New Orleans Republican.

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NATHANIEL PAIGE ..... Editor.

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THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

Is published every day (Mondays excepted), at No. 57 St. Charles street. Terms: $10 a year; $5 for six months; $3 for three months—payable invariably in advance. Single copies, 10 cents. Advertisements $1 50 per square of ten lines, agate, for each insertion.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Is published every Saturday morning. Terms: $5 a year; $3 for six months; payable invariably in advance. Single copies, 10 cents. Advertisements $1 50 per square of ten lines, agate, for each insertion.

SUNDAY REPUBLICAN:

$5 per year, in advance. Advertisements, same terms as the Weekly.

Rates of Advertising:

Square	One Month	Two Months	Three Months	Six Months	Twelve Months
1	$12 net.	$22 net.	$30 net.	$50 net.	$75 net.
2	22 "	40 "	55 "	90 "	135 "
3	30 "	55 "	75 "	120 "	175 "
4	38 "	67 "	90 "	140 "	225 "
5	46 "	80 "	105 "	170 "	275 "
6	54 "	92 "	120 "	200 "	325 "
7	60 "	100 "	135 "	225 "	375 "
8	65 "	110 "	150 "	250 "	425 "
9	70 "	125 "	165 "	280 "	465 "
10	75 "	135 "	180 "	300 "	500 "
11	80 "	145 "	195 "	320 "	530 "
12	85 "	155 "	210 "	340 "	560 "
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15	100 "	185 "	240 "	400 "	660 "
20	125 "	230 "	300 "	500 "	800 "

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Second page monthly advertisements, each square $20 per month.

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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

OUR PLATFORM.

"Let our laws and our institutions speak not of white men, not of red men, not of black men, not of men of any complexion; but like the laws of God—the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer—let them speak of the people."—*Horace Maynard.*

Three Solid Planks for the Republican Platform.

REBUILDING OF THE LEVEES BY NATIONAL AID.

ABOLITION OF THE COTTON TAX.

SUGAR INTERESTS OF THE STATE TO BE PROTECTED AND FOSTERED.

BUSINESS PLATFORM.

REBUILDING OF THE LEVEES BY THE STATE AND NATIONAL PURSE.

ABOLITION OF THE COTTON TAX.

IMMEDIATE INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LABOR AND SKILL INTO THE SOUTH.

"THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, AND FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH."

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

We have published in pamphlet form, for gratuitous distribution, the speech of Bishop Campbell; Questions and Answers for Freedmen; the Battle Hymn of the Republic, and the Civil Rights Bill. The last two are popular songs to well-known airs, and are sung by the freedmen of New Orleans with great spirit. We wish to afford every colored man an opportunity to read this pamphlet, and invite the Republican clubs to assist in their distribution. They can be had at our counter.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Our attentive friend, A. Simon, 85 Baronne street, remembers us punctually every morning by sending us files of the latest dates received by mail from the North and West. He keeps constantly on hand and receives every day every publication worth reading, including all the leading magazines. Mr. Simon is the agent in this city for the Washington *Great Republic*, the *Chronicle*, and the Philadelphia *Press*.

UNFORTUNATE DEPOSITORS.—They whose checks are paid in barks and growls instead of money.

CANNOT GET THE REPUBLICAN.—We hear complaints every day from some of our friends that they cannot buy the REPUBLICAN, as many of the news dealers and few of the newsboys have it for sale.

CAMPAIGN SONGS.—We will furnish to our friends campaign songs, suitable to be sung in clubs and political meetings, at the low rate of $1 per hundred. We have already published several, and can furnish any that may be wanted.

ST. CHARLES PARISH.—A friend in St. Charles parish writes us that the Republican club held a meeting on the evening of the twenty-eighth instant, but owing to the stormy weather, only about two hundred persons were present. Addresses were made by Reverend Charles Thornton and several others. Everything is progressing finely in the parish. The crops look well. The only drawback is too much rain.

SUNDRIES.—Mr. P. Harnan, No. 96 Tchoupitoulas street, always keeps on hand a large and varied stock of goods, such as groceries, hardware, shoes, etc. Mr. Harnan always sells cheap for cash, and gives entire satisfaction to all his customers. We advise our readers to give him a call. His stock will prove acceptable, and his treatment of his customers cannot but prove agreeable, as during his residence of thirty years in this city he has acquired the esteem of all our citizens, among whom he is universally admitted to be a prince of good fellows.

MILITARY ITEMS.—Brevet Brigadier General N. B. McLaughlin, company I, Fourth cavalry, now stationed at Conchatta chute, is ordered to this city on duty connected with his command.

