New Orleans Republican.

M. A. SOUTHWORTH, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 28, 1868.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

is published every day (Mondays excepted) at No. 87 St. Charles street. Terms: $16 a year; $8 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	22 ..	38 ..	50 ..	80 ..	125 ..
Three	30 ..	53 ..	70 ..	110 ..	175 ..
Four	38 ..	67 ..	90 ..	140 ..	225 ..
Five	46 ..	80 ..	105 ..	170 ..	275 ..
Six	54 ..	93 ..	120 ..	200 ..	325 ..
Seven	60 ..	105 ..	135 ..	230 ..	375 ..
Eight	65 ..	115 ..	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 ..	225 ..	410 ..	620 ..
Fourteen	95 ..	175 ..	240 ..	440 ..	660 ..
Fifteen	100 ..	185 ..	340 ..	450 ..	700 ..
Thirty	175 ..	330 ..	450 ..	750 ..	1200 ..

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

Second page monthly advertisements, each square $30 per month.

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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 $5 per annum, in advance, half yearly and quarterly, same rates. 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.

See in advertising columns report of decision of Chief Justice Chase in the United States Supreme Court in a case wherein Mr. George Cronan is a party.

The *Constitutional Union*, published at Washington, urges the nomination of Andrew Johnson and S. F. Cary, of Ohio, as the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President.

The statue of the great Missouri Senator, Thomas H. Benton, will be unveiled at St. Louis on the 27th by his daughter, Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont. General Frank P. Blair is the orator of the occasion.

THE PARISH COMMITTEE.—This committee met on Tuesday night at Clay Hall for the purpose of reorganizing, but a quorum not being present it adjourned to meet again at the same place on next Tuesday evening.

THE CHICAGO DELEGATION.—Judge W. P. Kellogg, General A. L. Lee, Captain Sam Houston, General F. J. Herron, and Major McConnell arrived in town yesterday evening. Colonel Small, Major Buchanan, and Captain A. J. Sypher arrived a few days since. Judge Warmoth and several of the other delegates are expected on Monday.

THE CAMPAIGN GREAT REPUBLIC.—The Washington *Great Republic*, already well known as a sterling Republican paper, will issue a campaign edition, extending to the first of January, 1869. The campaign sheet will publish the more important speeches, letters, reports, etc., of members of the party, as well as all information relating to the campaign.

CLOSING THE SCHOOLS.—We learn that Superintendent Rogers has directed the public schools to be closed to-day to afford the pupils an opportunity to enjoy the great moral advantages to be derived from witnessing the mule race "for benevolent purposes," at the Fair Grounds. The teachers will not object, and the urchins will be delighted, although papas and mammas may complain.

BRIDGE AND SIDEC.—Since the vote of the Senate was taken on the eleventh article of Impeachment we do not find any of the Democratic papers urging Chief Justice Chase as their candidate for the Presidency. The little movement looking to that end noticeable two or three weeks ago in favor of the Chief Justice seems to have subsided with the occasion that brought it into existence.

THE NATIONAL RADICAL.—We have received the prospectus of a Republican paper to be published in Washington during the Presidential campaign, which will bear the above name. Already before the meeting of the Chicago Convention the *National Radical* was committed earnestly to the support of General Grant for the Presidency. It will be a twenty-column sheet and printed at the rate of fifty cents per copy for the campaign, with a reduction for clubs.

THE EPISTLE OF P. P.

The readers of American newspapers are again called upon to engage in the perusal of a letter from Mr. Franklin Pierce. The task is not exquisitely delightful, especially in sultry weather. The style of the epistle is best described by the epithet "soggy." To read it produces the same effect on the mind as might be produced on the palate by eating slack-baked dough or chewing one of those pancakes composed of equal parts of batter and cotton batting which are sometimes served up on the first of April. It is hardly necessary to add that it is published in the *National Intelligencer*. It is stated by the editor of that fascinating journal that the letter was written as a private communication to J. C. Hoover, of Washington, and was of course never intended, sweet violet, to meet the public eye. We beg leave to tender to Mr. Hoover our sincere sympathy. To receive such a document and feel bound to read it is an affliction, indeed. We can only trust that such epistolary wind was duly tempered to the recipient lamb.

