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 31, 1868.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

is published every day (Mondays excepted) at No. 87 St. Charles street. Terms: $10 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	$20 net	$36 net	$50 net	$75 net
Two	20 "	33 "	50 "	80 "	125 "
Three	30 "	52 "	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 "	425 "
Nineteen	70 "	125 "	165 "	290 "	460 "
Ten	75 "	135 "	180 "	320 "	500 "
Eleven	80 "	145 "	200 "	360 "	540 "
Twelve	85 "	155 "	210 "	390 "	580 "
Thirteen	90 "	165 "	220 "	410 "	620 "
Fourteen	95 "	175 "	230 "	430 "	660 "
Fifteen	100 "	185 "	240 "	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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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.

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 LIFE OF DR. DOETHE.—Mr. A. Simon, 85 Baronne street, has just received a small supply of Mrs. Reed's new book. He will also be prepared to supply the trade with small lots.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction to-morrow, at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, improved and vacant real estate, situate in the first, second, third, and fourth districts.

For particulars see advertisements.

MAGNOLIA PARK, ALGIERS.—As will be seen by a glance at our advertising columns this establishment will open to-day, and from what we have observed of its belongings we have no doubt that it will become a favorite resort of those in search of relaxation and amusement. The proprietors are anxious to give his park a character very different from that usually attributed to an ordinary beer garden; and when the arrangements, which are made with especial view to the convenience of families, are complete, they will be found suitable to the ideas of the most fastidious. The railroad ferryboat leaves opposite Jackson square every fifteen minutes, and you have a pleasant trip on the river to a cool retreat.

THE TOURNament.

The much talked-of tournament came off yesterday, and, so far as the assemblage was concerned, was a very creditable affair. The amphitheatre presented really a very splendid appearance. Owing to the rigid requirements of our civilization it is, however, exceedingly difficult to convert Smith, Jones, and Robinson, retail clerks, or, perhaps, saw mill operators, and living in wooden houses, into respectable Knights of the Golden Cross, of the White Banner, etc. It is to be hoped that the twenty-one knights who rode yesterday do more credit to humanity and civilization than any twenty one named in the ancient lists.

Those of the olden time were, for the most part good for nothing brigands, who, in our day, would be looked up as vagrants. We are sorry, on the whole, to see a revival of tournaments, for fear that it may also cause a revival of many abominations that were peculiar to the feudal age, which were at the same time very ignorant and wicked ages. We have had enough of chivalry, so-called.

THE CANDIDATES AND THE PLATFORM.

It is with the utmost difficulty that the Democrats can find anything to say against either the candidates or the platform of the Chicago Convention. The personal character of Grant and Colfax is unassailable, and the record of their public life may be searched in vain for a single act that is not worthy of commendation. From the day when Mr. Colfax entered Congress in 1854 up to the present moment his life has been devoted to the cause of freedom. He has been a faithful, consistent, and progressive Republican from the birthday of that party until now; and all his speeches, his votes, and his acts have been on the side of freedom. Naturally, the pro-slavery spirit that still animates the heart of the Democratic party causes it to hate such a man. Naturally, its emissaries and leaders seek to find something upon which to base an attack against him, but they will seek in vain. All that can be said in the dispraise and vilification of General Grant has been said already. He has virtually stood as the candidate of the Republican party before the country for months past, and has been exposed to all the artillery of the Democratic press. It is not so very long but that we all can well remember it since the Democratic leaders were at the feet of General Grant, beseeching him to become their Moses, and lead them into the Promised Land of power. When they found that their temptations were in vain—when they saw that neither Mr. Johnson's persuasions and promises nor their plausible flattery could sway him from his fidelity to principle, or lead him to join with them in the work of undoing what the war had accomplished, they turned upon him; and since then they have assailed him foully and persistently. Naturally, the rebel element in this country hates the man who crushed the rebellion. Naturally, those who yet dream of a possible triumph of the "Lost Cause" dread the thought of seeing the man who has proved himself as sagacious in the cabinet as he was successful in the field placed at the head of the nation. The same feeling which instigated Copperheadism in the North during the war, and kept up a fire in the rear of the Union armies, now animates the breasts of those who seek to accomplish by political trickery what they failed to do by open warfare and by hidden treason, and nerves their arm to strike against Grant. When the Democratic leaders became certain that they could not use General Grant for their own purposes they sought anxiously to destroy him. They knew that his popularity was so great that when once nominated by the Republican party nothing short of a miracle could prevent his triumphant election. Their efforts, therefore, were for a while devoted to the inception of a plot to injure his character. The wholly absurd stories concerning his habits of intoxication—stories so barely false that even that most unscrupulous of Democratic newspapers, the New York *World*, never ventured to do more than allow its correspondents to hint at them—were invented and put in circulation; and Mr. Johnson zealously joined in the work of attempting to destroy his character by impugning his veracity, an attempt which recoiled quickly upon Mr. Johnson's head, and covered those engaged in it with shame and confusion. The next expedient was an attempt to demonstrate that Grant was no soldier, that he had never won a battle, or gained a single laurel wreath. The New York *World* in a series of painfully labored articles attempted to take from General Grant the honors of Fort Henry, Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Vicksburg, and Richmond, and its success was equal to that which crowned the famous critic who demonstrated that Napoleon did not win the battle of Austerlitz. The people looked on with languid contempt at these efforts to dim the glory and tarnish the fair fame of the man whom they revered and loved, and on the 21st of May they showed the appreciation they placed upon them by giving to him the unanimous vote of the largest, most intelligent, and respectable political convention ever assembled in the United States.

