# New Orleans Republican.

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

Official Journal of the United States.

NEW ORLEANS.....JUNE 29, 1867.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

Is published every day (Mondays excepted), at No. 57 St. Charles street. Terms: $10 a year; $5 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 nett. | $22 nett. | $30 nett. | $50 nett. | $75 nett. |
| 2..... | 22 " | 38 " | 50 " | 80 " | 125 " |
| 3..... | 30 " | 50 " | 70 " | 110 " | 175 " |
| 4..... | 38 " | 67 " | 90 " | 140 " | 225 " |
| 5..... | 46 " | 80 " | 105 " | 170 " | 275 " |
| 6..... | 54 " | 92 " | 120 " | 200 " | 325 " |
| 7..... | 60 " | 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 " | 225 " | 410 " | 620 " |
| 14..... | 95 " | 175 " | 240 " | 440 " | 660 " |
| 15..... | 100 " | 185 " | 260 " | 470 " | 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..... | $ 6 | $ 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 | 120 | 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 WEEKLY REPUBLICAN.

The tenth number of the Weekly REPUBLICAN, of the date of June 29, is for sale at our counter. It contains editorials on the current topics of the day; General Sheridan's spicy telegram to General Grant on the registration extension; Mayor Heath's message on the fraudulent issues of city notes; full report of the Chartres street arson case; General Longstreet's position; Beecher's sermon; the Nasby paper; letters from our foreign and domestic correspondents; watering-place letters; Mayor Heath on the city currency; General Grant's platform; letter from General M. Jeff Thompson, concurring in the sentiments of General Longstreet; United States commissioner's court reports; local intelligence; latest special and press dispatches by telegraph. Sent by mail or delivered by carrier in any part of the city at $5 per year; single copies, ten cents.

### THE SUNDAY REPUBLICAN.

Such is the power of habit that to undertake to sit down at the breakfast table on Sunday morning without first glancing over the contents of the Sunday REPUBLICAN is almost an impossibility with those who have become its regular readers. The breakfast is badly cooked, the coffee insipid, the plantains tasteless. This popular paper to-morrow will possess unusually interesting editorials; the latest special and general telegrams from the United States, and all the world besides; speech of Judge Kelley; a funny Nasby paper; foreign and domestic correspondence written expressly for the REPUBLICAN; miscellaneous reading, original and selected; short paragraphs; literary selections especially for the ladies; and several columns of other reading. Price, $5 per year, sent by mail, or delivered by carrier in any part of the city. Single copies 10 cents. Everybody reads this eight-page paper, and its praise is universal among its readers.

### BLANK FORMS FOR BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

We are now printing and will be prepared to furnish all the blank forms for proceedings in bankruptcy. They are sixty-eight in number, and can be used in any court in the Union.

KILLING OF A BRITISH OFFICER.—General Sheridan has received a communication dated June 10 from Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Rankin, captain thirty-first infantry, commanding post at Fort Buford, Dakota territory, stating that Captain W. S. Spears of the British service was shot and killed by a sentinel while on duty. The sentinel was a recruit belonging to the thirteenth infantry, and had been posted on the deck of the steamer Octavia while on her way to Fort Benton, and had received instructions to keep a lookout for Indians. Captain Spears was going to his stateroom, which was on the deck where the soldier had been posted, when shot. The sentinel evidently fired upon the unfortunate officer under the belief that he was doing his duty. He was placed in close confinement, and taken to Camp Cook, and the remains of Captain Spears taken to Fort Buford. On his person was found a letter of introduction from General Sheridan to Lieutenant Colonel Rankin. Captain Spears was in New Orleans about two months ago.

