New Orleans Republican.

M. A. SOUTHWORTH, Editor and Proprietor.

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NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 21, 1868

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

The subscription price of this paper is $16 a year, and the same rates for one-half or one-quarter of a year, payable in advance. The paper can be obtained from the carriers at the usual rates by leaving name and address at this office, or by applying to the carriers, and payment can be made at this office or to the carrier.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. C. WARMOTH.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

OSCAR J. DUNN.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

GEORGE BOVEE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

SIDNEY N BELDEN.

FOR AUDITOR,

CECIL M. WICKLIFFE.

FOR TREASURER,

ANTOINE DUBUCLET.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,

T. W. CONWAY.

Bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading, dray receipts, bank checks, and all kinds of commercial printing neatly executed at the REPUBLICAN office, No. 37 St. Charles street.

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIAL CLUB.—The first ball of the season, and the second since the organization, will be given by this club on Thursday evening, February 6, at the National hall, on Poydras street, between Liberty and Franklin. We return thanks to the committee for invitations.

GOING TO TEXAS.—Major General Hancock and a portion of his staff leave to-day for Galveston, by way of Berwick. The general will visit some of the principal headquarters in the district of Texas, and will return to New Orleans in the course of a week or ten days.

A NEW AUCTION FIRM.—We introduce to our readers this morning the name of a new auction firm, composed of Messrs. D. E. Scruggs and Frank A. Bartlett. The latter gentleman is well and favorably known to our merchants as an attache, as reporter, and proprietor of several daily papers. We hope he will meet with better reward, with less labor, in his new business than is the common lot of newspaper men.

General J. H. Sypher.

This gallant ex-soldier and stanch patriot, who is the congressional nominee of the Radical Republican party of the first district, informs us that it is his purpose to stump his district and the city and the state in the coming campaign. The general's many speeches and wise counsels have already been of great service to the party, and he will act in the political arena as gallantly as he has fought on many a battle-field.

An Autograph Letter from Napoleon III.

Mayor Heath has received an autograph letter from Napoleon III thanking him and the common council for the photograph album sent his majesty by the city of New Orleans last summer. We give the translation:

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, December 30, 1867.

MR. MAYOR—I have received the photographic views of New Orleans which you have been kind enough to address to me in the name of its municipal council. It is with great interest I have viewed the monuments and varied sights of a city allied with France by so many sympathies and recollections. You have retained in part our laws, our usages, and our language. I sincerely hope our relations will be strengthened by the exchanges of commerce.

I should be happy if the universal exposition at which you have competed with distinction has contributed to increase our commercial relations. You will please, Mr. Mayor, receive, together with your honorable colleagues of the municipal council who have forwarded me their pictures, and whose acquaintance I am happy to have made, my sincere thanks, and the assurance of all my sentiments.

NAPOLEON.

The Sales of City Property Yesterday.

We publish in another column the particulars of the sales of city property made by Messrs. C. E. Girardey & Co., city auctioneers, yesterday. The prices realized, though not so good as would have been obtained for equally eligible sites in some of the large cities of the Northern and Western states, may be regarded as satisfactory under the circumstances. The Bulture square bid off by the Pontchartrain railroad company for one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and the site purchased by the Chattanooga railroad company show that railroad men with capital at command are taking an interest in the welfare of New Orleans. The portion of ground now acquired by the former company has recently been in litigation between that company and the city, but there is no doubt the settlement is indicated by the result of yesterday's sale. Messrs. Girardey & Co., have long enjoyed the reputation of being the most successful real estate vendors in New Orleans, and if such a thing were wanted, the confirmation can be found in yesterday's sales.

These heavy transactions will put about three hundred thousand dollars into the city treasury, one-third of which is ready cash, besides adding that amount to the taxable property on the assessor's books. The property at the corner of Lafayette and St. Charles streets, known as the first district lockup, was offered for sale and thirty-three thousand dollars bid for it, but it was withdrawn. Several other descriptions of property which had been advertised were bid upon, but will probably be offered at some future day.

