New Orleans Republican.

M. A. SOUTHWORTH, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
—and—
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS
—and—
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 8, 1868.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

is published every day (Mondays excepted) at No. 52 St. Charles street. Terms: $10 a year; $6 for six months; $4 for three months—payable invariably in advance. Single copies ten cents.

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FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

EDWARD H. DURELL

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN ABROAD.

We receive by every mail notices of the most complimentary character, both in our exchanges and private letters, in regard to the REPUBLICAN. Our paper has a very wide circulation, extending over the greater part of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas. We by no means overrate its influence for good when we say that it has never had an equal in the South. Whatever is calculated to promote the true interests of the people of the South, and insure to every human being his rights, and the protection of the law, shall always, as heretofore, find in the REPUBLICAN an unflinching advocate. And we mean to take care that so far as our efforts can effect that end, the laws of the State shall be framed for the whole people, knowing that what is good for all can not be oppressive to any. The people of Louisiana fully understand that the REPUBLICAN is their especial organ, and recognize the fact by a support equal to their means. This is all we ask.

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.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The time of going in and going out on both day and night police officers has been changed to suit the season.

General Buchanan promulgates an order from the Adjutant General's office at Washington in reference to the cultivation of company or post gardens by soldiers. He directs that the cultivation of gardens will be instituted at once.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General under the administration of President Buchanan, and recently the leading counsel in the McCardle case, and engaged as one of the counsel for the President in the impeachment trial, is at the St. Charles hotel.

HOT AND COLD.—At one o'clock Wednesday the thermometer indicated 85 degrees, which was felt to be rather unpleasantly warm for thick clothing, but yesterday the mercury dropped down to 70 degrees with a north wind. Even the rays of the sun couldn't raise a red heat yesterday.

The Augusta (Georgia) *Chronicle* is enraged that the mass of the colored voters of that city cast their ballots for the Republican candidates at the recent election. It proposes to punish them by starvation. It says: "We must prove to him that while he may exercise the ballot against our interest, we can and will control the bread against him."

The Nebraska Soldiers' and Sailors' State Convention, after nominating a full list of delegates to the National Convention to be held in Chicago, May 20, passed resolutions recommending General Thayer of Iowa, as a candidate for Vice President on the Republican National ticket, and indorsing the Nebraska Republican State nominees. On adjourning three cheers were given for "Grant and victory."

IMMIGRATION.—Five hundred Northern and European immigrants a week, it is estimated, pour into Missouri. They take with them, on an average, $1000 apiece. Five hundred thousand dollars weekly, then, is the revenue from immigration into free Missouri. This income of capital and sinew, of industry and brains, of intelligence and population, Louisiana can have the moment we adopt the fourteenth amendment, and declare for freedom and the ideas which are carrying forward this age and continent. And this we must do if we mean to grow and flourish. Development, wealth, prosperity, are free as death. Free institutions, with early sympathy with the party of progress, all the witchery that is in the word "Southern," and the hands of strong workers and settlers are held out to the people of solid Northern States. We rejoice at the prospect of an early realization of our patriotic hopes.

THE HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.

A considerable portion of the recent message of Mayor Heath is devoted to the drainage of New Orleans, and to considerations respecting the health of the city. His suggestions, so far as they go, are good enough, but they do not reach the heart of the matter.

The Mayor tells us, what we all knew before, that with the exception of the operations in the first drainage district, the plan for draining the city, adopted ten years ago, has proved a disastrous failure. The drainage canals in the second and third districts are in a horrible condition—they are veritable cess-pools, half filled with sediment and reeking corruption that poison the sweet air of the river and the gulf with miasma and death. These draining canals are in a much worse condition than they were a year ago, on the very eve of the terrible pestilence. The weekly death rate in New Orleans has increased from eighty-two to one hundred and ten, and yet nothing whatever is done to abate this terrible nuisance. Yes, there is a movement in one direction. An appeal is being made to the courts to compel by their tedious and endless processes the Drainage Commissioners to do their duty! What a snare and delusion in the face of the pestilence that is sure to come unless we bestir ourselves! What a grim and ghastly satire upon the efficiency of our drainage bureau!

The system of drainage is wrong, and must be abandoned altogether. But now is not the time to waste words upon a new method. These canals must be purified; these black and slimy and fetid rivers of death, skirting the whole rear of our fair city, must be cleaned out. The lives of perhaps thousands of our citizens depend upon it; the retention of perhaps millions of capital in our city. It is the one thing to be done to save the reputation of New Orleans. Should the pestilence flap its black wings over us, as during last year, who can predict what a fatal influence it might exert upon the future of the Crescent city. In the face of such a peril Rome would have endowed a dictator with the power of life and death over her citizens in order to compel every able-bodied man to come to the rescue.

In a report presented to the City Council a few weeks ago it was claimed that the labor of three hundred men for thirty days would put the drainage canals in good condition. Should it require the labor of three thousand men, set them to work at once. If nothing else can be done, employ every portable steam-pump in the city to lift this fluid and semi-fluid mass into the new and old basin canals, so that it can at least float away to the gulf; then let in the fresh water from the Mississippi to supply its place.

Now is a chance for some first-class scientific, practical man to gain reputation and do inestimable service to New Orleans. The youthful Hercules won the gratitude of Greece and undying renown by slaying the seven-headed Hydra of the Lernaan swamps. Stripped of its fabulous surroundings, the Lernaan Hydra was precisely such a monster as that which now threatens the lives of our people.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

The year 1870 is destined, probably, to witness the completion of two or three of the most stupendous works of ancient or modern times. The Mount Cenis tunnel, about seven miles in length, will establish intimate railroad connection between France and Italy. The Suez canal, it is stated, will be formally opened in October, although that great undertaking, which has so taxed the credulity of Englishmen and reflected so much honor upon the French, will require a couple of years for completion. Freight is, however, now transported in small barges from the Mediterranean to the Red sea, and Portsaid, a town of ten thousand inhabitants, has already sprung up at the northern or Mediterranean end of the canal.

But far more important than either of these is our Pacific railroad, which is being pushed forward with remarkable vigor. The highest point of the Rocky mountains has already been reached and even passed by the screaming locomotive. This great national work is destined to have the same effect upon our country that the discovery of the ocean route to India had upon the western powers of Europe. It will make us front to the west instead of the east. It will bring us face to face with the Asiatics, and carry the ripe civilization of the nineteenth century around the globe to those ancient countries where the early civilization of the human race originated. We quote some remarks as to the influence of the Pacific railroad upon the commerce of the Mississippi valley, its labor, immigration, etc., from the May number of *Putnam's Magazine*:

The world is just beginning to appreciate the value of cheap and rapid communication as an element of civilization. In this country we are also beginning to appreciate its value as an element of unionism. But only after the completion of the Pacific railroad; when New York and San Francisco will lie in the great highway of the world's travel; when gliding on the "pale iron edge" across the continent we may jostle in the cars Chinese mandarins and Japanese princes on their way to Europe, and the money-kings of Europe on their way to the Golcondas and cotton fields of the East; when we at last shall have fully realized that dream of centuries—a direct western passage from Europe to India—and shall have grasped the rich prize of Asiatic traffic; when St. Louis, situated near the confluence of the Missouri, the Upper Mississippi, the Ohio, and Lower Mississippi, shall become the distributing point of a commerce greater than that of Tarshish, Phœnicia, Carthage, Rome, Venice, and all the caravans that toil wearily across the deserts combined; then will the real value and significance of this great river system be understood. Nor until then will its basin be properly built, with its currents made to flow in even and regular volume, and this magnificent Mississippi become, in the fullest sense, a liquid highway to the millions of people living on its banks.

Already a vast emigration from Asia is climbing the western slope of the Sierra Nevada. On the completion of the Pacific railroad it will cross the lofty mountains and, with the Rev. Eli Bakey, will descend from the crest of the Rocky Mountains in a fleet, composed with which the present emigration from Europe will dwindle into insignificance, by that great highway across the continent, will wheel and coil the energies of the whole world, and, with Washington at its capital, the Mississippi valley will become the centre of the commerce of the world.

