New Orleans Republican.

M. A. SOUTHWORTH, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 2, 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.

T. W. CONWAY.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Of the Radical Republican party of Louisiana, representing an organization representing or claiming to represent the Republicans of the whole state, passed January 30, 1868:

Resolved, That all members of the Central Executive Committee of the Radical Republican party of Louisiana who oppose the nominees of the State Nominating Convention of our party shall be regarded as disorganizers, and their seats shall be declared vacant. Adopted—yeas 28, nays 1.

WHEREAS, The New Orleans *Tribune* has ceased to represent the principles and policy of the Republican party of Louisiana, therefore

Resolved, That we hereby repudiate it as the organ of our party and of this committee, and appoint the New Orleans REPUBLICAN as the organ of our party and of this committee.

Adopted almost unanimously.

☞ Members of the Constitutional Convention are invited to act as Agents for the New Orleans REPUBLICAN on terms as favorable as those offered by any other paper.

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.

The Weekly REPUBLICAN is five dollars a year, payable in advance. The Sunday REPUBLICAN, delivered by carriers, is also five dollars a year, payable in advance.

Committee to Conduct the Campaign.

An adjourned meeting of this Committee will be held in Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening at seven o'clock.

RETURN OF GENERAL HANCOCK.—General Hancock with the staff officers who accompanied him returned Friday night from Texas.

APPOINTMENTS.—Governor Baker has made the following appointments of commissioners of deeds for the state of Louisiana: Thomas P. Martin, residing at Marshall, Texas; Ernest Pope, residing at Nashville, Tennessee; and E. Docharty, residing at Corpus Christi, Texas.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.—This evening at the Ames Methodist Episcopal church Rev. Dr. Newman will commence a course of sermons to young men. They are founded on the parable of the prodigal son. The subject of the initial sermon is the "prodigal leaving home."

SICK TO PARIS.—Letters received from that worthy veteran of the battle of New Orleans, Mr. Anthony Fernandez, of this city, inform his friends that he was there an invalid and unable to leave his sick room. His speedy recovery is hoped for.

INDUGURATION.—We learn from J. C. Kaltman, Esq., chief of the bureau of immigration in this state, that the number of foreign immigrants who arrived in New Orleans during the year 1867 was upward of 13,000, of whom more than 4000 remained in this state. Three-fourths of these were Germans.

SALES.—While in Chicago one mercantile house last year sold $9,071,597 worth of goods, one nearly $8,000,000, one over $4,000,000, five over $3,000,000, twelve over $2,000,000, and fifty-six over $1,000,000, in Cincinnati the highest amount sold by any one house was $2,079,126, and only four houses sold over $1,000,000.

FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT.—General orders number six, issued by General Gillem, commanding the fourth military district, revokes the several circulars in reference to the freedmen's bureau promulgated by General Ord. Hereafter all questions arising from settlements of crops, and generally the relations of debtors and creditors or civil suitors, will be left to civil courts, except such cases affecting the rights of freedmen or others, as by acts of congress are specially committed to the care of the bureau of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands.

New Orleans Republicans.

We make no apologies to our readers or the frequency or extent of our selections from this sterling Republican paper. Located in the principal commercial as well as political city of the South, and conducted with spirit and ability, we know of no matter presenting more points of interest at the present than this it presents. We wish that our people were all able to subscribe for it, as its counsel is so timely and pertinent that we feel certain that its general circulation in this state would do much to promote the adoption of Republican ideas and principles.—*Vicksburg Republican.*

NOMINATIONS.

More Comicalities—and Realities.

We have heretofore briefly referred to a "letter," "document," or "nomination" addressed to Judge J. G. Taliaferro, asking him to "run" for the office of "governor" against the nominee of the Radical Republican party of Louisiana.