Mr. Pierce, who tumbled off his horse in Mexico, and while President was chiefly known as "Poor Pierce," resides in New Hampshire, where he is rapidly growing old without becoming in the least venerable. He solaces his infirmities by quilt-driving. He is the great Democratic Man of Letters. Whenever his party gets in desperate need the Ex-President is providentially discovered to have written a few days before a private epistle which just supplies the want. It reminds one of the juvenile delights of the pantomime wherein if Harlequin indicates a wish for a crowbar, or a clock, or a bottle of gin, a fellow is instantly seen to saunter on the stage with the very article desired under his arm. When the rebellion broke out Mr. Pierce was ready with excuses for the conspirators. When the success of the Union arms seemed doubtful, he was ready with assistance for the Copperhead fire in the rear. And now when the Democrats are at their wits' ends for a candidate who may unite their demoralized battalions he again presents his views in a column of twaddle inflicted upon his unfortunate correspondent, Mr. Hoover. Misery loves company, and so the miserable Hoover in turn inflicts the letter upon the readers of the *National Intelligencer*.

In this letter the Ex-President discusses five possible candidates, Pendleton, Seymour, Hendricks, Doolittle, and Hancock. The first four have "elevated characteristics," whatever that may mean, while Hancock in 1848 had the "bound and elasticity of youth." Whether Hancock, now that he is twenty years older and is getting corpulent, is still bounding and elastic, we are not informed. But in Mr. Pierce's opinion the whole five have been engaged for some indefinite period in the "defense of the constitution." To be sure they have been defending in various ways, and altogether make rather a motley assortment of candidates. The first three have always been notorious Copperheads, Mr. Doolittle is a renegade Republican, and General Hancock is the great volunteer jurist who distinguished himself by sustaining the civil law in Louisiana, when it suited the designs of the Democrats, and repeatedly violating it when such violation would discourage and injure the Republicans. So far as Pendleton, Seymour, and Hendricks are concerned, the honest North and the loyal masses of the South will spew them out as Copperheads. So far as Doolittle and Hancock have been Union men in former times, and especially so long as the ghost of Mrs. Surratt returns to visit the glimpses of the moon, the rebels of the South will have no heart to vote for them. No wonder that poor Pierce is muddled when he tries to write his dreary column about the varied five; and no wonder that he goes floundering about in a morass of platitude; no wonder that he at last tells the unfortunate Hoover that he is not certain what his "judgment may be when the fourth of July shall arrive." We commend to such letter-writers the formula suggested by Artemus the Delicious that will suit their mental state precisely: "I don't exactly know about these candidates, but from what I have heard of them I should say that for people that like such candidates they are just about the candidates that such people like."

A BRACE OF PHILOSOPHERS.

Notwithstanding New Orleans is in imminent danger of pestilence from the intolerably filthy cess pools in the rear of the city called draining canals, or more properly the "City Fathers' Fish Ponds," we notice that one of our Aldermen recently voted against the cleaning out of the said canals on the ground that filth is not unhealthy. We advised this valuable city father to test his theory, which he once defended in a thesis against all comers, by camping on the banks of the Galvez canal and living on the monstrous eels and catfish that swarm in the congenial filth. But philosophers, like misfortunes, rarely come singly. The New Orleans *Times* is responsible for the following, and we publish it as a fair sample of the average ability and reliability of some of our cotemporaries:

Some people are beginning to talk already about dirty streets—the fears of another epidemic, disease, and death as likely to attend the delinquency of the authorities in regard to sanitary measures. To relieve the timid from all fears of disease, we have only to repeat what has been confirmed over and over again, that dirty streets, filth, and garbage lying here and there never created fever or disease. During the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 and 1865, the filth, scrapings, sweepings, garbage of the streets were carted and deposited on the levee to fill up the mud holes and extend the levee, creating the most nauseous stench, with loud complaints from steamboat officers and all who had business on the levee. Nevertheless, there was no disease occasioned by the dumpings daily on the levee. All decayed matter of the city was used to fill up the levee, make the batture; there was never a case of disease of fever originated. Further, we can assure our transient residents, our temporary citizens, there is not the least danger to be apprehended from dirty streets or the lack of sewerage. If the carpet-baggers can be frightened away there would not be much regret expressed. Now is it desirable for taxpayers that Street Commissioner Baker should have an opportunity to call into use another thousand laborers under the pretense of cleaning the streets and gutters. All the filth and rubbish of the streets may be carted to the neutral ground on Canal street and piled up as high as the upper story of the customhouse; it would not be the means of creating a case of fever.

Now, if there is anything under the sun conclusively established by statistics, it is that cleanliness contributes to the health of cities. This thing has been demonstrated again and again; and the man who does not believe it, and writes such trash as the above, either lacks ordinary comprehension or attempts purposely to mislead the community. How long, we wonder, will the good people of New Orleans consent to be duped by their blind leaders?

According to recent statistics collected in New York, the mortality reports show that the death rate in the filth-ridden First Ward of that city is forty-one and a half per thousand, while the average of the entire city is twenty-seven and a half. "The population of this Ward," says the last annual report of the Board of Health, "die of diarrheal disorders and other diseases which exist in filth."

Were the two philosophers living in other parts of the world they might contend that heaps of dead dogs and donkeys in the public squares of cities were a part of the plan of Providence. Whatever might come from the ignorance, depravity, or laziness of man, they would cry out "*Kismet, Kismet!*" *It is the will of God!* Had the same philosophers lived a few centuries ago they would have as eagerly contended that nastiness is essential not only to health but also to sanctity. It is difficult to account, on any ordinary principles, for the existence in the midst of us of certain characters who obviously belong to another clime or to a past age of the world. This brace of philosophers must be either Mussulmen *santos* a few thousand miles out of their longitude, or two dirt-loving monks of the dark (and somewhat musty) ages, who, in the cycle of metempsychosis, have turned up, one as a New Orleans Alderman, the other as a commercial editor.

SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Perhaps the greatest triumph of medical science and skill consists in the success with which the most offensive qualities of the apothecary's compounds are concealed by the use of a little sugar. Twenty years ago the patient swallowed nauseous draughts and boluses with terrible grimaces just as the poor victim yielded to the surgeon's knife with groans and supplications for mercy. Now jalap and rhubarb and quinine are swallowed without a qualm in the form of sugar-coated pills, and the etherized patient enjoys "a sweet dream of peace" while undergoing the most formidable surgical operation.

The sugar-coating process has been applied to politics with equal success. The bitter pill of radicalism has to be swallowed in the South. That there is no avoiding. Without this disagreeable tonic Southern society would go to decay, would perish. Public opinion, a most excellent and trustworthy physician, has prescribed the bitter medicine, and down it must go.

But see how nicely our Southern friends get over the difficulty. The pill is sugar-coated by simply naming it "Conservatism." Under that form the most extreme radicalism is being swallowed every day. Let an ex-officer of the Federal army, for instance, say a few words against General Butler or Thaddeus Stevens, and our opponents swallow him whole. Let a Yankee merchant have it quietly whispered about that his principles are for sale like his wares, he is gobbled down without delay. Let a Republican abstain for a time from the liberal churches and lectures and frequent those of the other party, and down he goes. Finally, let the newspapers call any writer or speaker "conservative," although he may vote the Republican ticket, and be at heart a confirmed radical, the people swallow him without a qualm or a grimace.

This common practice of plastering a man over with "conservatism" before he can be taken in, reminds one of an analogous process in that part of the natural kingdom whose inhabitants "creep upon the belly." The only difference is that in one case the toads are swallowed; in the other the toadies.

As we remarked before, this sort of thing is good for the South. An infusion of new life and blood is indispensable. But the roundabout method in vogue reminds us of those old lions mentioned by Apollonius, which in order to renew their youth and strength fed upon Caucasian apes whose principal food had been red peppers.

THE LIBERAL SOULS.

There is nothing of which people in general are so liberal as good advice; and of all bounteous bestowers of this gift there are none quite so lavish as the editors of the Democratic press. They gravely advise General Grant to resign, assuring him that it would be "much more proper." They also advise Mr. Speaker Colfax to resign, it would be so "much more proper." We presume they would have advised General Washington, when he was a second time candidate for the Presidency, to resign, it would have been so "much more proper." To the pensive observer it however might seem that the Democrats have nothing to do with the matter any way, and that if they have good advice to give they might bestow it upon the large number of their own party who so sadly need it. The Camp street journals are especially given to this liberal distribution of advice to the Republicans, but as their gushing method did not avail much at the last election it will be equally fruitless in the future.

PROFITING BY HIS OWN WRONG.

Andrew Johnson may thank his stars that only a part of the States were represented in the Senate during the impeachment trial. If the people of the Southern States that have already adopted Constitutions had been allowed a voice in the matter there would have been no occasion for tampering with the doubtful Senators. Senator Ross's vote would have been a matter of too little moment to trouble Mr. Woolley or any one else about. Mr. Johnson is probably so keenly alive to this fact that he will devote the remainder of his term to voting bills for the admission of the Southern States. And all the rebels in Congress and out of it will applaud him for it.

IMPEACHMENT ANECDOTES.

The correspondents of the rebel press are now devoting their time to the invention of some new, absurd, and improbable anecdotes purporting to illustrate impeachment proceedings. According to one account General Grant devoted his time night and day in calling on Senators for the purpose of telling them how to vote. Another pictures General Butler ever restless and arrogant, continually rushing upon repeated rebuffs from the counsel, witnesses, and Senators retained for the respondent. Even Long John Wentworth is laid under requisition for an epigrammatic dispatch to Senator Trumbull. "It is said," or "It is stated," is invariably the authority for these post impeachment fictions. We have often noted that when a rebel paper publishes an improbable story it is always done in the anonymous guise of "It is said."

The anxieties of the impeachment trial are not the only afflictions that have recently beset Andrew Johnson. The duty has devolved upon him of transmitting to Congress the Constitutions of Louisiana and North Carolina. This he performed in the following unwilling and sullen manner:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit to Congress the accompanying documents, which embrace all the papers that have been submitted to me relating to the proceedings to which they refer, in the States of North Carolina and Louisiana.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

It will be observed that the President studiously refrains from calling the "documents" by their proper names, or hinting that they may have been Constitutions, but passes them in on the executive tongs as "papers relating to the proceedings to which they refer." He seems to entertain as great a repugnance for free Constitutions as the Head rebel is said to have for holy water.

Honors to the Country's Dead.

A meeting of the officers and members of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Army and Navy Union will be held this evening, as per call published in another column, to perfect measures for decorating the graves of the thousands of the country's defenders whose remains lie in the sod of Louisiana. It is fitting that the highest honors be paid to the memory of those heroic men who left the avocations of peace and the comforts of the home circle to stake and lose their lives in defense of the land they from their forefathers had in trust. Their monument is the grateful remembrance of their living countrymen.

The movement is in concert with a similar one initiated by the Grand Army of the Republic at Washington, and destined to extend to every part of the country where a brave man may have found an obscure grave. From the character for energy of those who have taken this matter in hand we confidently expect the good work will be prosecuted to an early completion. A spacious cemetery was donated to the nation by the city of New Orleans in 1861, on the ancient battlefield of Chalmette, where already the remains of thousands of Union soldiers rest in peace awaiting the final reveille that shall summon them to their reward for the good deeds performed on earth. To decorate their tombs will be the pleasing task of the patriotic organizations who have undertaken the work.

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, 231 Canal street, on all Diseases of the Ear, embracing Deafness and kindred afflictions. mh31 eod

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY,

ADOPTED BY THE

HON. E. H. DURELL,

Judge of the United States District Court,

Together with a list of the United States Judicial Officers of the State, and the Act of the Legislature dividing the State into Congressional Districts, has just been published at the REPUBLICAN Office, and is now ready for delivery.

Price, 50c. 1tr2dn

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J. B. HUBBARD,

123.....Rampart Street.....123

Corner of Perdido.

$150,000 Worth of New Furniture at Cost,

AND STORE TO RENT.

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

BEDSTEADS.

1000 Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, and Cherry Bedsteads.

CHAIRS.

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

WARDROBES.

500 Rosewood, Mahogany, and Walnut Wardrobes.

BUREAUS.

500 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 Sets 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 me 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 Rampart and Perdido streets,

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BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

A. SIMON,

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HAS ALWAYS FOR SALE,

All the CITY PAPERS,

All the Northern and Western DAILIES,

The leading PERIODICALS,

150 different Publications, among which are the American Returns, the Journal of Speculative Philosophy, a Thrilling Narrative of the Union Refugees, and the Manuscript of Liberty, the Negro in the Rebellion, Le Comte de Morcerf, La Fronde, etc.

Subscriptions received for the American Conflict, a history of the Great Rebellion, by Horace Greeley, in two large, double column octavo volumes of 1000 pages each, illustrated with 140 Portraits, Engravings, etc., and containing descriptions of 327 battles, 1500 quotations, and 600 references, etc. ao28

SOUTHERN PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING COMPANY,

Office 5 Magazine street.

