seem to be forgetting that it is neither very good manners nor very good policy to invite a gentleman to call the same evening she is introduced to him. Worthless fruit falls easiest.

Still butting their heads against the stonewall of ignorance. The Governor of Kentucky in his last annual message says: "I will never consent to the giving of one dollar for the education of the blacks in this State."

Saturday night, after having been tabooed for calls for goodness knows how long, has suddenly been adopted in New York as reception night by many of our ultra fashionables. Sweet are the uses of adversity.

A bashful young man was escorting a bashful young lady, when she said entreatingly, "Jabez, don't tell anybody you beaued me home." "Don't be afraid," replied he, "I am as much ashamed of it as you are." That settled it.

The stockholders of the New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company will meet at the office of the company, No. 35 Camp street, on Monday, the twentieth instant, between 12 M. and 3 P. M., to elect directors to serve for the ensuing year.

Judge E. North Cullom has returned to the city from his country residence in Avoyelles parish. He may be found by his friends, and those who wish to test their claims before the tribunals of our State, at his office, No. 26 St. Charles street.

Mr. George Alces, of No. 185 Rampart street, one of the most celebrated cigar manufacturers of the Crescent City, offers a large stock of the finest quality of cigars and leaf tobacco to cigar makers and dealers. Read his advertisement for details.

An important notice to public school teachers appears this morning, emanating from Mr. S. G. Kreeger, Nos. 585 and 587 Magazine street, who announces that he will sell dry goods at the lowest market prices for certificates of pay, at a small discount.

Judge Henry C. Dibble, of the Eighth District Court, will have entered upon the twenty-seventh year of his life on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh instant. On this occasion it is designed by the bench and bar to extend to the "wise young judge" the courtesies usual on the occurrence of such an event.

The State Board of Education held a meeting yesterday, at which General F. J. Herron was selected as a member of the City Board of School Directors, in place of Hon. E. W. Pierce, deceased. This is a very judicious selection, and one which will be highly satisfactory to the people of the whole city, especially so to the citizens of the eleventh ward.

The report that the Postmaster General will not recommend the adoption of the postal telegraph system to Congress again is incorrect. He had received numerous appeals to urge the adoption of the system throughout this country, and has information of the success of the English system. Several Senators and members of Congress will support it.

We have already stated, and now repeat, that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the weight of rope and bagging should have been deducted in the taxation of cotton, from the close of the war to the first of August, 1866, and that the tax improperly collected, say twenty pounds per bale, at two cents per pound or forty cents per bale, will be refunded by the government.

The War Department signal service weather map reports that the thermometer at seven o'clock yesterday morning was 46° at Augusta, 30° at Boston, 51° at Cairo, 42° at Chicago, 45° at Cincinnati, 69° at Galveston, 77° at Key West, 45° at Louisville, 52° at Memphis, 54° at Mobile, 63° at New Orleans, 35° at New York, 55° at Shreveport, 53° at St. Louis, and 57° at Vicksburg. There was heavy rain at Leavenworth, Kansas.

An extensive credit sale of one thousand cases of boots, shoes and brogans for men's and boys' wear, and five hundred dozen ladies', misses' and children's Philadelphia manufactured Congress gaiters and polish and button boots, will commence this morning at ten o'clock, at the salesroom of Messrs. Louis Stern & Brothers, No. 16 Chartres street. The goods are of the first class, and the terms of sale are so liberal that dealers will do well to attend it and buy. The goods were received by late steamers direct from the manufacturers, and are especially adapted to this market.

AN OPPOSITION PRESS.

Our pandemonic friend, the *Bulletin*, passed down stream yesterday sounding the alarm whistle through a tremendous fog. A little light is all that our neighbor wants to put it all right, apparently, and although we have dispelled this identical fog on three or four occasions heretofore, we can yet afford room and strength enough to do it again. Promising that Governor Warmoth is anxious to assist in reforming the expense list of the State, the *Bulletin* is puzzled to discover how he will go about it, since it was through him that the odious printing law was saddled upon the people of Louisiana. This is the substance of the extended criticism which reminded us of a steamboat in a great fog.