Acting Assistant Surgeon C. B. Darrall has been ordered on duty at Brashear.

Lieutenants John H. Purcell, D. F. Callinan, and L. C. Parker, of the First infantry, have been appointed a board of survey, to examine and report upon six packages of medical stores, received by Major White, assistant medical purveyor, from Medical Storekeeper White, New York.

Brevet Major J. D. O'Connell, Seventeenth infantry, has been ordered to report to General Griffin for assignment to duty.

Private Wm. N. Norris, of company B, Fourth United States cavalry, has left this city for Texas. He has been on detail duty here in the adjutant general's office.

DIDN'T KNOW BRANS.—Some German dock passengers on a Mississippi steamboat, on a recent trip, found some bags of bean among the freight, and helped themselves to a bountiful supply for soup. The beans were mistaken for castor oil beans consigned to a druggist, and caused a double commotion among the unwary Germans.

SURRATT AND HIS CO-CONSPIRATORS.

Is the time ever to arrive when the whole story of the plot that culminated in the assassination of President Lincoln may be written? More than two years have gone since that horrible deed was perpetrated; five of the actors in it lie in dishonored if not unknown graves; two others are wearing out their lives in hopeless banishment upon the arid sands of the Tortugas, and the only remaining conspirator awaits his trial—a trial for which he is ready and apparently anxious, but which the government after months of preparation still delays. Is there or is there not any foundation for the dark rumors and vague suspicions that seem to create themselves, as no one can tell from whence they come, but to which this new delay has given fresh vitality? Is John H. Surratt the only remaining conspirator, or are there others whose complicity in either the abduction or assassination plot it is deemed best to conceal?

The charge upon which Jefferson Davis was kept for two years at Fortress Monroe was, that "evidence on file in the bureau of military justice showed that the assassination plot was devised and procured by him and other persons whose names were given in the proclamation for his and their arrest. Mr. Davis is discharged; nothing is said of this accusation; he does not deny it, and calls on the government to relieve him from the official and formal charge that it has made against him as a murderer. Booth's diary is published, after being locked up two years in the war office. Eighteen of its pages are absent, but on the first of those that remain is the declaration that "for six months we had worked to capture"—to capture, but not to kill the president. Who are the men referred to by the pronoun "we?" Who were the men in Richmond to whom Surratt bore messages from Booth—coming and going during these six months like a bird of passage? Why is the mystery, if there be a mystery, still maintained? Who is to be injured by lifting the veil, and penetrating the whole truth to be known? Can it be possible that a continuance of the mystery that has thus far hidden the truth is so desirable, that to secure it Surratt may, in his turn, be set free, as Davis has been?

People ask themselves these questions, not in a querulous and carping spirit, but with genuine anxiety and fear. Perhaps a few days will enable us to solve them. But in the meantime it may be said that more is already certainly known of the conspiracy than is generally supposed. It requires only a few additional facts to be divulged to enable one to comprehend the whole scheme and to paint the whole picture of the crime, from its comparatively innocent inception as a plot for the abduction of the president, (although even that must have contemplated the possibility and even the probability of his murder should resistance be made or aid arrive before it could be effected), down to the moment when it had grown into a gigantic combination for the overthrow of the entire government by the assassination of its three chief men, and the conspirators parted from each other to enter upon their bloody work. We already have the materials for understanding and depicting the personal character of all the known conspirators, and the motives that controlled them.

Perhaps the first impression that will be made on the mind of one who sits down to study the history of the conspiracy will be one of surprise at the religious character of the principal actors in it. Booth, himself, although not what is called "a religious man," evidently believed in God and in His justice. His diary convinces one of that fact. He endeavors to soothe the stings of his conscience, which begins to torment him with agony more intense than the bodily pains which he endures from his fractured leg, by asserting to himself that "God had made him the instrument of His punishment" for the man to whom "the country owed all her troubles." For a week he eludes his pursuers, but does not elude Nemesis. Behind him, as he is "hunted like a dog through swamps and woods," rides his sin. Remorse and repentance have overtaken him. One moment, with that intense egotism which was the passion of his nature, he elevates and adores his crime; the next, as a flash of truth illumines his dark soul, he cowers at its horror. "God cannot pardon me if I have done wrong. I am sure there is no pardon in heaven for me, since man condemns me so. Oh, God, try to forgive me!" the wretched man cries in his anguish.