When the iron shall become reconstructed to Ireland, and good government, instead of the sword, shall be the means of reconciling the Celtic race to the Saxon, and when the Danube, the Rhine, and the Mediterranean shall be connected by navigable canals with the Mississippi, then will the Mississippi valley become the great highway of the nations, and the Mississippi the great commercial river of the world. Then will the Germans down the Danube to the rich plains of Hungary, to the broad prairies of Wallachia and Moldavia, to the fertile but almost unhabited wastes of Bulgaria; when Biddy shall get above "service," Patrick despise the hod, Hans refuse to "hire out," and Pompey become a landowner, then these soft, pliant Orientals, living on the cheapest food, working for the lowest wages, submitting patiently to poverty, to reproach, and insult, will take the places of one and all as "help," as menials. Chi-Hi will be mold of all work in Boston and in Denver. Ching-Wang will cook in New York, wash and iron in St. Louis, sell cigars in New Orleans, tend babies in Omaha, draw corks in Newport. Hop-Chang will spin in New England hoe cotton in Georgia, carry mortar in Chicago, gather rice in Louisiana, do farmwork in Kentucky, and labor on canals and railroads in every State in the Union. Those peut-up millions of Asia want room, want food, want the opportunity to work; we in the valley of the Mississippi want labor; we must have it; we have farms for millions, work for tens of millions. Here is the demand; there the supply. Those plodding, rice-eating, polygamic, idol-worshipping Orientals live on the other side of the world; but steam will soon bring us together.

LEASE OF THE MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD.

We notice that a lease of this road has been effected to a "Delaware company" for a term of sixteen years, and that arrangements are in progress for its extension to Louisville. The great desideratum in the railroad connection between New Orleans and Columbus, Kentucky, or Paducah, to which point the northernmost link of the chain is soon to be extended, is the consolidation of all the lines and the introduction of that kind of management which has within a few years placed the Hudson river and Harlem roads among the best paying routes in the country. Could Vanderbilt have charge of the Jackson, Mississippi Central, etc., we doubt not they would soon become paying institutions; at least they would be made endurable to the traveling public.

The wretched cars, poor tracks, slow rate of speed, and poor connections on this important line of communication with the West and North are a standing rebuke to the management. When it becomes possible to place these roads under the control of practical men, who appreciate the reforms that are just now being made in the best railroads in the country, instead of committing their management with enormous salaries, to ornamental characters who have figured in some military campaign or other, and are fond of making financial journeys to Europe, we shall see the initiation of a new condition of things. Until this is done it is useless to expect any great improvement.

CAMP STREET TRUTH.

Starr King used to say in reference to California's great trees, and other wonders which tried the world's faith, that "California truth is not like other truth." We have likewise in this city a peculiar variety which may be called "Camp street truth," and can be found in almost every issue of one of its journals. In Wednesday's paper, for instance, is the following: "Mr. Greeley says, 'when you hear a man prating about the Constitution mark him as a traitor,'" etc. The only peculiarity about this statement is that the words are Andy Johnson's and not Horace Greeley's. But that is all right according to Camp street ethics. It is sanctioned by the same editorial honor which recently sent all over the South as Daniel Webster's words, the paragraph commencing, "If the infernal fanatics and abolitionists, etc., once get possession of this government, etc.," words which Daniel Webster never uttered, while it suppresses his testimony in all his speeches, and especially in his last great speech, as to the opinion of the fathers of the country upon the subject of slavery: "The eminent men, the most eminent men, and nearly all the conspicuous politicians of the South held the same sentiments; that slavery was an evil, a blight, a scourge, and a curse."

CITY RAILROADS.

New Orleans has already seventy miles of street railroads completed, and we know not how many additional lines in contemplation. We are happy to add they are conducted in a manner that reflects credit upon the city, and brings good dividends to the stockholders. The light grades necessitate the use of but a single mule, and the driver is thereby enabled to act as conductor—a saving of two very important items of expense usual to street railroads. The "box system," by means of which every passenger is made to drop his exact fare into a receptacle with glass walls, impeachable to the driver and yielding only to the "open sesame" of a single collector for the whole line, seems to have been brought to perfection. Our street railroads, and especially the light and elegant cars, excite the admiration of every visitor to the Crescent City. They have added immensely to the value of property in the suburbs, and contributed largely to the health and prosperity of the city. The reports show that most of the lines have proved to be splendid investments.

