New Orleans Republican.

E. 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, MAY 22, 1868.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

is published every day (Mondays excepted) at No. 61 St. Charles street. Terms: $16 a year; $6 for six months; $4 for three months—payable invariably in advance. Single copies ten cents.

Rates of Advertising.

Squares.	1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
One	$12 net	$22 net	$30 net	$50 net	$75 net
Two	20 "	33 "	50 "	90 "	130 "
Three	30 "	43 "	70 "	110 "	170 "
Four	36 "	57 "	80 "	140 "	220 "
Five	40 "	60 "	105 "	170 "	275 "
Six	54 "	93 "	120 "	200 "	325 "
Seven	60 "	105 "	135 "	230 "	375 "
Eight	65 "	113 "	150 "	260 "	420 "
Nine	70 "	125 "	165 "	290 "	460 "
Ten	75 "	135 "	180 "	320 "	500 "
Eleven	80 "	145 "	195 "	350 "	540 "
Twelve	85 "	155 "	210 "	380 "	580 "
Thirteen	90 "	165 "	220 "	410 "	620 "
Fourteen	95 "	175 "	230 "	430 "	660 "
Fifteen	100 "	185 "	240 "	450 "	700 "
Thirty	170 "	300 "	400 "	750 "	1200 "

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

Second page monthly advertisements, each square $20 per month.

Transient advertisements, having the run of the paper, first insertion $1050 per square; each subsequent insertion seventy-five cents per square.

Second page transient advertisements, each insertion $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new each insertion.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, will be allowed such discount from above named transient rates as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed twenty-five per cent.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

is published every Saturday morning. Subscription $3 per annum, in advance; half yearly and quarterly, also. Single copies ten cents.

NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

State at Large.

B. F. JOUBERT.
M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Congressional Districts.

A. L. LEE,
J. M. G. PARKER,
D. H. REESE,
CORNELIUS DONATO,
H. R. STEELE.

For Poetry, Miscellaneous Items, Monetary and Commercial Reports, Marine Intelligence, etc., see Fourth Page.

VALUE OF THE REPUBLICAN TO BUSINESS MEN.

Business men, lawyers, judges, and in fact all classes should bear in mind that the REPUBLICAN publishes officially the laws of Congress as soon as passed, the important advertisements of the government quartermasters and commissaries, inviting proposals for all manner of supplies, the entire official proceedings of all departments of the city government, including the sheriff's sales for delinquent taxes, and is the only paper in the State in which every advertisement in bankruptcy is ordered to be published. Aside from its political, commercial, and literary value, it is indispensable to nearly every man in the State on account of these offical notices. It is the only daily paper now published in the State that had sufficient enterprise to publish the new Constitution entire. We do not neglect any subject that is of any interest to our people.

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.

The rite of confirmation will be administered by Bishop Wilmer, in Immanuel church, Jefferson City, on Sunday next, the services to begin at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Pioneer Grant Club meets every Friday evening, at Carroll Hall, corner of Poydras and Carroll streets. Those who wish to join this club should make themselves known at once.

The Superintendent of the Direct Navigation Company, between Houston and Galveston, has gone to Pittsburg to secure the building of a steamboat, for the company which will surpass in speed and excellence anything ever put upon the bayou.

Mr. A. Simon, 85 Baronne street, has laid on our table by way of sample of what he has for sale *Harper's Monthly* and *Weekly*, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, the *Nation*, the *West*, the *Great Republic*, the *New York Citizen*, etc. All the periodicals are for sale by Simon.

We are reliably informed that the major general commanding this district will announce the result of the election for officers in Louisiana as soon as the board of officers to whom the returns were referred have completed the adding up of the different returns. How much longer this will take is unknown to the outside world.

QUARANTINE IN TEXAS PORTS.—General Reynolds, commanding the District of Texas, has detailed a medical officer of the army, acting under special authority and instruction from headquarters, to inspect and report upon the condition of quarantine in that district. This action is taken upon the order of General Grant relating to the subject of quarantine.

A Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that in consequence of an absurd report that Bishop Simpson had told graphed Senator Sherman to pray with Senator Willey, of West Virginia, with a view to securing his vote for impeachment, the Methodist from Iowa took occasion to say in his place that he had not had any communication of any kind with Bishop Simpson since the trial began.

OUR CANDIDATES.

