New Orleans Republican.

S. L. BROWN & CO.....Proprietors.
NATHANIEL PAIGE.....Editor.

Official Journal of the United States.

NEW ORLEANS.....JUNE 7, 1867.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

Is published every day (Mondays excepted), at No. 87 St. Charles street. Terms: $10 a year; $8 for six months; $4 for three months; payable invariably in advance. Single copies, 10 cents.

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.....	25 "	38 "	50 "	80 "	125 "
3.....	30 "	53 "	70 "	110 "	175 "
4.....	38 "	67 "	90 "	140 "	225 "
5.....	46 "	80 "	105 "	170 "	275 "
6.....	54 "	92 "	120 "	200 "	325 "
7.....	62 "	105 "	135 "	230 "	375 "
8.....	65 "	115 "	150 "	260 "	420 "
9.....	70 "	125 "	165 "	290 "	460 "
10.....	75 "	135 "	180 "	320 "	500 "
11.....	80 "	145 "	195 "	350 "	540 "
12.....	85 "	155 "	210 "	380 "	580 "
13.....	90 "	165 "	230 "	410 "	620 "
14.....	95 "	175 "	240 "	430 "	660 "
15.....	100 "	185 "	250 "	450 "	700 "
30.....	175 "	300 "	450 "	750 "	1200 "

Monthly Advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

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

Transient advertisements, having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion 75 cents per square.

Second page transient advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new each insertion.

All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from above named transient rates as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line each insertion, except auctioneers, who shall be allowed the same discount on business notices as on advertisements.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $5 per annum, in advance; half yearly and quarterly, same rates. Single copies, 10 cents.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Squares.	1 mo'th.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
1.....	$ 5	$ 9	$ 12	$ 20	$ 30
2.....	9	16	20	32	50
3.....	12	22	28	44	70
4.....	15	27	35	56	90
5.....	18	32	42	68	110
10.....	30	55	75	130	200
15.....	40	75	100	180	280
30.....	70	130	180	300	450

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.

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

THE STREET COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Baker has taken hold of the affairs of his office with a strong grasp already. Yesterday he issued two orders to his subordinates, looking to the sanitary purification of the city. A letter was addressed to his deputies and assistant deputies, notifying them that a book has been opened in each of the police stations, in which the police will enter all reports of nuisances and other matter pertaining to the duty of the street commissioner; and assistant deputies are required to visit the police stations once each day, copy the complaints, and give their personal attention to all such cases as may be in their own ward, and will be expected to faithfully execute the same.

Deputy and assistant deputy street commissioners are required, furthermore, to attend to and execute all orders issued by the board of health for the purpose of abating all nuisances detrimental to the public health; and if they have not the means at command they will report the facts immediately.

MASS MEETING AT BATON ROUGE.

Our correspondent furnishes us a full report of the Republican mass meeting at Baton Rouge on the 1st instant, which was addressed by Messrs. Henry Grimes, David Grimes, George W. Ragan, J. T. Van Trump, and Louis Francois, the president. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

The president announced that another mass meeting would be held there on the 15th instant, when speakers from New Orleans were expected.

Three hearty cheers we given for the star spangled banner.

Sunday Republican.

Subscriptions will be received for the SUNDAY REPUBLICAN on the same terms as the Weekly—$5 per year—as many prefer the issue of that day on account of the religious and literary articles not to be found in the Weekly, or in the other daily papers.

FAILURE OF A FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMISSION HOUSE.—The house of Edward Dupassier & Co., commission and shipping merchants in New Orleans and Havre, suspended payment on Monday last.

It is stated that one wine merchant of this city had four hundred thousand francs invested in exchange drawn by that house—equal to about one hundred thousand dollars in greenbacks. Bellanger, lately the confectioner at the corner of Canal and Bourbon streets, had a similar investment of $25,000, and the manager or lessee of the opera house in this city, $25,000.