Silly dispatches are sent from Washington as well as from New Orleans. We copy this from the New York *Herald*, dated Washington, May 1:

Mr. Seeley, one of the delegates to the Chicago Convention, arrived here to-day. He states that there is no doubt that the State senate has gone Democratic, but the Governor and the Lower House of the Legislature are Republican. A plan is in operation, it is said, among the Louisiana Radicals to destroy the Democratic majority in the Senate by charging election frauds upon enough of the members to obtain an order for holding new elections, and thus secure a Radical majority in the Senate. General Buchanan could not be prevailed upon to issue the order, and the business of Mr. Seeley here, it is asserted, is to get the authority to hold new elections from Congress or General Grant.

It is not necessary to add that the statements are incorrect in every particular.

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Tribune*, of which Senator Rose was formerly editor, and with which he still retains business relations, speaking of the reports in circulation that he is doubtful on the question of impeachment, says: "Time will justify us in saying that there is no more doubt about the vote of Senator Rose than there is of that of Senator Wade or any other of the avowed loyalists who are waiting in judgment on the acts of Andrew Johnson."

Mr. John Harrison, one of the Republican members of the Louisiana Legislature, is expected to proceed to Washington at once, if his democratic wife allows. He is wanted to teach Dorothy Grover.

OUR HONORED DEAD.—The schooner Ed Townsend, Captain Gardner, arrived at this port yesterday, from Portsmouth Grove, Rhode Island, having on freight 255 bodies of soldiers, who died from the effects of wounds and disease, during the late war. These remains of our honored dead are in charge of the United States Christian Commission. The bodies were all separately encased in coffins, with plates thereon giving the name of deceased, regiment to which he belonged, age, and date of death. The regiments represented are the Third and Tenth Maine, Sixth Wisconsin, Ninety-Fourth, One Hundred and Seventy Ninth, Eighty Eighth, Seventh (cavalry) New York; Ninth, Tenth, and Thirty-Third New Jersey; Seventh Massachusetts cavalry, Second and Tenth Wisconsin, Fourth United States artillery, and Eighth United States infantry. They will be interred at Cypress Hills Cemetery, Long Island.—*New York Herald.*

COUNTERFEITERS CAPTURED.—The secret service force of the Treasury Department have lately made a capture of four notorious counterfeiters and twenty five thousand dollars in counterfeit ten dollar greenbacks. The lettering of these counterfeits is well executed, but the vignettes of Lincoln on the left of the note, and the female figure and treasury seal on the right, are rather poorly done. Still the general appearance of the note would make it a dangerous counterfeit, as it is well printed on good bank note paper. The capture was made at Marine city, Michigan. One counterfeiter succeeded in making his escape. One of those captured was severely wounded with a pistol shot. All four are now in jail.

DEAFNESS—DEAFNESS.

DR. W. L. DAVIS,

Who has for many years been engaged in the practice of Acoustic Medicine, as is well known, trusts he may without impropriety assert that the reputation he has secured by opening the ears of the deaf shall be maintained.

Dr. Davis can be consulted daily at his office, 221 Canal street, on all Diseases of the Ear, embracing Deafness and kindred affections. mh31 eod

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"Time is money"—Preserve your health, and save time and money. Persons by spending half an hour with Dr White are frequently saved long sickness and much suffering, often life, always avert threatened or incipient disease.

Age Private Disease, however inveterate, Sexual Weakness, Nocturnal Dreams, Impotency, and Barrenness, all injuries to the system in the reach of remedies are speedily curable, and demand the care and receive from Dr. White the consideration and sympathy due to all human nature. 1e29

W. H. PEMBERTON, NO. 158 FOYDRAS STREET, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets, New Orleans, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Glass, etc., etc., has in store a large assortment of the following Goods, which he will sell at low Prices, either Wholesale or Retail:—

White Lead of the best brands, French and American Zinc, Oil of all kinds, Venetian Red and Spanish Brown, Yellow Ocher, a variety of the best Varnishes, French Window Glass, Stove Polish, Sal Soda, Soaps, and Onion Marking and Writing Ink, manufactured by himself.

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The Store is well supplied with all kinds of Drugs and Medicines, fresh and of the best quality. ap18

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First cabin, $125; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.

From Bremen, Southampton, and Havre, to New York:

First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75; steerage, $45.

Excursion tickets out and home:

First cabin, $200; second cabin, $120; steerage, $70.

Sailing days from New York and Bremen—June 11, 18 and 25, July 2 and 9, August 10 and 24, September 7 and 21, October 5 and 19, November 2 and 16.

For freight or passage apply to

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Agent for New Orleans, 64 Magazine st.

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TO RENT.—A LARGE AND ELIGIBLE store—one of the finest in the city—No. 143 Canal street, near Carondelet street. It is susceptible of being divided into two stores. To a good lessee it will be rented cheap. Inquire of

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TO RENT.—A NEWLY BUILT TWO-STORY Brick Dwelling, with all modern conveniences, No. 6 Rampart street, a few doors above Canal street. Possession given immediately. Apply at M. Gernon, No. 2 Story Building. ap6

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ROOMS AND BOARD.—PLEASANT Rooms and Board for families and single gentlemen can be obtained by immediate application at 107 Julia street. ap8

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FRAME PIANO FORTES,

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PIANOS FOR SMALL PARLORS, SITTING ROOMS, SCHOOLS, ETC.,

All four large round corners, full, round, mellow Tone easy and elastic Touch, elegant and ornamental in appearance—a beautiful piece of Furniture.

Every Piano warranted to give satisfaction.

All the Pianos have the Patent Iron Frame as firm (cast in one piece), making them the most perfect and durable made, and especially adapted to warm climates.

Grand Pianos, from $800 to $1200.

Address WILLIAM McCAMMON,

Albany, New York.

Warerooms and Factory corner of Broadway and North Perry streets, Albany, New York.

All of my Pianos have four round corners. The Wood Rims have no superior in quality of touch or tone. They have the overbridge on the treble, which gives to the upper notes a purity of tone unequalled in any other Piano. The prices of my Wood Rims, with the improvement, are $50 more than named in the circular of the Iron Rims.

I refer to the testimonials below.

CERTIFICATES.

Extract from a letter received from Prof. E. A. Robbins, Composer and Author "New Method Teaching Pianoforte:"

WHITEHAM, MASS., March 11th, 1867.

Mr. WM. McCAMMON:

Dear Sir—I had intended to have written you some days before this, with reference to the New Wooden Rim Pianofor e I purchased of you; but this is the first opportunity since setting it up. You know how well pleased I was with the instrument in all respects by my almost instantly deciding upon it. My wife, however, was so wrapped up in the Piano we previously bought of you that she would not admit the possibility of anything short of a Grand exceeding its charming qualities, until the new one was permitted to sing its own praise. This did it; do for a whole evening, taking all captive who were permitted the pleasure of listening to its delightful voice, for such it is, no piano tone, but a true voice tone.

In truth, the instrument is, in all those respects which make a perfect pianoforte pre-eminently superior to any one we have ever before possessed or known, and, this you may consider as a compliment, when I add that our business has been such for years as to demand the choicest instruments we could select from the best makers. Mrs. E. joins me in expressions of gratitude that you have produced so fine a Pianoforte.

We shall ever think of you when at the instrument

Truly yours, etc.,

EDGAR A. ROBBINS.

URSULINE CONVENT,

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Jan. 21, 1867.

Mr. WM. McCAMMON, Albany, N. Y:

Kind Sir—With sentiments of respect and gratitude, I address you a few lines to announce the safe arrival of the Piano, and also my great satisfaction. I am much pleased with the sweet tones of the Piano as well as with the workmanship, and feel myself greatly obliged to you for your charitable and generous offering. I present you my sincere thanks for the great reduction you have made in the price of the Piano. Permit me to give you a place among the number of our kind benefactors, for whom our daily prayers ascend, to obtain all necessaries, spiritual and temporal.

Yours, very respectfully,

SUPER. ST. Z. DE CHANTAL,

Superioress.

The following, out of numerous flattering testimonials that have been received by the manufacturers, Boardman & Gray's Piano Fortes.

Jenny Lind, that "Queen of Song," writes as follows:

Gentlemen—It gives me much pleasure to speak in favor of your Piano Fortes, which have been used by me at different times during my stay in this country. I have every reason to be satisfied with their quality of excellence of tone, and hope they will continue to receive the patronage of the public they so well merit. I remain, gentlemen, yours, truly obliged,

New York. JENNY LIND.

THALBERG'S CONCERT IN ALBANY.—Thalberg used on this occasion, and also the next evening at Troy, one of the new Grand Pianos of Boardman Gray & Co., and repeatedly expressed himself as delighted with it, both in tone and touch. At the close of each concert, he found the instrument in complete tune without even an imperfect unison.—New York Musical Review.

Rev. J. B. HAGUE, Principal of the Hudson Female Academy and author of the Sacred Cantata, "The Return of Spring," so favorably noticed in the New York Musical World, writes:

HUDSON.

I have had in daily use, for several years, in the Hudson Female Academy, the Piano Fortes of Boardman, Gray & Co. With the most abundant opportunities for thoroughly testing them in every respect, I can speak with unqualified approbation in their praise. For durability, strength, standing in tune, and for those qualities generally so desirable in Piano Fortes subjected to severe and constant usage, I consider them unexcelled by any which have been brought to my notice. I most cordially recommend them to all, and particularly to those who may be interested in procuring, for schools and academies instruments of a superior character.

ap18 6t ly JOHN B. HAGUE.

THALBERG IN ALBANY.—The New York Musical World speaks as follows:

The Piano used on this occasion was a Grand, from the warerooms of Messrs. Boardman, Gray & Co., of that city. Mr. Thalberg secured the instrument also for his concert in Troy, the following evening. It was the same one so highly praised by Gottschalk and Strakosch, when they gave their concerts in Albany.

Graham's Illustrated Magazine in an article on the "origin, history and manufacture of the Piano Forte," pays the following compliment:

A most gratifying proof of the superiority of Messrs. Boardman, Gray & Co.'s Piano Fortes is found in the fact that both their elegant Squares and magnificent Grands have been sought for and publicly rated, not only by the best of American pianists, but also by nearly all the great artists who have visited this country. Thalberg, Gottschalk, William Mason, Strakosch, Jenny Lind, Carlotta Patti, Parepa and many others have borne public testimony to their great and acknowledged merit in the most flattering terms.

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Parties desiring subscriptions to the American Gentleman, Saturday Night, Saturday Evening Post, Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazar, Harper's Monthly, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, can have the same delivered to any part of the city, or forwarded to any place in the United States, Cuba, or Mexico, at the publication price. Also, Subscriptions, and back numbers, etc. ap26 1y

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OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, Office Chief Quartermaster, San Antonio, Texas, Apr. 21, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS, WHICH MUST BE made in duplicate, will be received until twelve o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-ninth day of May next, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with HAY, at places and in quantities as follows:

At San Antonio, 1200 tons.
At Austin, 300 tons, bottom grass.
At Fort Inge, 40 tons.
At Fort Clark, 550 tons.
At Fort Griffin, 400 tons.
At Fort Stockton, 1000 tons.
At Fort Davis, 600 tons.
At Fort Bliss, 80 tons.
At Camp Verde, 40 tons.
At Fort Mason, 250 tons.
At Fort McKavitt, 640 tons.
At Fort Concho, 1800 tons.
At Fort Richardson, 1300 tons.
At Fort Burnham, 400 tons.
At Fort Quitman, 500 tons.
At Fort Duncan, 2500 tons.
(2240 pounds to the ton.)

All the above to be well cured, merchantable Hay, to be cut and put up from this year's crop, in June, July, August, September, and October, to be well stacked at each place in the vicinity of each post, and in such form that the receiving officer may do justice. To be salted—Quartermaster's Department furnishing the salt—if required, and subject to the inspection of the officer receiving it.

Separate bids are invited for each post, and the price per ton for each place must be stated.

Proposals to be plainly indorsed "Proposals for Hay," and addressed to the undersigned at the place.

By order of Brevet Brigadier General C. H. Tompkins, Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District.

J. A. POTTER,

Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Q. M.

ap26 6t District of Texas.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, Office Chief Quartermaster, Austin, Texas, April 16, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS, WHICH MUST BE made in duplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, the twentieth day May next, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with Corn, or an equal number of pounds of Oats or Barley, in sacks, at places and in quantities as follows:

At Fort Clark, 2250 bushels.
At Fort Quitman, 5400 bushels.
At Fort McKavitt, 10 0 bushels.
At Fort Duncan, 2250 bushels.
At Fort Ritchie, 900 bushels.
At Fort Mason, 2700 bushels.

Delivery to be commenced by the first of June and to be completed by the thirtieth of the same month.

Proposals to be plainly indorsed "Proposals for Corn," and addressed to the undersigned at this place.

By order of Brevet Brig. Gen. C. H. Tompkins, Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District.

J. A. POTTER,

Brevet Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster.

ap26 6t District of Texas.

NOTICE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, STATE OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, April 28, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE INTEREST COUPONS due May 1, 1868, on the Levee Bonds issued by authority of act of the legislature, No. 24, approved March 26, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans, or at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 22 Pine street, New York, at the option of the holder.

ADAM GIFFEN,
State Treasurer.
H. PERALTA,
Auditor.

ap29 10t

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE, Collector's Office, New Orleans, April 25, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of section twelve of the Act of Congress, approved July 18, 1866, the following described seized goods will be sold at public auction, at Warehouse No. 1, Customhouse building, Customhouse street entrance, on MONDAY, May 11, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

Violation.	Vessel.	Merchandise.	Marks and Nos.	Date.
Section 1, Act July 28, 1866	St. Cloud	One (1) hatchel Kirchmaier	W. M., 806	1868—January 10,
Section 10, Act March 1, 1866	Ismalia	1 boxes cigars	C.	February 5,
Section 1, Act March 1, 1866	Arcadia	1 demijohn wine	C.	March 11,
Section 24, Act March 1, 1866	Arcadia	1 bottle gin	C.	March 11,
Section 1, Act March 1, 1866	Arcadia	1 bottle cordial	C.	March 11,
Section 1, Act March 1, 1866	Arcadia	1 bottle cordial	C.	March 11,
Section 1, Act March 1, 1866	Arcadia	1 bottle cordial	C.	March 11,
Section 1, Act March 1, 1866	Arcadia	1 bottle cordial	C.	March 11,
Section 1, Act July 28, 1866	Arcadia	1 boxes Jamaica rum	C.	March 11,
Section 6, Act July 28, 1866	Arcadia	1 demijohn Jamaica rum	C.	March 11,
Section 6, Act July 28, 1866	Arcadia	1 demijohn Jamaica rum	C.	March 11,
Section 6, Act July 28, 1866	Arcadia	1 demijohn Jamaica rum	C.	March 11,
Section 1, Act March 1, 1866	Arcadia	1 trunk containing	C.	March 11,
Section 1, Act March 1, 1866	Arcadia	1 bottle Florida water	Roberts	March 11,
Section 1, Act March 1, 1866	Arcadia	1 demijohn Eau Cologne	Roberts	March 11,
Section 1, Act March 1, 1866	Arcadia	1 box containing 6 gallons rum	Roberts	March 11,
Section 1, Act March 1, 1866	Arcadia	1 box containing 6 gallons rum	Roberts	March 11,
Section 1, Act March 1, 1866	Arcadia	1 case of gallons gin	Roberts	March 11,
Section 1, Act July 28, 1866	Arcadia	1 case of gallons oil	W. Kaiser	March 11,
Section 1, Act July 28, 1866	Arcadia	1 case of gallons oil	W. Kaiser	March 11,

ap25 my10 WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Collector.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNEE OF HIS APPOINTMENT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA—SS.

In Bankruptcy.

AT MONROE, LOUISIANA, THE FIFTH DAY of May, A. D. 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of E. W. FAULK, in the parish of Ouachita and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

ELI NOBLE,
Assignee, etc.

my8 3t

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

In Bankruptcy—No. 182.

IN THE MATTER OF DR. F. B. ALBERS, Bankrupt.

WHEREAS DR. F. B. ALBERS, OF THE PARISH of Orleans and District aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act—

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the first day of June, 1868, at 10 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, April 25, 1868.

K. LOE