The nomination of General U. S. Grant as the Republican candidate for President has taken no one by surprise. For months past his nomination has been regarded as a matter of course, and, thanks to the great loyal heart of the country, his election is a moral certainty. The Radicalism, the Republicanism, the Patriotism, and the honor of General Grant have been tried as by fire, and not once have they been found wanting.

No better man than Schuyler Colfax could have been nominated for Vice-President. Mr. Colfax is a Radical Republican upon whose private and political character there is not one spot or blemish, and his occupancy of the office of Vice-President will redeem it from the opprobrium of having been filled by a Tyler and a Johnson.

THE FREEDMEN AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

We stated a few days ago that between four and five thousand colored children are in regular attendance at the eighteen public schools devoted to their instruction in New Orleans. These schools owed their origin mainly to the Freedmen's Bureau, and the conditions under which they were turned over to the city authorities seem to have been faithfully complied with by the latter, so far as the appropriations have permitted.

Perhaps five hundred children of freedmen attend private schools in the city, and some fifteen hundred children belonging to what were formerly known as "free people of color" are also receiving excellent instruction in private schools. Including schools of every kind, not half—perhaps not one-third of the colored children of New Orleans are provided for in the way of education of even the most elementary kind. Taking the whole State the proportion is even much smaller. In fact, we regret to say that in the whole State of Louisiana, with about eighty-five thousand registered colored voters, there are to-day probably less than ten thousand colored children in regular attendance at school. And this notwithstanding the great and noble efforts of the Freedmen's Bureau, of charitable associations at the North, and of the freedmen themselves. We do not mention this as a discouraging circumstance; we wish only to indicate the magnitude of the work to be done. The simple fact that there are about ten thousand colored children in Louisiana receiving instruction at school is of itself a most wonderful and encouraging event.

Who is responsible for this condition of things? The Freedmen's Bureau has done much to multiply the number of colored schools, and to increase their efficiency. Charitable associations in the North have contributed liberally, and the freedmen themselves have been encouraged to do all in their power to sustain the schools. The few thousand dollars placed at the disposition of the Bureau have been so expended as to give practical aid and efficiency to the efforts of both. In some places it has contributed a few dollars to build schoolhouses, in other localities to pay the teachers. The only freedmen's school entirely supported by the Bureau is at Shreveport.

With a very few additional exceptions there are no schools in the upper parishes of the State, and what is worse, under the present condition of things, there can be none. The schools at Opelousas and Washington, in St. Landry parish, were broken up some months ago. Teachers recently sent to both of these places report that they dare not reopen the schools. The chivalric rebels will not permit it. Yet we notice the formation of a company at Opelousas, with a recent candidate for Congress at its head, for the purpose of attracting Northern emigrants to that beautiful and wonderfully fertile parish, the very garden spot of Louisiana, but upon which the curse of Heaven will rest until these poisonous weeds of slavery and rebellion are plucked up by the roots and thrown away. Ask the liberty school and order loving people of the North to settle where rebels will not permit schools to be opened! As well ask them to sacrifice their children upon a bloody altar to Moloch! In Sabine parish the Bureau agent dares not go from his house to his office without a guard of soldiers. Franklin Sinclair, the only teacher of colored children in Ouachita parish, was foully murdered a few days ago. Must we then admit that reconstruction in Louisiana is so complete a failure that even the military power of the Fifth District is inadequate to keep open a few colored schools? "How long, O Lord, how long?"

THE CATERPILLAR OR ARMY WORM.

There is no longer reason to doubt that the cotton worm has made its appearance in several Louisiana parishes. One or more factors have received bottles containing specimens of the real simon pure caterpillar that flourishes upon the tender leaves and bolls of the cotton plant, and will thrive on nothing else. Several parishes, as East and West Feliciana, are spoken of as being "very wormy." The matter has been discussed on Carondelet street, and the unfortunate news telegraphed to Europe.

Had the price of cotton remained where it stood in November, not nearly so much ground would have been devoted to its cultivation as in 1867. But the recent extraordinary rise has stimulated planters to plant all they could, so that although not so many acres have been put in cotton, the favorable season has led the best judges to estimate this even a larger crop would be produced. The early appearance of the cotton worm will, however, effectually blast these anticipations of the planters.

As a rule the earlier the appearance of the cotton worm the more general and destructive will it be to the crop. We have of several bales of cotton on the levee that were completely stripped of their leaves in the latter part of July, 1864, but put out again in a few weeks, and would have produced a late but full crop had not the frost intervened. These were, however, exceptional cases. The early appearance of the cotton worm signifies disaster to the crop.

