

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 15, 1872.

The daughter of Mungo Park, the African traveler, is dead.

The New York Herald says Governor Warmoth has engaged rooms at the Maison Doree.

Tragedy and comedy to-night at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Bandman.

The New York Evening Mail of last Friday reported as then at Fifth Avenue Hotel Mr. J. M. G. Parker, of New Orleans.

See advertisement of steambot Indiana, R. E. Neal, master, which leaves for Cincinnati, Louisville, etc., to-day at 5 P. M.

The steambot James Howard, for Cairo and St. Louis, took up a large number of passengers last night from New Orleans.

Mr. Lill, the great Chicago brewer, declares he will never rebuild his brewery, since it made all his employees drunkards.

The Claiborne Advocate favors the nomination of Senator Blackman as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Louisiana.

Grand Bandman matinee to-morrow at the Academy—Jasper, or the Mystery of Edwin Drood, Dickens' last and unfinished novel.

The Nashville Banner says: "It is mentioned as a significant fact that the young lady most admired by the Grand Duke at the recent ball in Memphis wore a \$10 dress."

The Levee Company, it is stated, is moving rapidly and has already three million yards of new levee under contract, and this, it is hoped, will be sufficient to meet and avert threatened danger.

There are again rumors afloat regarding the consolidation of all, or a large portion, of the city railroad companies, in order that the various lines may be more appropriately distributed throughout the city.

There is a boot-black brigade in Boston, made up of girls. One of the rules of the association is that the young lady who shines for less than a dime does so at the penalty of losing her chignon.

Which of the Fiji islands are you from? asked a visitor of one of Barnum's cannibals the other day. "Tipperary, bedad," was the reply of the ravenous anthropologist.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

An editor at Fort Wayne is considerably annoyed at the mystic significance of I. O. G. T. One day he interpreted it thus: "I'll Order Gin Tiddy," the next day he concluded it meant "I Often Get Tight."

The Chinese merchants of San Francisco are said to look down upon the three-cornered fair of their own race, while they are remarkably partial to the daughters of Erin, and, accordingly, many a Bridget sports a Celestial lord.

General Dulles, of the Fifth Congressional District of Georgia, is recognized as the handsomest man in Congress. It is stated by a correspondent of the Atlanta Sun that Winnie Ream is engaged on a model preparatory to a statue of the handsome Georgian.

A Philadelphia woman who, forty years ago, at the age of sweet sixteen, married a rich old fellow of three-score for his money, expecting soon to be a gay and festive widow, has recently died, *vis* fifty-six, leaving a husband of 100, and four children to mourn her loss.

While their Brazilian majesties, when at Naples, were paying a visit to the Azure Grotto, a man fell overboard, and would undoubtedly have perished had not the Emperor dived after him, and at the risk of his own august life, held him by the hair until assistance arrived.

"We know of no better way for a man of means to make money," says the Indianapolis News, "than by erecting a number of small houses, and selling them upon easy terms to men of moderate income. The demand for such houses is very great, and promises to be far greater."

It is said that the complaints which are sometimes made that the use of steel pens causes a numbness of the forefinger are not imaginary. The explanation is, that the metallic pen pressed closely in writing, does actually carry off electricity so rapidly as to produce a palsy of those particular members in some highly organized persons.

"Mother, where is the man to sleep?" asked a girl of fifteen to her mother, who had just offered a traveler a night's rest in their out-of-the-way hut. "I'll put him in with you and Jack and Sue and Kate and Bet. I suppose," was the reply, "and if it is too crowded, one of you must turn in with me and dad and Dick and Tom and the twins."

Architect Mullet was before the Seneca sandstone committee of Congress and showed that Seneca sandstone had not been used in the foundation of the new State Department building, but only in the partition walls, for which, in the capitol building, brick had been used, and in putting the Seneca stone to that use had saved \$30,000.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, referring to the crowd assembled to see the Japanese at one of the railroad stations near that city, says: "The journalist who thoroughly understood his business would estimate the number at 10,000. Unprejudiced persons, unaccustomed to exaggeration, might fall considerably below this estimate."

Witty but severe Madame Boliver having tried in vain to get pay for some cravat which a young fool had bought of her, at last sent in her bill in this style: "Two dozen fancy satin pocketkerchiefs, 200 francs." "What do you mean?" "What are cravat-polemicans?" asked the dandy. "Your cravats, for they take a thief by the throat every morning."