Nothing more can be said against General Grant than has been said—his foes have exhausted their ammunition upon him before the battle has commenced. They have not succeeded in wounding him; he is invulnerable to all their darts. Equally vain will be the assaults that may be made upon Mr. Colfax. And if the Democratic newspapers and orators are thus foiled in their attacks upon our candidates what will be their success when they come to attack our platform? Which of the twelve planks of which it is composed will they denounce?

So sagacious were the minds of the men who drew up this platform, and so admirably did they frame the sentences which were accepted by the Chicago Convention as the expression of the principles and purposes of the party, that our opponents already feel that unless they can distort and misrepresent the meaning of the platform they will fail to make any headway against it. They have already begun to complain because the platform embraces the declaration of the faith of the Republican party upon those questions only which are to be settled by the approaching campaign, and upon which the party throughout the Union has matured its judgment. We would have pleased our Democratic friends much better had we committed the party to an expression of opinion upon questions that do not enter into the present campaign at all, and which can not be settled or even discussed with profit until the Union is once more restored to a condition of perfect safety and tranquillity. One thing at a time is a good rule in politics as well as in other affairs. The vital questions to be settled by the election of Grant and Colfax are the consummation of the reconstruction of the South and the payment of the public debt in honor and good faith; and upon these questions the platform speaks in words too plain to be misunderstood, and too elegant and true to be successfully evaded or dodged. We observe that the leading Democratic journals of the North complain of the platform as being "equivocal" on the question of repudiation. If the language of the Democratic platform that will be framed in New York on the fourth of July be only one-tenth part so plain and straightforward we shall rejoice. "We denounce all forms of repudiation as a crime," says the Chicago platform; and the party is pledged to the payment of the debt in good faith and in accordance with the spirit and letter of the contract with the public creditors. What higher and more noble stand could be taken than this? What language could be plainer than that used in the platform to declare that the party which saved the life of the nation will not fail to also preserve its honor?

The Democrats may rage, and the rebels may imagine vain things; but from the invulnerable breasts of our candidates their poisoned darts will harmlessly fall, and the firm planks of our platform, bound together by truth, honor, and justice, will resist all their puny efforts to rend it asunder.

THE GOOD MAN IS MERCIFUL TO HIS BEAST.