REGISTRATION IN ORLEANS PARISH.—The following is a correct exhibit of the state of the registration in this parish, as copied from the official returns at General Sheridan's headquarters, bearing date of the 26th instant:

| | White. | Colored | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First District..... | 3026 | 6603 | 10,629 |
| Second District..... | 2707 | 5022 | 7729 |
| Third District..... | 2373 | 3589 | 5962 |
| Fourth District..... | 3462 | 3295 | 6757 |
| Eighth Ward..... | 969 | 1529 | 1898 |
| | 14,537 | 19,038 | 33,575 |

THE ST. ANNE STREET GIRLS' SCHOOL.—The reporter of the REPUBLICAN has received a polite invitation to be present at a party to be given at the above school this evening. Of course, young ladies, he will accept.

WOOD CHOPPERS.—A number of wood choppers are wanted. See advertisement under head of wants.

### REBUILDING THE LEVEES.

A July session of congress is desired by the loyal and law-abiding people of this state, not alone to define and strengthen the military and supplementary bills so that a treacherous executive cannot thwart the object the people had in passing them, but that attention may also be called to the immediate material wants of the south and the absolute necessity for relief from the national government.

The people of the United States, through indorsements or appropriations by congress, must invest money in the south before they can expect much relief in the way of sharing the burden of the national debt. The south, or that portion of the south which before the war furnished a staple that produced nearly four hundred millions of foreign exchange, can produce but little until the levees of the Mississippi are repaired and the vast area of the most fertile land on the globe is again placed under cultivation.

A sound political economy requires that everything consumed within the country should be raised by its people, provided that the same can be done at a less cost than something else raised therein can be exchanged for it. It is hardly necessary to argue that if sugar, rice, etc., can be produced in Louisiana at a cheaper rate than any other thing produced in this country can be carried abroad and exchanged for these articles, it is to the great interest of the country that sugar, rice, etc., should be produced at home.

The products peculiar to a great portion of the country protected by the levees are sugar and cotton—grown profitably scarcely anywhere else in the United States. These lands in Louisiana always have been and always will be confined mainly to the cultivation of sugar and cotton.

Of the capacity of that portion of Louisiana submerged during the last few years, in the production of sugar alone, it is not necessary to say anything beyond asserting the simple fact that during the year 1860 about five hundred thousand hogsheads, averaging one thousand pounds each, or five hundred millions pounds of sugar, were produced, which, at the present minimum value of ten cents per pound, would produce the enormous sum of *fifty millions of dollars.* The cultivation and manufacture of that sugar also at the same time produced an average of seventy gallons of molasses to each hogshead of sugar, making the enormous quantity of thirty-five millions of gallons, which at the present minimum value of sixty cents per gallon would produce the sum of *twenty-one millions of dollars.* At the present rate of internal revenue duty of one cent per pound on sugar and three cents per gallon on molasses it would yield six million and fifty thousand dollars annually to the treasury from the cultivation of the article of sugar alone. This is, of itself, certainly a sufficient reason to make it not only desirable but imperatively necessary that that branch of domestic industry should be restored as speedily as possible, not to say anything of the fact that the same articles of sugar and molasses are at this time as extensively consumed in this country as they were then, and that the same quantity has to be annually imported from abroad; and this comes to the consumer burdened with all the costs and charges incident to foreign importations.