Last year the cotton worms made their appearance in June; in 1865 and '66 they first appeared in July, and in 1864 in the last days of June. The reason for their being so much more destructive in 1864 than in 1867 was that in the former year the cotton planting in Louisiana was confined almost entirely to the bottom or sugar lands below Baton Rouge, while in the latter but little cotton was planted in the delta, but was mainly confined to the uplands, where the worm is less destructive.

The appearance of the cotton worm in May is, so far as we know, unprecedented. It was known in the South before the war, but as it rarely appeared before the last days of September, or in October, its presence was thought to be beneficial rather than hurtful to the crop, in that the stripping off of the leaves was supposed to hasten the maturity of the upper or later bolls. The appearance of the cotton worm was rarely mentioned as an element in the annual estimates of the crop. What now makes the matter worse is the fact that the cotton crop is more backward than usual. Many planters have not yet finished scraping, *i. e.* thinning out and cleaning the young plants from early grass and weeds. Some of them have replanted the fields already ravaged by the worm in corn, a plan which we trust will be generally followed, as there is yet plenty of time to make a good corn crop.

Many planters claimed that the destructive ravages of the cotton worm in 1864 resulted from the circumstance that the fields had not been cultivated for two or three years. Everybody said that the worms would not come two years in succession; consequently whoever had money, or could borrow it in 1865, and especially in 1866, went into the planting business. The result we all know. It is evident that there is but little if any wholly really reliable knowledge of the laws that govern the generation and advent of this ephemeral but raveneous creature. Some scientific light upon this all important subject is certainly a great desideratum. We hope that the incoming State Government will put us in the way of getting the results of the best knowledge and experience thereupon.

THE GRAIN TRADE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

We stated a few days ago that both the feasibility and economy of shipments of grain in bulk via the Mississippi river to Northern and European ports have been abundantly demonstrated by actual experience. A saving of twelve days in time and fourteen cents per bushel in the cost of freight from Chicago to New York, and the arrival of large consignments in New York by this route in excellent condition, are stubborn facts which can not be put aside. We notice the recent shipment of an immense consignment of grain in bulk from St. Louis in the same direction, and the Chicago papers freely admit that if it reaches its destination in good condition, nothing short of a ship canal between St. Louis and Chicago and a ship canal around Niagara Falls can longer secure to Chicago the monopoly of the Western grain trade.

Messrs. Higby & Son propose to have their great New Orleans elevator in operation by September 1, in time for the next grain crop. The contract for lumber has already been given out. This local enterprise will also be of immense benefit to the farmers of the gulf States. Were the planters of the Southwest to become farmers to-day, were they to leave off planting cotton and turn their attention to grain, neither the means nor the appliances are ready to move their crops to market. For a Red river farmer to ship a hundred bushels of wheat to a New Orleans commission merchant, or to come down with it himself, would be an act of folly.

There are no small merchants, or at least very few, in the country towns and villages and at the shipping points along the lines, to buy up the small crops of the farmers in the vicinity to prepare them for shipment, and to forward them to New Orleans. The steamboats are not built to transport grain economically. The commission merchants of New Orleans look upon such shipments as unimportant. Their attention is confined almost exclusively to cotton, and but few of them seem to comprehend that not only the days of King Cotton but also those of the factor, his whilom prime minister, have forever passed away. They will perhaps by and by wake up to the actual condition of things. Meanwhile Messrs. Higby & Son are moving in exactly the right direction. Success to the New Orleans elevator!

REBELS VS. REPUBLICANS.

It is exceedingly amusing to observe the efforts of the rebel press to conciliate Republican voters, and lure them into the Democratic fold. In one column they declare "this is a white man's government under which the colored man has no political rights," and in the next "Come to us, ye newly enfranchised, and we will do you good." In one issue they heap maledictions on "the Black and Tan Convention" as the sum of all evils, and in the next beseechingly appeal to the colored voters to join the party of "their best friends," who would take from them the rights and liberty that the same Constitution guarantees.

While two fundamental principles of the Democratic party are that "this is a white man's government," and that the "reconstruction laws are unconstitutional and should be declared null and void," rebel papers and politicians throughout the South are urging their followers to "conciliate" the newly enfranchised voters to "make friends" with them "that they may be induced to vote the Democratic ticket." There is no thought of a change in the principles of the Democracy, no relinquishment of one of its cherished objects. It still looks lovingly to the past, and would undo what justice and Christianity have done since the war. Remembering all this, remembering the hundreds of loyal men which have been sacrificed to rebel hate since the war, remembering that leading rebels are in this section representative men in the Democratic party, and there is something supremely ludicrous in these hypocritical appeals to the Republican voters of the South. Very few indeed will they humbug and deceive.

