New Orleans Republican.

M. A. SOUTHWORTH, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 22, 1868

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

H. C. WARMOTH.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

OSCAR J. DUNN.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

GEORGE BOVEE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

SIMEON BELDEN.

FOR AUDITOR,

GEORGE M. WICKLIFFE.

FOR TREASURER,

ANTOINE DUBUCLET.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,

A. W. CONWAY.

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

The subscription price of this paper is [illegible] and the same rates for one-half or one-quarter of a year, payable in advance. This 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.

[illegible] THE HONOR.—J. Ad. Rosier, [illegible] whose name was placed upon the newly formed Democratic committee, has published a card in which he says that such use of his name was without authority from him and that he had taken no part in the movement. With thanks for the compliment, he declines to give his consent.

THE RECENT NOMINATIONS.—Our friend Mr. J. S. Soule was the only member of the state nominating convention who voted against making the nominations on our state ticket unanimous. We are happy to state that he has assured us that he belongs to the Radical Republican party, and that he will support reconstruction and the entire state ticket.

PERSONAL.—Hon. J. M. Langston left last evening for Washington, after having spent several weeks in New Orleans visiting in his official capacity the schools for colored children. We understand Mr. Langston will return to the state in February, and give the weight of his character and commanding talent to the Republican party, which will then be fighting its final battle with its enemy, the so-called Democracy of the South.

Congressional Nominations.

The congressional nominees of the Radical Republican party are as follows:

First district—J. H. Sypher.

Second district—Simon Jones.

Third district—J. P. Newsham.

Fourth District—Michel Vidal.

As the New Orleans REPUBLICAN supports the principles and policy of the Radical Republican party of Louisiana it will, of course, support the nominees of its party.

BAL OU L'OPERA.—The first of a series of four balls to be given during the present season will take place at the New Opera house on Saturday evening, January 25. The others will be given on the 1st, 8th, and 15th February, respectively. These are to be subscription balls, fifteen dollars for the four, and subscribers have the privilege of attending the grand Mardi Gras ball to be given at the New Opera house on that day. The balls at the New Opera house are of the most delightful description, and form a striking feature in New Orleans society. The subscription price is quite low, but this seems to be required by the exigencies of the times. All necessary information can be obtained of Mons. Alhaiza, the proprietor and manager of the opera.

Another Investigating Committee.

The board of assistant aldermen last evening appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Straight, Sampson, Dunn, Perkins, and Joubert, clothed with full powers to send for persons and papers, to make inquiries into a monetary matter of only $84,000 paid by this city, about a year ago, to the widow of E. A. Patterson, contrary to decisions given in the third district court and the supreme court. Patterson's widow held a claim or a pretended one, against the city for and on account of her husband's lease on certain wharves, amounting, as was stated by her, to $96,000. Somehow, as yet unknown to the public, she obtained $84,000 from the city treasury as already stated. A few unpleasant developments will undoubtedly be made on "immaculate" parties.

Turkey.

In one of his letters from Constantinople Mark Twain says: If you want dwarfs—I mean just a few dwarfs for curiosity—go to Genoa. If you want to buy them by the gross for retail go to Milan. There are plenty of dwarfs all over Italy, but it did seem to me that in Milan the crop was luxuriant. If you would see a fair average style of assorted cripples go to Naples, or travel through the Roman states. But if you would see the very heart and home of cripples and human monsters go straight to Constantinople. A beggar in Naples who can chew a foot that has run in one horrible toe, with one shapeless nail on it, has got a good thing; but such an exhibition wouldn't stand any chance in Constantinople. The man would starve. Who would pay any attention to attractions like his among the rare monsters that throng the thickets of the Golden Horn and display their deformities in the gutters of Stamboul? Oh, overfed impostor! How would he stand against the three-legged woman, and the man with his eye in the cheek? How would he blush in the presence of a man who fingers on his elbows? Where would he hide himself when the dwarf with seven fingers on each hand, no eyes to speak of, and his head on his chest, came down in his majesty? Humbug! The cripples of Europe are a fraud and an idea. The truly gifted Scotch only in the lyceums of Free and Enlightened.

RESPECTABILITY.

One of the most hollow words, and yet a word full of meaning; a relative term, and yet one absolutely and arbitrarily significant. Can a human being be found however humble in life, or criminal in conduct, who does not use it? Is there a king or an emperor who does not struggle to maintain it among the kings and emperors? From the seller of apples and peanuts on the street corners to Stewart among merchants the word is in constant use. From the poor lawyers hanging around police courts to the chief justice it is held of value. Even in the lowest haunts of vice we hear its repetition, and respectable prostitutes and respectable houses of prostitution are talked of, and singled out for commendation or censure. And in churches dedicated to the worship of God it enters, and struggles to command the best seats, the best clergymen, the best musicians, and in the end and in the same way the best mansions in heaven. Among artists, poets, literary men, and men of science, it has a deeper and more truthful meaning, and creates its grades in the republic of letters from the pure gold of genius, but it still sees something above to aspire to, and something below to recede from, and savants, in whose capacious brains all knowledge seems concentrated, talk of men of respectable attainments when they mean those who tread on stars as on paving stones, and walk the streets of the universe crowded with burning worlds as easily as they do the cities of our little earth. From the rag-picker watching the morning's sweepings to Humboldt, Respectability has a meaning, and one extreme is about as near realizing it as the other. It is ever in sight, and yet constantly eludes the grasp. So much for respectability in general; a word now for a special phase of respectability—that so frequently talked about in conservative political circles.

One of the purest spirits in English literature, and one whose whole life was devoted to the elevation of the common people—the Rev. F. W. Robertson—said that in principle he had always been democratic, in taste aristocratic. And his conflict between taste and principle explains the reason why so large a class of people who consider themselves and are generally admitted to be respectable, refrain from participating in the details of political strife.

The idea of attending a caucus or primary meeting is revolting to them. The clouds of smoke, the smell of bad whisky breaths, the coarse oaths, the vulgar jests, the bribes, the corruption, the tricks, all the dirty work necessarily entering into the laying of the foundations of parties they despise and loathe and can not be induced to assist in. But when the rough work is accomplished, when the platform is laid, principles proclaimed, and standard bearers named, then they come out from their pleasant homes, and if a distinguished and eloquent speaker is to be heard, attend a great mass meeting, and have themselves announced as presidents and vice-presidents, and their names published in the morning in all the papers. And on election days their tastes again triumph over their principles, and rather than be jostled in crowds at the polls on a rainy day, they stay at home, lose their vote, and have the satisfaction of learning the next morning that their principles were defeated while their tastes were being gratified.

After candidates are nominated how frequently we hear these relatively respectable men ask who such and such men are, where they are from, and what are their qualifications? and after having their later inquiries answered, see them turn away with a sneer and say, "Not a respectable man on the entire ticket."

"Not a respectable man!" Next to Washington stands the name of Abraham Lincoln. But a few years ago Abraham Lincoln was called a baboon, a giraffe, a country lout, and the respectability of Chicago and the Northwest could not be prevailed upon to admit him within its charmed circle. And Douglas, carried drunk night after night from saloons, and tippling houses, respectability stood aloof from, and held up her hands in holy horror at the freedom of his social habits. But Douglas at last reached the senate of the United States, and Lincoln the seat where Washington sat. Both made the state of Illinois and the nation of the United States illustrious through their talents and when their ambition culminated in success none were so quick to do them reverence as the very respectability that frowned upon their every effort while in humble life. We say therefore to our young men on our state and congressional ticket be not afraid of the taints of respectability. Respectability worships success and nothing else. Achieve success, and respectability will take you by the hand, admit you into her social circles and never ask you how you obtained it. Two-thirds of the congress of the United States came from the gutters of the United States, and the gutters have sent the best talent; it brought the nation through the war and will bring the nation through the conflicts of peace. We had rather see one self-made man in congress than ten raised in the hot-houses of respectability. Self-made men come from the people, know what the people want, and return to the people what inherently belongs to them. Be not discouraged therefore if respectability is against you. It is impotent, it can not work because it will not. Be active therefore, work with all your might, and when you have won success respectability will be the first to congratulate you, and politely wait upon you to share of honor and distinction.

LIVING ON NOTHING A YEAR.

This, or something like it, our readers will remember, or ought to remember, is the heading of a chapter in "Vanity Fair." We think it has a remarkable fitness for a large class of people. How they live is a wonder. To all appearance they have no adequate means of support, and yet they continue not only to live, but to live pretty well. Where the money comes from is a question. Perhaps Uncle Sam is not such a fool as he looks. There is such a thing as letting an article go a while, on an old reputation for currency, on the strength of another party's good name, or by borrowing. Some men have a singularly graceful knack at either of these things. They run up bills at the baker's, the butcher's, the shoemaker's, the grocer's, or the hotel, everywhere but the railroad depot, with a felicity of manner that would work wonders in a good cause, and that astonishes an honest man. While he is harassed almost to death, in these hard times, to provide things honest in the sight of all men, these gentlemen with nothing a year seem to have few anxieties. He is almost tempted to try the same game, could he only learn the happy secret. But we advise our friend to be content. Let him not envy these gentlemen, their dainties, or their bliss. There is a worm gnawing at the root, and by and by the green bay tree will come down. Sooner or later a payday comes to every man, to every nation. If they have lived too fast and drawn upon the future, that future will have its retributions. It will at last appear, and that's what we are driving at—that they who live on nothing a year live on *somebody else's something a year.* Somebody must earn the money. Somebody must meet the condition, "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread." And that somebody will at length discover that he has been sweating for himself and another man too, and he won't stand it any longer. He demands a reckoning. Then comes a revolution in affairs. The account is looked into, and woe to that man—that community—which has been trying to live on nothing a year.

Has not just this been the ruin of the South? It has tried to live on borrowed capital; not on this year, but the next; and what is this but living on nothing a year? Multitudes who, if an instant settlement had been demanded would have been bankrupt, because living on the year to come—always a year ahead of their means—were accustomed to indulge in luxury and extravagance of every kind. They would smoke the best cigars, drink the most costly wines, eat the most sumptuous dinners, wear the handsomest boots, sport the daintiest gloves, be crowned with the most exquisite hat, and drive the fastest horses, as if they were made of gold. How the waiters and bootblacks adored them. How the ladies worshiped them—they were such glorious fellows. Flush with their money, they despised the Yankee who could not forget his grocer, and tried to keep within his means. And yet these magnificent fellows were living on nothing a year. Does not the present exhausted, prostrate, bankrupt condition of the South prove it? The payday has come, and there is nothing to pay. The future having been drawn upon to exhaustion refuses to answer any more demands. The tearful truth has come to light—these people were living on nothing a year; for what else can we call living on that which one can not truly call his own. The only remedy is to turn over a new leaf. The old game can not be repeated. Nobody will trust these men. Capital shuns them. They must conform to the stern exigencies of the times. They must live within their means, live upon their own means, their present means, and not borrow from the future. If they can not run a large plantation, let them sell off what they can not work, and try their fortune upon a small farm, which they can oversee themselves. The trouble has been too many consumers, too few producers. Reverse the order. Multiply producers. Let every man go to work and earn something. Don't let him try to live on nothing a year. It is hazardous business. The old system has brought disaster and ruin. The new system faithfully carried out will bring prosperity.

Let the young men especially take to heart the sound advice of one of their own number, nearly a year ago, at the thirty-fifth anniversary of Delbear Commercial college: "This is an age requiring work, hard work, and he is most useful to his fellow man who is not ashamed to labor, and endeavors to develop the resources of our section."

TO UNITE IS TO SUCCEED.

We were glad to receive the following communication from our friend J. Willis Menard, who was lately one of the proscribed class, but is now an active worker in the Radical Republican party:

It must be apparent to every thinking man who has any interest in the triumph of Republican principles that the success of the Republican party, the reconstruction of the whole South on a truly republican basis, and the permanent enfranchisement of the colored race, depend solely and immediately upon the ratification of the new constitutions now in course of formation in the different unrepresented states.

To attain this great result an immediate fusion of all shades of Republican elements is absolutely necessary; favorites and personal consideration must be ignored; old party lines, selfish feelings, and personal animosities must be obliterated, and an earnest determination to drive to victory over every impediment must pervade all loyal hearts. As Louisiana is regarded as the empire state of the South it is expected that her work of reconstruction will be exemplary. This expectation is in every way reasonable, because the reconstruction laws were conceived in its chief city, and are partly the offspring of the 20th July, 1866. As the loyal men of this city, both black and white, into whose hands the work of reconstruction is committed, are no less interested in bringing Louisiana back to her former commercial position than her old lords, it behooves them to avail themselves of every means and element by which this great humanitarian work can be accomplished with credit to themselves and posterity.

Unity of action, then, in the ratification of the constitution soon to be submitted to the people, and in the election of our state ticket, is our only sure means of success. If we stop by theory side to argue about the radicalism of any gentleman on the state ticket, our enemies will surely profit by it, because they have already expressed a hope of success through dissensions among us. The work must be done, and every man who calls himself a Republican or Radical should take his place in the ranks, and press forward to victory, ignoring all side issues, and keeping in view only the success of the party.

Whatever differences of opinion there may be among us, we must now see the necessity of uniting them at once, and move toward harmonious, quietly, peacefully, and fearlessly, to victory, to great justice, status, and privileges to all men, to national peace and prosperity, and to the permanent establishment of a truly great republican nationality on the enduring principles of human brotherhood.

The great Republican party of the nation is aiming to accomplish this grand result. The only barriers to its rapid progress are pardonable ignorance and stupid prejudices, which owe their existence to the infamous institution of slavery.

The great Republican party has stretched a hand of fellowship across Mason and Dixon's line to the colored men of the South; let it not have been put forth in vain, but let every colored man, free born or slave born, yellow or black, clasp it with a fraternal feeling and swear by the impartial God of justice and liberty that slavery and oppression are dead in practice and in theory, and that the future engineers of this government shall be loyal in deed and in heart. The great issue now before the country is whether the government (Johnson not included) shall be perpetuated as it is or as it was. The question of color is only ostensibly in the contest, not fundamentally. Reconstruction on the plan of congress must, be carried out successfully. In the words of the immortal Lincoln, "we have no time to swop knives now;" we are certain of being on the track of liberty and justice, and all the yells of the slave-driving, rebel-worshiping Democracy can not impede our progress. When the fugitive slave bill was passed in 1850, by which every man's home was laid open for the slave hunter to plunder, which made every man a slave hound, and which swept every hope of liberty from the slave's bosom, nothing was said about its unconstitutionality; it was a profitable auxiliary to slavery; everything was lovely, and the *negro hung low.* But now a movement is on foot to give every man exact justice, and the Democracy cries out, "Treason! tyranny! usurpation and unconstitutionality!"

Let them cry on. That is their only remedy. A "war of races" is a mere blank charge to scare a certain species of political quibblers. Who will commence it? Certainly not the negro.

With this great end in view, then, let us unite on the ratification of the forthcoming constitution and the election of our state ticket, which is composed of such men as will properly interpret the new organic law. The enemy is not inactive; their organization is complete and harmonious; they are not divided; and notwithstanding our great majority of voters, yet it is a painful fact that they may succeed by threats and influence in using many of them against us. If we go to sleep on the idea that our enemies will take no part in the election we will be defeated.

J. WILLIS MENARD.

LOUISIANA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Forty-Fourth Day's Proceedings.

The following communication was received from Mr. J. W. Madden, stationer:

NEW ORLEANS, January 21, 1868.

To the President and Members of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN—On the first assembling of the convention some of its officers, to its account, were supplied at my store with stationery and postage stamps to the extent of $37.

Mr. Vigers, your secretary, can vouch for this statement, and the delivery of the articles; since that considerable stationery has been purchased elsewhere. It now appears that, in scrutinizing the accounts presented and approved by the committee on contingent expenses, another committee, of which Hon. Rufus Waples is chairman, has presented a report which, besides attacking the correctness of the bills presented by another stationer, and the official journal, has impugned the correctness of the prices charged by me in the small bills of stationery purchased at my store. Rather than have any dispute in the convention over the correctness of my little bill, which every stationer in the city will certify was reasonable and fair, I now tender the convention a clear receipt for everything it has procured from me. Respectfully,

JOHN W. MADDEN,
Stationer.

On motion of Mr. Ludeling the secretary was instructed to return to Mr. Madden his communication.

The order of the day was called up.

Articles 85, 86, 87, 88, 89 of the majority report were adopted as articles 87, 88, 89, 90, 91 of the constitution.

The following was adopted as article ninety-two of the constitution:

There shall be an attorney general for the state who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the state at large. He shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, payable on his own warrant, and shall hold his office for four years.

There shall be a district attorney for each judicial district of the state, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the several judicial districts, receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, payable on his own warrant, and shall hold his office for four years.

The convention then adjourned until six o'clock.

The Ring of Sound Metal.

The Chicago *Tribune* says:

Congress has a difficult task before it in this emergency. There never was a time when greater coolness and deliberation should precede and attend firmness and decision. This is no time for hesitation or doubt. This is no time to talk of temporizing with the vast issues at stake. The burglar and assassin is in the national dwelling, and he must be met by blow for blow, knife for knife, shot for shot; he must be beaten and driven out, or he becomes dictator. He is bold, unblushing, defiant, and unscrupulous. He resorts to the coward's inevitable policy—that of attempting to bully. All that is needed is that he be met with unflinching firmness; that he be thwarted and beaten at every dishonest step he may make, and let him, if he choose, resort to a violence which, once commenced, must not cease until the nation, by the sword, has accomplished that which the president and his rebel friends have prevented from being done during two years of peaceful legislation.

The New Orleans Republican

Is for sale in New Orleans by the following dealers:

G. G. D. Holle, 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 Banks, bookstore, Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, Third District.

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

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY,

ADOPTED BY THE

HON. E. H. PURNELL,

Judge of the United States District Court,

Together with a list of the United States Judicial Officers of this state, and the Act of the Legislature defining the State into Congressional Districts, by the year have published at the REPUBLICAN Office, and is now ready for delivery.

Price, 50c. 1y365

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:

For Numbers	$4 00
Single sheets	10
Single sheets	10
Orders from the country attended	1y52

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

STEAM

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We have recently put up in our office and have now in operation three first-class

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of assorted sizes. These are considered in New York the best presses that are made for the rapid and superior execution of work. We employ skillful workmen, who will at all times be properly informed as to the latest and best styles of work.

We would call the particular attention of the Mercantile and Business Community to this Department of our Establishment, as we have made to its extensive additions in the very

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STEAMBOAT WORK,

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And all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

The facilities we have in the way of

STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES

ENABLE US TO EXECUTE WORK

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OF

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STEAMBOAT PRINTING

Steamboat Officers will find it to their

INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OFFICE

AND

LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

We have made special provisions for Steamboat Printing, and have NEW FONTS OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE FOR

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FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD.

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AND OF EVERY SIZE,

BILL HEADS

ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER

Prices according.

INSURANCE POLICIES & BLANKS

RAILROAD TICKETS AND TIME-TABLE

[illegible] kinds of JOB PRINTING [illegible] executed at the office—not only with dispatch, but [illegible] reasonable prices. [illegible]

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 Brazos Santiago and 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 Island to White's Ranche, Texas, including the entire Track and Sidings, Bridges, 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:

32 miles RAILROAD TRACK.
4 OLAW BARS, used.
2 PUNCH BARS, used.
6 STUFFING BOXES, used.
20,000 pounds RAILROAD CHAIRS, good.
9,500 pounds RAILROAD IRON, good.
1 LOCOMOTIVE, unserviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE and TENDER, serviceable.
1 Locomotive HEAD LIGHT, unserviceable.
14 COUPLING LINKS, good.
300 pounds CAR SPRINGS, good.
12,000 pounds RAILROAD SPIKES, good.
400 CROSS TIES, good.
3 SHACKLE BARS, used.
20 SQUARE BRASSES, good.
7 FLAT CARS, worn but serviceable.
3 CROWS, used.
4 RAILROAD FROGS and 2 Switch STANDS, worn.
4 SPIKE MAULS, worn.
3 JACK SCREWS and LEVERS, worn.
2 TURN TABLES, worn.
1 FIRE 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 the office at Brazos, 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 18, 1867.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brvt. Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
ja7 td Fifth Military District.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS FOR PINE

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., January 20, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this Office until 12 M., FRIDAY, January 24, 1868, for the delivery in this city, within fifteen days from date of acceptance of proposal, of

50,000 feet common PINE LUMBER, one inch, to be good merchantable Lumber, and subject to inspection before acceptance.

The bids will be opened on the day and hour above named, and bidders are invited to be present.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Pine," and addressed to the undersigned, at this office.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Q. M.,
ja21 4t Fifth Military District.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

Louisiana.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, January 2, 1868.

PROPOSALS FOR CONVEYING THE MAILS of the United States from July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1871, on the following routes in the State of Louisiana will be received at the Contract Office of this department until 3 P. M. of MARCH 21 next, to be decided by agent as following:

(Contractors and carriers are required to take the oath prescribed by acts of Congress of July 2, 1862, and March 3, 1863.)

8082 From New Orleans, by Fort Pike, Shieldsboro', (Mississippi), Pass Christian, Mississippi City, and Biloxi, to Mobile, twice a week, and back, three times a week, by steamboats.
Leave New Orleans on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 A. M.
Arrive at Ocean Springs by 5 P. M.
Leave Ocean Springs Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 A. M.
Arrive at New Orleans by 5 P. M.
Proposals to run by different schedule will be considered.

8083 From New Orleans, by Jefferson to Carrollton, 8 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave New Orleans Monday and Thursday at 9 A. M.
Arrive at Carrollton by 12 M.
Leave Carrollton Monday and Thursday at 1 P. M.
Arrive at New Orleans by 4 P. M.

8084 From Covington, by Parkersville and Lima, to Gainesville, (Miss.,) 42 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Covington Tuesday at 6 A. M.
Arrive at Gainesville next day by 12 M.
Leave Gainesville Wednesday at 1 P. M.
Arrive at Covington next day by 6 P. M.

8085 From Thibodaux to Terrebonne, 5 miles and back, six times a week, in connection with trains on the Opelousas railroad.
Proposals for a daily service running instead of Terrebonne will be considered.

8086 From Pointe Coupee, by Livonia, to Rosedale, 35 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Pointe Coupee Friday at 6 A. M.
Arrive at Rosedale by 6 P. M.
Leave Rosedale Saturday at 6 A. M.
Arrive at Pointe Coupee by 6 P. M.

8087 From Lake Providence, by Joe's Bayou and Floyd, to Delhi, 46 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Lake Providence Monday at 6 A. M.
Arrive at Delhi next day by 12 M.
Leave Delhi Tuesday at 1 P. M.
Arrive at Lake Providence next day by 6 P. M.

8088 From Bastrop, by Prairie Mer Rouge, Point Jefferson, and Jones' Ferry, to Ion, 32 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Bastrop Monday at 6 A. M.
Arrive at Ion by 6 P. M.
Leave Ion Tuesday at 6 A. M.
Arrive at Bastrop by 6 P. M.

8089 From Monroe, by Trenton, Douglas, Vienna, Simsborough, Arcadia, Mount Lebanon, Minden, Bellevue, Chineville, and Sentell's Store, to Shreveport, 130 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Monroe Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 A. M.
Arrive at Shreveport next day at 12 P. M.

8090 From Bellevue, by Cotton Valley, Orchard Grove, and Doddsville, Arkansas, to Magnolia, 55 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Bellevue Monday at 6 A. M.
Arrive at Magnolia next day by 12 M.
Leave Magnolia Tuesday at 1 P. M.
Arrive at Bellevue next day by 6 P. M.

8091 From Mansfield, by Pleasant Grove, to Pulaski, (Texas,) 60 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Mansfield Monday at 6 A. M.
Arrive at Pulaski by 6 P. M.
Leave Pulaski Tuesday at 6 A. M.
Arrive at Mansfield by 6 P. M.

8092 From Washington, by Dunbarton, and Bayou Essut, to Holmesville, 19 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Washington Thursday at 6 A. M.
Arrive at Holmesville by 1 P. M.
Leave Holmesville at 1 P. M.
Arrive at Washington by 1 P. M.

8093 From Opelousas to Plaquemine Brulée, 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Opelousas Monday at 6 A. M.
Arrive at Plaquemine Brulée by 4 P. M.
Leave Plaquemine Brulée Tuesday at 8 A. M.
Arrive at Opelousas by 4 P. M.

8094 From New Iberia, by Mesmerion, Lake Charles, and in West Fork, to Orange, (Texas,) 120 miles and back, once a week.
Leave New Iberia Monday at 6 A. M.
Arrive at Orange next day by 12 M.
Leave Orange Thursday at 1 P. M.
Arrive at New Iberia fourth day by 6 P. M.

8095 From Lake Charles, by West Fork and Hollow's Ferry, to Gum Spring, 32 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Lake Charles Monday at 6 A. M.
Arrive at Gum Spring by 6 P. M.
Leave Gum Spring Tuesday at 6 A. M.
Arrive at Lake Charles by 6 P. M.

Notes.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each or such omissions not satisfactorily explained, three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not satisfactorily accounted for, one-fourth of the pay of the trip for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for not carrying the mail from or into a Post-office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for failure to deliver it on demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contract may require, to commence running, relinquish on the route, to "furnish mail locks" contrary to the contract for the showing the Post-office laws, or the instructions of the department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and order an increase of service by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a pro rata decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation to the amount of service dispensed with. Bids must be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster General, superintendent 'Proposals, State of Louisiana,' and sent by mail."

For forms of proposal, etc., and other information, see advertisement of October 9, 1867, and of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal Postoffices.

ALEXANDER W. RANDALL,
ja8 law 4t Postmaster General.

J. C. KATHMAN,

TROPICAL ROOFING MANUFACTORY

And Dealer in

Coal, Charcoal, Coke, White Sand and Firewood,

DICKERTS PLACE, STREET, CORNER OF [illegible] STREET,

New Orleans.

Orders left at the above place, or Box 52, Madison Postoffice, will receive prompt attention. ap

NOTARIAL BLANKS, LAWYER

Briefs, and all kinds of Legal Forms accurately printed at the office of the Republican, No. 57 St. Charles street.

U. S. MARSHAL'S MONITIONS

Horner W. Barrow vs. Steamboat Southerner, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 3065.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Steamboat SOUTHERNER, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by Horner W. Barrow in 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 steamboat Southerner, her tackle, apparel, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, twenty-first day of January, 1868.

F. J. HERRON,
No. 303—ja22 2t fel 8 United States Marshal.

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

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 3076.—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 Kenny in 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, sixth day of January, 1868.

F. J. HERRON,
No. 326—ja7 1t 19 23 United States Marshal.

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

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 3056.—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. 355—ja21 2t fel 8

United States vs. 7 Cases of Broadcloth, 5 Cases of Bonnet Frames, and 1 Case Morphine.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 3061—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, 5 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. 323—ja22 2t fel 8

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

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 3081—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 libelants.

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

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 348—ja16 2t 26 fel

United States vs. One Still and Engine.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 3078.—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 Still and Engine should not be condemned, and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, twenty-first day of January, 1868.

F. J. HERRON,
No. 350—ja21 2t 26 fel United States Marshal.

United States vs. Twenty Barrels of Whisky marked W.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 3075.—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 the 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,
No. 325—ja7 1t 21 23