Again, the portion of Louisiana overflowed in 1865 and 1866 is—at least a large portion of it—as well adapted to the cultivation of rice, an immense quantity of which is annually consumed in the United States, and nearly the whole of which is now imported from abroad. The cultivation of sugar, according to all methods yet discovered, requires large plantations, and extensive, as well as expensive machinery, including an outlay of large capital in each establishment. The cultivation of rice, on the contrary, may be engaged in by persons of small or almost no capital, as it, like wheat or rye, may be cultivated in large or small fields at the option of the farmer, and when matured may be cut and stacked like those cereals, to be threshed when wanted, while sugar-cane must be immediately ground up as it is cut, or irretrievably lost to the grower. Not having the statistics with regard to the cotton crop at hand, it is sufficient to give a general idea by stating that it extends from the mouth of the Red river up the Mississippi on both banks, a distance of about one thousand miles, having a mean breadth of at least three miles on each bank, thus giving an area of at least six thousand square miles. This land being entirely of alluvial formation is of the most productive quality on the face of the globe, readily giving one bale of cotton per acre, as may be readily seen from an examination of the statistics as contained in the census returns of 1860. The quantity of that staple which can be produced in that area, (were the whole successfully protected from overflow and brought into cultivation), may be easily estimated. Of that portion of these lands situated in Louisiana, subject to overflow, the statistics of 1860 are set forth in the memorial addressed to congress by the levee commissioners, to show that in 1860 there was produced in thirty-six parishes, *liable to be inundated, either wholly or in part,* five hundred and thirty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty-two bales, averaging four hundred pounds per bale, or two hundred and fifteen millions three hundred and twenty-six thousand pounds, being about one-tenth of the entire cotton crop of the United States produced in that year, which, at twenty-five cents per pound, would give a value of $53,031,222 50, and yield an internal revenue, at the present rate of three cents per pound, of *six millions four hundred and fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars* on that article alone.

Thus it will be seen that the *internal revenue* which the government would receive, should the country be protected from overflow, by repairing and rebuilding the levees, would be on sugar $5,000,000; on molasses $1,050,000; on cotton $6,459,780; *making a total of $12,509,780.*

A woman in this city, a day or two ago, gave birth to a child in one of our street cars. It is suggested if a boy, he be called Oscar; if a girl, Car-line.

### RENEGADES.

There is a numerous class of white persons in the southern states of southern birth and southern antecedents who, for the sake of the future of the country are willing to follow in the leadership of the gallant Longstreet and come out boldly and advocate reconstruction upon purely Republican principles. Like Longstreet, they feel the only hope for peace and safety in the south is the establishment of that system of government which shall guarantee to every man wheresoever born or reared, irrespective of color, the full enjoyment of his liberties of place, religion, action, and thought. They desire to discard all prejudices and rear upon the southern soil a component part of this republic, rich in agricultural resources, with a population whose waning affection for the old republic shall be regenerated.

These men are taunted by many leaders in the late rebellion, men who will never discard their hatred of those who vindicated the abolition of slavery and writhe under their present disfranchisement, as *renegades,* renegades to the south, to their southern companions in arms, to their southern homes which nurtured, fostered, or adopted them.

It requires more true moral courage to face these taunts than the physical courage which was exhibited by them in facing the bayonets handled and the batteries manned by the "boys in blue;" but gradually it will come—surely come, as the great truth develops itself that the only salvation for the south—the only hope for southern men to renew the former prosperity of their section of the Union—is the adoption of the great Republican landmarks, that men, irrespective of color, religion, or station in life, must administer this republican government.

But who are the renegades? Not those men who, in the days of the rebellion, fought for that which they then believed to be a principle, but what they now recognize as buried in the grave, with the thousands of heroes who sleep forever upon the battle-field—a dead issue. The true renegades are the tens of thousands born and reared in the north, who came to the south before the rebellion, and were led astray by the infernal doctrine of state rights, and who, in an evil hour, yielded to the strong arm of prejudice, which grasped them in the folds of rebellion, and forced them into battle array against their northern brothers and kindred, and against the flag beneath which they were born, and against the land of their very birth. These men, who now refuse, when there is no longer an angry issue, or a battle call to allay the strife of passion, and subdue the civil turmoil in our midst, to return to their true allegiance, and shoulder to shoulder with their brothers in the north assist in reconstructing the southern states upon philadelphic principles are the true and only renegades, renegades at heart, in thought, sentiment, and feeling.

The man of true southern birth and sentiment acknowledges the issue, and submits to the justice of the situation. The northern renegade is loud-mouthed, howling anathemas upon their brothers who were loyal to the flag which has always floated over the place of their birth.

Let the people at large know who the renegades really are, and deal with them accordingly. To them alone let this stigma be affixed.

