New Orleans Republican.

M. J. SOUTHWORTH, Editor and Proprietor.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

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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.

THE REPUBLICAN AND THE PEOPLE.

Our subscription list is increasing more rapidly than at any other time since the first month of the existence of the REPUBLICAN. Every day brings large accessions to our mailing book, not only in clubs but individual subscriptions. We intend before next January to have a larger circulation than any other paper in the South. Our WEEKLY is everywhere received with great favor, and as many of the terms of subscription expire the renewals come in with very complimentary notices, and protestations from our friends that they "would not be without it." The fact is the people of this State feel that they want a paper that is ever ready to stand up for their rights and to advocate their real interests, regardless of the opposition such advocacy frequently meets from those who are wedded to old abuses. Such a paper is the REPUBLICAN, and the people know it.

We give place to the communication of Judge Wemple, law partner of Mr. Elan, late Speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives, because he naturally appears to be anxious to defend the reputation of the citizens of De Soto parish. To-morrow we shall notice the weak points in his defense, which he had better not have attempted.

COINCIDENCE.—The majority for the Constitution in Louisiana, according to the official declaration, is 17,413. The majority for the Constitution in Georgia is 17,699. The difference between the majorities in these two States is only 286 votes. This is almost a coincidence.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.—In the official publication of the ordinance providing for the issue of certificates of indebtedness, in the REPUBLICAN of yesterday, an error occurred which is corrected this morning. No more city notes will be paid out even to parties whose claim is less than one hundred dollars. Certificates of indebtedness bearing eight per cent interest will be issued in lieu of payment in city money.

Hon. W. S. Oldham, of Houston, Texas, died in that city on the 8th instant. We learn from the *Telegraph* that a meeting of the citizens was held at the Hutchins House, when resolutions were adopted expressing the estimation in which he was held. The Galveston *Republican* says he was one of the first to espouse the cause of the rebellion against the Union; a persistent and consistent advocate to the last of Calhoun's doctrine of State sovereignty; a member of the rebel Congress; and an advocate of Greek fire as a wholesome weapon to fight Yankees with; a man of great but perverted abilities.

A letter just received from Homer, Claiborne parish, states that there is great excitement in that parish over the murder of Mr. Meadows, and other threatened outrages; and urges that the Hon. W. Jasper Blackburn shall not return to his home as his life is openly threatened. Unfortunately Mr. Blackburn left for Homer nearly a week since, but we have just heard that he was met by his son, who informed him that it would not be safe for him to go home, and he therefore stopped at Monroe.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* telegraphed on the ninth instant:

The city continues full of rumors and speculations about Impeachment. The general impression is that conviction is a fixed fact, and many Democrats who have hitherto been willing to stake money in favor of acquittal begin to draw off. It is stated that Senators Dixon and Doolittle both manifest signs of abandoning the President's cause, and it is given out that they will vote for conviction on one or two articles.

Clement H. Pratt, Representative elect from Caddo parish, in the office of the Minden *Public Sentinel*.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

While it is quite certain, as it has been for any time this six months, that the Convention which is to meet at Chicago on the twentieth instant will place General Grant before the people as the candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency, the Democrats are yet all at sea in relation to their candidate. It is surmised, we know, that Mr. Belmont and his fellow-managers of the party in the Eastern States, have laid the wires for the nomination of Mr. Seymour, and that they propose to present to the Convention that meets in New York on the fourth of July the alternative of taking Seymour and plenty of money for campaigning purposes—or of rejecting him and doing without any money whatever save that which the Western politicians can raise. But Seymour has no strength in the West; he has "talked double" on the repudiation and greenback questions, and the "best hold" of the Democrats in all the States west of the Ohio river is open repudiation. They will come to New York with the plain declaration that Democratic success in the West can only be obtained by boldly hoisting the flag of rascality, and appealing to the natural villainy of the human heart. Stripped of all disguise, what they even now say is this: "It is only by enlisting on our side the lowest passions of men that we can hope to succeed. There are two good cries for us, 'Down with the nigger! Down with the bondholder!' *In hoc signo vinces.* Seymour is sound enough on the first, but he has too much to do with Wall street to make us safe to trust him on the second. Give us a flat-footed repudiator and an unquestionable Copperhead, and we can perhaps find fools and rogues enough in each of the Western States to enable us to elect him. But we can do nothing with a half-way man. Seymour is too much of a gentleman to serve our turn; we want some one like ourselves, to whom every rogue in the land will be drawn by affinity. Decency, morality, and honesty, or the pretense of it, in the Democratic party is played out. We must win, if we win at all, by reason of our unquestionable willingness to take from the colored men of the South their recently acquired political rights, and to cheat the creditors of the nation out of their money. Give us a man whose name means this, and perhaps we can succeed. Compel us to take a candidate who pretends to be decent and honest, and our defeat is certain."