In the first place, then, Governor Warmoth is not responsible for the "odious printing law" since the bill would have passed whether he wanted it or not, or whether he had been the most uncompromising Democrat in the State. The Republican party demanded the law, and a Republican legislature passed it in order to foster the spread of a reasonable and just political sentiment in a community where such a sentiment was wanted. The white people of Louisiana refused to support or even to countenance the very ideas which they now accept as wise and proper, and this led the Legislature to devote a portion of the moneys of our people to their own enlightenment, just as it appropriated a handsome sum yearly to the education of the children of the State. The authors of the law, then, were the people themselves, and their conversion to a higher plane of political thought is the only justification that need be pleaded for the original supporters of this measure.

We lay it down as a fact that the spirit of the Democratic press in 1868 was bigoted in the extreme, and its suggestions were ruinous to the best interests of the communities that supported them. This press was the defender and propagator of sentiments that were narrow and of prejudices that were calculated to do an infinite amount of harm. It would not be out of place to say that the Democratic press of 1868 was a disease that needed the application of the most stringent measures to eradicate from the body politic, and that this assertion would not be unjust, we prove by the radical cure which has been effected in that regard in almost every Democratic organ that comes to us in exchange. Where they were then the loud and reckless enemies of the law, they are now the friends and supporters of the amendments and the rights of all men thereunder. And this reformation is due entirely to the medicine which was administered by a Republican Legislature when it created organs of thought and publication that demonstrated the wisdom, justice and patriotism of a full and complete acceptance by the Southern people of the policy of reconstruction. So radically has this change been wrought by the Republican press that even Jeff Davis failed to turn the Southern people from the steady purpose of becoming reconciled to the new order of justice and equality which the Republican party, through its acknowledged organs, had impressed upon the country as necessary and wholesome.

Mankind accepts the press as the great corrective of political and social errors, and nothing could occur that would so derange the public mind and create so mischievous a blank in the community as the suspension of the newspapers that supply the world with current history and food for thought. Next to this absence of all newspapers, the second greatest evil that could befall the public would be the existence of a body of political journals all devoted to one idea and devoted to the exclusive support of one political party. This latter condition was the case with Louisiana in 1868, when every paper in the State was a flaming Democratic organ, spreading the most exaggerated statements and appealing to the worst passions in support of its friends and their policy. A sort of terrorism had been established wherein it was always a matter of reproach, and sometimes of danger for a man to be seen reading a Republican organ. This assertion will hardly be denied, even by the *Bulletin*, since there is even a spark of the old exclusiveness still extant.

The Republican party felt that to tolerate this condition of affairs would be contrary to the best interests of the State, and it resolved to end the political darkness that existed in the community by devoting a certain portion of the people's money to their better information upon a subject which they were continually abused about; and to effect its purpose, it set apart a fund for the maintenance of opposition newspapers that would represent principles which were misrepresented, and correct abuses that were destructive to every public and private interest. As a member of the party, the Governor assisted in the execution of this project; but whether he had done so or had opposed it, the party would have insisted on carrying out its beneficent intention. And since the design of the project has been so successful in rescuing the people from their ancient error, and in bringing them upon a higher plane of political justice, we submit that the fund was well spent, and that its fruits will never be lost.

To conclude, then, the Democratic press and the Democratic party are responsible for the law, since they made it necessary by their errors and wickedness. If they had allowed free discussion and submitted to a just and equitable division of the popular patronage there would have been no necessity for the State to take any part in the matter; but seeing that they were too weak or too jealous to admit of an opposition press, the power of the country had to be invoked to suppress the monopoly which they had erected in the community.

As a last paragraph, the *Bulletin* will please remember, too, that the Governor suggested at the last session of the Legislature that the time had come when the printing law might be wisely amended or repealed, but the Republican party thought differently, and refused to relieve the law book from the "odious bill." Perhaps this radiance which we cast upon the subject will have the effect to enlighten our friend how the Governor not only can assist in a reform, but how he has already made an effort in that direction. A suggestion will end this illumination, that if the people will be more liberal toward Republican papers then the State will be relieved from the necessity of supplying them with that great necessity, an opposition press. Now stop that fog bell.