THE REAL CAUSE.

There is a dangerous shoal upon the English coast known as "Godwin Sands," and a curious traveler inquiring in regard to its origin was gravely informed by an old woman of the neighborhood that it made its appearance almost immediately after the building of the new spire of the Tenterden church which stood hard by. "Indeed," said she, "I am sure that Tenterden steeple is the cause of Godwin Sands." Her theory has passed into a proverb to illustrate the fallacies and *non sequiturs* which are continually passing themselves off as first-class truths.

Of a similar character is the theory, originating in ignorance but industriously circulated by partisan malice, that the present depressed condition of the commercial and agricultural interests of the South is due to the enforcement of the congressional policy of reconstruction. They happen to exist cotemporaneously, and therefore we are gravely told the latter is the cause of the former.

Now what are the facts in the case? The South embarked in a war which lasted four years. She expended at least two thousand millions of money, which is completely gone, as completely as if it had been packed into a columbiad and fired off into the sea. But more than this, she suffered other losses of which no census can be taken. Her fields were necessarily desolated; their fences were burned; houses and barns were destroyed or fell to decay; horses and mules were captured and worn out, cattle and sheep were devoured as the food of contending armies. It is safe to say that four thousand millions would not cover the actual losses of the insurrectionary states in this insane struggle. The war came to an end, and financial ruin would have immediately ensued but for one reason—the high price of cotton. This staple was immediately rushed into market, sold at high figures, and realized just enough to inspire delusive hopes of the future. Cotton factors sprang up in New Orleans and other cities like mushrooms in a night. General this, and colonel that, and major so-and-so boisted their signs, sent out their circulars, promised advances, and *borrowed their capital*. Without a cent of money of their own, they loaned large sums to the planters, and the planters, staving off their old debts, went on to raise cotton on the theory that it would always command fifty or sixty cents a pound. The crop of 1866 was largely injured by worms, and it realized but from twenty to thirty cents on an average. The factors and the planters were really ruined on the first of January, 1867; but they made one more attempt. Again they borrowed money and supplies, the factor from the banks and the North and West, and the planter from the factor, and the crop of 1867 was put in the ground on the theory that it would command from twenty to twenty-five cents a pound. With overflow and worms it has turned out a short crop, and it does not bring on the average more than twelve to sixteen cents a pound. It is coming in rapidly to market, and is being sold; but whither do the proceeds go? Not to the planter, for he is over head and ears in debt to his factor; not to the factor, for he is over head and ears in debt to the North and the West.

The proceeds of the crop are going North and West, and very properly, as fast as bills of exchange can take them; and naturally the South is very poor. The tremendous losses of the war, the fall in the price of cotton, the pressure of old debts growing every day stronger by arrears of interest, the misfortunes of overflow, the ravages of the worm are the cause, and the only cause; and the reconstruction acts of congress have no more to do with this financial distress than Tenterden steeple had to do with Godwin Sands. Nay, less; for the steeple preceded the sands in point of time, whereas the insolvency of the South really existed, as we have seen, some months before the reconstruction acts were passed, in March 1867.

In the name of candor and common sense we appeal from this ignorant or malicious denunciation of congress to the sober sense of the people. The reconstruction acts stand to-day the most beneficent legislation ever tendered to a community torn by the talons of civil war. Their intent and effect are to establish justice, to promote tranquillity, to dignify humanity, to ennoble and reward labor, and to secure the benefits of mental and moral culture to all sorts and conditions of men. And when these blessings shall be provided by fundamental law and in daily practice, material prosperity will follow as surely as vegetation follows the shower and the sunshine.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

We earnestly urge upon the members of the convention, the necessity of expediting their work. Message after message, warning after warning, cry after cry come to us from Washington and all parts of the North urging haste, haste, haste; and still our new constitution "drags its slow length along."