A paragraph recently went the rounds of the press impaling a wretch in human form for deliberately breaking the legs of a couple of fractious calves. The monster lives in New York city, and his case was promptly looked after by the excellent Mr. Bergh, secretary of "The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

In the same city, we believe, resides Mr. Charles Morgan, the owner of the Morgan line of steamships from New Orleans to Texas, the great "Steamship King," as he is called by those of our cotemporaries who crawl at the feet of such monopolists and subsist upon the crumbs that fall from their tables. This man is guilty weekly, we may almost say daily, of cruelties, of barbarities, of shocking and revolting crimes against the sacred rights of animals, compared to which the above instance is unworthy of a moment's thought. The smaller wretch simply breaks the legs of a couple of calves: the "Steamship King" weekly sends his ships out upon the high seas with hundreds of cattle packed and wedged together on the main deck, and, horrible to think of, *without one drop of water or one mouthful of food provided on board for their sustenance.*

The poor beasts are usually almost famished and starved when driven on the ships, and the passage is liable to be prolonged several days. The consequence is that thirty, fifty, one hundred, or more of the creatures frequently perish on the "middle passage." Under the best of circumstances their sufferings from intolerable heat, thirst, hunger, the rolling of the ships, the want of air, fright, are such as one would suppose no human being, even from the accursed thirst for gold, could be induced to inflict upon the brute creation. Will the world believe that all this could be prevented by the building of a few miles of railroad between New Orleans and Texas, and that, as is averred, the opposition of the above monopolist is the great obstacle to the building of the same?

The consequence of all this is that we have to pay from twelve to twenty-five cents per pound for flabby, feverish, diseased beef which has been parboiled alive in the intolerable heat of these worse than slave ships, and is in fine little less than concentrated thirst, hunger and torture, when if this grinding monopoly were out of the way and the Opelousas railroad extended to Texas our markets could furnish the sweetest and most savory beef in the world at five cents per pound. Will Mr. Bergh please send his card to Mr. Charles Morgan, the "Steamship King," the *destroyer of beasts upon the high seas by thirst and starvation?* We do not believe that Mr. Bergh's silence can be bought by a few free passes on the Morgan line.

LONGEVITY.

The death of a colored lady in this city at the age of one hundred and three years was recently announced. The *Jimplecute* says there is now a black man on a farm near Jefferson, Texas, named Quaco, who is, perhaps, the oldest inhabitant of the United States. His age is placed at one hundred and twenty to one hundred and twenty-five years. He is hale, hearty, able to do a good day's work, and does not require spectacles. The great number of aged people in Louisiana is proof that our climate is favorable to longevity.

These instances of longevity remind one of the ballad of "The Three Old Men of Painswick." A pilgrim, so it runs, found a very old man weeping. On asking the cause he was told the old man's father had been beating him. The pilgrim remonstrates with the Methusalah for his parental severity, and learns that it has been called forth by the "old boy" pelting his grandfather who was up in an apple tree.

The secret of old age has been sought for in many directions. Cleanliness of the body is generally supposed to contribute thereto, but Lady Lewson, who died in London at the age of one hundred and six years, was a decided foe to water. "People who washed themselves," she said, "were always catching cold." Imperturbable self-satisfaction is also commonly regarded as favorable to longevity. Cornaro, who lived an irregular and intemperate life until the age of sixty-five but during his remaining thirty-five years reduced his diet to twelve ounces of solid food and fourteen of liquids per day, attained the perfection of this virtue. In his last treatise, written when he was ninety-five, he had brought his regimen to such perfection that, to quote his own confession, "neither the death of grandchildren nor of other relatives or friends could make any impression upon him but for a moment or two, and then it was all over."

Of Thomas Parr, who is said to have died at the wonderful age of one hundred and thirty-two years, the poet Taylor says:

> "He lived in good humor, which the soil
> Of a fruitful country and a quiet life
> Of temperance and innocent labor, cleared
> Of all those ruffling passions that do shake
> Or sink the soul, and hinder her in her
> Operations, which, when they are high
> Or low, do like a tempest, or a fever,
> Hurry the spirit out of the world."

Old Parr at last found his Chaise in London. There is no doubt that quietly life, nobly regular, temperate, but exemption from wasting care, together with a good constitution and a "desire to live long" are favorable to the attainment of old age.

THE PRIDE OF RACE.