The companion of his flight, the young Herold, was also religious. Booth says: "This brave boy often prays—before and since the crime—with a true and sincere heart. If it was a crime, why can he pray the same?" Louis Payne, the assassin of Mr. Seward, was the son of a clergyman, and had strong religious convictions. His rude and adventurous life had not destroyed them—he had not before been a criminal—on the contrary there was reason to believe his life had been adorned with good deeds.

Mrs. Surratt was a deeply religious woman—almost, if not quite, a devotee. By birth a Protestant, she was by conviction a Catholic, and was faithful in the discharge of all her duties as a daughter of the church. The ear of her confessor, during the six months that were spent in preparation for the crime, must have often heard strange secrets. Her son was educated for the priesthood. At college he was famed, not for his talents, for he possessed none, but for his piety, and the amiable and tractable character of his disposition. He was permitted to become a member of a society to which none but the most devout of the students were admitted—the "society of the angels;" and when his teachers were compelled to dismiss him, and to inform him that his limited intellect would not qualify him for the priesthood, he received the sentence with tears, and re-entered the world again with a heavy heart. It would have been better had he remained in the cloisters of St. Charles, even if he spent his life there as a lay brother—a door-keeper in that house of the Lord.

Among the saints that afterward were murderers—among the conscientious Booth, the pious Herold, the pious instructed Payne, the devout Mrs. Surratt, and the disappointed divinity student, her son, there was admitted one of a different class. This was the wretch Atzeroth—the only professional villain in the drama—who sold his dagger for money—who had no love of country or religious fanaticism to delude himself withal—who was an infidel and a villain, and who, strangely enough, was the only one of the half-dozen whose courage failed when the hour to strike arrived.

What a picture might be drawn of the meetings of these conspirators at Mrs. Surratt's house; of their mysterious comings and departures; of the day when the plot for the abduction miscarried, and they burst into her room with frantic cries that all was discovered, and they were lost; of the manner in which Booth calmed their fears, and set himself to knot again the thread of his broken plot. Then, to think of how he drew them all again within his toils; how he exerted the wonderful influence he had acquired over Mrs. Surratt, who seems to have regarded him with that peculiar mixture of admiration and affection that a woman not unfrequently feels for a superior brilliant man, who is too old to be her son, and too young to be her lover; how he bound her by the oath of which she spoke before she died; and how she obeyed all his instructions, even to taking that ride on the day before the murder, to arrange for his escape, and to deposit arms for his defense.

It will be remembered that as she returned from that fatal ride (for it was that which convicted her) she was gay and light-hearted; she chatted merrily with her unsuspecting companions; she seemed to be at ease and at peace until, from an eminence they ascended, they saw Washington spread out before them, covered with flags and gay with all the emblems of rejoicing over the downfall of the rebellion. Then her mood changed, her face darkened with anger or remorse; perhaps a feeling of womanly pity crossed her breast as she thought of the woman who was to be made a widow that night. "That people have deeply sinned," she exclaimed, "and God has in store for them a terrible punishment!"

Thus the painter might fill out the outlines of this great picture. But it cannot be fully drawn until all the events connected with the prior plot for the abduction of the president are made known. And until they are divulged, as they most probably will be, sooner or later, the people will not cease to ask themselves the questions with which we commenced this article, and the reply to which may be delayed, but cannot be finally evaded.

AN ORDERLY PEOPLE.

The procession of colored men on Wednesday night seems to us to have upset some deep-rooted prejudices of long standing which have existed in all the slave States for time out of mind. For years the negroes have been looked upon and treated as a race prone to disorder and violence, without moral restraint of any kind, and only curbed in their vicious propensities by stringent laws and the presence of force. There have from time to time been put in circulation rumors of contemplated risings of the blacks that never took place. Laws have existed in all the slave States forbidding more than a prescribed number of colored people from assembling together without a stated number of white men being present to act as a balance. All slaves found walking the streets after nine o'clock at night without a pass were arrested and locked up. Every rule and regulation and practice adopted in reference to the colored man seems to have been based upon the assumption that he was prone to riot and disorder, inflammable and dangerous unless constantly watched and controlled by the so-called superior race. These laws were founded upon the opinions of white men who claimed to have a peculiar knowledge of the negro character, who could tell to a hair's breath exactly what he would or would not do under certain circumstances, how much he knew, and how much he was capable of learning. Learned doctors have examined his cranium and his shinbone, and found unquestionable anatomical evidence that there is a marked difference in the construction of these members in the two races. Hence there must be a moral difference, amounting almost to one of species.