Gentlemen of the convention, do you realize that the homes and the rights of the white loyalists of Louisiana, and the enfranchisement and the liberty of the colored men of Louisiana are dependent on your action? Do you realize that our and your all is hanging as by a hair, and that all may be lost by one day's, nay! by one hour's delay? The president of the United States, the Democracy of the North, and our enemies at home are all uniting to defeat reconstruction. If reconstruction is defeated, deplorable will be the condition of the loyal people of our state. Gentlemen of the convention, you have no time for long speeches, you have no time for useless talk, you have no time for rest.

Even now the storied Republicans, the Copperheads, and the Democrats in congress may unite to keep our state out of the Union. Dangers are thickening around us, and we know not what a day may bring forth. Only this week is time enough to finish the constitution, order the election, and adjourn.

CONCERNING INDIGNATION.

One of our neighbors has a correspondent in Marshall, Texas, who is altogether charming. He signs himself "Citizen," and not only are we fascinated by his graces of composition, but we are instructed by the glimpses of a peculiar and interesting civilization which gleams through his epistles.

It appears that there was to be a Republican meeting in Marshall on the evening of December 30. Such a gathering would not be an astounding novelty in New York or in New Orleans; but in Marshall! ye gods! Should such things be and overcome us! And not only was there to be a Republican meeting, but Judge Caldwell, of the supreme court of Texas was to address it. "Tais information," says our sweet citizen, "went over the town like lightning, and there was necessarily some excitement." Of course there was, the fact that a supreme judge stood ready to address a Republican meeting being enough to make every separate hair on every well-regulated Texan head to stand on end, like quills upon the fretful porcupine. "The citizens generally kept away from the meeting, not being willing to witness the prostitution of his high office by a judge of our supreme court, in haranguing a crowd of ignorant Africans at a meeting of which no public notice was given, and to which the whites were not invited." So much for the citizens generally; but this "Citizen" in particular, and several others, were willing to witness the prostitution, for they went, and they waxed indignant.

Indignation is a good thing. We read of a righteous indignation. But it is not excited in Marshall, Texas, without great provocation. You may murder a missionary there, and nobody will be indignant, at least nobody who belongs to the select class of "citizens generally." You may lynch an abolitionist, and the waters of death will close over him without leaving a ripple of unintelligent horror. But that Judge Caldwell should instruct the ignorant, that Judge Caldwell should try to enlighten a class of voters who are sure to vote, was a little too much, and we leave the writer to tell the story, or as much as he chooses, in his own way:

A crowd of negroes were in attendance at the courthouse, and this *judge*, who has never attained the position of a third-rate lawyer in the state, and who could not be elected by the people a county court judge, began his address to the negroes. As might have been expected, the indecent and incendiary language used by this supreme judge excited indignation among the few white people present, and some indiscreet person in the crowd fired off a pistol into the ceiling of the house; of course a general stampede ensued, and the meeting dispersed. A deputy sheriff rushed into the crowd with a drawn pistol, and commanded all persons to keep the peace. This caused the judge to git, and it is said he never stopped till he reached the headquarters of the military commander at this post, where he made an affidavit that this little deputy sheriff tried to assassinate him, and he insisted on the arrest by the military of the sheriff, the deputy, and the citizen who accidentally fired the pistol. These men are now in military custody, and I suppose General Hancock will be asked to remove the sheriff from office! Truly, we have fallen upon evil times.

To that last utterance of the writer we say amen. We have fallen upon evil times so far as Texas is concerned. The "citizens generally" of whom this letter speaks are the same unscrupulous and lawless race who during the war converted that region into a hell on earth.

That the peace of God should be established in their midst, that humanity should assert its equal reign, that the poor man should be educated, that the laborer should be taught to think and vote aright—these things excite their "indignation," and, as the days of the paddle and the cartwhip have passed, their appeal is now the eloquent persuasion of the pistol. We beg to call the attention of congress and of the general sent here to execute its laws to this novel and interesting indignation.