THE REMEDY.

There are several ways in which it may be possible to amend the frauds perpetrated during the election. Firstly, the military authorities may act in the matter; secondly, Congress may legislate with reference to them. Thirdly, redress may possibly be obtained through the courts of law; but undoubtedly the most reliance is to be placed on the incoming Legislature. Unless President Johnson is convicted the Republican party has little to expect from the military authorities. It is not likely that Congress can be induced to legislate specially for Louisiana; and from the courts as at present constituted there is small chance of full redress. But the Legislature can pass a metropolitan police bill with a board of police commissioners appointed by the Governor, and thereafter so amend the city charter as to give us a new election. With commissioners of election who will discharge their duties fairly and impartially, and with a police force which will preserve the peace and enforce the law, the Republicans can carry this city by several thousand majority. As the country saved the Convention, and then the new Constitution, so we now must look to it to save this city from Rebel-Democratic rule.

SOUTHERN DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.

It is trying the skill of the rebel press to carry two faces all the time. Lately they have been chuckling over what they flattered themselves would be the non-admission of the Southern delegates into the National Convention at Chicago, and appealing to the Republicans of the South to observe how they were treated by their Northern friends. But now that the delegates from the South, both white and colored, are unhesitatingly and gladly admitted, they ventilate their spleen in the following amiable language:

These "Southern delegates" represent nothing on God's earth but their own venal profligacy; and no man not as corrupt as they would accept a nomination for even the most dazzling position secured by their purchasable and degrading ballots. For all the legitimate political influence they wield, the Louisiana delegation might as well hail from Alaska.—*N. O. Picayune.*

It has been generally believed that the delegates from Louisiana represent some eighty odd thousand Republican voters, a large majority of the registered voters of the State.

The Louisiana *Democrat* says:

Our four fellow-citizens who were dragged from their homes and ordered to make their appearance before the immaculate Shannon, United States Commissioner, on a falsely sworn to charge of William B. Phillips, have been released and held to bail in the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars each. Before we store away our Fourth of July dinner, we shall take occasion to *jubilomise* this whole affair in all its points and bearings, and shall write an interesting *brochure* of Phillips & Co. No extra charge.

The bail was twenty-five hundred dollars each, and not one-tenth of that amount, as stated by our Rapides cotemporary.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* is responsible for this paragraph:

There is a loud denunciation of Senator Ross by the Republicans. He was counted as certain for conviction until he actually cast his vote. General Sickles conversed with him only a few minutes before, and asserts that he indicated to him that he meant to vote for conviction. It is said that Mr. Ross has been told by the Kansas Republicans that he is not, as the successor of Jim Lane, come to Kansas in order to commit suicide. Corruption is freely charged as the cause of his surprising course.

The Homer *Iliad* advocates the construction of a railroad from Homer to Trenton, "with an eye to a speedy tapping of Red river above the raft."

DEAFNESS—DEAFNESS.

DR. V. 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 in 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

BANKRUPT BLANKS.

ALL THE

BLANK FORMS IN BANKRUPTCY

Now Ready.

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

Per hundred.....$4 00
Per dozen.....75
Single copies.....10
Orders from the country solicited. p13

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY,

ADOPTED BY THE

HON. T. 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. 1p2dg

FURNITURE.

[redacted]

J. B. HUBBARD,

128.....Bagatelle Street.....128

Corner of Perdido.

$150,000 Worth of New Furniture to Close.

AND TO BE LET.

The stock of such is all new and of superior finish, and will be sold low to close out.

BEDSTEADS,

200 Rosewood, Dogwood, Walnut, and Cherry Bedsteads.

CHAIRS,

1200 dozen Spring Seat, Cane, Wood, and Split-Bottom Chairs.

WARDROBES,

500 Rosewood, Mahogany, and Walnut Wardrobes.

BUREAUS,

800 Marble and Wood Top Bureaus, of different kinds and styles.

TABLES,

400 Extension and Leaf Tables.

—ALSO—

A large lot of Cottage and Bedroom Sets.

All kinds of Marble and Wood Top Washstands.

Parlor Suits of all kinds, and every description of Furniture usually kept in a first-class establishment.