We stated that the said letter, after being circulated in the Constitutional Convention, was signed by four members of that body, and by nine or ten private citizens. Nevertheless, there was an important omission in our notice of this interesting "document." We failed to state that our old friend Robert B. Sille, the Ancient of days, had been dug out from the bones of the past, and had again——signed!

Justice to Mr. O. Voinche, another of the signers, requires us to state that his friends urge in extenuation of his folly that he is *non compos mentis*.

After full and careful investigation the result is found to be that the "nominaiton" is signed by four members of the convention, by seven private citizens, by Robert B. Sillis, by a fool——, and by the man who writes editorials for Exchange Alley.

There has not been, nor is it pretended that there has been, any indorsement whatever of the folly of these "signers;" not even by one Ward or Parish Club, or any organization whatever representing, or claiming to represent, the Radical Republican Party or any other Party.

We have heard of approvals from the Headquarters of the Democratic party at Parlor P, of the St. Charles Hotel, to which we shall more definitely refer "in due season." Certainly, the commendation which the folly of our neighbor is receiving from the Rebel press is very indicative.

The Rev. Dr. Dalley, the known and trusted friend and representative of Andrew Johnson and his policy, and whose headquarters are at the New Orleans Postoffice, is a warm and earnest supporter of the father of his immediate superior, but is not known to have referred to the *Tribune's* nominations when he delivered his political oration at parlor P at the organization of the Democratic party. In a few days we hope to report in full the eloquent speech of the Reverend Doctor on that interesting occasion.

On the contrary, the "*Tribune* nominations" have been repudiated with disgust and ridicule by every Republican organization which has met since that absurd performance.

The Resolutions of the Central Executive Committee can be found in the first column of this page of our paper; and since the adjournment of the State Nominating Convention our columns have been crowded by similar Resolutions of Ward and Parish Clubs, which the *New Orleans Tribune has refused to publish* "for love or *money*."

Councils of the Loyal League, and Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic of Louisiana have taken similar action; and in each and every instance, of Committees and Clubs, and Councils and Posts, with a degree of enthusiasm and unanimity which is wonderful in the history of politics and of parties.

In the Radical Republican party of Louisiana there is *no disaffection* entitled to be dignified by the name. The "sore heads" are getting well, and the growling of the foolish *or the false* can scarcely be heard. As one man, with one heart, our party enters the political contest.

MASKED BATTERIES.

Masked batteries are frequently the most dangerous ones to contend with. We all remember how smoothly McDowell's green army marched along to the music of the fife and drum away on beyond Centreville, until it reached the borders of little Bull Run, an insignificant stream that looked as if it could not possibly be an impediment to the conquering progress of the national forces. But Bull Run, stealing along through the bushes that hung over its banks, soon ran red with the blood of an amazed and staggered host, and every clump of trees and every tangled hedge of briars and vines blazed with the wrath of a hundred cannon. The masked batteries had opened fire, and where an enemy was not expected the fiercest battle raged until rebellion claimed the victory. Upon the opening of this our first political campaign let us take a lesson from the war. The old, well-known and long fought foe we are prepared for, and only await an open field and a fair fight to strike to the earth; but the secret foe, behind masked batteries, erected to allure us to his embrace, we are not so familiar with. Bull Run would have been a victory on our side if we had been a little more careful and steady in our reconnoissance; the political Bull Run which is soon to be fought will be a victory for us, in thoroughly unmasking the hypocrites who are concealed behind its banks. We have already drawn their fire, and know where they lie, and to conceal themselves much longer will be impossible.

The poet has said, a man may smile and smile, and be a villian still. Political tricksters may smile and smile, and swear eternal fidelity to the flag, and yet betray it the very moment it is most in need of their help. Conduct, after disappointment in political aspirations, is always a test of sincerity. He who bolts his ticket and his party simply because he was not selected to be its standard bearer is a proven hypocrite and traitor, and but for the slight sense of decency left in his character would go over entirely to the enemy.