THE CLOSE OF THE FAIR.

The "second grand fair" of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association closed on Sunday with some diminution of the eclat with which it opened some two weeks ago. The presence of a few fire companies which appeared to contest for a prize offered for the swiftest horse and the most active men imparted a little animation to the closing scenes. But the weather was decidedly against the directors. A cold, drizzly rain prevailed part of the time, and the dull leaden clouds looked threateningly down all day.

As a fair, the late performance was different from anything of the name we have ever seen. But as a prolonged horse race, with the usual accompaniments of roulette, faro, rouge et noir, thimble rig and other *mechanical inventions*, it was a very interesting occasion to those who were sharp enough to win money at the expense of the unwary. Great excitement over some match between nags that have run on nearly every track in the United States formed the burden of the daily reports. This feature has heretofore been rather tolerated than placed prominent at agricultural fairs; but at the "second grand fair" there was very little or no attraction besides. That many people went into this business with a sincere desire to benefit the public we have no doubt; but more recorded to it as a means of advertising wares they had no agency in making, and had only bought to sell again.

It is reported that the association has been something of a loser by this enterprise. We regret to hear it; for notwithstanding the errors of the managers, the want of success in this case will be likely to be cited against an attempt next year to conduct a fair in the proper manner, wherein premiums will be offered for inventions—the product of brains—and not for fast nags and bijouterie imported from another state. Even the most enthusiastic friends of the late enterprise became heartily tired of it before it closed.

STATEMENT BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—On our table we find a valuable tabular statement consisting of a monthly report of the board of health from the 1st of January to December 31, 1867, which we shall keep for future reference. Dr. Demeyer will accept our thanks for the document.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

Mr. Forrest showed little abatement of his usual powers, notwithstanding his recent illness. He appeared as *Jack Cade*, a character in which he is peculiarly distinguished. The drama of "Jack Cade" is founded on a historical episode that occurred during the reign of Henry VI. of England. The men of Kent, in consequence of real or imaginary wrongs, rose in tumultuous rebellion, and so numerous were the insurgents that detachment after detachment of royal troops sent against them was overthrown. Finally they entered London, and were in undisputed possession. But there they accomplished nothing of any moment. The historian says:

"He boldly proposed the rectifying of various abuses in the state. Elated with his popularity and success, he next assumed the, title of Lord Mortimer declaring himself the rightful heir to the throne as a descendant of Edward the Third; but this extravagance induced the citizens to resist him, and the insurgents were compelled to submit to the royal authority. All who returned to their homes were pardoned; but Cade, who was excepted from the general amnesty, and for whose body one thousand marks was offered by the government, wandered about the woods of Kent and Sussex for a time, till at length he was discovered and killed in a garden at Halthfield, Sussex, by a gentleman of Kent named Alexander Eden." The drama, of course differs essentially from the historical account, but not more so than dramas founded on fact usually do. The house was quite full.

Academy of Music.

There is no diversity of opinion respecting the merits of the performances at the Academy, with the exception of the burlesque on the convention. Messrs. Delehanty, Hengler, and Ryan make all that is possible to achieve out of the parts assigned to them; but the role assumed by the reputed author is ineffably stupid and disgusting. His platitudes spoil the piece. The scene between the two females outside the bar is so much out of place that it seems quite foreign to the regular proceedings. We yesterday received numerous severe criticisms upon the managers for producing this burlesque; but for the present we decline to publish them. We do not remember the time when the Academy has been so unfortunate as to have produced consecutively two such stupid literary efforts as "Rip Van Winkle" and the "Black and Tan Convention." As we remarked at the outset, the other performances, consisting of songs, dances, Ethiopian witticisms, the trapeze balancings, etc., are worthy of the ancient fame of the Academy. But we can not see much wit in the bunglingly contrived burlesque.

Varieties Theatre.

The exquisite play of "Rip Van Winkle" will be produced to-night for the last time, as it must give way for "Our American Cousin" on Wednesday night. The interest manifested in the fortunes of poor *Rip* has been kept up with each representation to the extent of a full house. Mr. Jefferson is said to be one of the best actors in the play underlined for to-morrow night that we have on the stage.

New Opera House.

To-night at the New Opera House will be given a new opera in three acts, by Maillard, entitled "The Dragoons of Villars," in which Mons. Damiani and Lachevalier and Mesdames Audibert and Gravier will appear in the leading parts. This will be the first night of its representation here this season. It is said by those who have attended the rehearsals that the opera is a very excellent one.

Ames' Museum.

The Crescent City museum on St. Charles street, opposite the hotel, is open day and evening, and is supplied with innumerable curiosities worth seeing. Do not fail to step in and take a look at the museum.

GUIDE FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN.—We have received a copy of Vick's illustrated catalogue of seeds, containing a description of the principal flowers of the world, with directions for sowing, transplanting, etc. The catalogue is illustrated with numerous superb engravings, and a beautiful painted plate. It is issued by James Vick, florist, Rochester, New York.

The New Orleans Republican

Is for sale in New Orleans by the following dealers:

C. G. D. Rolle, No. 61 Exchange Alley.

A. Simon, No. 85 Baronne street.

Geo. Ellis, Old Levee street, opposite the Postoffice.

Edward Baker, St. Charles Depot, under the St. Charles Hotel.

James Eunis, bookstore, Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, Third District.

Geo. N. Raymond, News Depot, Postoffice building.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO ST. LOUIS.

Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Coffee, etc., by Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Line to Cairo, and Illinois Central Railroad to St. Louis, at the reduced rate of

Fifty Cents per 100 Pounds, Through.

The only route giving through bill of lading, and avoiding all delay and risk from ice or low water.

For information, or through bill of lading, apply to J. H. WOODS,

General Agent Atlantic and Mississippi Line, No. 104 Common street,

or to JAMES T. TUCKER, General Agent Illinois Central Railroad, No. 14 Carondelet street.

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RULES IN BANKRUPTCY,

ADOPTED BY THE

HON. E. H. BURRILL,

Judge of the United States District Court,

Together with a list of the United States Judicial Officers of the State, and the Act of the Legislature dividing the State into Congressional Districts, has just been published at the REPUBLICAN Office, and is now ready for delivery.

Price, 50c. 1y24c

BANKRUPT BLANKS.

ALL THE

BLANK FORMS IN BANKRUPTCY Now Ready.

We have completed the printing of the BANKRUPT BLANKS, seventy-nine in number, including the Schedules, and are ready to supply the demand in any desired quantity at the following PRICES:

Per hundred	$1 00
Per dozen	25
Single specimen	10

Orders from the country solicited. 2y13

GOVERNMENT SALES.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., December 26, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FOLLOWING named property will be sold to the highest bidder at public auction at Brownsville, Texas, commencing on the 27th day of January, 1868, viz:

All the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the property of the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas, including the entire Track and Sidings, Buildings, Water Stations, Turn Tables, etc., the Railroad Material and Supplies pertaining to the Road, together with the Rolling Stock, Cars, Machinery, and other appurtenances, as follows:

5½ miles RAILROAD TRACK.
4 CLAW BARS, used.
2 PINCH BARS, used.
6 STUFFING BOXES, used.
20,000 pounds RAILROAD CHAIRS, good.
9,000 pounds RAILROAD IRON, good.
1 LOCOMOTIVE, unserviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE and TENDER, serviceable.
1 Locomotive HEAD LIGHT, unserviceable.
14 COUPLING LINKS, good.
800 pounds CAR SPRINGS, good.
12,000 pounds RAILROAD SPIKES, good.
200 CROSS TIES, good.
2 SHACKLE BARS, used.
28 SQUARE BRASSES, good.
7 PLAY CARS, worn but serviceable.
2 CROWSFEET, worn.
4 RAILROAD FROGS and 2 Switch STANDS, worn.
4 SPIKE MAULS, worn.
2 JACK SCREWS and LEVERS, worn.
2 TURN TABLES, worn.
1 PIKE TONGS, worn.
2 SCREW WRENCHES, worn.
1 HAND CAR, worn.
2 PUSH CAR WHEELS, worn.
1 STOVE, worn.
1 PUSH CAR, worn.
4 HAND CAR WHEELS, worn.