There now remains but little over a hundred feet to be excavated to carry out the original plan of the new waterworks tunnel at Buffalo. The "hole" now extends 610 feet under the river, and is being pushed ahead at the rate of two feet and a half per day. All of the rock will probably be cut by the fifteenth of next month. Last week the workmen drilled nineteen feet—more than they have ever before accomplished within the same length of time.

THAT ADDRESS.

The very formal communication published in the Citizens' Guard yesterday, signed by John Ray, Charles W. Lowell and J. Henri Burch, a select number of persons who assume to represent the Republican party of this State, but who in reality only personate a small body of individuals known as the "Customhouse clique," is about as masterly a production as anything that emanated from that great coalition and revolutionist, the Hon. George W. Carter, when he was designing his somewhat notorious raids upon the State House. It is true there was a little more of the "blood and thunder" style in the pronouncements of the pregnant George, but he was playing a desperate game, and he no doubt felt convinced that the Chinese tactics adopted by him would serve to frighten the enemy, and by giving the noted coalition an easy victory, place him in quiet possession of the much coveted citadel of the State. But as the "blood and thunder" style failed to secure a victory, and as the nature of the present engagement is pacific, the triumvirate who are attempting to exercise authority over the Republicans of this State at this time have eschewed the fierce, blustering, Cartierian strategy for the time being, and, adopting a more courtly style, expect to win by cool impudence. Their address professes to emanate from the Republican State Central Committee of this State; but as these gentlemen are a part and parcel of that small body of men who attempted, under the lead of Carter, to establish a Gem Legislature, with a view and for the professed purpose of electing Mr. Ray Lieutenant Governor, and deposing Governor Warmoth, and as they disgracefully failed in their professions and pretensions then, so they will disgracefully fail now in establishing their right to speak, as the duly elected Republican State Central Committee, to the great mass of Louisiana Republicans. These gentlemen are only authorized to speak for a few hundred Republicans who are attached to the political fortunes of the Grant office-holders in this State. Outside of New Orleans they are few and far between. In this city they can muster a few hundred, all told, by giving places to some and making promises to others; but, as men can not live always on promises, this number will continue to fluctuate as Grant stock rises and falls. Nothing but a united Republican party can secure this State for Grant. There is nothing more certain than this; and as things look now that is next to impossible.

The course pursued by the federal office-holders in the State, and apparently sustained by President Grant, has proved very damaging to his prospects of re-nomination by the aid of the Republicans of Louisiana. Party organization is certainly necessary, but it has got to be effected in a manner that will inspire the confidence and enthusiasm of the rank and file of a party. The federal officers in a State compose but a very small fraction of the people; and where they render themselves obnoxious by attempting to leave the people without choice in the selection of candidates for the highest offices within their gift, they injure, instead of benefiting, the prospects of the candidate they are seeking to force upon the people. The Customhouse clique, of which Messrs. Ray, Lowell and Burch are only the representatives, have done more than attempt to elect Grant delegates to the Grant convention to be held in Philadelphia next summer! They are attempting, through the aid of enemies of the Republican party, to control the nominating vote for State offices; and these men feel confident that with the aid of the President's name in the very important political canvass that is about to take place, they will be able to deceive the colored voters of this State and effect the full purpose of the coalitionists, which is hostile to the Republican interests of the State. Should the coalitionists succeed in this State the date of that success will undoubtedly be the commencement of the decline of the influence of colored voters. If the President continues his war upon the Republican State Administration he makes war upon the colored voters of this State, for they elected the present State officials. The address put forth by a Republican State Central Committee that represents the coalitionists is not, in fact, a document that represents the Republican party of Louisiana. It may be good enough for President Grant's purposes, and those who are organizing with a view of forcing his re-nomination, but it is not good enough for the free and independent Republican voters of this State, black and white, who mean to be left unmolested in their choice of the next President. It is simply sheer impudence for Messrs. Ray, Lowell and Burch to pretend to represent, in their formal address, the Republicans of Louisiana.

PASSING STRANGE.

The extraordinary document lately published as the address of the Provisional State Central Committee of the Reform party to the people of Louisiana, is not only in many respects a singular paper—it is a document that freely admits that prejudice in the past has prevented that portion of the Southern people once wedded to the old institution of slavery from being just to those whom the national government decreed should be free, and afterward invested with the right of suffrage. It is indeed passing strange that intelligent and just men should have admitted that the "prejudice which was the natural offspring of our former institutions, and actually embodied in our peculiar civilization, has prevented the cordial co-operation of the two great races inhabiting our territory." Under the circumstances we believe we will be pardoned for thinking this comes rather late to have the effect these modern, if not model reformers are working for. Their admiration of the "two great races"—meaning, of course, the African and Caucasian—is certainly all that either can desire at this time. But this sudden change from hatred and contempt to love for the negro naturally arouses a feeling of surprise even

in the less intelligent of the race, and gives cause for an inquiry into the reason why those persons who have heretofore so persistently asserted the inferiority of the negro and his incompetency to exercise the right of suffrage and hold office should now be anxious to admit the reverse of this, and concede to him all the rights and privileges belonging to the white race, even to visiting in common places of amusement, bar-rooms, hotels, and granting equal facilities for traveling on steamboats, ships, railroads, etc. There must be a cause for this great change in regard to the feelings and opinions of men upon the subject of making citizens of the former slaves of this country, and that cause can be traced to the desire of these new converts to negro suffrage to control the negro vote in the future. This is why the new Reform party would have the negroes believe "a cordial union is now to be formed upon a platform of perfect equality." These reformers are anxious to become the rulers of the State and they are no longer particular about the color of the voter. Having failed in their efforts to prevent the negro first from becoming free, then from becoming a voter and an office-holder, they are now anxious to make him believe they are his best friends in order that he may be induced to help them run out the men who came here in defense of the Union and freedom. The prejudice of the men who would start a reform party has heretofore operated against black and white men belonging to the Republican party. But they now propose to exempt the black men from the prejudice that would despoil him of his rights and seek to prejudice him against the white men they have designated as "carpet-baggers," because they came into the State some years ago with knapsacks on their backs. Governor Warmoth was "one of the boys in blue," and therefore he is spotted by these new reformers. They do not like the Governor, not so much because he is not honest and capable—although they accuse him of being dishonest and incapable—but because he can not give them all good, fat offices. If he could do this he would be a fine fellow in their estimation. But we all know this is impossible, because there are but few offices compared with the many office-seekers who have waylaid the Governor and impounded him for office and public favors. One of the organs of this model Reform party lately took occasion to denounce the Governor as a despot and the State government as infamous and corrupt, calling upon all young men to rally under the Reform banner and rescue the State from the hands of such rulers, promising at the same time, in an indirect way, that if success should crown their efforts "several thousand educated young men" might have a prospect of a good, fat office. Here is the motive of these reformers for wanting to get rid of Governor Warmoth and his friends. The reformers want office, and they would make the people—black and white—believe that they are the only honest and capable men in the State.

EVERYBODY HAPPY.

The result of the New Hampshire election, singularly enough, gives cause for almost universal joy. In this it is, perhaps, a solitary exception to any preceding election. Barring the defeated candidates, we can imagine the countenances of politicians all over the country beaming with satisfaction as they read the official count which reverses the Democratic triumph of a year ago, and gives to the great national party a signal victory.

To the Republicans, it is a convincing proof that their progressive principles and equal and just policy to all classes have firm root in the hearts and minds of the American masses, and that neither individual corruption nor conflict of local interests can make them waver in their allegiance to the main tenets of the party.

On the other hand the shrewdest Democrats have long desired to shake off their national organization and join those Liberal Republicans who claim that the Administration wing of our party is endeavoring to centralize governmental powers in a manner dangerous to the perpetuity of Republican institutions and the individual liberties of the citizen. This New Hampshire defeat will tend greatly to make those yield who have heretofore held back from the leaders who advocated coalition, or a passive policy, and settles, perhaps beyond a doubt, that the Democracy will refrain from putting a Presidential ticket in the field.

The full consequences of this first engagement of the campaign of 1872 are to be yet developed and may prove of the greatest importance.

TOO GOOD TO LOSE.

This little incident occurred the other evening, and is too good to go unrecorded: A "Reformer" and a Democrat got into a spirited discussion. The "Reformer" has been an old-time Democratic politician, but has changed his allegiance because the very necessary colored votes could not be obtained to give him office as a candidate of that party. The steadfast Democrat twitted him on his change of front, but the "Reformer" fell back on the plea of "necessity," which finally drew forth the following indignant burst from his old political associate:

"What, you mean to play the nigger this hand and then throw him over, do you? Come the carpet-bagger on him, eh? Well, I say you can't do it. Why, a nigger can't be fooled in one of you old Democrats any more than old Uncle Jeff was in the coon."