This means Pendleton, or better still Vallandigham. But the Eastern Democrats can "abear" neither of them. Seymour is their first choice. Mr. Johnson is no longer thought of; it is doubtful whether he ever had any ground to believe that the Democratic party would take him up. From the moment of the impeachment the Democrats threw him over. His counsel damned him with faint praise; they spoke of him as "a man of few ideas;" of little education; of limited capabilities; as being "poor" in brains but "honest" in heart. As the trial proceeded the Democratic leaders mocked at his calamity, and laughed at his fear. The attempt to make a Democratic candidate of Mr. Chase was a desperate one; but it has been abandoned. We can hear nothing said of General McClellan—no one even seems to know where that redoubtable warrior is, or what he is doing. The last that was heard of him was that he had appeared in a British court as the heir-at-law of a woman who had died in Scotland, and who had left a few thousand pounds, which was paid over to George upon his proving himself to be her next of kin. General Hancock has some friends; but the insurmountable objection to him is that he fought on the wrong side in "the late unpleasantness," and is believed to be in favor of a faithful payment of the debt. There is a very strong pressure in favor of George Francis Train; but that gentleman is at present locked up in a debtor's prison in Ireland, and notwithstanding his reputed wealth seems likely to remain there. There remains one other candidate on whom a compromise might be made. Mr. Jefferson Davis combines in his person everything desirable from a Democratic point of view. If Mr. Chase could be induced to hurry up the treason trial, and have J. D. set free from "those bonds" before the fourth of July, the New York convention could not do better than to take him.

He has not expressed his opinions upon the questions of the day, but every one can imagine what they are. He will of course favor repudiation; his views on universal suffrage are not likely to be radical; and he is one of the race before whom the Democratic leaders of the North have ever delighted to bow. There was a great dinner eaten by the Democratic sachems of Tammany the other day, at which a toast was given which squints strongly toward J. D. It was to "The South—the birthplace of the greatest statesmen, orators, and heroes of the Revolution—desolated by the military rule of strangers and tyrants, may she rise like a phœnix from her ashes, and bestow again the inestimable blessings of peace and liberty upon her people." It may be that Mr. Davis may be rewarded for the excellent service which he did for the Democratic party during the war by receiving the honor of its nomination next July. If he should be elected he can issue a pardon for himself, and another for General Lee, who will no doubt be his Secretary of War. And if he should be defeated his supporters will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that by nominating him they gave the most convincing proof of their fidelity to the ancient traditions of their party.

HOMICIDE IN CLAIBORNE PARISH.—We learn from a letter from Homer, received by a gentleman in this city and dated the 8th instant, that William R. Meadows, the black member of the late reconstruction Convention, who with Mr. Jasper Blackburn represented the parish of Claiborne, was killed at his residence in that parish on the night of the 6th instant. He was shot three times, by whom was not known. He will be remembered as the person who introduced a resolution in the Convention, which was voted down, to expel from this State Mr. Davis, who was then on a visit to the city.—*New Orleans Herald.*

Mr. Meadows was not the member who introduced the resolution concerning Mr. Davis above referred to, but nevertheless it is not unlikely that the misapprehension on that subject may have expedited his murder.

We have learned that the Hon. William R. Meadows was shot on Friday morning, the eighth instant, near his residence in Claiborne parish, by two men who had doubtless been watching to assassinate him. Of course his murderers will not be annoyed by the civil authorities of the neighborhood, but it is barely possible the major general commanding may take some action in the matter. There is hardly a doubt that Captain Twitchell has also been murdered, and the lawlessness and barbarity of the rebels of Bienville parish is well illustrated by the deed. There was no more unobtrusive and peaceable gentleman in the State, and there is no pretense that he was killed for any other than political causes.