Are now prepared to put on new roofs, equal in every respect to the best Slate roofs at a much less cost than for tower and equal of old tin roofs, which they undertake to put on and warrant. They are also prepared to repair roofs of any description, and to paint roofs, whether of slate, tin, or shingles, at the lowest rates. All work guaranteed. Orders received through.....and Ridge.....

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

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JOB PRINTING

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87.....St. Charles Street.....87.

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

GORDON PRESSES

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

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

NEWEST STYLES

OF

POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE

PRESSES, Etc.,

WHICH ENABLE US TO

EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF

PRINTING,

SUCH AS

MAMMOTH POSTERS,
FANCY SHOW CARDS,
RAILROAD WORK,
LAWYERS' BRIEFS,
BOOK WORK,
STEAMBOAT WORK,
BUSINESS CARDS,
PROGRAMMES,
HANDBILL

And all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

The facilities we have in the way of

STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES

ENABLE US TO EXECUTE WORK

RAPIDLY, NEATLY AND CHEAPLY

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING

IN

EVERY DESCRIPTION

EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH

STEAMBOAT PRINTING

Steamboat Officers will find it to their

INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OFFICE

AND

LEAVE THEIR ORDERS

We have made special provisions for Steamboat Printing, and have

NEW FONTS OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE

FOR

COLORED BILLS

AS WELL AS SOME OF THE

FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD.

POSTERS AND HANDBILLS

IN

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AND OF EVERY SIZE,

BILL HEADS

ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER

Prices accordingly.

INSURANCE POLICIES & BLANK

RAILROAD TICKETS AND TIME-TABLES

Bear in fact, 'I kinds of JOB PRINTING usually executed at this office—but only with Genuine Type.

Purchasers before prices. apl1

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

THE NATIONAL

TELEGRAPH

COMPANY.

A new enterprise to be known as the Natio Telegraph Company has been organized with valuable franchises conferred by a recent act of Congress, for the purpose of establishing Trunk lines of Telegraph on all the principal railroads and mail routes in the United States. The stock is to be issued upon the same principle as that of the Merchants' Union Express Company, which recently commenced operations. The design is to interest the entire business community in the enterprise. This is done, not so much to dispose of the stock as it is to secure the business of the country through which the lines pass.

The Capital is to be

$10,000,000,

In 100,000 Shares of the par value of

$100 PER SHARE.

But the actual amount to be paid in Cash is

$35 PER SHARE.

And this amount is to be paid as follows: One per cent at the time of subscribing, and no more, until the entire capital has been subscribed, and then on calls to be made by the Board of Directors; instalments not to exceed five per cent per month. When thirty-five per cent of the par value of the shares has been paid, certificates of stock will be issued. This will give the Company a paid up

Cash Capital of $3,500,000,

Which will be sufficient to duplicate lines to all, or nearly all, the paying points reached by the present monopoly.

The present telegraph Companies of the country have been consolidated into one huge monopoly, and are now earning over six millions of dollars per year, or over one hundred per cent on the actual cost of their lines, their present capital having been watered over one thousand per cent.

The National Telegraph Company have a recognition from the United States Government of the importance of their enterprise, with a grant of the most valuable franchises ever conferred upon Telegraph Company. No competing line has ever had the right now granted by congress to this Company to construct and operate lines over every Railroad and Mail Route in the United States. The position of this Company differs from that of any company ever before organized. The question of the right of way is forever settled.

The Stockholders of this Company can not be sold out or transferred to any other Company. The act of Congress under which this company has been organized, prohibits any transfer of the franchise granted.

CALLS—HOW TO BE MADE.

One per cent of the Stock will be required on subscribing, and subsequent calls, not to exceed five per cent per month, will be made by the Board of Directors, from time to time, as may be necessary, to supply funds to construct and equip the lines; but no calls will be made after the one per cent is paid until the entire Capital Stock shall have been subscribed.

Actual Capital Required.

The Company confidently believe that thirty-five per cent of the Capital Stock will construct and fully equip

25,000 Miles of Wire,

Which will connect all the commercial centres and important places in the United States. This opinion rests upon the most reliable estimates and responsible offers to construct and equip the lines.