But if these learned blockheads and prejudiced law-makers could have seen some five or six thousand full-grown men in procession in the streets of New Orleans on Wednesday night, with their banners flying, their torches gleaming, their transparencies revolving, and music playing, and observed, as we did, that from beginning to end there was no man intoxicated, no insult offered to any one, no quarrel nor even ill-feeling, no man belonging to the procession taken to the lock-up, and what is more, none who deserved it, they might, if they were honest, have suspected that all their pet theories had been completely upset, and begun to believe themselves fools.

We hardly believe that so great a number of white men of mixed nationalities would have performed so creditably under similar circumstances. Even the German, the most peaceable, orderly, and patient of white men, sometimes gets too much or too little lager, and becomes belligerent; the American is quick in his temper and of a jealous disposition; the Anglo-Saxon is dogged and demonstrative, while the Irishman cannot possibly enjoy himself unless he has a periodical scrimmage. We never heard of a similar turn out of white men without learning the next morning that a large percentage had taken up in the calaboose.

Honor, then, to whom honor is due. While the "superior race" has been indulging in all manner of violence, rioting, drunkenness, and uproar, the law-makers of the Southern States have been entirely occupied in preventing breaches of the peace by a race that seldom or never breaks it. We have now demonstrated to us what we have believed for a long time: that the colored man is by nature the most peaceable, the politest, and the best natured of any of the five races into which mankind is usually divided; that consideration for the comfort and happiness of others is a leading trait in his character, and that he has at last lived down the unjust aspersions that have been cast upon him through long years of wrong and oppression.

MAD DOGS.—Quite an excitement exists in our city on the subject of hydrophobia. Will our common council pass an ordinance to prevent mischief by the Rapides?

"NEW RULES OF NATURALIZATION."

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

I observe your old friend of the daily *Blanket* is much alarmed and annoyed at what he calls "New rules of naturalization," and thereupon proceeds to read the judges of the courts a homily on their duties and the laws of naturalization.

Will you permit one who has "gone through the mill" to say, for the information of your readers, (the editor of the *Blanket* excepted,) that the acts of Congress touching the naturalization of aliens provide:

1. That he shall make a declaration, on oath, before some court of record, of his intention to become a citizen at least two years before he can become one.

2. That he shall have resided for five years, immediately preceding his admission as a citizen, within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, and for at least one year within the State where the court is held to which he applies.

3. That "during the whole of that time (five years) he has conducted himself as a good moral man, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness thereof."

4. That he shall take an oath of allegiance to the United States, and entirely renounce all allegiance to any foreign prince, power, or potentate whatsoever.

These conditions are indispensable, and apply to all aliens who come here over eighteen years of age. Those who come here under eighteen years of age need not make any previous declaration, but when they have been in the United States full five years, by proving that fact, and declaring that for three years preceding it has been their bona fide, intention to become citizens. In all cases a five years residence, and deportment such as becomes a good citizen, must be proven in court upon the oath of two witnesses.

Now Mr. Editor, do you know what troubles the Camp street man so badly? I will tell you. The judges and clerks of courts, remembering the recent removal of one of these officials, have waked up to the necessity of observing the law a little more closely than heretofore. The question so irritating to our rebel editor is "have you been in the rebel army?" If any such be made citizens, it can only be by *false swearing*. For it cannot be truthfully said that any man who for three out of the last five years, has been in the rebel army, was "attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness thereof."

The editor of the *Blanket* may well throw up his hands with pious horror against "new rules." It is really shocking to any sober minded rebel to think that the law should be enforced in this city. That is indeed a "new rule." It is a tyrannical invasion of the rights of the citizen to prevent him from swearing he has behaved himself as a good moral man, when he had only been fighting the Yankees; and still worse, when he has two of his comrades with him, who were out on the same "little pleasure excursion," should be deprived of the right of "swearing him through." 'Tis a tyranny too severe to be borne. I submit that this is a case that calls for the interference of the president. A. J.

(Communication.)

WHAT THE COLORED MAN WANTS.

What the colored man is most in need of at present is an education. The time has been so short since he has been obliged to think and act for himself, since he has been emancipated from a stage of bondage to that of freedom, unaided by the light of knowledge, it is not astonishing that he would now and then be led astray by those to whom he has been accustomed to look up as to superior beings, and implicitly obey. And now another great responsibility rests upon him. He must not only take care of himself and his family, but he must take care of his race, of his country, and of future generations. The government has very generously provided for the education of the colored children. But how are the wants of the grown people to be met, those who are now to take so large a share in the reconstruction of the Southern States.

I have heard rebels say that they would make the negroes vote themselves into slavery again in five years. Whether or not there is any truth in the assertion, I think the friends of the colored people should exert themselves to prevent the possibility of their injuring themselves or their interests through the want of knowledge. I do not think that many of the grown up freedmen will ever be able to acquire a brilliant education, such as will enable them to become statesmen or philosophers, for how few of such have we among the white men who have had the advantages of learning from their infancy, and it would be hardly reasonable to expect the black man to do more without any training whatever in his childhood. But something can be done; and if the Union man in times of peace is as much the friend of the colored man as the Union soldier was in times of war that something will be attempted. What I propose is this—let all who have an hour or two to spare in the afternoon or evening, and who has not, devote that spare time to teaching the colored people. Let the freedmen's bureau be asked to allow the use of their school-rooms after school hours, say from 4 to 9 P. M., and let all the colored churches be likewise given. Let the public schools contribute all the old books for which they have no use. On account of the changes which take place in books in the public schools, there must be many such. There is scarcely a family who have not a lot of old school-books piled away in some lumber room, which they will never use, but which would be of great use in teaching the poor colored people. And let it be made known that there will be schools for the colored people of both sexes, where they will be taught *free*. I will venture to say that in six months from this time, there will be scarcely a colored man or woman who will be unable to read and write.

REGISTRATION IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.

We publish the following convenient tabular form of registration in the country, so far as ascertained up to the latest dates received. To this we add the registration in the parish of Orleans:

	Whites.	Colored.
Ascension	81	973
Avoyelles	188	298
Assumption	45	350
Bossier	21	76
Beauville	220	800
Caldwell	159	202
Concordia	19	1144
East Baton Rouge	171	1447
East Feliciana	186	987
Iberville	60	840
Jackson	55	276
Jefferson	205	1306
Lafourche	180	450
Natchitoches	160	1100
Orleans, city, First District	3714	4452
" Second "	3030	3040
" Third "	1940	1451
" Fourth "	1893	1249
Ouachita	174	1336
Rapides	1	909
St. Mary	76	917
St. John	10	340
St. Helena	3	293
Terrebonne	188	1130
Washington	213	48
West Baton Rouge	32	311
West Feliciana	48	762
St. Bernard	140	325
Caddo	212	1593
St. Landry	600	1717
St. Charles	38	869

INFORMATION WANTED.

Ten months have elapsed since the murder of Doetle, Horton, Henderson, Loup, and other gallant spirits, who fell in the cause of the Union and freedom; the murder was witnessed by hundreds of citizens; prosecutions for this great crime will be barred by lapse of time in a few weeks, and yet no steps have been taken to bring the murderers to justice. If the district attorney, who served in the rebel army, has conscientious scruples against taking action, let him resign or be removed. If he has no duties to perform in this matter according to law, then—in the name of the Union people of this whole country—we call on Attorney General Lynch to give this subject his official attention.

FROM RAPIDES PARISH.

A Chapter of Outrages—What "Their Best Friends" are Doing for the Freedmen—Culpability of the Bureau Agent—Justice a Mockery, etc.

(Special Correspondence of the Republican.)

PARISH OF RAPIDES, May 23, 1867.

In my last I said I would inform you of affairs in this parish, and I now proceed to give you a few of the many outrages of daily occurrence.

The bureau agent at this place, Major Willauer, is so controlled by rebel influence that when complaints are made to him he simply refers the parties to the civil authorities, neither knowing nor caring whether their cases are acted upon or not. His only desire seems to be to get rid of them. The magistrate knowing this, hears the complaint and sends the freedman off with high assurances of justice; but there it stops, unless a Yankee is unfortunate enough to be the defendant, and then the agent and the magistrate are certain to proceed to extremities. They often hunt up such cases through their emissaries, when no complaint is made, and they are proceeded with beyond the limits of law or equity, for it would appear to be part of their creed to punish Yankees who have the boldness to come among them.

Whether Major Willauer's truckling is attributable to fear, a desire to court rebel favor at the expense of Union men, or to perpetuate his sinecure, or whether it is the result of what he has more than once told complaining freedmen (that the rebels have the most money, and that nothing can be done for them) I leave for others to say. But it is certain that the colored people have lost all confidence in him, and now generally suffer on, rather than apply to him, knowing that their wrongs will not be redressed.

The few loyal white men here have become so thoroughly disgusted with his fawning upon rebels that they have lost not only confidence in, but common respect for, him, and consider him disgracing, by his acts, the uniform many of them have worn with honor, and which they all love and respect, for it is their country's. A gray jacket's pelican buttons would better harmonize with his course than the national uniform.

A few weeks ago two colored men, while on their way from Alexandria, were met by a rebel named Heath, an overseer for John Ruth Williams, who, without the slightest provocation, shot both of them. One of the men, named Henry Jackson now on Mr. Glass's plantation, was shot in the head. The other, William Pillman, on William Baily's place, was shot in the body. Complaint was made to Major Willauer, but nothing was done. To intimidate them from prosecuting Heath, the father of Pillman was arrested and imprisoned, and only released on the pledge that his son would not prosecute Heath.

A colored man on the plantation of Judge Boyce, at "Cotile," was shot by a rebel named Corcoreil. The colored man's arm had to be amputated. No action has ever been taken by either the civil or military authorities. While this man was at the point of death Major Willauer was on the plantation, but did not consider the subject worthy his notice, and did not even inquire the cause of the shooting.

Three rebels, named John and Frank Paul and Washington Wiggins, took a freedman named Wm. Haynes from his bed, one night not long ago, and murdered him. Nothing has been done in this case by the civil or military authorities.

A colored woman, named Hall, was brutally beaten, kicked, and stamped under foot by Thomas Brothers, nephew of ex-governor Moore. Brothers is in charge of the plantation of the governor, and his treatment was because the woman was unable to do certain manual labor under which she broke down, *being within a few days of her confinement*. When her husband appealed to Brothers not to abuse his wife in her then helpless condition, Brothers attempted to shoot him!

J. O. Pickens, a rebel, contracted with freedmen; but having outrageously violated the contract, the men came to Alexandria to report to Major Willauer; but Colonel Pickens appeared to be master of the situation, and ordered Willauer to arrest and imprison these men, which was done; and they were forced back upon the plantation at the will of a man who violated his contract. These men, unable to suffer such oppression, worse than their former slavery, ran off one night subsequently, preferring to do this rather than to make further complaints to the bureau.

This same Pickens has threatened to shoot a colored man named Butler, a school teacher on his place, and drove him off, ostensibly for chastising some of his pupils, but really because he (Butler) is a man of intelligence, and had organized a Republican club of the working hands on the place.

A freedwoman named Phoebe Harris, was beaten by a rebel named Reeves, on the plantation of Colonel Polk, on Bayod Bouf. Reeves broke the handle of a garden hoe over her head. She complained to Major Willauer, but no action was taken.

A colored man named Anthony Thomas was shot at without any cause by a man named Lloyd Compton. Thomas reported to Williams, but without effect.

A colored man named George Washington was terribly beaten with a stick over the head and body by a rebel named T. C. Lewis. This is the son of our present Allen District Judge; Lewis acknowledged having done so, and to give his own words he "did break a stick over the d—d nigger's head, and would do so again." Such was his answer to Willauer, but it was far from him to take any action, and so it rests.

A colored man named Jerry Ford was walking quietly along the road, about four miles from Alexandria, returning from his work in the field. Joe Texada, one of our law-makers, seeing him, undertook to amuse himself by putting his horse in full speed as he approached the freedman, to ride the latter down. The freedman distinctly heard Texada say to John Ennis, another white man in his company, "let us ride down them two d—d niggers." The freedman endeavored to avoid this as their horses were about to rush upon him, by rushing from the road to the swamps; but Texada being mounted, soon came up with him and made two or three fruitless attempts to discharge his navy revolver at him. He then dismounted and beat the freedman over the head with his pistol, making several severe wounds. The man, faint and exhausted from loss of blood arrived in Alexandria, and reported at the office of Major Willauer but that gentleman would not leave his agreeable company in his hotel to go to his office, a distance of two hundred yards, to see or hear the complaints of a poor beaten, bruised, and bleeding wretch. The freedman, unable to secure medical attendance, laid in the bureau office all night, in a pool of his own gore. To avoid investigating the matter, Willauer made an early start to the country the following morning on a pleasure trip, being careful not to appear at his office, where he knew the freedman had been in waiting since the afternoon previous. He is not expected to return within a week, so the freedman will likely seriously ponder on the protection of the bureau, forget his injuries, and return home a wiser man.

Feeling that I have already trespassed too much on your valuable space I shall stop for the present, though I have not enumerated half the cases in the parish, and shall simply ask the impartial reader to compare these facts with the tirade of the so-called grand jury of this parish, published in the Alexandria *Democrat*, of the 23d, and ask these gentlemen why they have not found a soul to carry out their law in the foregoing cases. I presume it is because they thereby fully represent the sentiment of the people of Rapides, whose "organ" they claim to be. More anon. OCCASIONAL.