MILITARY ITEMS.—Special order No. 61, from headquarters fifth military district, of date June 5, contains the following paragraphs:

1. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Crosby, aid-de-camp, will proceed without delay to Baton Rouge, La., and inspect the military post and troops at that place.

2. G. C. Benham is hereby appointed registrar of voters, parish of Carroll, Louisiana, in place of John Gavey.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.—We are informed that the receiver of the First National bank has been instructed not to receive in payment for indebtedness due to the bank the checks of depositors who have claims against it, nor drafts purchased of the bank which have been returned protested.

BLANKS IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.—Messrs. Bloomfield & Steel are now printing and will soon have ready the necessary blanks to be used in bankruptcy proceedings. See their advertisement.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.—Our readers will find in another column the advertisement of the officers of this institution.

Read the advertisement of Messrs. Berger, Isaits & Co. in another column headed, "Afflicted, suffer no more."

GOVERNOR B. F. FLANDERS.

Mr. Thomas J. Durant has formally and positively declined the office of provisional governor of Louisiana tendered him by Major General Sheridan, and the dignity has now been offered to Hon. B. F. Flanders. We have not learned whether Mr. Flanders will accept or decline the honor, but from the fact that he is in the city the presumption is a fair one that his views on the subject were known to the general before the selection was made. It may be assumed, therefore, that he will accept the position. The order of appointment directs that he shall enter upon the duties of his office at once.

Mr. Flanders was born in Bristol, New Hampshire, on the 26th day of January, 1816; he graduated at Dartmouth college in 1842. He devoted a short time subsequently to the study of law, and came to this city about the year 1843. About that time the system of public schools was initiated in this city, and Mr. Flanders took an active part in the first organization. He accepted the position of principal of the Conti street school, which, however, he resigned some months afterward to go into the publication of the *Tropic* newspaper, in which he was associated with Colonel T. B. Thorpe. He soon sold out his interest in the paper and resumed the business of teaching. While engaged in the schools he was elected a member of the board of aldermen of the third municipality, comprising that part of the city known as the third district.

In 1853 the people of New Orleans began to turn their attention to the project of building railroads. Mr. Flanders took an active part in promoting this class of improvements, and was elected by the board of directors secretary and treasurer of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western railroad. He discharged the duties of the position until 1861, when he was obliged to leave the State on account of his well-known attachment to the Union and his opposition to secession. He passed with some difficulty through the rebel country, then under command of the Reverend Bishop Polk, who had the direction of military affairs in Tennessee.

He had interviews with General Butler in New York and in Washington some months before the latter came to this department. His intimate acquaintance with the topography and *personnel* of New Orleans enabled him to give the general many valuable suggestions in regard to the field upon which he was soon to become famous. As soon as Mr. Flanders learned that General Butler was here, he returned, and was shortly afterwards appointed city treasurer, in place of Adam Giffen, removed by the commanding general. In July or August he organized the system of free markets, by which some sixteen or seventeen thousand poor people were fed daily from General Butler's commissary stores.

In November, 1863, Mr. Flanders was a candidate for Congress from the first district of this State, in which he was opposed by J. E. Bouligny, who had represented the district in the previous Congress. Mr. Flanders was elected by an immense majority. He then resigned his office of city treasurer, in which he was succeeded by Mr. John S. Walton.

Upon the expiration of his congressional term in 1863, he was appointed supervising special agent of the treasury by Secretary Chase. In the latter part of the same year he assisted in organizing the First National bank of New Orleans, and was elected the first president of that institution. Finding, however, that the duties of his office, and those required of him as president of the bank were too arduous, he resigned the latter, and devoted his time exclusively to his federal office.

During the canvass of 1864, Mr. Flanders was one of the three candidates for governor, and received a large vote. With this exception he has devoted the last three years of his time to the duties of his office of special agent; and although most of them have been terminated by law, he has had a large work to perform in closing up the affairs of his department.