Purchasers can rely upon it that every article sold by us will be as good as represented, and will be sold as low as the same description can be had in any other store in the South.

J. B. HUBBARD,

Corner Bagatelle and Perdido streets,

6ds 6m New Orleans.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPALDING & ROWELL.....Proprietors and Managers.
J. KITRON.....Treasurer.
W. G. CASANAUD.....Stage Manager

COOL AND PLEASANT!

Thursday Evening, May 21, 1868,

First night of

THE IMPEACHMENT;

OR, BEN WEIGHED AND FOUND WANTING.

A busy sketch, illustrative of the men and times that trace U. S. in 1868—but didn't come it—the come it not coming this year on account of the Income Tax. This sketch is in one highly unconstitutional act, by J. G. DERIVAGE.

Unbalted success of the new mythological burlette, THE NYMPHS OF THE CARIBBEAN SEA, introducing New Marcher, Tableaux, Combats, Songs, Dances, etc.

The performance will commence with an Olio Programme by the Company. m22 1

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 Colored

PUBLIC BALL

Will be given therein every Wednesday and Saturday evening. 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,
ja25 1y No. 250½ Lafayette street.

AUCTION SALES.

FINE MAHOGANY AND BLACK WALNUT

Victoria Bedroom Sets, and a large assortment of the Household Furniture, French Plate Mirrors, Carpets, and Pianos at auction.

BY JOHN E. STILLWELL, AUCTIONEER, Office No. 90 Camp street.—Will be sold THIS DAY, at ten o'clock, at No. 90 Camp street—Fine Mahogany and Walnut Bedroom Furniture, Victoria Bedroom Sets, fine Mohogany and Walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Armoire, Washstands, Chairs, Sofas, Tables, Extension Tables, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Safes, etc. Also, splendid French Plate Mirrors, fine Brussels Carpets, and a fine Rosewood case square Piano.

Terms—Cash, in United States Treasury notes.
my21 1t

C. E. GIRARDEY. T. L. MACON. NICK'S J. HOEY.

C. E. GIRARDEY & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS.

Nos. 17 and 19 Exchange Place,

Between Canal and Custombouse streets, in the Merchants' Exchange Building,

NEW ORLEANS.

Will attend to the Sale, Purchase, and Renting of Real Estate, as heretofore, negotiate Mortgages, and attend to out-door Sales of every description. d1 1f

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT Match and Single Horses, Elegant Saddle Horses, Fine Work Mules, Fine Milch Cows, Buggies, Elegant Harness, Harness, Wagons, etc., etc. at auction.

BY MONTGOMERY BROS. & CO.—R. M. Montgomery, Auctioneer—Will be sold on SATURDAY, May 23, 1868, at 11 o'clock, at F. Liner's Stable on Gravier street:

Elegant MATCH HORSES.
Elegant SADDLE HORSES;
Fine WORK MULES;
Fine MILCH COWS;

—ALSO—

Top and Open Buggies, Elegant Bretts, Harness Wagons, etc.

TERMS—Cash, in United States Treasury notes. m22

FURNITURE—FURNITURE.

BY MONTGOMERY BROS. & CO.—R. M. Montgomery, Auctioneer—Will be sold on SATURDAY, May 23, 1868, at 11 o'clock, at Old Exchange Building:

A general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, such as Rosewood, Mahogany, and Walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Armoire, Washstands, Mahogany and Walnut Tetes, Sofas, Spring Seat Chairs, Easy Chairs, Marble Top Centre Tables, Marble Top Sideboards, Extension Tables, Brussels and Brussels Carpets, French Plate Mirrors, Mattresses, Engravings, Paintings, Cooking Stoves and Utensils, etc., being the contents of several well furnished houses.

—ALSO—

A large invoice of Cottage Beds, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, etc.