"I don't understand your allusion, sir."

"Well, old Jeff was in the habit of supplying Smith, the groceryman at Baldwin's Postoffice, with game; and one day, when Smith was tight, he rung in on him a shunk among a lot of rabbits. Of course, the trick was found out, and Smith determined to shift the joke; so he stamined the spots and bushed the tail of the little animal, and sent word to Uncle Jeff that he had a fine, fat coon for sale. This was enough to bring old Jeff to the store; but he proved an expert, and after holding the proffered feast up to the light,

he shook his head and exclaimed: 'T wot do, Massa Smith; dat ar is de same old skunk. I knows his smell!'

So it is with you, Democrats. Change your name much as you will, the nigger will recognize the smell.

A NEW MARTYRDOM.

The stupid people will not see it, and it becomes necessary, therefore, that the Times should again "rise to explain." It was the originator of the Reform party; later claimants to that high distinction are impostors. Besides they do not comprehend the true principles of reform. Hear it define:

This was our simple and straightforward plan. No alliances or combinations with other parties, but a joyful welcome to and acceptance of the individuals of either and all parties who desired to co-operate in the general object.

In other words, you, the people of Louisiana, are divided into two antagonistic and discordant parties. The "ins" are corrupt, and the "outs" are unhappy. Let us have peace! We, of the Times, with a few patriotic adherents, care not for either party. Your principles and inflated disputes disturb not our grand equanimity. Yet are we patriotic, and for the good of all concerned will consent to relieve you wranglers of the cares and responsibilities of State, and take them into our own keeping. Wherefore, come ye and vote for us. We will have "no alliances or combinations" but "to your support we extend a 'joyful welcome.'"

Could self-sacrificing devotion to public weal farther go? Is this not pure and unfeigned philanthropy—and reform?

Mr. E. O. Perrin, a wholesale dealer in the old fashioned spread-eagleism, and a genuine believer in the Democracy that presently prevails in New York, was the accident that happened to the Young Men's Democracy Club of Customhouse street, just as Mr. Fenner was the accident that happened to the Reform Club of the eleventh ward reformers. Both were providential, for both have done some good. Mr. Perrin has broken the back of his friends, while Mr. Fenner has wrought something short of a sprain in the left ankle of his followers. The former will halt along to certain defeat in November, while the latter may mend their mishap and secure the partial success of their friends. New York Democrats are not in good standing in Louisiana, having furnished the Republicans with most of their solid ammunition during the last year. And when Mr. Perrin invited the Democracy of Louisiana to enter the next campaign in their original Bourbon character, in imitation of the rotten Tammanyites of New York, he made the mistake of supposing that we did not know anything about the failure of the party in New York; and he made the still greater mistake of not knowing that the Democracy of Louisiana had failed in the same way. He appealed, therefore, to one set of political bankrupts to take courage from another set of political bankrupts. Here are two rotten deeds supporting and encouraging each other to make a new stand against the storm that has uprooted them.

In the meantime the Republicans propose to prove heretofore by what Mr. Perrin said that the Democracy of Louisiana is playing the cat in the meat tub by pretending to be what it is not.

We don't know but it is fine our sympathies began to run with the President. The Governor has had his turn of abuse lately for not putting a dozen men into one office; and now General Grant is catching it for not making a score of ardent aspirants. Surveyor of the Port, vice Longstreet, resigned. Senator Ingraham, it is understood, was positively pledged the place for his trip on the Wilderness, and last evening let for Washington to learn why and wherefore he is thus summarily tossed overboard. Colonel George W. Carter is said to have had every assurance that he should fall heir to the surveyorship and its comfortable emoluments; while the telegrams to Western papers, a day or two ago, indicated that Colonel Lewis Wolley was no mean aspirant for the place.

There are half a dozen others, each with his special circle of friends, who take the nomination of Colonel Parker in high dudgeon, though none of them allege that Mr. Parker is not likely to make as good a Surveyor as he did a Postmaster. The indications are that the fight for continuation in the Senate will be lively, and as it is not particularly our fight, we loist the motto: "May the best man win."

Leet and Stocking, who have been engaged in a general sort of oppression and extortion upon the people and commerce of the city of New York, and whose abuses were represented to the President by his friend and favorite, A. T. Stewart, over fifteen months ago, have at last been forced to let go their hold, through the instrumentality of a congressional investigating committee. As we said, the abuses which Leet and Stocking were engaged in were known fifteen months ago; they were represented to the President just as Casey's misconduct in New Orleans has been represented to him, by personal and political friends, and yet nothing short of a congressional investigation and exposure could effect a cure of the evil. Leet and Stocking actually robbed the commerce of New York. They levied exorbitant rates of storage, and charged extortionate prices for hauling, and the merchant was forbidden to store elsewhere than in their bonded warehouses, and he could not lift any other party to do his duty. If it took so long to then, to eject Leet and Stocking, we ought not to complain that it takes a little longer to turn Casey out.

The Citizens' Guard sinks the Republican party in the administration, for it says that the election in New Hampshire is a victory for General Grant. Then every victory of the party must be accepted as having the same effect. How about the election of Governor Brown, in Missouri, Governor Booth, in California, and Governor Noyes, in Ohio? One of these distinguished Republicans was pronounced against the President at the time of his

election, and the other two were suspected of disaffection, and are still undecided in their preferences about the next nominee for the Presidency. The result does not necessarily follow, that when the Republican party elects its ticket, that all the successful candidates are the decided partisans of any particular man. We have a large number of Republicans who are great enough to consider their principles as of superior importance to their offices.

The Customhouse Republicans held a meeting—if the limited number present will justify the use of that term in its generally accepted sense—and the great American pronouncer, Bovee, made a few neat and appropriate remarks. The point he made was in "reading from the Picaeque to show that the People's party is coming on to the Republican platform." Our platform is long enough and broad enough to give them all a seat, but we rather suspect the "People's" party is not sufficiently advanced to take its place upon it yet. Mr. Bovee is simply mistaken in the terms employed. Instead of Republican platform, he referred to that compact by which the Customhouse people agree to sell the State offices to the disguised Democrats in exchange for the Presidential electoral vote.

Why don't the reform organs tell the truth? We were perfectly willing to and did admit that the Customhouse Republicans made a dead failure the other night in the second ward. Why can not the Times and Picaeque be as frank regarding the People's party meeting in the eleventh ward? What is the use dubbing it a large and enthusiastic demonstration of the people, when nine out of ten of the people present regarded it as near akin to a circus? How many of those present signed the reform pledge? Three, we are told. Who can show a larger count? The people of the eleventh ward are either Republicans or Democrats. All the old disappointed politicians that can be arrayed in unbecoming carnival costumes will not change them. Let the corpse be interred.

The utter inability of the holders to detach votes from the administration, as exhibited in New Hampshire, ought to teach them that the greatness men acquire by their devotion to a set of principles is always lost the moment they desert those principles.—Citizens' Journal.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The street is indignant, at present, in considerable speculations about levee stock. A director of the company eminent at one time in the political world, and one whose opinion, as well as whose word, generally goes for something, is liberal in his views concerning the future of this stock, saying the preferred will go for \$12 in less than thirty days. We have no knowledge where he gets his premises, but know that similar anticipations are held by other owners of this paper. All the ordinary stock will not come out until it reaches a figure double that it is rated at present. It is street talk that 3000 shares are locked up in one place, 1500 in another and 500 in another, for all of which at least the price of \$10 was paid in the times when it was a healthy rumor that the railroad magnates had bought in and were about to do their level best to build all our levees. The wealthy owners refuse to yield up the stock until it touches the figure it cost, and intend to die on that line. There are a few shares beside these that are in pickle which pass from hand to hand, and are just about enough to stay the pangs of starvation in the bowels of the speculative spirit on the street, and this is quoted from day to day at \$25, preferred being valued at \$35, or under. The whisper about a dividend is that the preferred is entitled to twenty per cent, not of the profits, but of the "gross earnings" of the company, whatever that may be.

Poor old Pneumatic is now in the pangs of dissolution, and its feeble pulse is only marked at eighty cents. State warrants are without comment, and are valued at seventy-six cents; the new ones are valued at fifty to fifty-five. City certificates hold the same value they have maintained for some time (eighty-seven cents). No reported transactions. Louisiana Lottery stock is firm at \$70. No sales. The cotton market was cheering yesterday, opening with a greedy demand and hearty appetite, but meeting from some opposition in the way of offerings, factors, who are the stewards of the field, withholding supplies unless at higher rates than the buyers were willing to pay. Still an average business was done, and the trade passed out of the shadow of the previous few days, with all their "discouraging advices" in the rear. A reaction of more force and intensity is anticipated in one direction, while in the other holders have been obliged to sell, as grim necessity admits of no further delay. Taking it all in, the cotton market is now in one of its upward spells.

There were no sales at the Board of Brokers last evening. The offerings and bids were as follows:

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, Bid, Bid. Includes entries for Louisiana National Bank, Mechanics and Traders' Bank, Bank of America, Canal Bank, Southern Bank, etc.

\$20,000 IN PREMIUMS. SIXTH 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, April 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1872.

NOTICE. The Grand Drawing of the Single Number Tickets, Louisiana State Lottery, will take place to-morrow, SATURDAY, the sixteenth day of March, 1872, at eleven o'clock A. M., over the rooms of the company. Capital Prize, \$50,000. Only 20,000 Numbers. TICKETS ONLY TWENTY DOLLARS.

ITEMS ABOUT "THE TIMES." THE TIMES COOKING STOVE. Will save its cost in fuel in one year. It will outlast any other, as it contains twice the metal. It will cook meats and breads in a shorter time. It will broil as well as a range. And it is the cheapest stove in the market. HENRY PERRY, Agent for the Times Cooking Stove.

FLAX GOODS AND SHIRTING LINENS. From the celebrated manufacturers of RICHARDSON, S. & S. OWEN, Belfast, Ireland. Purchasers wishing to avail themselves of bargains in Flax Goods would do well to call and inspect the following: 10 to 12 1/2 BARNESLET SHEETING, 10 to 12 1/2 SINGLE SHEETING, 7 1/2 to 10 1/2 SINGLE AND DOUBLE DAMASKS, 7 1/2 to 10 1/2 FRENCH SATIN DAMASKS, 10 1/2 to 12 1/2 TABLE SERVICES, 1/2 to 3/4 DAMASK NAPKINS.

REMOVAL NOTICE. WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO., DEALERS IN SINGER SEWING MACHINES. Have removed to No. 89 Canal Street, Second door from the corner of Chartres street, New Orleans, January 1, 1872.

BODLEY'S CANE STUB SHAVERS. With Circular Knives. TUNNARD'S SOUTHERN OREN PLANTERS, TUNNARD'S SOUTHERN COTTON PLANTERS, THOMAS B. BODLEY, 122 1/2 Duval Street.

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICH, DENTAL SURGEON, 155 St. Charles Street, Corner Girod Street, one square above City Hall.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73 Camp Street.

REDMOND B. MANNION, 29 Carondelet Street, Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit.

MISCELLANEOUS. \$60 AND \$65—WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE, always in order and ready to sew, to run by hand or foot. Recommended by the medical faculty as the only safe and reliable machine for all kinds of sewing.

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, DENTAL SURGEON, Office and residence, 152 Julia Street, NEAR CAMP. All operations in Operative, Mechanical and Surgical Dentistry carefully performed.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY'S BOOK AND JOB OFFICE. Printing Establishment. 94 Camp Street.

GORDON PRESSES. with all the late improvements, which is a to our previous supply of Printing Machines. enable us to turn out work with dispatch, in a style that can not be excelled in the South.

NEWEST STYLES. The Rod broken, the broken cylinder, the broken person.

POSTER AND GENERAL JOB PRINTING. PRESSES, ETC. EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING.

MAMMOTH POSTERS. FANCY SHOW CARDS, RAILROAD WORK, LAWYER'S JURY VERDICTS.

STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSMAN. Steamboat Officers will find it to their interest to call at our job office.

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING. EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.

STEAMBOAT PRINTING. Steamboat Officers will find it to their interest to call at our job office.

COLORED BILL. AS WELL AS SOME OF THE FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD.

POSTERS AND HANDBILLS. BLACK AND COLORED INK. AND OF EVERY SIZE.

FOR RENT. ELEGANT ROOMS—FURNISHED—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD. 212 Carondelet street. Suits of rooms for families, if desired.