The experience of the Republican party has been a severe but a valuable one. At one time it contained a family by the name of Blair. The Blairs, father and sons, boiled, and to-day there are not three greater rapperheads in the land. One of them distinguished himself as a general, and on his military record sought an election to congress, and failing in that, an election to the legislature of Missouri. Instead of being elected he was allowed to refer to the Mississippi bottoms and cultivate cotton and cotton worms. To-day he would not be elected alderman in the lowest ward in St. Louis, and the political record of the Blair family is closed forever. The Republican party sustained Andrew Johnson. In an evil hour he drew around him the basest traitors in the land, put away from him the sagacious counselors of Abraham Lincoln, sent for the real author of the Dred Scott decision, Jeremiah Black, and removed the capital of the confederacy from Richmond to Washington. And what is Andrew Johnson to-day?

And if these conspicuous boilers and party traitors have not succeeded in obtaining anything but universal execration, is it to be supposed that their weak and puny imitators will be more fortunate?

Standing alone they will have no influence; merged in the common enemy they may slightly swell his ranks, but in doing so will sink into the common rebel rank and file and be used simply for food for political gunpowder and bayonets, and not for double stars and major general's commissions.

THE ADVANCED SUPPLIES TO PLANTERS.

The proposition of the commissioner of the freedmen's bureau, to advance supplies to planters at the rate of about $1500 for every twenty hands employed, has been received by the planters with many expressions of satisfaction. Already many of them have visited the city for the purpose of availing themselves of the liberal offer of the government. For the money comes from the government, or rather from congress, which represents the republican party of the United States. Planters who had grown despondent at the gloomy prospects before them, now express themselves as quite hopeful. It is well known to every man who is at all acquainted with this State that a considerable number of the planters have been seriously crippled in their means by overflows, bad management, the fall in the price of cotton, and in some instances possibly by damages inflicted on the crops by worms. They stand to-day entirely without resources. Their factors are unable to advance the means to prepare for the next crop, or unwilling to do so on terms less favorable than nearly ruinous. Not a barrel of pork or of meal, not a dollar's worth of supplies of any kind can be obtained by them in this market or any other without the cash, which they must obtain by borrowing. And if any one would know the rate of interest he would have to pay let him apply for a loan at one of our banks. No money can be raised in this city on the security of a lien on crops not yet planted. Something more tangible is required. And where credit can be obtained the planter is obliged to pay in the end a round rate interest for the money and a handsome commission for purchasing the supplies.

In this condition of affairs the government steps forward and offers on the compliance of certain easy conditions to advance substantial aid free of interest or charges for commissions. The only precaution taken is that for securing the principal of the sum advanced. The planters who are supposed to be familiar with all the details of the business accept with thanks the generous offer, and begin to speak already of brighter days ahead. But their "advisers, the factors," assail the arrangement and characterize it as a sort of financial outrage which the government proposes to perpetrate upon the planters. They contemplate the worst possible side of the picture. That the crops will fail, that the freedmen will not work faithfully, but will demand and receive pay the same as though they did; that all the planters who receive aid from the government will fail entirely to have the necessary amount to pay the debt to the government and discharge the lien, and hence all their movable effects will be seized and sold. No one but an interested party would ever have anticipated such a picture possible, and it is incredible that any one could have been found to put such things to paper. Yet we find in the columns of a paper professing to represent the commercial interests of this city a column of weakness, trying to prove that the government has entered into a conspiracy to bankrupt all the planters of the state, and sell them out. This paper is, no doubt, influenced by the factors, the middle men, whose occupation is fast departing from them under the improved labor system. Another paper, so long as it understood that the proposition to advance supplies originated here, with General Hancock—and General Buchanan—was well pleased with the idea. But on subsequently learning that it emanated from Washington, and was the result of an order from General Howard, it recanted and discovered quite suddenly that the scheme was a very bad one indeed.