ABOUT CUTTING HAY.

A paragraph in the *Picayune* needs some explanation. It states that the people about Columbus, Georgia, have this year cut a large amount of hay that has hitherto been left uncut, and this article is superior to the hay introduced from the West. The *Picayune* supplements a remark to this fact, to the effect that this hay cutting demonstrates the characteristic thrift of the Georgia farmers. Is this not carrying complaisance a little too far? If the Georgia farmers had been proverbially thrifty would they not have cut this hay before instead of sending to Illinois for an inferior article? This is the point that needs explanation.

While we are on this subject we should like to ventilate a question. Were not the men that cut the hay in Columbus strangers, or to use a common term, carpet-baggers? There has been hay cut, and is being cut at present around New Orleans, and our experience is that the people who are doing it are carpet-baggers of recent introduction into the State. Many a time the suggestion has been made in this vicinity that with such an abundance of the most nutritious grasses that grew spontaneously on every common in the State of Louisiana, it was a sin to send a thousand miles for hay; but the remark has never been heeded until the present season, and now there are scores of people profiting by its relevance and profitableness. Does this demonstrate the proverbial thrift of the Louisiana farmers, or is it a fact that speaks in favor of the strangers in our midst?

THE ASSAULT ON MAYOR FLANDERS.

We do not feel inclined to go into the particulars of the alleged assault on Mayor Flanders by Colonel Field, in a Prytania street car on Monday. Nearly everybody has his own version of the affair, and the gossipy part of the city was yesterday pretty equally divided into two classes—the Flanders men and the Field men. It is astonishing how many persons like to be classed as somebody's men. As we know both the gentlemen intimately, we are prepared to say that either one or the other is old enough, and usually has sense enough, to know how to behave in the presence of ladies. But an unfortunate propensity on the part of one of the gentlemen to "talk shop" in the cars, and a rather unphilosophic repugnance of the other to be criticised, created a rumpus and set a number of harmless ladies to shrieking. We hope the example of these two gray beards will be remembered as a warning to younger men not to introduce ill-natured conversation into street cars. But if others do so, we hope our friends at least will show their sense by their patience.

A MIRROR OF OURSELVES.

Los Angeles, the "City of the Angels," California, was the scene of an outbreak last month that might more appropriately have been enacted in a town inhabited by devils. A colony of Chinese that settled in Los Angeles some years ago has been as much objected to by the lower classes of that city as the negroes are in the South, and their passiveness has procured for them much abuse. Taking advantage of a shooting affray that occurred between these Chinamen and a couple of officers, the mob attacked the Chinamen in their settlement, and not only shot, wounded and hanged the men, but maimed and abused the women and children, plundered the entire community, and then attempted to extinguish the proofs of its rascality by burning up the homes of its victims. This mob was not the law abiding and decent people, but consisted of gamblers, prostitutes, pickpockets, beggars and all the other ruffianly elements that assemble in a prosperous city. The result was that eighteen innocent and unoffending parties were killed, the town was endangered, robbery was committed by the representatives of the community, while the really guilty Chinamen escaped unhurt.

This reads something like the convention massacre in New Orleans in 1866. The mob was inflamed against a class of people because of its color, and assailed it blindly and wickedly with just as much excuse for its brutality as this mob assailed and massacred these Chinese in California. The same infernal spirit of hatred toward a class prevailed in New Orleans that recently let itself loose in California, and the same aversion and loathing that attaches to the miscreants in Los Angeles should attach to and follow the authors of the riots in Louisiana against the negroes. We hope that those who read the accounts of the murderous persecution to which the Chinamen are subjected in California will bring the case home, and compare it with the violence which has been adopted toward an equally unfortunate class of people in the South. We do not raise this parallel at present for the purpose of making men mad, but simply to show them how disorder shocks us when it is done away from home and by other people. If we condemn the massacre of Chinamen at the hands of a mob in California, we must expect to be condemned if we do the same thing upon another race.