—A Tennessee Dutchman having caught his son in wrong doing, determined to administer a dose of hickory. So he trimmed a switch and went to look for the youngster, who incontinently took to his heels. After chasing the boy around for awhile, the old man thought to persuade him to stop and take the licking. So he halted and hailed the wary fugitive: "Shon," said he, "Shon stop! I'm not so mad as vat I vas!"

GREAT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By Messrs. J. B. Walton & Deslonde, auctioneers, in the parish of Jefferson, "embracing all the property between Levee street and six squares back of St. Charles street and the Carrollton railroad, and between Bloomingdale and Foucher, to close an estate for partition."

This property, consisting of sixty-nine squares of ground, was advertised to be sold at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Wednesday.

There was a very large attendance, and we were surprised that the bidding was not more animated.

Twenty-two squares only were offered, of which fourteen were sold at very low rates. Mr. Hunt, as counsel for Mr. Fortier, sent to the auctioneers a letter, which was received while he was taking a bid on the first square at $4750. The communication was read for the purpose of giving notice of protection of the rights of Mr. Fortier, relative to a railroad in Henry Clay avenue, from the river to Nayades street. We think this had a damaging effect on the sale. No advance was made on the sum bid on square No. 91, at the time the letter was received, and it was not sold.

The following is a table of the drainage tax, the amounts bid, and the names of the purchasers:

Square.	Drainage Tax.	Bid.	Purchasers.
No. 9	$841 31	$2410	J. M. G. Parker
" 10	.....	2950	Dr. Jas. Ready.
" 11	.....	2908	M. Fortier.
" 12	139 04	2200	Not reported.
" 13	.....	2350	" "
" 14	.....	2750	" "
" 15	.....	2550	" "
" 16	.....	2200	" "
" 18	146 52	2400	Not sold.
" 19	.....	4900	Not reported.
" 20	.....	800	" "
" 21	123 07	3100	" "
" 22	153 39	3475	" "
" 23	.....	3000	Not sold.
" 27	.....	3500	"
" 28	121 01	2700	"
" 35	124 00	2450	"
" 60	19 60	2900	"
" 61	98 52	2600	"
" 89	156 91	3400	"
" 91	98 52	4750	"
" 92	126 00	3050	"

During the summer of 1864, while the hospitals in Richmond were crowded with wounded, the ladies of the city visited them daily, carrying with them delicacies of every kind, and vied with each other in their efforts to comfort and cheer up the wounded. On one occasion a bright-eyed damsel of seventeen summers was distributing flowers and speaking tender words of encouragement to those around her, when she overheard a young private, who was suffering from his wounds, exclaim: "Oh, my Lord!" Approaching him rather timidly, in order to rebuke his profanity, she said: "I think I heard you call upon the name of the Lord. I am one of His daughters. Is there anything I can ask Him for you?" A hasty glance upon her lovely face and perfect form caused his countenance to brighten as he instantly replied: "Yes, please ask Him to make me His *son-in-law*."

ST. CLAIR MANDEVILLE,

ATTORNEY AND AGENT FOR THE

ADJUSTMENT AND COLLECTION OF CLAIMS

AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

79 Customhouse Street, New Orleans. 79

Under act of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, provisions have been made for the payment of demands for Quartermasters' Stores and Supplies furnished to the army of the United States, for which receipts or vouchers have not been given, or where they have been given and are informal or insufficient.

The payment of these claims are, however, at present confined in this State to citizens of the following named parishes, viz: St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. Johns, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin and Orleans; and are only paid to those who can establish their loyalty to the government.

Although the adjustment of claims of this character are at present confined to the above named parishes, still, the claims of loyal citizens from the excluded section of the State, and from loyal citizens from any of the Southern States, will all ultimately be paid, and it is for the interest of the claimant to prepare his claim while the evidence to support it can be obtained.

In order to render the prosecution of a claim successful, under the aforementioned act of Congress, evidence must be produced to show

1. That the claimant was loyal at the time the property was furnished to or taken by the United States, and has been since.

2. That the property was taken for the legitimate use of the government, giving the name and rank of the officer who received it, or authorized it to be taken. Evidence to establish this fact is strictly necessary, as claims for wanton depredations or theft, committed by the army or navy, will not be recognized.

3. That the claimant was the bona fide owner of the property taken, and was at the time a citizen of one of the above named parishes.

Satisfactory proof of the foregoing requirements, presented in the proper form, will be the means of securing to the claimant the settlement of his claim.