The National Telegraph Company is organized under the laws of the State of New York and franchises conferred by an act of Congress, approved July 24, 1866:

President—GEORGE H. SENTER, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Vice-President—ROBERT SQUIRES, of New York City.

Secretary—GEORGE R. WALLER, of New York City.

COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, New York.

A limited amount of the capital stock of this Company is allotted to this locality, and those having an opportunity, and subscribing, will be placed upon equal terms with its corporators, and will secure like interest in all franchises which have accrued, or may hereafter accrue to the Company from any and all sources.

Subscriptions will be received by

JULES CASSARD, ESQ.,
Cashier City National Bank;

THOMAS L. DIX, ESQ.,
Cashier Merchants' Bank, and

D. WEBSTER, Esq.,
General Agent of the Company, at the office of
R. G. Dun & Co.,
117 Fordoche Street, City State,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE ONLY THEATRE OPEN IN THE CITY

THE GREAT SUMMER RESORT.

Monday Evening, May 25, 1868,

And every night during the week, also SATURDAY MATINEE AFTERNOON. A new and varied Olio. THE GREAT PIEST HITS YET. Two telling burlesques. The great lost case of the IMPERACHMENT, and the Musical Sensation THE NYMPH OF THE CARIBBEAN SEA.

In active preparation, a new Comic Drama of intense interest.

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, etc., etc., on reasonable terms.

Application to be made to

ISIDOR STITCH, Lessee,
No. 200½ Lafayette street.

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C. E. GIRARDEY. T. L. MACON. HIGH'S. BR.

C. E. GIRARDEY & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS,

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Between Canal and Customhouse streets, in Merchants' Exchange Building,

NEW ORLEANS.

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

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

BY MONTGOMERY BROS. & CO.

D. M. Montgomery, Auctioneer—Will be sold THURSDAY, May 28, 1868, at 11 o'clock, at Liner's Stable on Gravier street—

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

—ALSO—

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

TERMS—Cash, in United States Treasury notes.

FURNITURE—FURNITURE.

BY MONTGOMERY BROS. & CO.

D. M. Montgomery, Auctioneer—Will be sold THURSDAY, May 28, 1868, at 11 o'clock, at Auction Mart, No. 37 Camp street—

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

—ALSO—

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

TERMS—Cash.

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JOHN H. HOWARD—

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office, No. 26 Carondelet Street,

my10 New Orleans.

B. L. LYNCH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Office No. 26 St. Charles Street,

ja5 1y New Orleans.

E. C. WARMOTH. J. P. DEANE.

WARMOTH & DEANE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Corner Customhouse and Royal Streets,

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S. BELDEN. J. L. BELDEN.

S. & J. L. BELDEN—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 26 St. Charles Street,

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Strict attention to all Civil and Criminal business in the State and United States Courts.

HENRY C. DIBBLE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

No. 19 Commercial Place,

(Back Office.)

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MEDICAL.

W. M. PEMBERTON, NO. 156 Poydras street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets, New Orleans, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, 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 English Brown, Yellow Ochre, a variety of the best Putties, French Window Glass, Stove Polish, Soaps, Soaps, and Cotton Marking and Writing Inks manufactured by himself.

Also a great variety of Perfumery and Fancy Goods, for the toilet.

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

ap12

BOARDING.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—PLEASANT Rooms and Board for families and single gentlemen can be obtained by immediate application at 162 Julia street.

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE HAIR

Improved.

It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.

It causes the Hair to Curl beautifully.

It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy.

It invigorates the Roots of the Hair.

It forces the Hair and Beard to grow luxuriantly.

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 years.

It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable substances.

It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from citizens in high standing.

It is sold in half-pound bottles, (the same bottle the glass) by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere, at One Dollar per Bottle. Wholesale by

Dunn Barnes & Co.; C. E. Wells & Co.; Schieffelin & Co., New York.

ESTATE OF DAVID H. LEWIS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., May 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of DAVID H. LEWIS, in the parish of Ouachita, State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment to 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. G. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, on the first day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

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

Per M. M. GRAFF, Deputy, as Messenger.

No. 775—my14 1t

ESTATE OF ROBERT S. HESTER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., May 1, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the seventh day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ROBERT S. HESTER, in the parish of Ouachita and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment to 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. G. Baker, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, on the first day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

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

Per M. M. GRAFF, Deputy, as Messenger.

No. 775—my14 1t