We have known Mr. Flanders intimately for many years, and have ever found him to be a man of invincible honor and integrity. He is a man who will follow out the line of his duty, or at least what he conceives to be such at the risk of making himself "unpopular." His appointment as provisional governor is one of the most judicious of General Sheridan's official acts. His intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the city and State, his long residence, and his high personal character combine in him the desirable elements of a chief magistrate. Under his rule we have no doubt some mode will be devised to rid the State, and especially the country parishes of the many dishonest and traitorous civil officers who are now using their power and influence to oppress Union men and protect ex-rebel outlaws. If some of the sheriffs do not hear something interesting to them from the executive office within a month, we are mistaken in the man whom General Sheridan has selected for our governor.

To the Ladies.

We have placed within your reach a first class Howe's lock-stitch sewing machine. See our list of premiums.

THE MILITARY BILL.—ANALYSIS CONTINUED.

We now only have time to partially continue the analysis promised in our daily of the 4th inst.

Touching many delicate points last named we must defer, for the present, in order to pay our respects to objections made to our startling announcement that "the president can appoint, perhaps remove and re-appoint; but we take it he *cannot instruct*, for the law no where says so, and his duties also are defined by law;" and stated the "position is capable of a demonstration akin to mathematical precision."

True enough, it startled and astounded in more ways than one, and it is more than hinted that high officials at Washington city are preparing to act upon the theory that the president can and will instruct the district officers; that he can and will instruct, direct, and enforce instructions touching district officers' duties in matters of detail under the military bill.

But we are well satisfied these hints are not well founded. Better inspirations surely will prevail; for if not, Congress will surely make itself heard in tones not to be misunderstood.

We must not lose sight of the fact that Congress alone has power under the constitution to declare war, and make final terms of adjustments; and further, we will not soon forget the memorable fact that the named rebel States were lately waging a formidable war against the government, and that although armed hostility has ceased, a quasi war state still exists, and that under the constitution no authority but Congress can legitimately adjust terms of permanent settlement, and that in the exercise of that right they have regarded and declared that "no legal State governments now exist" in those rebel States, and justly deem it their duty to give their earnest attention to a final adjustment thereof, in the mean time continuing said States under the military authority of the United States, and dividing said rebel States into five military districts for greater convenience and efficiency.

In the general plan and purpose contemplated by this military bill, we find it akin to the formation of territorial governments for unorganized territories, combined with an enabling act preparatory to a recognition of a full State government, matters of more or less frequent occurrence ever since the foundation of the government.

For the purpose of putting the machinery of the military bill in motion, suppose Congress had required the president to appoint a competent civilian superintendent, which could have been done, instead of a military officer for each of the five districts, and just as has been done in section two, directed the president to "detail sufficient military force" to enable such civilian superintendent to perform his duties pointed out by law, it is plain such superintendent, like the territorial governor, after appointment and due entrance upon duty, could not be instructed as to plain duties prescribed by law. While he kept within the letter and spirit of the law in that behalf, he could not be instructed officially by the attorney general, nor could he be dictated to by the president, secretary of war, or otherwise.

Should he need military force to enable him to perform his duty under the law, then it would become the duty of the president, if called on, to detail a sufficient military force under proper military officers to support and aid the superintendent in the performance of his duties, such as registration, "protection of the rights of person and property, suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, etc."

Now, is it not clear the position, rights, duties, and responsibilities of a civilian superintendent, if such the law had required, is the precise stand-point in which we must view the district military officer disconnected from the ordinary army duties and routine?

The great difficulty is to cut loose the idea of army officer from the idea of ordinary army duties and responsibilities as to obeying orders.

But we must take a second thought and see that the military officer assigned to duty under the military bill has an orbit therein distinct from ordinary army duties and responsibilities, and that his new orbit is created by law to which he must conform.

Many of his duties are enumerated by law and much left to his discretion, and considering he is independent of *instructions*, his responsibilities are truly great. He can only be checked and mated by the removing power of the president. Congress alone can control, curtail, or modify his actions, or of course terminate the whole machinery.

General Pope's action in the removal of the city officers of Mobile is severely criticised, on the alleged ground that none of those officers had offered any impediment to registration or operations of the military bill. But General Pope acted within the clear letter of the law, which makes it his duty to *protect "persons and property."*

A palpable need of personal protection was made manifest at the Mobile riot. Further comment on that point is unnecessary.

HEALTH, ECONOMY, AND COMFORT.

The most important local question next to that of the immediate cleaning of our streets and alleys is the general adoption of a better system of paving the city. Since the advent of General Butler the main streets of New Orleans have been kept cleaner than those of any other city in the country, and it is because they are cleaner to-day that they are noiser than even the most thronged avenues of New York and Philadelphia. The very mud itself, so thick and nasty in all the streets of New York off of Broadway, has its merits—it deadens the everlasting and intolerable sound of cart wheels and renders the pursuit of professional avocations requiring concentrated thought possible. And in this matter of paving this matchless city of New Orleans, which all "old citizens" or "new comers" are proud of, we must not be behind the other enterprising and sagacious cities of the country. The main streets of St. Louis, the most western of our large cities, are superior in every respect to those of New York and Philadelphia, and the only streets in the last named places at all comfortable or safe to man, horse, or vehicle, are those copied from St. Louis or Chicago.

In paving a city so large as New Orleans, and situated in so warm a climate, considerations other than those of mere comfort and convenience enter into the subject.

If New Orleans is to become a great metropolis—and we predict she some day will be, and that not far off in the future—she must first demonstrate to the world that she is a healthy city. New Orleans before the war was far outstripped by St. Louis and Chicago in the ratio of her increase, for the simple reason that she had not or would not learn how to keep herself clean, and by keeping herself clean ward off the yellow fever and all other dread pestilences. All the competent boards of health throughout the country agree that the pavement of a city has much to do with its sanitary condition, and especially in warm latitudes.

Poisonous exhalations are constantly rising from the ground and rendering the atmosphere unhealthy to breathe. A pavement is needed in this city that shall, as it were, hermetically seal the earth from the atmosphere and the moisture of the atmosphere from the earth.

The Russ pavement, and all others made of stone or iron, have been pronounced failures in all the large cities of the north, and the only pavement now thought worthy of notice by capitalists and property-owners, who are anxious to enhance the value of their property and render their cities attractive and inviting as places of residence, is the Nicolson.

In this city its general introduction will save, within ten years, more money in the wear and tear of horses and vehicles, and in the repairs and cleaning of streets than its entire original cost, besides contributing incalculably to its health. Of course no exact figures can be given as to these points, but no man who has ridden on the pavement in any vehicle, at any pace, can deny for an instant that the horse travels more lightly; that the movement does not jar his frame, strain his sinews, and distort his joints as it does on any stone pavement; that the horse's shoes are not subjected to any such loosening or abrasion as on a stone pavement; that the same is true of the tires of the wheels; that the felloes and spokes are not so twisted and sprung; that the hubs are not so wrenched; that the axles are not so strained, and that the framework of the wagon suffers no such wringing, at however rapid a rate of speed, as is given even on a walk over the stone pavement. This pavement is now being laid down in all the streets of St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, and, after much opposition from parties interested in stone quarries, on many of those in eastern cities. New York and Brooklyn are now engaged in laying it down on their finest avenues, and the Brooklyn *Union* thus sums up its many admirable qualities:

First.—It has made the streets more attractive. Persons using horses in any way have found them pleasanter streets for residence, and property has advanced proportionately.

Second.—The streets are almost noiseless, and this with the absence of traveling has rendered the houses more comfortable, and in cases of sickness, when comparative quiet is wished, much more desirable.