### SURRATT.

Slowly, but very surely, the fatal web of circumstantial evidence is being woven about John Harrison Surratt that will drag him to the gallows. Unless the evidence of the witnesses who have already testified can be disproved his condemnation is inevitable. It has been shown that before the murder was committed he avowed his design to assassinate the president; that he was in Washington during the whole of the day of the murder; that he was in front of the theatre with Booth a few moments before the crime was committed; and that he actually gave the signal to the latter that the time had arrived for the commission of the deed. It seems probable, also, that ere the trial closes it will appear that Surratt was the leader and head of the conspiracy, and not simply one of the subordinate conspirators. Hitherto it has been believed that Booth directed the plot, but it now seems that Surratt was, in some degree at least, its controlling spirit. Incidentally also in the course of the trial facts have come to light concerning the relations that were maintained between Surratt and Booth and the agents of the confederate government residing in Canada; and evidence has been elicited that will forever dissipate all doubts as to the guilty knowledge of Mrs. Surratt concerning the contemplated crime. That unhappy woman avowed her anxiety for the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and offered to pay a thousand dollars to any one who would kill him. The intimate connection that existed between Booth, Surratt, and Jacob Thompson, the agent of the Richmond government in Canada, is unquestionably fully established. The latter paid money to Booth, and deposited money to his credit in the Canadian banks. It is to be hoped that either during the trial, or by the confessions of Surratt after his conviction, the whole history of these transactions may be brought to light. It is quite certain that on the 2d of May, 1865, Secretary Stanton and Mr. Johnson believed that the murder of Mr. Lincoln and the attempted assassination of Mr. Seward, were incited, concerted, and procured by Jacob Thompson, C. C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Sanders, W. C. Cleary, who was the secretary of Clay, "and other rebels and traitors against the government of the United States, harbored in Canada." Surratt was the person who went to Canada so often to see these men, and he must know the share that they took in the conspiracy. If they only were privy to the abduction plot, and knew nothing of the assassination until it was accomplished, justice to them demands the fact should be made known. But there was a plot to kill the president on the 4th of March, 1865, in which Booth was certainly a party. Did these Canadian exiles know anything of that? If they did, or if they were privy to the conspiracy so it was actually carried out, public justice requires that they should be arrested, tried, and punished. It will not be forgotten that the same Jefferson Davis was also among those whom Mr. Johnson, in his proclamation of the 2d of May, declared were privy to the assassination. It is time that this charge should be fully proven or openly shown to be false. No one would rejoice more than ourself should it be proved to be wholly groundless; but we cannot understand why Mr. Davis himself does not now take steps to demonstrate his innocence. No doubt Surratt could tell all about it, if he would. But if he chooses to remain silent, and take the secret with him to his grave, is there no other way of settling the doubt?

### THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The annual examination of the public schools of the city of New Orleans was completed last evening after having lasted two weeks. The result was about what might have been expected under the circumstances. The pupils generally have shown an aptitude to learn the lessons assigned them by the board of directors; and the teachers are in the main faithful and painstaking. But the majority of the books placed before the children are filled with the merest trash and are of no possible benefit to any one; especially is this true of the histories and geographies. The discovery of the western world by Columbus is the most modern event dwelt upon in the so-called histories, although we heard some of the skirmishes that occurred in the Pequot war elaborated by one class.

If there has been an Indian war within the last fifty years; if there has been a great and wicked rebellion against the Union; if there has been an attempt to break up the constellation of states composing that Union, the children of New Orleans are as ignorant of these events as are young Hottentots, so far as any knowledge derived from their teachers or their books is concerned. If these children belong to a great nation they are in profound ignorance of its history, and they go forth from the school-room to their homes without having received a single practical idea on the subject.

The history of Europe, as taught in the city schools, is equally obsolete. No notice is taken of the great changes wrought by Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel in Italy, for that now free and happy country is said by the text-books provided by the superintendent and directors to be partly under the dominion of Austria. The German confederation is taught to the children to be exactly what it is not. The whole school year has been spent in teaching what is not true, has not been true for several years, and what never will be true. Important historical information has been wrongly withheld from the pupils, and their minds filled with trash which will only make blockheads of them in practical life.

The geographies are of sufficiently modern date but of ancient information. The grammars are probably new enough. In fact, they are so new that none of the learned collegians ever heard of them. But they are better than the histories. The directors have carefully thrown out the best authors in arithmetic, and substituted one that is the laughing-stock of every sensible mathematician that ever saw it.

The themes of composition have been almost invariably chosen from the most frivolous subjects, and have been treated in the most commonplace style. We have not heard half a dozen that were worth the paper they were written on. The declamations have been either trivial buffoonery, like Mrs. Caudle's lectures, which occupied the attention of both the girls' high schools, or the extracts from speeches of men who lived and died half a century ago. In New Orleans the boy of 1867 has been going over the same ground that his grandfather traveled. The latter years of the world's history have been so completely ignored that our directors may be compared to literary Joshuas. They have stopped the sun in his course, and taught the boys to believe that the latest dates received from the rest of the world are those of about 1800.

Thus, with a liberal appropriation of money, a good corps of teachers, intelligent and diligent pupils, and in fact every facility for making the schools useful institutions, they have squandered the time of the children, taxed the patience of the teachers, and abused the confidence of the public by teaching things of no benefit to any one, and rearing the children of the country in ignorance of its true history. Not a patriotic sentiment has been heard from one of the directors, or from the superintendent. And if a loyal idea has been broached by any of the teachers, it has been with fear, and trembling for the tenure of his or her situation. There are many teachers yet in the schools who taught in 1863, '64, and '65, and they declare unanimously that it is impossible now to impart that life and animation in the classes which actuated them in those three years. The country's flag has been taken down and hid away or torn up; some of the flag-staffs have been cut up for kindling wood. Loyal songs have been hushed, and loyal exercises of all kinds forbidden. Teachers distinguished for their attachment to the Union have been expelled from the schools and their places supplied by those whose political feelings died with the confederacy and are as dormant as a frozen copperhead. The colored people have been faithfully taxed for the support of the schools and their children rigidly excluded from the benefits of the school-fund. This is in direct violation of law and of the much abused constitution of 1864. But the directors are of that class who believe that no law should be enforced that does not accord with their prejudices.

A reform is demanded in the direction of the public schools. And if the people at the next election do not provide for a different state of affairs then we are mistaken in the signs of the times. We learn that it is contemplated by the present city council to reorganize the board of school directors and continue the management of the public schools. We can assure them that any action they may take will be gratuitous on their part, and will be set aside by the next council. It is hardly worth their while meddling with a matter that belongs to the new order of things.

INFORMATION WANTED.—A gentleman yesterday received from the city treasurer a sum of money in one dollar bills, all quite new, and signed by P. Mohan for controller, and P. A. Guyol for the treasurer, bearing date October 24, 1862. In his letter to the mayor the treasurer reports a series of ordinances authorizing the issue of notes and the dates of said issues respectively, but there is none of October 24, 1862, in the list. Perhaps there was a million or so of that date emitted which the treasurer overlooked.

### GENERAL ROUSSEAU.

The *Times* of yesterday mentions a rumor that General Lovell H. Rousseau has been assigned to the command of this military district. We know not how much foundation there is for this rumor, but we do know that General Rousseau keeps pretty well posted in the public affairs of this section of country, for, like all intelligent and ambitious public men, he became a subscriber of this paper from the first day of its issue, and reads the New Orleans REPUBLICAN constantly with pleasure and edification.

### The Texas Cotton Crop.

The Houston *Telegraph* of the 25th inst., has the following remarks on the cotton crop prospects of Texas:

The story has already gone abroad throughout the length and breadth of the country, that the cotton worm was already ravaging and destroying the cotton fields of Texas. We have said nothing about it before, because we did not believe a word of it, and are now confirmed in our previous opinion from learning that the worm complained of was nothing more than the "grass worm," or "web worm," which was brought into existence by the late excessive rains. The dry and warm weather of the last few weeks has effectually killed off this harmless worm, and has, as we believe, settled the question of the cotton worm proper. Nothing but excessive rains in the future will send the cotton worm.

NEXT GOVERNOR OF IOWA.—The Des Moines *Register,* one of the ablest and most influential Republican papers in the north-west, is well pleased with the nomination of Colonel Merrill for the office of governor. It says:

Colonel Samuel Merrill, the nominee for governor, is a native of Maine, but was a resident for a time of New Hampshire, where, by his own efforts, he established himself in the mercantile business, and attained to an influential position as a citizen. Although an avowed Abolitionist, and New Hampshire was at that time a Democratic state, he was twice elected to the legislature, and aided in the first elevation of John P. Hale to the United States senate. Soon after his removal to Iowa and settlement at McGregor, he was chosen as one of the representatives from Clayton county in the general assembly, and was one of the most faithful, practical legislators in that body. During the late war he received a commission as colonel of the twenty-first Iowa infantry, and served with gallantry until he was badly wounded while leading his regiment at the battle of Black river bridge, in May, 1863, and was honorably discharged in May, 1864. At the battle of Hartsville, in January, 1863, he commanded a force of less than a thousand men, and repulsed a force of more than four thousand rebels. Brigadier General Warren, in his official report of the engagement, said: "To Colonel Merrill, in command of the force, I am under high obligations for his prudent firmness and good dispositions." At the battle of Port Gibson he commanded a brigade, and had a horse shot from under him. General Carr, in his official report, said of the part borne by Colonel Merrill in this engagement: "By his bravery and admirable management of his brigade he reflects new honor on his noble state." In the battle of Black river, while leading his regiment in a brilliant charge which carried the enemy's works, he was dangerously wounded, and disabled from farther active service. Since his retirement from military service, he has devoted himself to the business of banking. He possesses all the requisite qualifications for the responsible office to which he has been nominated, and will discharge its duties with zealous regard to the interests of the state.

A VALUABLE MILK FARM.—Mr. Ross Winans, of Baltimore, now over seventy years of age, purchased in 1861 a farm of about seven hundred acres, along the banks of the Patapsco river, and about six miles from Baltimore. His land cost him $50,000; he added buildings at a cost of $20,000; his fencing cost him $3000, and he manured at an outlay of $67,000—making the total cost of his estate $120,000. During the year ending on 1st May last, his sales of milk amounted to $37,639 71; of cows and calves in the same period, he sold $11,966 worth, and had fifteen or twenty more animals on hand than at the commencement of the year. He, however, purchased $9098 worth of cows and heifers during the year. At the close of the year he had on hand two hundred and twenty tons of hay, and his total product for the year was estimated at eighteen hundred tons—a great average per acre. His system of manuring tends to build up and nourish his land, and not to impoverish it. His milk is sold to the small grocers in Baltimore at thirty cents a gallon.


RULES AND PROCEEDINGS

—IN—

BANKRUPTCY.

AS PROMULGATED BY THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Just received and for sale at the

REPUBLICAN OFFICE,

jo20 57 St. Charles Street.

PUBLIC SCHOOL VACATIONS.

Teachers or Pupils who wish to learn an elegant style of Penmanship in a few easy lessons, or who wish to learn Book-keeping, Mathematics, or Languages, can do so at DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, corner Camp and Common streets.

Special hours and apartments for ladies, misses, and also for lads. Classes begin WEDNESDAY, 26th. All should enter their names before.

Special arrangements for clerks during closing of stores.

jo23 1m 2dp RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

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 60,000 feet per diem. Address

J. J. MAGUIRE,

my15 2dp Superintendent, Pensacola, Fla.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

Persons breaking up housekeeping and wishing to dispose of their Household Furniture, and avoid the inconveniences of an auction, will find it to their interest to call on the undersigned.

Also, will pay a fair price for all kinds of good second hand furniture by the single piece or in bulk. Orders promptly attended to.

P. M. TOURNE,

140 Customhouse street,

je5 1m 2dp (Near Dauphin.)


### POSTOFFICE NOTICE.

POSTOFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., November 26, 1866.

Until further notice the MAILS at the New Orleans Postoffice will be closed as follows:

Mails for Mobile, Montgomery, Augusta, and Atlanta close daily at 3 P. M.

Coast mail for all postoffices as far up the river as Bayou Sara closes Mondays at 3 P. M. and Fridays at 8 A. M.

Vicksburg mails close at 3 P. M. every Tuesday and Saturday, via the river.

Mails for Lower Coast close at 9 A. M. every Tuesday and Friday.

Mails for Covington close at 8 A. M. every Monday and Thursday.

Mails for Algiers close daily at 9 A. M.

Mails for stations on the Opelousas railroad will close daily at 2 P. M.

Mails for the Lafourche parishes will close on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 P. M.

Mails for Galveston, Brazos Santiago, and Brownsville, Texas, via Opelousas railroad, will close on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 7 A. M.

Mails for Ouachita river close at 3 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday, via the river.

Mails for Northeastern Texas and Red River, tri-weekly—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Mails for Havana will be forwarded by every vessel clearing for said port.

All mail matter for the North, East, and West, by the New Orleans and Jackson railroad, closes daily at 6 P. M.

Way mail for all postoffices in Canton, Miss., via Jackson railroad, closes daily at 6 A. M.

OFFICE HOURS—Opens at 8 A. M.; closes at 4 P. M. The delivery will be kept open until 7 P. M.

Sundays—Office opens at 9 A. M.; and closes at 12 M.

je23 R. W. TALIAFERRO, Postmaster.

## U. S. MARSHAL'S MONITIONS

**United States vs. Rectifying Establishment of J. W. Hopkins.**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 8807.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized—

The CONTENTS of the Rectifying Establishment of J. W. Hopkins, as is fully described in the inventory on file in this office, now libeled by the United States of America for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at the District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the contents of said rectifying establishment should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, fourteenth day of June, 1867.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.

No. 73—je15 19 25 29

**George White and William C. Sweet vs. Steamboat W. N. Batson, her Tackle, Apparel, etc.**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 8808.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession the steamboat G. N. BATSON, her tackle, apparel, etc., now libeled by George White and William C. Sweet, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at the District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat G. N. Batson, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, fourteenth day of June, 1867.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.

No. 74—je15 19 25 29

**H. R. Pitman vs. Steamboat W. N. Batson, her Tackle, Apparel, etc.**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 8809.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession the steamboat G. N. BATSON, her tackle, apparel, etc., now libeled by H. R. Pitman, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at the District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat G. N. Batson, her tackle, apparel, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, fourteenth day of June, 1867.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.

No. 75—je15 19 25 29

**James R. Brown vs. Schooner Ann D. her Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture.**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 8810.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Schooner ANN D, her Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, etc., now libeled by James R. Brown for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and each and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at the District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said schooner Ann D, her tackle, apparel, etc., should not be condemned, and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, eighteenth day of June, 1867.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.

No. 73—je19 20 22 jy6

## U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

**United States Marshal's Office, District of Louisiana.**—Robert Patterson vs. Medora A. McGee, et als., No. 3095.

Fieri facias against plaintiff on judgment rendered in favor of Intervenor, Mrs. Elizabeth Emilie De La Ronde, Widow and Testamentary Executrix of Pierre Hoa, deceased.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued by the Honorable the United States Circuit Court for the Fifth Judicial Circuit and District of Louisiana, in the above suit, and received by me on the 24th of June, 1867, I have seized and will offer for sale according to law, on SATURDAY, the 3d of August, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Marshal's Stand, in the entrance to the Customhouse, on Old Levee street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, the following movable and immovable property, viz:

A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, established and cultivated as a Sugar Plantation, situate in the Parish of Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi river, at about four miles below the city of New Orleans, having twenty-five and a half arpents on said river, fourteen arpents of which on the upper side have a depth of seventy arpents, and the remaining eleven and a half arpents on the lower side have a depth of seventy-five arpents, bounded on one side by P. Cazalar's plantation, and on the other side by the public road leading to the parish of Plaquemine, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, viz:

One Sugar-House, with Machinery and Apparatus, one Main Dwelling House and Outbuildings, one Cotton Gin and Engines, one Stable, twenty Negro Cabins, one Hay Shade; and also the following stock and farming utensils, viz: Twenty-six Mules, twenty-two Plows, and nine Carts.

Which above described property is seized to satisfy the judgment rendered in this case in favor of the above named intervenor for the sum of $31,833 33, and costs, with preference and privilege on the above described property, acquired by the said Robert Patterson, the plaintiff in the above suit, at a sale made in the said suit by the late marshal of this court on the 23d June, 1866.

Terms of Sale—Cash at time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes.

United States Marshal's Office, twenty-eighth day of June, 1867.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.

No. 98—je29 jy 3 10 17 24 aug

**United States vs. Schooner Clementina, her Tackle, Apparel, etc.**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 8805—By virtue of an order of court to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 1st day of July, 1867, at twelve (12) o'clock M., at entrance to Customhouse building, on Old Levee street—

The schooner CLEMENTINA, her tackle, apparel, etc., as she now lies at Brashear City Louisiana.

Terms cash at time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, twenty-fourth day of June, 1867.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.

No. 67—je25 26 27 28 29

**Emanuel Harris et. als., vs. Schooner John G. Whipple, etc.**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 8783.—By virtue of an order of Court, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of July, 1867, at twelve (12) o'clock M., at the entrance to the Customhouse building, on Old Levee street—

The American registered schooner J. G. WHIPPLE, etc., of about eighty tons burden, as she now lies in the Mississippi river, Algiers side, below ferry landing.

Terms cash at time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, twenty-sixth day of June, 1867.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.

No. 91—je 27 29 jy3

**United States vs. Distillery of Frank Vatter.**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 8804.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder on MONDAY, the first day of July, 1867, at twelve (12) o'clock M., at entrance to United States Customhouse building, on Old Levee street—

The CONTENTS of the Distillery of Frank Vatter, as per inventory on file in this office.

Terms cash at time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, eighteenth day of June, 1867.

F. J. HERRON,

No. 64—je19 22 26 29 United States Marshal.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, June 26, 1867.

The following extracts from the law relating to the Centenary College at Jackson, in the Parish of East Feliciana, are published for general information, and in pursuance of the provisions thereof I will proceed to nominate fifteen students, which are the number of vacancies to be filled, as soon as names are furnished me, with proper proof that the parties are in indigent circumstances and possess the requisite age.

Applications will be made in writing, and must be accompanied with the certificate of the Police Jury of the Parish, or the Judge of the District, or two well-known citizens, as to the proof of indigence required by law.

[Extract.]

"It shall be the duty of the Faculty of Centenary College to have at all times in the Institution and to educate, gratuitously, ten indigent young men, to be designated by the Governor of the State.

"The Board of Trustees of said College shall, after the year 1855, receive from each Congressional District three indigent students, free from charge for tuition, in addition to the number of indigent students now required by law to be educated in said College; said indigent students to be nominated by the Governor of the State: Provided that no more than twelve students shall at any time be domiciated within the walls of said College under the provisions of this section; each pupil so receiving shall be entitled to four years tuition and no indigent student to be admitted in said College before he has arrived at his thirteenth year."

Given under my hand and seal of the State, at above, and the Independence of the United States the ninety-first.

BENJAMI