There is, fortunately, no compulsion in the case. Those planters who may elect to accept of the offer of the government are free to do so; while those who are disposed to listen to the interested counsel of their "advisers" have still the option of borrowing money from the factors if they can, pay a high rate of interest, or promise to do so, and then obtain their supplies by paying two and a half per cent commission to their "advisers." We shall see which proposition is the more generally accepted

THE CITY.

The weather during the greater portion of the past week was very cold, at least for this latitude, and the first freeze of the season occurred on Wednesday. Vegetables and fruits plainly show the effects. The bananas have turned black and the Japan plums, many of which were in bloom, and fruit are quite destroyed. Those who have been predicting an unhealthy season next summer in consequence of the unusual mildness of the winter will have to pitch their pipes to another tune or go out of the prophecy business altogether.

Certain grades of business have slightly improved during the week. Messrs. McFarlan, Straight & Co., leading produce merchants, inform their correspondents by their commercial letter of the first instant that there is more demand than supply for many of the chief articles of Western produce, especially pork. For the first time in many months the judicious and far-seeing managing partner of the house have infinite liberal consignments of this article. Cotton on the contrary rules very low, although a slight rally has occurred from the recent great depression.

The sales of real estate at auction by Messrs. Girardey & Co., the principal real estate auctioneers in the city, have been moderately attended, but the prices realized have been extremely low. A very large lot was to have been offered by this firm yesterday, but only a few parcels were put up in consequence of the apathy of bidders. The particulars of the sales will be found in our local columns. No other real estate auction firm is doing anything worth reporting. Real property has now fallen in price below any ruling rate for many years. A purchaser with ready cash could easily realize in five to twelve months three hundred per cent by buying and holding real estate. Accounts from the country indicate that matters are even worse there. With reconstruction, which we now regard as certain within four months, and the stability that this great event will give to all the institutions of the state, political, financial commercial, and agricultural, the attention of capitalists will be turned in this direction. Money is what is needed. There is an abundance of fertile idle land, and of manual labor white and black to place Louisiana in the foremost rank of Southern states. All that is required is capital and credit, both of which have been hopelessly sunk in the late attempt to break up the Union. The evils resulting from that unwise and wicked war are entailed upon us as a legacy, and show themselves on every hand in a hundred ways. But we can and must cure them. Every day brings us nearer to the desired result; imperceptibly, perhaps, to many of us, but nevertheless surely.

We have nothing of a satisfactory character to record in municipal affairs. On the contrary, there remains much undone that should long ago have been attended to. In consequence of the failure of a quorum in each board of the common council on Tuesday night, several important measures under consideration have not been perfected. Mr. Treasurer Howell again announces that he will hereafter pay out no more city notes above the denomination of three dollars. But this plan has been in nominal operation nearly all summer, and has no doubt aggravated the financial difficulty. By this means, a discrimination is made by the financial officers of the corporation between the large and small denominations of city notes. And the brokers, who are interested in any scheme which brings them profit, follow out the idea to its logical sequence, and keep up the rate of discount on large bills to a shameful price. The people seem to have entirely surrendered up their judgment in money matters to their "advisers," the brokers, and pay them well for fleecing them. A vigorous system of redemption, if once adopted and carried out, would, without any doubt, remove the present and too long existing anomaly. As matters are now conducted it will require about three years to retire the large notes in circulation, but we hope other minds and a different intelligence will be employed in municipal matters long before the lapse of twelve months.

In amusements we have had a tolerably successful week. Mr. Forrest has terminated a three weeks' engagement at the St. Charles during which, for the greater portion of the time, he drew crowded houses. Mr. Jefferson has had a full house at the Varieties every night for a fortnight. The Academy of Music has offered a series of most excellent entertainments (with the exception of Durivage's very silly burlesque on the convention) and has had good houses. The Opera has been rather better attended than usual. During the present week Lotti's celebrated German grand opera troupe will appear at the National theatre. Flotow's "Martha" is announced for the opening night. The troupe comes here with high recommendations from the Western cities.