Third.—They are much less dirty and dusty. The earth does not work up between the blocks, and there is much less material of which to make mud in wet weather and dust in dry weather; and this saves not only in comfort but in the wear and tear of carpets, furniture, books, pictures, and paint.

Fourth.—It is far more healthy. When the rain has filtered the juices of this decaying matter, they pass through the ordinary pavements only to rise again as miasmata, poisoning the air breathed by the residents on the streets. Moreover, the coal tar, with which the pavement is covered, is a strong disinfectant.

With these great advantages, which are undeniable, we are glad to learn that the authorities and property owners of this city are taking steps to test the pavement thoroughly in New Orleans. Messrs. Taylor & Lockwood we understand are now putting down the Nicolson pavement on St. Charles street from Tivoli Circle to Jefferson city, and from Jefferson city to Carrollton, and in a few months the most pleasant drive in the suburbs of New Orleans will be in that direction. The moment we have a continuous road of three or four miles paved after the Nicolson plan, no other pavement will for a moment be thought of.

POLITICAL PERSECUTION.

Some months ago a number of the "chivalry" in our neighboring State of Texas, in their desire to persecute radicals, managed to trump up a charge against Judge H. C. Warmouth, one of the worthiest Republicans in our State. The charge preferred against him and another gentleman was that of embezzlement. Of course no one who knew the judge could for a moment have any faith in the seriousness of the charge, but it served the purposes for which it was invented. It was telegraphed and paraded through the rebel press as a splendid fling at a "radical." In a late number of Flake's Galveston *Bulletin* we find the following account of how signally this attempt to injure a good Union man has failed:

THE EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.—The following papers sufficiently explain that the case of embezzlement charged against Mr. Joseph R. Morris and Mr. H. C. Warmouth has been dismissed by the judge, and that both the judge of the court and the district attorney are fully convinced of the innocence of both these gentlemen.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS, GALVESTON, Wednesday, May 29, 1867.

Hon. H. C. Warmouth, of New Orleans:

DEAR SIR—In the course of official duty here, it has been my lot to prosecute yourself and Joseph R. Morris, of Houston, for embezzlement of moneys of the United States, alleged to have been received while you were treasury agent here, in August, 1865.

Upon trial of the case this day, it abundantly appeared that no offense against the law had been committed, and his honor, Judge J. C. Watrous, instructed me to enter a *nolle pros.* I did this the more cheerfully because the papers of the treasury department this day put into my hands from the special agency office here prove conclusively that the matter in respect to which this prosecution was instituted was finally adjudicated by the military authorities in August, 1865, and that you and Mr. Morris are above suspicion in the matter.

Very truly,
D. J. BALDWIN,
United States district attorney.

At the May term of the United States district court for the eastern district of Texas, Galveston, Texas, May 29.

At eleven o'clock a jury was empanneled to try Joseph Morris and H. C. Warmouth for embezzling twenty-one thousand dollars of government money. The witnesses for the government were heard, when I became satisfied there was no case against the defendants, and told the district attorney that I had not a particle of doubt of the innocence of these defendants, and that the transaction was perfectly legitimate; at any rate if the property was really the property of the government a suit could be brought against Mr. Morris for its value, but to pursue this trial any further was an act of the baldest injustice. I therefore recommended to the district attorney to enter a *nolle pros.* The district attorney rose and said that he was satisfied of the innocence of the defendants, and that he held in his hand the papers of the treasury department which acquitted the defendants beyond a shadow of a doubt, and that he was glad that the defendants had been vindicated by the courts of the country.

The district attorney entered the *nolle pros.*, and the court adjourned.

JOHN C. WATROUS, Judge presiding.

I, Levi Jones, clerk of the United States court at Galveston, certify the above to be a true copy from the original, with the seal of the court. LEVI JONES, Clerk.

The *Jardin des Plantes* in Paris now has a Canada beaver. A house was built of logs for its accommodation, but it didn't like French architecture, and so tore it down and built it over in a style more to its taste.

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	91	972
Avoyelles	350	375
Assumption	45	350
Rouzier	40	170
Bienville	250	580
Caldwell	155	262
Concordia	23	1236
Claiborne	110	430
Catahoula	126	101
DeSoto	40	650
Caddo	211	1206
East Baton Rouge	358	3050
East Feliciana	195	867
Iberville	350	868
Jackson	463	375
Jefferson	533	2037
Lafourche	450	1600
Livingston	191	134
Morehouse	103	201
Natchitoches	195	800
Orleans, city, First District	4172	4581
" " Second "	2235	3676
" " Third "	2004	1 68
" " Fourth "	2665	1202
Algiers	267	1194
Ouachita	214	1364
Rapides	250	1445
St. Mary	102	945
St. John	195	681
St. Helena	126	34
St. Tammany	280	320
St. Martin	625	1174
St. Bernard	146	535
St. Landry	638	1717
St. Charles	58	809
Tensas	26	446
Terrebonne	156	1134
Washington	213	48
West Baton Rouge	160	702
West Feliciana	104	1175

COURT REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court—Hon. E. H. Durell, Associate Justice.

Campbell vs. Ferguson. Argued and submitted. This action involves the principle lately decided in the supreme court of this State, in which the suit was brought to recover the value of a note given for the price of a slave.

NATURALIZED.—John Durkin and John Cronin.

United States District Court—Hon. E. H. Durell, Judge.

United States vs. A. Wolf & Co. and fifteen barrels and fifteen half barrels of whisky. Decree of condemnation.

Eclipse tow boat company vs. steamship Merrimack, steamer Calhoun, and steamer Henry Wright. On trial.

NATURALIZED.—Dennis Maher, Charles A. Kaufman, D. F. Burdon, and James Murray.

First District Court—Hon. W. W. Howe, Judge.

State vs. John Trial. Nolle pros.

State vs. Wm. Williams, assault and battery. Tried by a jury; verdict not guilty.

State vs. Henry Stern, larceny. Tried by a jury; verdict guilty.

Fifth District Court—Hon. C. Leaumont Judge.

Buddecke vs. Harris. This action is brought to recover $21,000 the amount of certain exchange sold the plaintiff by defendant as a broker. The drawer of the bills of exchange failed and the protested bills are represented by plaintiff to have been sold by the defendant as those of a perfectly solvent drawer. The defendant claims that he did not so represent. The charge for brokerage was one-eighth per cent. and the question is the legal responsibility of brokers who sell exchange conditioned on like representations. The evidence so far is directly contradictory, and the case will turn upon the strength of the evidence as to the representation. Still on trial.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OLYMPIC.—One of the finest houses of the season greeted Gerard at his benefit last evening. A splendid array of talent supported him, and one of the best bills ever presented in this city was presented. The old stars of the Olympic, together with Johnny Thompson, the Buislays, and Zanfretta, from the Academy of Music, and Miss Lottie Howland, Billy Sweatman, and Professor O'Reardon tendered their services. The summer season of the Olympic cannot fail to be brilliant with all the talent engaged by the enterprising managers.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The managers of the Academy present the following array of names, combining dramatic, vocal, farcial, and variety talent: A. H. DaVenport, Harry Macarthy, M'lle Josie Zanfretta, Alexander Zanfretta, Miss Lottie Estelle, Miss Eva Brent, Harry Pearson, Miss Madelaine H rdy, Miss Lottie La Pointe, Etienne Buislay, Adolph Buislay, Luke Schoolcraft, W. Carter, and others, all in a series of new and beautiful entertainments. To-night the farces of "My Neighbor's Wife" and "Love and Politics," and the pantomime of "The Three Robbers" are on the bill. A great bill is announced in preparation for to-morrow evening.