As an evidence that the genuine Kentucky Democrats are an ineffable set of fools their support of the Louisville *Ledger* is amply sufficient to establish. One little argument and we are ready to submit the case. The *Ledger* says that the present persecution of the people of South Carolina will necessarily result in a guerrilla war between the down-trodden citizens and the authorities. What better thing could General Grant ask than this, if, as the *Ledger* says, he desires to tyrannize over the people of South Carolina? If a guerrilla war springs up Grant will be forced to do the dirty for its Republican; and if his ambition is to usurp power, are not the people who furnish him with an excuse for quartering the army upon them mainly responsible? Who will be the guiltiest in subjecting the State of South Carolina to military rule, the men who inaugurate this guerrilla war or the officer who obeys the law in suppressing it? We do not expect any of these terrible consequences to result, as the conservative mind of the country has so far recovered its balance that it will not allow of such wickedness, but our escape from a guerrilla war will not be owing in the least to the Bourbon Democracy, which has just got sense enough to offer resistance when the chances are ten to one on its being knocked down and locked up for its insanity.

Perhaps some of our readers do not know that there is a new thing out in politics. They shall be introduced to it at once. It is a Democratic invention or device, and is called the "passive policy." It consists in lying flat on the back on drifting into office. This, perhaps, needs explanation. The Democrats propose, since they can not elect a President in 1872, to let Republicans put up an opposition man and they are to support him as the least of two evils, Grant being confessedly an overwhelming evil to the Democracy. This is what our friends call their "passive policy," and if they stick to it handsomely they may see their great and good friend, Horace Greeley, inaugurated as President in 1873. It would be next to the millenium to see an old Whig, an out and out free-soiler and the great enemy of slavery and the Democracy elevated to the Presidency out of pure respect for his capacity and integrity, by the very men against whom he has waged a life long opposition. Some folks would think that the time to buy an ascension robe was at hand.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The money market indexes a fair demand for discounts, at rates which show a diminution of the pressure in money which, about the time of the Chicago fire threatened a collapse in business operations. Money is reported easy along the whole line. The few exceptional transactions on the street in which excessive rates are asked and obtained, can not be taken as a standard. It is the general run of money operations in which one may see how the stream sets, and this shows more freedom than has been evident for some time. The sales of cotton are a great element in the weakening of the grip. Interest for short loans is no longer ruinous to pay. Money that can be had at one per cent or one and a half, is not suicidal. The quiet in foreign exchange and the stiffening of domestic are noted features of the market, which ran yesterday without the usual comparison of rates with New York.

City certificates are inclined to stand still, with a leaning toward higher prices.

State warrants are firm at a rate from 55 to 60.

Mexican Gulf Canal stock at present monopolizes the attention of the street. Its prospects are widely discussed. Beginning its recent course in the severe "slaughter of pledges," it for a few days had an ugly look, but the real merits that lie at the base sustained it, and, falling back on its skeleton, its frame was found strong enough to resist assailants, and it rallied nobly. It is now quoted from $185 to $225, but the sales heard of are on private terms, and hence it is difficult to map out the fluctuations of the paper. Shares are usually sold with the drainage attached, and although considerable talk is set loose against the company, it comes only from those who want to buy or who have not money enough ready to buy a share, and hence it can be appreciated.

Levee stock is again rising, though what news or act has "set it up" can not be ascertained. It is quoted from $3 to $3 75, no sales being made yesterday under $3 37½, and even at the least of these figures it was pronounced an exceptional transaction. The company appears to be doing something, though what its nature or degree can not now be announced. This nursling is still tenderly watched; every breath is noted for a sign of future life and healthy vigor, and if the stock abates it is not on account of the indifference of its supporters.

There is a throng of other stocks pressing forward for recognition. Waterworks is shy, and still prefers its corner. Ammonia stoops a little, but gives sign of vitality and vim. Pneumatic is wrapped in the shadows of neglect and ruin. Then we have Louisiana and Texas Canal Company, Red River Raft Company, Southeastern Railroad, and a host of others which daily appear only to disappear, and are called up only to be ignored forever.