The property will be sold under the immediate direction of Captain O. H. Hoyt, Acting Quartermaster U. S. A., and any information desired may be obtained from his office at Brownsville, Texas, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.

This advertisement to supersede the one from this office under date of December 19, 1867.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, Brvt. Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District.

ja7 1d

U. S. MARSHAL'S MONITIONS

William Kearny vs. Steamship I. C. Harris, Her Boats, Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 6276.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The steamship I. C. HARRIS, her Boats, Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by William Kearny 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 steamship, her tackle, apparel, and boats should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, fifth day of January, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, United States Marshal.

No. 326—ja7 14 18 25

J. H. Sherman vs. Steamship Texas, her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 6277.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Steamship TEXAS, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by J. H. Sherman, 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 a 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 steamship Texas, her tackle, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, 20th day of January, 1868.

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

No. 359—ja21 29 fe4 9

United States vs. 7 Cases of Broadcloth, 8 Cases of Bonnet Frames, and 1 Case Morphine.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 6263.—In obedience to a warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

7 cases of BROADCLOTH, 8 cases of BONNET FRAMES, and 1 case MORPHINE, 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 a 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 goods, wares, and merchandise should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, twentieth day of January, 1868.

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

No. 351—ja21 29 fe4 9

D. F. Burdon et als vs. Steamer Rose Franks, Her Tackle, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 6265.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The steamer ROSE FRANKS, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by D. F. Burdon et als., 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 a 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 steamer Rose Franks, her tackle, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, fifteenth day of January, 1868.

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

No. 340—ja16 21 29 fe1

United States vs. One Still and Engine.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 6266.—In obedience to a warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

One STILL and ENGINE, 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 a 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 one Still and Engine should not be condemned, and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, fourteenth day of January, 1868.

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

No. 335—ja15 21 28 fe1

United States vs. Twenty Barrels of Whisky marked W.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 6274.—In obedience to a warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

Twenty Barrels of WHISKY, marked W, 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 a 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 said Whisky should not be condemned, and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, sixth day of January, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, United States Marshal.

No. 325—ja7 14 21 28

George Wurtlemeyer and Others, vs. the Bullseye Southerner, her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 6268.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Bullseye SOUTHERNER, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by George Wurtlemeyer and others, 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 a 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 Bullseye Southerner, her tackle, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, tenth day of January, 1868.

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

No. 330—ja11 13 21 28

C. G. Pearce and Wm. Knight vs. Steamer Rose Franks, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 6269.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The steamer ROSE FRANKS, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by C. G. Pearce and Wm. Knight 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 a 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 said steamer Rose Franks should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, sixth day of January, 1868.

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

No. 310—ja7 11 18 25

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE, Collector's Office, New Orleans, January 7, 1868.

THE following described goods having been seized for violation of the Revenue Laws, as herein set forth, notice is hereby given that unless the persons claiming the same shall appear and file their claims according to law within twenty days from the date hereof the goods will be advertised and sold at public sale, as provided by Sections 11, 12, 13, and 14 of the Act of Congress, approved July 18, 1862:

Date.	Marks and Nos.	Merchandise.	Vessel.	Where and when taken.	Violation.
1867—October 17.	No mark.	1 barrel whisky.	Steamship St. Louis.	Section 15, Act March 1, 1799.	
1867—October 21.	No mark.	1 barrel whisky.	Steamship Morgan.	Section 15, Act March 1, 1799.	
1867—October 21.	No mark.	1 barrel whisky.	Steamship Cuba