Special attention will be given to cases where Cotton, Sugar, or any private property whatever has been seized and sold, or held as confiscable by the agents of the government, where the political status of the claimant can be proved to have been loyal at the time and since the seizure.

Also, claims for rent; for the occupation of plantations for military encampments; of buildings for the quartering of troops; or any unavoidable damage done by the government to private property on account of military necessity, and all private claims, of whatever character, against the government, growing out of the late war, will receive prompt attention, and in every possible instance will be prosecuted to a successful termination.

The question of claims against the government has been made especially by the undersigned, and in order to facilitate and insure the collection he has secured the services of JUSTUS I. MCCARTY, Esq., of Washington City, D. C., who upon the receipt of the claims in Washington will personally attend to their prosecution before the proper Executive Department, or before the United States Court of Claims.

Mr. MCCARTY's enviable reputation as a member of the Washington bar, his well earned laurels in a legal practice which has been extended into nearly every State of the Union, and dates back to the close of the American War; his long and varied and successful practice in nearly every imaginable class of claims that can be conceived as originating against the government; his intimate acquaintance with all the requirements and the modus operandi of successfully prosecuting and prosecuting claims before the executive department of government, have added much to his well earned laurels as a legal practitioner, and would seem to render superfluous the following list of names of prominent men in the different States, to which he respectfully refers:

Hon. H. M. RICE, United States Senate.
" M. S. WILKINSON, United States Senate.
" JEREMIAH S. BLACK.
" A. G. MCDOUGALL, United States Senate.
" W. M. ALLOT, Member of Congress.
" P. H. FOUKE, Member of Congress.
" ROBERT J. WALKER.
" F. P. BLAIR, Member of Congress.
" W. A. HALL, Member of Congress.
" CYRUS ALDRICH, Member of Congress.
" W. M. WIDDER, Member of Congress.
" J. S. WATTS, Member of Congress.
" J. B. S. TODD, Member of Congress.
" ALEX. RAMSEY, United States Senate.
" WM. R. MARSHALL, Minnesota.
" C. L. BECKER, Minnesota.
" JAMES HUGHES, New York.
G. H. PENDIELD, Connecticut.
R. J. HALDEMAN, Esq., Pennsylvania.
Col. G. W. EWING, Indiana.

To those that have claims of the above mentioned class against the government, it is of the first importance that action should be taken with as little delay as possible. Not only does an unseemly delay in time, from the origin of the claim to its prosecution, operate against the success of the claim in the continual increasing difficulty of procuring the proper evidence for the claim, but it vitiates the character of the claim to a certain extent in the minds of the executive officers of the government, who may adopt the theory that the delay is occasioned for the purpose of allowing time to gloss over its defects.

All communications will receive prompt attention.

Address,

JUSTUS I. MCCARTY,

426 F street, Washington, D. C., or

ST. CLAIR MANDEVILLE,

my18 1m 79 Customhouse street, New Orleans.

LUMBER.

THE PENSACOLA LUMBER COMPANY,

Of Pensacola, Florida, are prepared to deliver cargoes of

Gang-Sawed Yellow Pine Lumber

To vessels in that port on the shortest notice. They will contract for DECK-PLANK, SHIP-PLANK, DIMENSION-STUFF of any length, FLOORING, etc. Their mills have a capacity of 50,000 feet per diem. Address

J. J. MAGUIRE,

my18 3m Superintendent, Pensacola, Fla.

OFFICIAL.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW ORLEANS, La., May 23, 1867.

BY H. M. VAN SOLINGEN & CO., Auctioneers—Office No. 29 Carondelet street.—Will sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Iron Warehouse, on Levee street between Julia and St. Joseph, by the direction of Captain W. G. Hodges, Quartermaster and Storekeeper, United States army, a quantity of CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE, consisting of

26,385 Knapsacks;
13,620 Haversacks;
21,961 Cap Covers.

These articles are entirely new, and in original cases, and present a good opportunity for dealers.

Terms—Cash. Payments to be made in United States Treasury Notes prior to the delivery of the property.

By order of Brevet Brigadier General G. Stoltze, Chief Q. M. Fifth Military District.

W. G. HODGES,
Captain and M. S. K., U. S. A.

my29 13t

AUCTION SALE.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Government Stables, corner of Delord and Foucher streets, on MONDAY, June 3, 1867, a quantity of UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE, and property remaining on hand, consisting of

Clothing, Camp Equipage, Tents, Pauling Scales, Forges, Cooking Ranges,