THE RUTH.—Becker still does the handsome thing for his patrons nightly at the Ruth. Mellie Sanderson and Brogden are the reigning stars, and an orchestra throws in the sweetest music between their performances.

THE METROPOLITAN.—Julia Dixon, the beautiful little sylph, makes her appearance nightly in various characteristic acts, and is ably supported by Tommy Pell, the elegant clog dancer, Warfield, the inimitable banjoist, and lots of other star performers.

Barney on the Police.

Every one who has known the *Picayune* office during half its life-time has seen Barney, who was raised by one of its proprietors from infancy, and was so long seen around the office, a lithe, wiry, ready, garrulous, and omnipresent black boy, who stretched up finally to a man, who began with being a copy and errand boy and ended with being the best paper folder not made of steel and run by steam.

Well, Barney, about the middle of Butler's reign in New Orleans, left the *Picayune*, but we did not think it best to use then one of those obsolete cuts which would have represented his mode of departure. He became a military man, and rose very high in the service, but owing to envy of his exceedingly black republican hue, was not accorded the high rank to which his abilities entitled him. The service ended he experienced the usual ingratitude of republics and republicans, and was compelled to fall back on us, where he again found employment and a support. Not long ago he left us in the confident belief that his learning acquired in the printing business would entitle him to a place. This, we hope, has been verified, and Barney Smith is now a member of the police of New Orleans. We will back him for speed, alike in running, folding, and talking.—*Picayune.*

The Customhouse.

The following is a statement of the business transacted in the customhouse during the month of May, viz:

Vessels entered, 153; vessels cleared, 164; registers issued, 12; enrollments issued, 31; licenses to enrollments, 36; licenses to enrollments (vessels under 20 tons), 11; entries, import, 405; entries, warehouse, 154; entries, warehouse and transportation, 53; entries, warehouse and exportation, 10; entries, re-warehouse, 4; entries, re-warehouse and withdrawal, 2; entries free, 14; entries liquidated, 602; entries to be liquidated, 198.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.—Vessels entered (foreign ports), 79; vessels entered (coastwise), 85; entries of goods for transportation, 49; vessels measured, 15; returns of inspectors (M. and E.), 80; returns of weighers, 22; returns of gaugers, 51; seizures, 1.

APPRAISER'S OFFICE.—Invoices passed and returned, 844; appraisements of seizures, 7; appraisements of damages, 38; appraisements of orders, 67.

Annual School Examination.

The annual examination of the public schools of this city will be as follows:

June 17—Hancock, McCantry, and Washington.

June 18—Pontchartrain, Chalmette, and De Soto.

June 19—Beauregard, Fillmore, Le Breton, and Bayou bridge.

June 20—St. Philip, Barracks, St. Ann, Bayou road.

June 21—Claiborne, Bienville, Robertson, Rampart.

June 24—Flak, Madison, Marshall, Franklin.

June 25—Paulding, Jefferson, Webster, Clio.

June 26—Jackson, (boys' and girls',) Magnolia, (boys' and girls',)

June 27—Laurel, McDonough, Live Oak, (boys' and girls',)

June 28—High schools.

Burglary, Horse Stealing, Mule Stealing, and Larceny.

In Recorder Gastinel's court yesterday morning the cases of that enterprising trio, Frank Wallace, Frank Bryan, and Frank Fletcher, for burglary, horse stealing, and mule stealing, were continued for affidavit.

August Bartholomy and Carmile Silvers, colored, arrested on board the steamer National charged with larceny, were sent to the workhouse for sixty days by the same recorder.

The Alexandria Academy.

The school committee of this city have selected the following beneficiary cadets for the State seminary at Alexandria:

First district—Wm. H. Dyer, aged 17 years; Robert Stuart, 14; Robert Ferguson, 15; Frederick Parmele, 14; Wm. Stith, 14; Lewis Wynn, 14; B. C. Tebault, 16; H. Finch, 14.