TERMS—Cash. m22

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES OF QUARTERMASTER'S Stores will be sold at public auction at the Delta Warehouse, Nos. 56, 58, 60, and 62 Front Levee street, New Orleans, Louisiana, on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth of May, 1868, viz:

43 ARMY WAGONS.
3 COTTON FLOATS.
8 AMBULANCES.
63 sets WHEEL HARNESS.
60 sets LEAD HARNESS.
120 HORSE and MULE COLLARS.
120 HALTERS.
12 WAGON COVERS.
376 yards MATTING.
15 STOVES.
433 feet STOVEPIPE.
1 IRON SAFE.
3 WATER COOLERS.
2 sets CARPENTER'S TOOLS.
6 STEAM ENGINES.
2 STEAM ENGINE BOILERS.
1 PORTABLE SAWMILL.
1 MACKING PUMP.
1 WOOD CUTTING MACHINE.
11,725 pounds HEAVY CABLE CHAIN.
122 SHOVELS.
80 SPADES.
2 PROPELLER WHEELS.
1 ANVIL.
2 S. S. BELLOWS.
1 PORTABLE FORGE.
1 HAMMER.
1 set WHEELWRIGHT'S TOOLS,

And many other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. N. BATCHELDER,
Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
my19 6t Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR CEMENT.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT, Office of the Chief Quartermaster, Vicksburg, Miss., May 18, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE WILL be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the twenty-seventh instant, for the delivery at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on or before the tenth day of June, 1868, of—

Five hundred (500) barrels Rosendale CEMENT, of the best quality, in good well coopered barrels.

Bids may be made for the whole or any part of the amount required.

Proposals to be subject to the usual conditions in my previous advertisements for supplies.

By order of the Quartermaster General, United States Army.

J. G. CHANDLER,
my22 6t Bvt. Col. and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR SASH AND DOORS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., May 18, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office until 12 M. SATURDAY, the twenty-third instant, for the delivery in the city of—

60 SASHES,
30 BLINDS,
30 DOORS.

Specifications on file in this office.

Proposals will be opened at time above stated, and bidders are invited to be present.

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

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Sash and Doors," and addressed to the undersigned.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Q. M.,
my19 5t Fifth Military District.

PROPOSALS FOR BRICK.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., May 18, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office until 12 M. SATURDAY, the twenty-third instant, for furnishing this Department with

100,000 GOOD BRICKS.

To be of best quality, subject to inspection before acceptance, and to be rejected if not found of quality required.

Bids will be opened at time above named, and bidders are invited to be present.

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

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Bricks," and addressed to the undersigned.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Q. M.,
my19 5t Fifth Military District.

City of New Orleans vs. Carondelet Canal Navigation Company.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS, May 20, 1868.

A general meeting of the stockholders of the Carondelet Canal and Navigation Company, to be held on the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Building, Gravier street, between Carondelet and Camp streets, in the Parish and City of New Orleans, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for said Company, is hereby ordered by the undersigned, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Gravier street, between Carondelet and Custom House streets, in the Parish and City of New Orleans, on MONDAY, June 1, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, viz:

Assessment District No. 1, square bounded by Bayou St. John levee, Annunciation, Laharpe, and front of the Bayou St. John, in the City of New Orleans, to the assessment roll of 1866, deposited in the Treasurer's office of the city.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

GEORGE W. AVERY,
my20 mytd2t Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN B. HOWARD—

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office, No. 26 Carondelet Street,

my30 New Orleans.

B. L. LYNCH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Office No. 36 St. Charles Street,

ja15 1y New Orleans.

H. C. WARMOTH. J. P. DEANE.

WARMOTH & DEANE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Corner Customhouse and Royal Streets,

oct NEW ORLEANS.

S. BELDEN. J. L. BELDEN.

S. & J. L. BELDEN—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 26 St. Charles Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

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It immediately stops Hair Falling Out.

It keeps the hair from Changing Color from Age.

It restores Gray Hair to its Original Color.

It brings out Hair on heads that have been bald for years.

It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable substances.

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mh22 1y

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DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of MAURY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

New Orleans, May 14, 1868. JAMES MAURY.
my15 1t WILLIAM MAURY.

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ESTATE OF S. B. BRYAN.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., April 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of S. B. BRYAN, of the parish of Ouachita and State of Louisiana, who has been 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 the office of W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

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

Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
No. 629—mh21 my28

ESTATE OF SIMON LEWIS.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., April 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of SIMON LEWIS, in the parish of Carroll and State of Louisiana, who has been 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 the office of W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

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

Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
No. 615—ap1 my29

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF DESIRE PERES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of DESIRE PERES, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was 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 the office of W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-ninth day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

No. 619—mh26 my29

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER H. CUREY.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, Monroe, La., March 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-seventh day of March, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ALEXANDER H. CUREY, of the parish of Catahoula and State of Louisiana, who has been 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 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 the office of W. J. Q. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the first day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal, District of Louisiana.

Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.
No. 663—ap4 je1

ESTATE OF GEORGE W. JONES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, May 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO