

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 18, 1872

A Lockport mule had to be turned on his back to be shod, and then he died of sheer obstinacy.

A Michigan dog recently followed a railroad train thirteen miles, and overtook it at last. His master was on board.

Byron's original "Maid of Athens" is still living, but she is a very old maid now and not a subject of poetic inspiration.

Some very pretty neckties for summer wear are of twisted silk, trimmed with variegated fringe or tassel of two contrasting colors.

One of the curiosities of Hartford is a blue silk umbrella, which has survived the storms of seventy years without ever being lost or torn.

Alaska bids fair to be of some value after all. It is now furnishing a revenue to the treasury of \$200,000 a year from the seal fisheries alone.

The people of Norway are now preparing for a great national festival, to celebrate the one thousandth anniversary of Norway's nationality.

The advertisement of a Western stone-cutter reads: "Those who buy tombstones of us look with pride and satisfaction on the graves of their friends."

Mr. Beecher says that "the ten commandments are very necessary, nevertheless they are very low down on the moral scale, as all negative things must be."

A correspondent of a Maine paper wants to know some remedy for striped bugs. We should suppose the remedy depended very much on what ails the bugs.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says: "The New Orleans REPUBLICAN is conducted with the most ability, perhaps, of any paper in the Crescent City."

A German expression tried to deliver a box as follows: Ringing the bell, he said to Bridget, "I have got one small box, and if you like I will bring him in." The door slammed.

The husband of the Michigan lady who attempted to fill a kerosene lamp while it was lighted was obliged to accept the offer of a friend's house in which to hold his wife's funeral.

The Cedar Rapids folks complain that there is no sidewalk leading to the cemetery. The editor consolingly assures them that if they "wait for the wagon" they'll some day ride out.

Judge Reber, of Concordia, was among the callers who enlightened our sanctum yesterday. He is a cordial, genial gentleman, and his popularity at home is reflected wherever he is known.

An irate Western editor recently wrote to a contributor, "If you don't stop sending me such abominable poetry, I'll print a piece of it some day, with your name appended in full, and send a copy to your girl."

The whole number of deaths in this city last week was 131 against 170 the week previous. Fifteen died of consumption, 6 of infantile convulsions, 4 of fevers, 5 of measles, and 2 of pneumonia. Sixty were ten years old and under.

General Howard and General Hooker have reversed positions respecting the battle of Chancellorsville. The "Christian here" appears rather badly in his eleventh hour confession that it was the neglect that lost the day.

The Louisville Courier can't spell a joke for friendship's sake, which is the reason for its remark that "The Cincinnati Times says that Senator Schurz sees the handwriting on the wall. If it is Horace Greeley's handwriting we don't know where he is going to find a Daniel that can read it."

In the Atlantic Monthly for July is begun a series of articles giving much curious and interesting information on matters of public importance relating to the rebellion and the years immediately following the war. The first article is by General John Bolles, and explains "Why Semmes, of the Alabama, was not tried."

Mr. William J. Hammond, president of the International Printers' Union at the recent convention in Richmond, Virginia, returned to this city Saturday evening, delighted with his trip, pleased with Richmond, and holding the fraternity of printers, of whom he is one, in higher esteem than ever before.

Fifty years ago President John Adams left a lot of land in Quincy, Mass., for the endowment of an academy when the accumulated proceeds should be found sufficient for the purpose. The funds have reached this point, and now the Adams Academy begins operations, with Hon. Charles Adams at the head of its board of managers.

Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received until Monday, the fifteenth of July, at the office of the chief quartermaster, Department of the Gulf, No. 35 Camp street, for the transportation by wagons or drays, suitable for the purpose, of all public property which may be required to be handled, in this city and vicinity, until June 30, 1873.

A favorite route for the delegates to the convention, or parties interested, will be by the way of Donaldsonville, on the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad, where the passengers take that excellent steamer the St. Mary, and land at Baton Rouge in a few hours. It is a route much more available than by the river and people say equally as pleasant.

The Star of the West, one of the leading German papers of Southern Illinois, published at Belleville, which has heretofore been run in the interest of the "great gift taker," and whose editor is United States revenue collector for the twelfth congressional district, has been purchased by Fred. E. Scheel, Esq., to be run in earnest support of Horace Greeley.