The convention has made good progress, and is rapidly completing its labors. Already more than one hundred and thirty articles have been adopted. The constitution of 1864 contains one hundred and fifty five.

The Republican clubs throughout the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson are preparing vigorously for the coming election. There are, as yet, no signs of any very formidable opposition to the regular Republican ticket. The Democratic state central committee has issued a manifesto "To the people of the state of Louisiana," containing seven octavo pages of words, but not a tangible practical idea. But this is characteristic of the party. We shall notice the address at an early day.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

As we remarked yesterday, the question of who shall be the next Vice-President of the United States is beginning to excite some interest at the North, and the name of Governor Fenton, of New York, is named in connection with the office. Mr. Fenton is an excellent gentleman and a thoroughgoing Republican, and there could be no objection to him for almost any office in the gift of the people. At the same time it should be remembered that the Southern states are being rapidly reconstructed, that they are likely to be fully in the Union before the Nominating Convention shall assemble at Chicago, and that they therefore present strong claims in this matter. To say nothing of prominent statesmen in other Southern states, we can in Louisiana, as we said some ten days since, furnish names that would do honor to the party and the country in the position of Vice-President.

FLUKERTISM.—The *Times* mentions the arrival of "Hon. Jefferson Davis" at Jackson, Mississippi, and adds:

The people at Mississippi, by whom her distinguished son is held in affectionate and grateful remembrance, will be gratified to be informed of his good health. Unable to aid her by his counsels in this and hour of her affliction, they need no assurance that all his aspirations are for her welfare.

How about his aspirations during the war? For the welfare of Mississippi, the "confederacy," or the United States?

Notarial blanks, lawyers' briefs, and all kinds of legal forms accurately printed at the office of the REPUBLICAN, No. 37 St. Charles street.

A CARD.

To the Writer of the Article in This Evening's Times Entitled "Treasury Revived."

SIR: Your assertions that the Surveyor was present at the Baker Investigation Committee, last night, are false. I understand my duty to the citizens of this city. Your endeavor to generalize an individual matter is most contemptible, and becoming a hireling scribbler. I now escape my best of you, sir.

W. H. BELL,
City Surveyor.

NEW ORLEANS, February 1, 1868. 1t d

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY,
ADOPTED BY THE
HON. E. H. DURELL,
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 1t|d&3t

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
DAN BRYANT.

DAN BRYANT. DAN BRYANT. DAN BRYANT.

Monday, February 3, 1868.
DAN BRYANT
Will make his first appearance in New Orleans in IRISH COMEDY,

DAN BRYANT
—AS THE—
IRISH EMIGRANT
—AND—
HANDY ANDY. fe2 1t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ST. CHARLES STREET.
MONDAY NIGHT, January 27, and every night until further notice.
GRAND VARIETY COMBINATION.
First appearance in two years of DICK PARKER and BILLY EMERSON. First appearance this season of the CLINETOP SISTERS. The new and original Burlesque of the BLACK AND TAN CONVENTION. Every night and Saturday noon. ja29

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.
OLD PRICES RESUMED.
BEN DeBAR AS ROARING RALPH STACKPOLE AND MOSE.

Sunday Evening, February 2, 1868,
Will be performed the great historical drama in three acts, entitled NICK OF THE WOODS, Roaring Ralph Stackpole, Ben Debar. To conclude with the roaring farce of GLANCE AT NEW YORK—Mose, Mr. Ben Dollar.
Mr. DAN. BRYANT, the celebrated Irish comedian, has been engaged, and will appear to-morrow, MONDAY, Feb. 3, in two favorite characters.
SCALE OF PRICES—Private boxes (6 chairs) $10; Dress Circle and Parquette $1; Colored Box and Parquette $1; Family Circle 50 cents; Colored Parquette Box in Family Circle 50 cents; Gallery 25 cents; Colored Gallery 25 cents.
Notice—Doors open at a quarter to 7. Overture will commence at half past 7 precisely.
Seats can be secured 10 days in advance.
fe2 P. GLEASON, Treasurer.