NEW ORLEANS VERSUS CHICAGO.

When the *Jimplecute* pitches into the Tangipahoa *Banner of Light*, or the Amite City *Stars and Stripes*, country people think that the hair is actually flying. But when the great Chicago and St. Louis papers "go in" the cudgeling is indeed really glorious. According to the St. Louis journals Chicago has the best selected and most audacious rascals of any city in the world, and more of them; also the bluest beef, the sharpest sales, the biggest boasts, and the hollowest credits; her buildings are made of splinters and shavings; whole streets are liable to tumble down at any moment; the whole city had in fact recently a narrow escape from being blown away.

But the Chicago *Times* has capped the climax by calling the ice furnished for the use of the unhappy people "frozen night-soil," declaring that the great drainage problem which has so long distracted the city has finally been solved by compelling the people to "swallow the sewerage," and intimating that when the people of the city are thus compelled to swallow themselves they ought to be capable of sharp things.

In New Orleans our City Fathers have condemned us not exactly to swallow but to snuff our "sewerage." The odorous lakes of filth in the rear of the city threatening pestilence are monuments to official incapacity that outranks the seventy individual stinks of Cologne, and actually "smell to heaven." Let the City Fathers be compelled to take up their residence on the banks of the cess pool, and our word for it the great drainage question will be settled in three days.

As to the gentleman who defeated by his vote on Tuesday night the project to clean out the draining canals at once, on the ground that filth and nastiness are on the whole healthy (we believe he once maintained that thesis in a pamphlet against all comers), we have only to say that he was born a hundred years or so too late, and that in view of the actual knowledge now accessible on these important sanitary matters the city can well afford to dispense with his crude theories. He should have lived in an age when a man's sanctity was indicated by his nastiness. Let him test his favorite theory by pitching his tent on the slimy banks of the "Draining canal," and live for a time on Graham bread and the eels and catfish of monstrous size which now swarm in the City Fathers' fish pond.

THE KU-KLUX KLAN.

This lawless association has been organized in all parts of this State, and violence and outrage follow in its track. If it increases as rapidly during the next month nearly every village and place of public resort in the State will have its representative Klan.

From a reliable source we learn that some of the obligations taken by the members of this society are as follows: To enforce the principles of the Democratic (?) party, and the supremacy of white men. To oppose "Radicalism" and "Radicals" in every possible manner—not to associate with them or their families—not to sell to them anything even for money. To oppose the new Constitution and the government organized under it "to the knife, if necessary." To keep all Klan or party secrets, and to stand by the society under all circumstances. To go to each other's assistance at a moment's notice, and to obey all orders from Klan headquarters.

We are also informed that in the northern part of the State the same defiant and disfranchised rebels who organized vigilance committees in 1861 are now engaged in organizing the Ku-Klux Klans. Threats are openly made that the organization of the State Government, and the enforcement of the principles of the new Constitution will be resisted by force if necessary; and the incendiary character of the rebel press is well calculated to encourage this idea. It is full time the military authorities of this district took prompt and energetic action to enforce the laws, and conserve the peace of the State.

GOOD NEWS TO THE BALD.

Some one has attempted to ridicule the idea of renovating bald heads by means of transplanting hairs. We have repeatedly seen Hyatt, the distinguished professor of anatomy and physiology in Vienna exhibit to his wondering pupils a fine plantation of hairs on his arm, transplanted from the bodies of his friends, some of whom had been dead many years. Each individual hair retained very nearly its original color and characteristics. One could hardly think of a more affecting or suggestive relic of a departed friend.

A bald man gives to melancholy might very appropriately set apart a section of his cranial integument to "memorial hairs." As this transplanting process might, however, have some influence upon character, a capillary artist going into the business should prepare himself by a careful study of sympathetic attraction, temperaments, idiosyncrasies, etc. A hard-shell Baptist, for instance, who had worn all the hair off his head from carrying his hat stuffed with religious tracts would not like to be furnished from the occiput of a Boston Unitarian. Neither would a New Orleans rag knowingly consent to have the exterior of his head supplied with "hair bulbs" from a head like that of "Town Talk." A mistake of that kind might produce a dangerous case of "mixed hair."

RETURNING GOOD SENSE.

The Shreveport *Gazette*, albeit a rebel sheet of the straitest sect, has learned something useful within a twelvemonth. It has learned that the New Orleans REPUBLICAN is a truthful paper, and knows what it talks about. That when we say a thing will come to pass it is pretty sure to happen. We have been sustained in our predictions too often to be set down among those who speak merely from the inspiration of their desires. We recently took occasion to remind the rebel murderers and outlaws of Northern Louisiana that there would be a colored militia looking after them before long if they did not cease murdering and persecuting Union men. We had the very best reasons for saying this at the time, and are since fully confirmed in our belief. The case seems to have attracted the attention of the *Gazette*. That paper in its last issue counsels its rebel friends to pause in their mad career of violence and murder, and pay some heed to the laws; that public opinion must sustain civil officers in enforcing obedience to proper authority. We publish below a few extracts which we hope will have the desired effect, without compelling the next Legislature to resort to the extreme measure of arming and calling out the *loyal* militia:

Those who administer the laws in this trying emergency require the moral support of law-abiding citizens, and we hope and trust that in future our city may not be accursed with a class of privileged rowdies who feel at liberty to do as they please and set things to rights.

The civil authorities must be sustained, and these self-constituted conservators of the peace can render good service by aiding civil officers in bringing violators of the law to justice.

The inefficiency of the police is a great evil in this and other Southern cities. Unless they receive the support and even cooperation of the citizens, they are powerless. The hangers-on around coffeehouses and street corners are generally in sympathy with the rowdies, and it is considered a capital good joke to defy the police. That low and despicable character a "bully" receives more attention, and can receive more votes in a demoralized city than a man of unswerving integrity and uniform courtesy to all.

The remedy, the only remedy, is an impartial and rigid enforcement of the laws. Those who are orderly and industrious should be protected, while outlaws and vagrants, irrespective of race, should be severely punished. We must not lose sight of the fact that governments are constituted for the sole purpose of protection. With simple security to property and property our country can be prosperous even under our present Constitution, bad as it is. Without protection to person and property by law we are left to the mercy of the dominant faction, race, or secret political society; in that event the State Government would organize a black militia force as in Tennessee, and the very evils which men are now disposed to resist would be aggravated a thousand fold.

John C. Braine, the rebel pirate who led the party in the cowardly surprise and capture of the Chesapeake, and then ran a muck among the little defenseless fishing smacks on the coast of Nova Scotia, remains in prison awaiting trial at Brooklyn, New York. He appeals through the great Admiral Semmes to the Southern people for money to help in his defense. They ought to contribute liberally to keep him out of the scrape they assisted him to get into.—*Galveston Republican.*

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Subscriptions received for the American Gentleman, a history of Cardinal Wolsey, Lord Macaulay, in two large, double octavo volumes (worth 50 years ago, $10 a volume), Prescott's Mexico and Peru, and other standard works, at $3 a volume, and other publications, viz: mh22

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I refer to the testimonials below.

CERTIFICATES.

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

WRENTHAM, 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 Pianoforte 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. R. 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. 22, 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 Pianos, and also my great satisfaction. I am much pleased with the sweet tones of the Pianos 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 Pianos. 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,

SISTER ST. Z. DE ORANTAL, 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 and excellence of tone, and hope they will continue to receive the patronage of the public they so well deserve. I remain, gentlemen, yours, truly obliged,

New York. JENNY LIND.

TRAILBERG'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. R. Hague, Principal of the Hudson Female Academy and author of the beautiful 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 unsurpassed 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.

ap16'67 1y JOHN R. HAGUE.

TRALBERG 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 published used, 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, Catharine Hayes and others have borne public testimony to that great and acknowledged merit in the most flattering terms.

ESTATE OF P. PRUDHOMME,

Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Barrie, Johnson & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 6th day of MAY, A. D. 1868, a WAR-RANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of P. PRUDHOMME, individually, and as a member of the firm of Barrie, Johnson & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who who adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 12 St. Charles street, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before Don A. Pardee, Register, on the first day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. H. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.

No. 741—may8 3A

U. S. MARSHAL'S MONITION.

Rice Brothers & Co. vs. British ship Victoria. Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the District of Louisiana, No. 8639.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession:

The Ship VICTORIA, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by Rice Brothers & Co., 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 owners, 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 ship should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, eleventh day of May, 1868.

F. J. HERRON,
No. 749—my12 16 23 30 United States Marshal.

United States vs. Schooner Surprise, Her Tackle, etc., and $300 in Specie.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the District of Louisiana, No. 8063.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Schooner SURPRISE, her Tackle, etc., and $300 in Specie, now libeled by the United States of America, for the causes set forth in the libel filed by the United States District Attorney, now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owners, 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 schooner, specie, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, seventh day of May, 1868.

F. J. HERRON,
No. 745—my8 13 19 23 United States Marshal.

William Doughty et als. vs. Steamer Mollie Fellows, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the District of Louisiana, No. 8061.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit I have seized and taken into my possession—

The steamer MOLLIE FELLOWS, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by William Doughty, etc., 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 owners, 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 Mollie Fellows, her tackle, apparel, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

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

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 739—my7 14 18 25

Edmond Cook vs. Steamer Great Republic, her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the District of Louisiana, No. 8065.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libeled by Edmond Cook, 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 owners, 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 steamer Great Republic, her tackle, apparel, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

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

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 729—my6 12 18 23

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

Robert Jones vs. Steamboat Le Baron, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the District of Louisiana—No. 8059.—By virtue of a warrant of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1868, at twelve (12) o'clock M., at entrance to Customhouse building, on Old Levee street—

The steamboat LE BARON, her Tackle, etc., as she now lies in the river opposite the city.

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

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

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 756—my15 19 23 27

J. A. Scovel vs Schooner Zelpha Arrincy, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the District of Louisiana, No. 8058.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1868, at twelve (12) o'clock M., at entrance to Customhouse building, on Old Levee street—

The Schooner ZELPHA ARRINCY, her Tackle, etc.

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

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

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.
No. 757—my15 19 23 27

J. P. Van Bergen vs. J. N. Wafford.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT for the First Circuit and District of Louisiana, No. 8595.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued by the above named Court in the above entitled suit, and received by me on the first day of February, 1868, I have seized and taken into my possession and will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on SATURDAY, the twenty-seventh day of June, 1868, at the door of the Courthouse at Franklin, in the parish of St. Mary, Louisiana at the hour of (12) twelve o'clock, noon, the following described property, viz:

1. A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND established as a sugar plantation, situated in the parish of St. Mary, Louisiana, fronting on the Bayou Boeuf and the Bayou Shaffer, containing about eleven hundred acres, more or less, and known as the "Wafford Plantation," bounded on the east by lands belonging to the Messrs. Vincent, on the north by Bayou Boeuf and on the west by Bayou Shaffer, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, as well as all the appurtenances and implements of husbandry thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

2. A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND or plantation, situate in the parish of St. Mary, Louisiana, on the west bank of the Bayou Shaffer, bounded east by said bayou, west by public lands, south by lands of Barker Dorr, and by lands of Thomas Evans, and containing about one hundred and twenty-seven acres, and being lots two, three, four, and seven of section twenty-three, in township eighteen south range twelve east, southeastern district, Louisiana.

ALSO ANOTHER TRACT OF LAND, situated on said Bayou Shaffer, containing about fifty-two and one-tenth acres, bounded east by said bayou, north by lands of Barker Dorr, (as supposed), south and west by public lands, and being lot number two, section twenty-six, same township and range, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, as well as all the appurtenances and implements of husbandry thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

3. A CERTAIN TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND situated in the aforesaid parish of St. Mary, on the northeast side of the Bayou Boeuf, fronting twenty arpents on said bayou by a depth of forty arpents, containing about eight hundred arpents, the same as acquired from John Dodge, by sale before Thomas A. Smith, a Notary Public in the parish of St. Mary, July 17, 1861; said tract of land being situated in township