There is not much field for cotton operations. Offerings are light. Yet sales show a good inquiry, and prices are indicative of a stiff market, having an unlimited firmness, factors being independent of representations to induce purchasers. There appears to be no change in rates, although looking up is the main feature in their current. Toward the evening offerings were more free, and though the change was not unexpected, yet nothing occurred worthy of a special chronicle. The course of elections interrupted the usual dispatches, and no Liverpool or New York advices appeared to be, as usual, relied on.

Most of the New York society girls want their gentlemen friends to understand that when they call on them they must come before nine and leave before ten. The girls declare, very sensibly, that they are out late enough most nights, and when they do stay at home they want to get a chance to sleep a little.

Gustave Tonnetz, long celebrated in Paris as the "swallower of sabres," has died of a throat disease. A natural sequence, one would say, and be mistaken, for Gustave was equally celebrated as a swallower of whisky, and while he survived the sabres, to the whisky he succumbed.

The relief from England to the Chicago sufferers will amount to half a million of dollars. There's some milk of human kindness there, if the milk does come from a bull.

A Cincinnati horse doctor advertises to teach a horse to sing, which suggests to the Boston *Post* that we have enough one-horse singers already.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Republican Job Office, Corner Camp and Poydras Streets. oct8 1y

JACOB OTT,
BUILDER,
184.....Delord Street.....184
(Tivoli Circle.)
NEW ORLEANS.
Stoves fitted up with dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to. ja17 6p 1y

TO PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.
I will sell DRY GOODS at the lowest market prices for certificate of pay, at a small discount. For further particulars apply to
S. G. KREEGER
Nos. 585 and 587 Magazine street, corner St. Andrew. no8 1t 2p

IRON BARGE LINE.
A public meeting of all interested in the establishment of the IRON BARGE LINE will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the thirteenth instant, at 7 P. M., at the new rooms of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, corner of Gravier street and Theatre alley.
A full attendance is particularly requested, as business of importance will be brought up.
Gentlemen in charge of subscription lists are requested to hand them in on the evening of the meeting.
JOHN PHELPS,
Chairman Committee.
no9td 2p

LOOK AT THE PRICES
OF
Shirts and Men's Furnishing Goods
AT
LEIGHTON'S.
In consequence of the dullness in trade the present season, we shall offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers for the coming week.
Look at Our Prices Before Buying.
C. LEIGHTON,
Corner Canal and St. Charles streets.
no8 1t 2p

REMOVAL. REMOVAL. REMOVAL.
THE NEW ORLEANS
SANITARY AND FERTILIZING COMPANY
Have removed to their new Office and Warerooms
No. 35 Camp Street.
A fine assortment of
EARTH CLOSETS AND COMMODES,
ON THE
DRY EARTH SYSTEM.
These Closets are made of CYPRESS, WALNUT and MAHOGANY, plain and ornamental, and under patent owned exclusively by the Company. They are rapidly coming into favor, and testimonials from some of our best citizens, who have used them for two years, can be seen at the office. Orders for closets should be left at least a week before they are actually wanted.
Our Closets are in use in all our public schools and buildings, and by thousands of our citizens. The old-fashioned health-destroying sinks will soon be numbered among the things that were, under the progress of the great sanitary reform.
no5 7t 2p

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
FRENCH VIOLIN and GUITAR STRINGS.
FRENCH VIOLIN SILK STRINGS.
GERMAN ACCORDEONS, sixty different styles.
FRENCH ACCORDEONS.
BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
Received ex-Ships Germania, Henry Sage and Constantia.
LOUIS GRUNEWALD,
Importer. No. 129 Canal street.
no2 4t eod 2p

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,
No. 136 Poydras street
de4 1y 2p

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICHS,
DENTAL SURGEON,
155 St. Charles Street, Corner Gired Street, one square above City Hall.
de22p81y

PLEYEL PIANOS.
Just received ex-Ship "SAGE" a large invoice of those favorite upright
PLEYEL PIANOS,
Invoiced at reduced prices, and for sale very low.
LOUIS GRUNEWALD,
Importer. No. 129 Canal street.
no2 4t eod 2p