VARIETIES THEATRE.
A GREAT BILL OF ATTRACTION.
Sunday, February 2, 1868.
The Eminent Comedian,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
as
MAZEPPA.
And the SPITFIRE.

Monday Last Night of Mr. JEFFERSON—
fe2 NEWMAN NOGGS and MAZEPPA

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Sunday, February 2, 1868.
First Night of a new Drama in five acts, ten tableaux,
JEAN LA POSTE,
(Affrah ma Pagne.)
Monday, February 3—ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Performances commence at 7. fe2

NATIONAL THEATRE.
Signor Lotti's Grand German Opera.
GRAND GALA OPENING NIGHT.

Wednesday, February 5, 1868.
Will be presented Flotow's charming opera in four acts.
MARTHA! MARTHA! MARTHA!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Proscenium Boxes, Right Seats	$12 00
Parquette, Boxes, Four Seats	6 00
Dress Circle, Boxes, four Seats	4 00
Parquette	1 00
Dress Circle	1 00
Family Circle	50
Gallery	25

No extra charge for reserved seats. The sale of reserved seats for single night will commence on SATURDAY, February 1, at MR. L. GRUNEWALD'S and at the Box Office, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M.
H. GRAU,
fe1 General Agent.

NATIONAL HALL.
Poydras Street,
BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND LIBERTY STS.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has leased this new, large, and commodious Hall, and that a

PUBLIC BALL
Will be given therein semi-weekly. The Hall will be rented to associations and individuals for meetings, balls, concerts, soirees, etc., on reasonable terms.
Application to be made to
ISIDOR STITCH, Lessee.
ja31 1y No. 288½ Lafayette street.

AMES' MENAGERIE
AND CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.
St. Charles Street, New Orleans, opposite the St. Charles Hotel.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND NIGHT.
C. T. AMES, Proprietor; J. A. WOOD, Manager.
SCOTTISH QUEEN, Smallest Lady in the World; ROAMING BODY; GLASS SLEEPER; SERODITA EUGENIE and her TRAINED LIONS; Russian Bears; Royal Bengal Tiger; Kangaroos; Happy Family; Birds; Monkeys; Serpents; Ostrich; Baby Elephant, etc., all to be seen daily.
Admission 50 cents; Children 25 cents.
de30tjan1

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

B. L. LYNCH,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Office No. 26 St. Charles Street,
jal 1y New Orleans.

J. E. PLANCHARD—
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
Has Removed to
No. 96 Customhouse street, near Royal.
ja1 1m

R. C. WARMOTH. J. P. DEANE.
WARMOTH & DEANE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Corner Customhouse and Royal Streets,
oct NEW ORLEANS.

J. RAVENEL. E. E. FIELD.
HAWKINS & FIELD—
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
No. 10 Commercial Place,
oct 1m NEW ORLEANS.

HENRY C. DIBBLE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
No. 12 Commercial Place,
(Rear Office.)
apl 1y NEW ORLEANS.

A. BELDEN. S. L. BELDEN.
S. & J. L. BELDEN—
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 26 St. Charles Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
Strict attention to all Civil and Criminal business in the State and United States Courts. oct1 1y

JOHN E. HOLLAND—
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
United States Commissioner,
24 EXCHANGE ALLEY. oct
Residence—No. 72 Hospital street. apW 1y

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CLOTHING.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, New Orleans, La., February 1, 1868.
By H. M. Van Sultzgen & Co., Auctioneers,
Office, No. 28 Carondelet street.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, February 7, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Iron Warehouse on New Levee street, between Julia and St. Joseph, under the direction of Captain W. G. Hodges, Military Storekeeper, United States Army, a quantity of Army Clothing, consisting of—
3313 UNIFORM JACKETS, "Invalid Corps."
2893 pairs BOOTEES, Negro.
984 pairs BROGANS.
These articles are entirely new, and in original cases, and present a good opportunity for dealers.
TERMS, CASH.
Payments to be made in United States Treasury notes prior to the delivery of the property.
By order of the Quartermaster General.
W. G. HODGES,
Captain and Military Storekeeper,
fe1 4t United States Army.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, District of the Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, C. N., January 1, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., THURSDAY, February 20, 1868, for the transportation from Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, to Fort Arbuckle, Indian Territory, or such other posts or stations as may hereafter be established along the route or on its continuation within the limits of the Indian Territory of
60,000 pounds of MILITARY SUPPLIES, or such other quantity as the Government may require to transport during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders will state the rate per one hundred pounds per one hundred miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee from two or more persons whose loyalty and solvency, as well as that of the bidder, are certified by a clerk of a court of record, setting forth that in case a contract is awarded to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished for the faithful performance of the same.
The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute contracts without unnecessary delay, and to give bond for the performance thereof in the sum of $10,000 (ten thousand dollars), and be in readiness to commence the transportation of stores on the 1st day of April, 1868.
He will also be required to have an office, or place of business, at or near Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, and to have at his command teams sufficient to transport at least 30,000 pounds.
The right is reserved on the part of the government to reject any or all bids which may be received, and any contract made will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the army.
Payments upon any contract awarded will be made monthly in current funds.
Bidders are invited to be present on the day of opening proposals.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation," and addressed to the Chief Quartermaster District of the Indian Territory.
By authority of Colonel De L. Floyd Jones, commanding District of the Indian Territory.
CHARLES KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
fe1 4t Chief Qu. rtermaster.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

McFARLAN, STRAIGHT & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
SUGARS, MOLASSES, COTTON, TOBACCO,
Pork, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Butter, Flour,
Hams, Candles, Grain, Hay,
Starch, Soap, Oils, etc.,
44, 46, and 48 New Levee Street,
Between Poydras and Gravier,
NEW ORLEANS.
Straight, Deming & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. de13

JOHN W. MORRIS & CO.,
(REMOVED FROM 35 CANAL ST.,
Canal Street.....97
—AND—
17.....Crossman street.....17
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
PRODUCE FACTORS AND DEALERS
—IN ALL KINDS OF—
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
Agents for Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES and COTTON GINS.
Zimmermann & Co.'s Cincinnati SPARKLING CATAWBA, STARCH, VINEGAR, etc., etc., always on hand. ao13 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY'S
SEWING MACHINES,
698 Broadway, New York.
FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.
The Howe Lock-Stitch.

THESE WORLD-RENOWNED SEWING MACHINES Were awarded the highest premium at the World's Fair in London, and six first premiums at the N. Y State Fair of 1866, and are celebrated for doing the best work, using a much smaller needle for the same thread than any other machine, and by the introduction of the most approved machinery, we are now able to supply the very best machines in the world.
These machines are made at our new and spacious factory at Bridgeport, Conn., under the immediate supervision of the" resident of the Company, Elias Howe, Jr., the original inventor of the Sewing Machine.
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The stitch invented by Mr. Howe, and made on this machine, is the most popular and durable, and my sewing machines are subject to the principle invented by him.
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OFFICIAL NOTICES.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE, Collector's Office, New Orleans, January 30, 1868.
By H. M. Van Sultzgen, Auctioneer, Office, No. 28 Carondelet street.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of section twelve of the Act of Congress passed July 18, 1866, the following described goods will be sold at public auction, at Warehouse No. 1, Customhouse building, (Customhouse entrance,) on THURSDAY, February 13, 1868, at o'clock A. M.:

Date	Marks	Vessel	Merchandise	Marks and Nos.	Violations
1866—October 12	[illegible]	Steamship St. Louis	Brass cigars	[illegible]	Section 2 Act March 2, 1867