The Louisville Commercial says of Col. and Thomas A. Scott, that he heads a great winning enterprise in Texas. Among his shareholders, the name of four foreign Ministers appears with the leading capitalists and business men of the country. A portion of his time on the present trip is devoted to determining the existence of marble, granite, limestone, and mica, said to be in Texas.

THE DOMINANT RACE

It is generally supposed that the convention which meets to-morrow in Baton Rouge, in the name of the Republican party of this State, will be composed almost entirely of black men. The appeals that have been repeatedly made to the colored voters in the country parishes to elect none but black men as delegates to conventions have had their effect. These appeals, it is true, have not always been publicly made. They have much oftener been rendered in a quiet and secret way by the few designing white leaders of the Customhouse wing of the Republican party in this State, who have long been laboring in a way that would inevitably lead to the construction of a negro party here. They have labored to make the negro vote a unit on a question of race, believing they could control this vote when it came to making nominations or going into elections of State and federal officers. Acting, no doubt, under the advice of the Customhouse officials, who have long been endeavoring to shape the politics of this State, so as to give them the control of the State government and re-elect Grant, the late lamented Lieutenant Governor Dunn, but a short time before his death, wrote a letter to an influential colored man in the country, calculated to foster and encourage the ideas of certain white men holding federal positions in this State, and claiming to be leaders of the Republican party. Among these ideas was the brilliant one instructing colored voters to elect none but black men as delegates to conventions—that white men could not be trusted. We are aware that Governor Dunn had the good sense, after he saw what would be thought of the enforcement of such a course, to deny that he meant to advocate the establishment of a negro party in this State. But this did not efface the direct appeal and instruction given by him to a prominent colored man in the country, to the effect that none but colored voters as delegates to an important State convention about to be held. His letter, intended to be private, found its way to the public ear, and Governor Dunn, rather than face the responsibility he knew full well should rest on other shoulders, denied that he was working for the formation of a negro party. We intend to do him the justice to say we do not believe he intended to work for any such purpose; yet we cannot say as much in extenuation of the conduct of his white coadjutors, who were undoubtedly working to augment and perpetuate their political power and emoluments through the force of negro votes, and for this selfish purpose were anxious that none but negro delegates should be sent to nominating conventions. These far-reaching federal officials had a double object in such a course. Their first object was to win the confidence of colored men by making them believe said federal officials and the faction to which they belong are the true friends of the negro race, in conferring upon it the empty honors of furnishing delegates to a nominating convention. If they succeeded in their first object, they deemed they would have a cheap and certain attainment of their second object, which is to control the nominations and determine who shall receive the vote of the State for State and federal offices. And the action of these federal officials is certainly consonant with the views of the Grant organ published in Washington city. According to a showing previously made by us, the National Republicans, printed at the federal capital, relies upon the negro vote as the only certain means of carrying this State for Grant and Wilson. It boldly asserts that the colored people are the dominant race in Louisiana and certain other States named, and says it is utterly out of the question that these States should go otherwise than for Grant and Wilson. Now, if the colored people are, as the Washington Grant organ says, the dominant race in this State—in other and plainer words, the ruling race—we hold that that race is entitled to the nomination of a colored man for Governor at the hands of the convention that meets to-morrow in Baton Rouge. That convention will be composed chiefly of colored men, drawn together under the instruction received in their parishes, that white men can not be trusted. The delegates of the dominant race, or that race which is accredited with being the ruling race by an organ of the federal administration, should not allow themselves to be hoodwinked out of their rights by a few fourth rate wire-pullers and hungry office-seekers, who will attend the convention for the purpose of saying who shall be nominated for Governor and the other State officers, members of the Legislature, members of Congress, etc. The colored people being the dominant race, as asserted by an official organ of Grantism, and the convention about to meet at Baton Rouge being composed principally of colored men, if they are true to their race they will insist upon nominating a colored man for Governor. This much and a great deal more, under the circumstance, is due the colored people if they would rally to the ruling race. They have a representative man in the person of our present Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Pinchback, who is not without ability as an executive officer. He has made an efficient Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, and if the contest for Governor must be made one of color, we know of no man of his race better qualified or more entitled to the support of colored men than our worthy Lieutenant Governor.

THE BATONNET BILL

The Citizens' Guard and the Pleynone disclose the entire action of Congress in passing the law that gives a United States judicial officer the power to supervise the elections in this State. We put the name of the principal Customhouse organ before the subordinate because the Guard has never pretended to be anything but a personal dependent, while the Pleynone has made great pretensions to independence and ability, therefore it is the most original of the two, and therefore worthy only to be mentioned as the hired exponent of

that wickedness which is a nature with its companion. The fool that strikes in ignorance is always entitled to our sympathy before the counsel who hires to make the worse appear the better cause.

The bayonet bill was rejected by Congress as being wholly unnecessary, impolitic and anti-republican. Its friends were seriously in need of the law and they resorted to a trick to obtain its passage, which was by inserting it in the sundry appropriation bill. They accomplished this measure in the Senate by repealing a rule of thirty years standing; to the effect that no amendment shall be attached to a bill that is not germane to the subject. The independent Senators voted against suspending the rule, and they also voted against the amendment, but the Grant force was strong enough to carry it. In the House of Representatives the opposing vote was too strong and the Grant minority resorted to another trick. They said to the opponents of the measure that if the sundry appropriation bill, which was a necessary measure, was referred to a committee of conference, the objectionable amendment would be stricken out. They promised that it should be dropped from the bill. With this understanding the bill was referred and in the committee the amendment was adhered to, which was an act of bad faith, but it was remodeled and its worst features stricken out. When the measure was reported back to the House the opposition still insisted upon defeating the entire bill, appropriations and all, but after a long debate the enemies of the measure consented to vote for the amendment in order to allow of the passage of the appropriation bill.

This relation of facts reveals to the country how Congress was tricked into the passage of a bad law, first by the suppression of a very old and salutary rule, and secondly by the annexing of it to a necessary bill. How this fraud was considered in the House of Representatives by the intelligent and honest Republicans is very forcibly stated by Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, the same member who was mobbed in Mobile a few years ago.

I say, Mr. Speaker, that gentlemen who are as Radical as I am went with me in advance of me, to gentlemen on the other side of the House, and said, "The circumstances are such as guarantee the withdrawal of this amendment to which you object; you can not be deceived should you let the bill go to a conference." But they knew the impregnable strength of their position, and not yet did they yield. They hesitated and inquired, and did not yield until from the Speaker's chair they received assurance that the report of a conference committee was subject to all the dilatory motions to which any other measure would be. In my conversations with them I had given them assurance that if by any perventure they lost position or power, I would cooperate with them in resisting the passage of the bill embodying the amendment. In question, and I make this motion in redemption, not alone of my word, but of the pledges of others. If this action brings upon me condemnation, I shall not heed it. I could not go through the world maintaining my self-respect if I failed to make every effort in my power to have this report go back to the committee of conference.

If Mr. Kelley, an honest and independent Republican, could not endorse the way in which this measure was tricked through Congress by being attached to a bill with which it had no connection whatever, it is passing strange that the Pleynone can endorse it as a proper and wholesome piece of legislation.

The Citizens' Guard is obliged to defend the bayonet bill, and we sympathize with it in its labor of necessity; but that a paper pretending to be independent and capable should endorse a measure which the entire conservative strength of the country has condemned as not only wicked and impolitic in its terms, but of a fraudulent origin, can only be accounted for on the supposition that it is bound by a secret treaty to be the friend of whatever offers an opportunity to the friends of General Grant.

Our reflection is that this bad law will prove a calamity to its originators, for, history being our instructor, no party ever enacted an evil measure but it returned in some way to plague its inventors. If General Grant's supporters have to bear the blame of this wicked enactment, and are beaten out of its fruits, they will assist very materially in that praiseworthy job. Wilson is wrong if Carter is right, and both are wrong if Chester is correct. We did have an idea that the country saved itself, as it will have to do again if any overweening selfishness should attempt to disrupt or destroy it, and we shall be slow to give this impression up to either to Wilson, Carter, or Chester, unless they can show us very plain evidence that it is founded in error. In the meantime November will tell what the people think about it.

The smiling little face of Senator Kellogg was visible about the Customhouse yesterday morning, that gentleman having arrived the night before from Washington, and taken rooms at the St. Louis Hotel. There was a very large assemblage of our colored fellow-citizens in and around Uncle Sam's granite building, but whether they came there to welcome back Senator Kellogg, or were there to consult with the Customhouse officials, and make arrangements to go to Baton Rouge to attend the convention, we are not able to say. We understand the Senator is a candidate for Governor, and in case he is elected, will consent to become a permanent citizen of Louisiana for the next four years. This will be gratifying news to those of our people who have had to mourn the absence of their Senator from the State. Considering that Mr. Kellogg made a great sacrifice when he consented to leave Illinois and come to New Orleans to take charge of the Customhouse, it is quite likely his claims to the Governorship may be entertained.

It is very nice for little boys to scare their sisters, but hazing themselves is the best way to do it. A little boy at Wallpole, New Hampshire, just to tease his sisters, put a rope around his neck and swung off. He was discovered and cut down just in time to save his life, but it took twelve hours to bring him to consciousness.

Some of the papers are criticizing the rhetoric of a clergyman who has recently preached and published the following on the passage of the Red Sea: "The billows reared as God's hand pulled back upon their crystal bits."

And the old Democrat's conversion to Liberal Republicanism was hailed with shouts by an entire congregation of men that had experienced the same baptism of heart.

THE STATE DEBT. It appears that the article so conspicuously paraded in the editorial columns of the Pleynone of late over the signature "M," is to be ascribed to the fertile genius of an eminent private citizen. This gentleman, since the advent of the Pleynone under its calico management, has turned politician and struts his "brief hour on the stage" of politics the greatest rafter of them all. It is, indeed, quite refreshing to read his lucid explanations. Since the publication of Auditor Graham's report, putting an effectual quietus to the monstrous hoax of the State debt amounting to sixty millions of dollars, Mr. McCloskey gets into a fury of excitement. He assumes that the Auditor will not deny that he stated to him a year ago that the State obligations were greatly augmented by the legislative assembly; that then the State debt was forty-two millions of dollars and required a tax of twenty and a half mills, and that the further tax of eight mills was conclusive evidence that the debt was over sixty millions. This reasoning is conclusive to Mr. McCloskey's mind, and on the indications he drew from these premises he made the publication aforesaid. Hence, as he says, he "could hardly believe his eyes" when he saw the statement of Auditor Graham, that the debt only amounted to a little over thirty-five millions of dollars. But Mr. McCloskey's surprise in reading the announcement of the actual debt of the State is a mere bagatelle compared to what he threatens in case the Auditor neglects to correct his official statement. If this is not done, Mr. McCloskey will continue his publication under the heading "Is the State of Louisiana solvent?"

In view of this dire calamity, what is to be done? Well may Auditor Graham tremble. A few more such publications as that, and he will be utterly done for. In short, we expect to see him annihilated, or if there be a remnant of his left, it will have to be swept up.

REVERSING PRIOR PLATITUDES. The Dolly Varden organ has taken a new hitch in its back rigging and is desperately humping itself with the independent wriggle. Mr. James B. Price, somewhat unheeded by the trump of fame, furnished the pattern for this palpitating oscillation, which consists in a promise "to defend the constitution as it is," "to labor for the good of all men, without distinction of class or color," and "to be independent of all parties." This, the Dolly Varden pronounces to be a new wrinkle, "prophecy with State redemption." Whoever buys Mr. Price's goods as novel, or in any way as original, will have to suffer a heavy discount whenever they attempt to dispose of their merchandise. Everybody is promising to do just what Price says he will do if the people will only elect him to Congress. In fact a man can hardly promise to do less. How would a candidate appear who should say that he "would not regard the constitution as it is?" that he "would not regard the rights of all without regard to class or color?" or that he "would be dependent upon parties?" Mr. Price is a mere platituder. The Pleynone is a very platituder.

Senator Henry Wilson, candidate for Vice President on the Grant ticket, is at outs with some of his fellow-organ on this important question as to who did save the country. General Carter, ex-Speaker of the Louisiana Legislature, said at Philadelphia that Grant was the national savior, and a postoffice organ in Louisville vouches for the veracity and loyalty of General Carter. On the contrary, Mr. Wilson says the Republican party saved the country; and Major T. Morris Chester avers with great distinctness that the colored people are to be credited with assisting very materially in that praiseworthy job. Wilson is wrong if Carter is right, and both are wrong if Chester is correct. We did have an idea that the country saved itself, as it will have to do again if any overweening selfishness should attempt to disrupt or destroy it, and we shall be slow to give this impression up to either to Wilson, Carter, or Chester, unless they can show us very plain evidence that it is founded in error. In the meantime November will tell what the people think about it.

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DIED.

HIRE—June 10, at 4 P. M., at the residence of his brother, Dr. William H. Hire, at the corner of Common and Broad streets, Dr. GEORGE H. HIRE, a native of Portsmouth, England, aged 87½ years, of dysentery.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA. The annual commencement of this institution will take place Wednesday, June 26, at 3 P. M. The annual address will be delivered by Hon. E. North Collins, of New Orleans.

On Sunday, twenty-third, at 2 P. M., the Rev. Father Ryan, of New Orleans, will deliver the annual religious address before the officers and students of the University. On both occasions the Louisiana public are most respectfully invited to be present. F. F. DUFFY, Superintendent, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, June 14, 1872.

REDMOND B. MANNING,

29.....Carondelet street.....29 NEW ORLEANS. Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit Messrs. S. M. Rothchild & Sons, London; Messrs. de Rothschild Brothers, Paris; Messrs. E. M. de Rothschild, Vienna; Messrs. M. A. de Rothschild, Frankfurt and all their correspondents.

C. W. CAMMACK,

181.....Common street.....181 MONEY BROKER. my19 3m3p

ITEMS ABOUT "THE TIMES."

THE TIMES COOKING STOVE Will save its cost in fuel in one year. It will outlast any other, and it contains twice the metal. It will cook meats and broils 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, mh3 ly 3p 2p No. 141 Poydras street.

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL,

Respectfully for the Legislature the exclusive Hospital for Smallpox and other contagious diseases. IS ON THE POSTCHAMBERAIN RAILROAD. It is a square outside Chalmette street. Indigent cases are received according to usual city provisions, with permits from the sanitary officials. Private or paying cases are received for: Wards, 25 cents per day, including meals, 25 cents. Apply at the hospital. my22 ly

GEORGE ALCES,

PREMIUM CIGAR MANUFACTORY AND DEALER IN LEAF TOBACCO. 185.....Kampart street.....185 (Below Canal street). Lock box No. 241. ar2 2m 5p

W. T. MORGAN,

BROKER, 33.....Carondelet street.....33 Mortgage and commercial paper negotiated; State and city taxes settled at a liberal discount. mh3 1m 2p

JOHN KLEIN & CO.,

NOTE AND STOCK BROKERS. Will attend to the purchase and sale of State and city securities, and all kinds of stocks, bonds, etc., and the negotiation of loans. Will pay State and city taxes at a liberal discount, also taxes of the parish of Jefferson and city of Carrollton. Office No. 33 Carondelet Street, mh3 2m 2p Marble Buildings.

THE NEW LOUISIANA REMEDY.

SMITH'S LIFE TONIC Is incomparably the most effective Blood Purifier and Tonic extant. SMITH'S PULMONIC SIRUP. The other form of the New Louisiana Remedy, for Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, etc., is peerless. Parent Office—No. 30 Baronne street. ar2 3m 2p

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHORT-HAND WRITING—INSTRUCTION Given in short hand writing by addressing S. Schilling at this office. Terms reasonable. my21 1m

SCHILLING PAVEMENT COMPANY,

Office No. 27 Carondelet street. GEORGE F. BROTT, Managing Agent. This pavement is a concrete stone, laid in squares of any desired size, shape or color. The power required to render smooth one square inch of Portland cement, of which this stone is made is found to be 120 pounds. Its superiority as compared with bricks is shown by the fact that the former yields only to the crushing pressure of 120 tons, while shoddy brick pulverizes at fifty tons, clay bricks at forty-five, and midway perfect brick at forty-eight tons. The above results were determined by experiment made by General T. A. Wilson, United States Army, and by some of the ablest engineers of Europe. This pavement is laid so that the blocks can not get out of place, being adjusted to the ground so that water or snow can not penetrate the joints. And as it can be laid in small squares, expansion or contraction does not crack or break it. Artificial stone pavement made with this cement for its chief ingredient, was laid on King William's street, Edinburgh, near the entrance of the Liverpool Exchange, and the platform floor of the railroad station at Glasgow. It has been laid extensively in New York, Chicago, Washington, Buffalo, Baltimore and Cincinnati, and we refer to the pavement in front of the Times office, and to that at Mr. Wabate's residence, at No. 34 Baronne street, in this city. We are prepared to execute orders for banisters (sidewalks), steps for stores, mail houses, stables, lawrences, ice houses and all other places required to be water tight. Particular attention is called to the following class of paving and works, to wit: beauty, durability and cheapness places it beyond comparison: FLOOR TILES, of various colors, for churches, halls, court yards, garden walks, cemeteries, etc. my25 2m

SUGAR-CURED HAMS AT 10 CENTS.

10,000 pounds Sugar-cured HAMS at 10c each. 10,000 pounds BREAKFAST BACON at 10c each. 5,000 pounds GREEN SHOULDERS at 6c each. Also, 500 MICHIGAN SARDINES, in 10c cans, for sale at S. B. CHURCHILL'S, No. 40 Magazine street, between Natchez and Trinity streets, under St. James Hotel. mh3 1y

EDUCATIONAL.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL. 181 RACE STREET, head of Coliseum Place. T. B. Edwards, Principal. Will prepare pupils to enter the Louisiana State University or any college in America. Commercial and Primary Department attached. Military discipline, with daily drill. Circulars to be had at the School, or at James A. Graham's, 35 Camp street. ar2 1m

NEW ORLEANS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 99 Baronne street. Three and one-half blocks from Canal street, five doors above the Piano House of P. Weilin, accessible from five car lines. This institution is conducted after the plan of the best music schools of Europe. The Board of Instruction counts among its members some of the most successful teachers and artists of the highest merit in Europe. Admitted are beginners of all ages from seven years upward, and advanced pupils who wish to perfect themselves either as amateurs, teachers, or professional artists, and those who wish to resume their studies after a long interruption. Terms: Pupils available in advance, as follows: For piano or violin, for ten weeks, two lessons weekly, of two hours each, \$25. For theory (harmony and counterpoint), organ, melodeon, violin, violoncello, harp, flute, guitar, guitar, for ten weeks, two lessons weekly, of one hour each, \$15. Students made up of two branches taken together. Pupils are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and the progress of the pupils. For references, circulars, particulars, etc., apply at the office, or to be had at the Baronne street, or by letter, addressed Postoffice Box No. 195, New Orleans, Louisiana. ar2 1y

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. Senor, 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

POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE, PRESSES, ETC., WHICH ENABLE US TO EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, SUCH AS MAMMOTH POSTERS, FACT SHOW CARDS, RAILROAD WORK, LAWYER 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.

BUILDING AND BOOK-BINDING

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 SPECIES OF THE

FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD

POSTERS AND HANDBILLS

BLACK AND COLORED INKS, 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.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

NOTICE.

A. AUGUSTIN, Attorney at Law, No. 41 Esplanade Alley, registers in his office before the United States Courts, register of the involuntary bankrupts of the Bank of Louisiana, and will receive and attend to the admission of claims of creditors, notes, deposits, shares, etc.; will prepare and file to the admission of balance sheets of bankrupts, and procure, in a short time, passports to Washington.

A. HERO, JR.,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS. Office No. 17 Commercial Place. Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all business. ar2 1y

HAWKINS & THARP,

(L. HAWKINS—BAIRD TRUSTEES.) ATTORNEYS AT LAW, OFFICE NO. 17 COMMERCIAL PLACE. Prompt attention given to all business in this State and United States Courts.

MACHINERY.

SHAKESPEAR FOUNDRY, Girod Street, Between Baronne and Dryades Streets, New Orleans. Joseph A. Shakespear, A. Smith, S. Swoop. SHAKESPEAR, SMITH & CO. (Successors to Geddes, Shakespear & Co.)

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRERS AND MACHINISTS. Manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Saws, Mills, Millstones, Grinding Machines, Saw Mills, Drills, Milling, Mill and Gin Gearing and Grate Bars, Stone, French, Columbia, Treaders and Lead Weights. Steamwork of all kinds. ar2 1y

NOVELTY IRON WORKS,

Corner of Delord and New Levee streets. WILLIAM GOLDSIG, PROPRIETOR. mh3 ly

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