F. NEWHALL,
40.....Camp street.....40
Has just received a new and complete stock of WALL PAPER and WINDOW SHADES.
All work promptly executed by competent and experienced workmen. oc15 1m 2p

$20,000 IN PREMIUMS.
FIFTH GRAND STATE FAIR
OF THE
MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL
FAIR ASSOCIATION
OF LOUISIANA
Will be held
ON THE FAIR GROUNDS,
IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,
November 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1871.
Exhibitors are invited from every section of America. Railroads, steamships, and other transportation lines, as named in the Premium Catalogues (pages 10 and 11), will carry exhibitors to and from the Fair at one-half the usual rates.
The books are now open for the entry of Machinery, Wares, Merchandise, Stock, Agricultural Products, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., at the office of the Association, in the Mechanics' Institute.
For further information see Premium Catalogue, which will be sent to any address free of charge.
LUTHER HOMES,
Secretary and Treasurer, New Orleans.
oc3 2p

SINGER'S
NEW IMPROVED
Family Sewing Machine.
THE ONLY RELIABLE MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.
Six Hundred and Fifty Thousand
In daily use is sufficient evidence of its superiority. Call and examine, or send for circular and samples of work.
WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO.,
Nos. 7 and 9 Camp street,
General Southern Agents.
oc12 We Sa Su 1m

JOHN W. MADDEN,
STATIONER,
LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
73.....Camp street.....73
Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja30

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. Benedit, 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
IN
EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.
STEAMBOAT PRINTING.
Steamboat Officers will find it to their INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OFFICE AND LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.
We have made special provision for Steamboat Printing, and have
NEW FONTS OF BEAUTIFUL 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.

UNITED STATES
For losses of property sustained during the late war, viz: Claims for value of cotton, or other property taken or seized, stores and supplies taken or furnished the United States forces, unconfirmed Spanish claims to lands in Louisiana, bounty land claims, etc.
The undersigned, properly accredited with the Government Departments, has full machinery for a prompt dispatch of business therein and before the Court of Claims and special committees sitting in Washington City. Claimants under Spanish claims to lands in Louisiana, titles and surveys entered but not yet confirmed, and bounty land and homestead claimants, will have their interests promptly attended to by applying to
MRS. C. EDMONSTON,
United States Claim Agent,
At the office of Fred. R. Earhart, Notary and Attorney, No. 69 Canal street, New Orleans.
Refers to:
Avendane Brothers, No. 125 Common street.
Judge Louis Dent, Washington City.
Hon. S. Belden, Attorney General, Louisiana.
Hon. H. C. Dibble, Eighth District Court, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Hon. B. F. Joubert, United States Assessor Internal Revenue, New Orleans. oc30 3p

STATE NATIONAL BANK.
(Formerly Louisiana State Bank.)
Samuel H. Kennedy, President; E. Signey, Vice President; Charles L. C. Dupuy, Cashier.
Capital, $500,000.....Limit, $1,000,000.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold.
Collections made upon all points.
Gold deposits received. Gold checks for sale on Bank of California, San Francisco. oc10 1m 2p

SMITH'S PULMONIC SIRUP
AND LIFE TONIC.
Incomparable for Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, etc. May be given to an infant with benefit. The LIFE TONIC, made from the same vegetable product of our swamps, is unequaled for Dyspepsia, Poor Appetite, Female Irregularities, Low Spirits, Debility, etc. With SMITH'S LIVER PILLS, it is a splendid preventive of Chills, Malarial Fevers, etc. The Sirup and Tonic may be taken together, mixed, and makes a delicious cordial, which is a singularly effective blood purifier. Almost every day furnishes new evidence of the triumph of this new Louisiana remedy, for scrofulous or blood diseases.
We give a long list of home references, embracing some of the most distinguished families in this city. We challenge investigation.
G. H. SMITH & CO.
No. 39 Barone street.
Western Branch Depot, corner Walnut and Fourth streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. oc15 6u TuTh 1m 2p

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 129 Canal street. Agents wanted.
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