Second district—Sydney Guyol, A. Guyol, 15; J. B. Delouche, 19.

Third district—Julius Matthey, 16; Lionel Bourgess; Wm. Purnell, 14.

Fourth district—Robert Holtsberry, 14; Warren Easton, 18.

Keep your Privies Clean.

The chief of police directs the lieutenants to instruct all the policemen of their command to inspect all yards, vacant lots, or other places that are offensive, or where offensive matter is deposited, and to notify the occupants or owners to have them cleaned at once. Each officer must report to the lieutenant night and morning, and keep a book where all reported places are to be recorded for inspection.

Embezzlement and Breach of Trust.

Samuel H. Houston, charged by E. S. Hartley with embezzlement, and breach of trust, was sent by Recorder Gastinel to the first district court.

The case of Joseph Webb, colored, charged by John Lewis, colored, with embezzlement and breach of trust, was continued for affidavit in the same court.

School Finances for May.

Salaries of teachers and supernumeraries	$17,678 55
Salaries of porterresses	1,220 00
Amounts paid for rents	1,156 65
Salaries of officers and employes	808 35
Amounts paid for repairs	813 27
Amounts paid for furniture	1,021 26
Amounts paid for books	1,407 13
Supplies for depository	162 00
Printing and advertising	312 50
Total	$24,587 71
Appropriation for May, 1867	$30,000 00
Pay rolls for May, 1867	24,587 71
Balance of	$5,412 29
Balance to credit of board for April, 1867	$14,269 99
Leaving a balance to the credit of the board, May 31, 1867, of	$19,682 28

Stable Robbed.

The stable in the rear of the residence of Thomas B. Lee, No. 161 Carondelet street, was entered by thieves on Tuesday night and robbed of a silver mounted Mexican saddle, (painted dark green), one French hog-skin saddle, (branded by Griffin & Co.,) and one boy's saddle; also of two bridles. Mr. Lee offers fifty dollars for the recovery of the stolen property.

Identified.

The body found on the lake shore Tuesday morning has been identified as that of Captain Charles Whittaker, who was in command of the steamer Miami, which foundered during the storm of Saturday week. Captain Whittaker was a native of this State, thirty-four years old.

Paying for his Words.

Granville George was fined by Recorder Ahern five dollars or ten days' labor, on a charge of insulting and abusing one Sokoloski while in the discharge of his duty. People should bridle their tongues when unruly.

The Beggar's Occupation Gone.

A well-known cripple had the audacity to start for the mayor's office yesterday morning to get a license to pursue his avocation. A little advice from a policeman, and he changed his mind, and concluded he wouldn't go.

Low Fellows.

Louis Johnson was very justly punished by Recorder Ahern with $10 fine or twenty days' hard labor, for indecency; and George H. Hardy was required to give $250 bail for appearance June 10th for trial, for uttering obscene language in city cars.

Ballast Adjudication.

Deputy Controller Pratt resold the contract for furnishing the city 15,000 tons ballast, to John Coleman & Co., at $3 72 per ton. This is five cents lower than the rejected bid.

Sleeping Out.

Michael Morgan, James Howe, John Burke, and Wm. Konald, for sleeping out, paid for their lodgings by thirty days each in the workhouse, sentenced there by Recorder Ahern. Aaron Peel got sixty days.

Drunk and Disturbing the Peace.

Lewis Tucker, arrested on Conti street for being drunk and unable to take care of himself, had to pay $2 50 or two days in the parish prison.

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DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 30, 1867.

BY H. M. VAN SOLINGEN & CO., AUCTIONEERS—Office No. 28 Carondelet street.—Will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, June 15, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Iron Warehouse on New Levee street, between Julia and St. Joseph, under the direction of Captain W. G. Hodges, Military Storekeeper, United States army, a quantity of CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE, consisting of

36,886 Knapsacks;
14,070 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 Q. G. Sawtelle, Chief Q. M. Fifth Military District.

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

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