Some of our country Democratic cotemporaries devote what little energy they possess to singing the praises of those who claim to be "white men, proud of their rank and race." Now, while there can be no objection to a man who is glad that he is a white man, or who is proud of his race, rank, and lineage, this characteristic by no means necessarily makes him a good member of society. Many other virtues are required. The majority of people in this practical working day would attach little value to a man's estimate of his own merits, unless he has substantial qualities to sustain his high pretensions. A more pertinent inquiry for these vain boasters would be: Is their race proud of them? Have they ever distinguished themselves in any good work? Are they just to their fellow-men? Do they respects the rights of their neighbors? Do they faithfully obey the laws as all good citizens should? In short, does the history of their lives disclose anything to be proud of, or do they rest their pretensions to respect on the adventitious circumstances of race, or connection with a family that may have been distinguished in the olden time? Our lives are made up of small details. We must be faithful to these every moment of our existence, or we fail in our plainest duties. Honors are not hereditary, and can not be monopolized by any "family" or race, but are distributed to individuals according to their merits. The pride of rank, race, and social position therefore becomes mere vain boasting, self-glorification in a man who in himself is a mere drone upon society, or one of those social freebooters who live by their wits without contributing to the public good.

MORE REBEL SLANDERS.

The New Orleans *Times*, after bitterly opposing every principle of liberty and justice, and after heaping measureless abuse on the whole Republican party, now tries to cajole and seduce members of that party, and in the same article again insults our colored citizens by comparing them to the repentant, but unreconstructed white rebel who does the blacking of our boots on St. Charles street. The *Times* implies that none but colored men do that work. It ignores the lessons of the past, and the fact that hereafter knowledge and worth, and not the color of the skin, will fix the position of the citizens of Louisiana. But the very efforts of the rebel-Democratic press to deceive our colored citizens are the grossest insults to their intelligence. It is as if they said, "It is true, we fought to keep you in slavery, we fought against the armies which brought you freedom, we fought against the Congress which enfranchised you, and we fought against the new constitution which guarantees your rights, but now that we have been beaten in all of these issues we can deceive you by misrepresentation, cajole you by flattery, and mislead you by false promises until you have voted us into office, when we will show you that this is a *white* man's government, in which you have no rights we are bound to respect." If good can come out of Nazareth let our cotemporaries denounce the murders and outrages which are daily being perpetrated by their patrons in our country parishes upon loyal and defenseless colored men.

The order of Major General Buchanan announcing the result of the election will probably be published on Monday or Tuesday next. As it was written on Saturday it designates the first Monday in November as the time for the installation of the new State government. Really, General Buchanan is wondrous kind in not ignoring the new Constitution altogether, and giving us one more to his own taste and judgment. Article 158, which has been ratified by the people of Louisiana, reads as follows:

All civil officers thus elected shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the second Monday after the return of their election shall have been officially promulgated, or as soon as qualified according to law, and shall continue in office for the terms of their respective offices herein prescribed, said terms to date from the first Monday in November following the election.

Probably the Congress of the United States or the General of the armies will have something to say on this subject unless General Buchanan shall modify his order.

Decorating the Graves of the Loyal Dead.

On our first page will be found the proceedings at the old battle-field of Chalmette. The ex-United States officers and soldiers of New Orleans, with many ladies and friends, visited the United States cemetery to decorate with flowers the graves of our dead heroes. About five thousand participated in and enjoyed the beautiful and impressive ceremonies, and will long remember the refining and ennobling emotions they inspired.

The revenue cutter Wilderness and the Ella Morse made frequent trips between Canal street and Chalmette, carrying large numbers of passengers with evergreens and flowers. All the arrangements of the committee were perfect, and the spirit manifested was most commendable.

A Waste of Ammunition.

It is really pitiable to see our local adversaries of the Democratic ilk throwing away so heedlessly the ammunition that may be sorely needed during the progress of the political campaign. We had hoped to have the excitement of a real contest. But if our opponents persist in their present course the combat will degenerate into a one-sided affair. They are so busily occupied in attending to our matters that they will be able to find but little time to attend to their own. But then Democratic affairs are popularly believed to be watched over by a supernatural being whose name we need not mention.

Several of our rebel-Democratic cotemporaries are greatly delighted by what they term a "free fight" for Republican patronage. It is free, indeed, as some Democratic guerillas are participating, but we kindly suggest that it is best to "let those laugh who win."

Fleke's Galveston Bulletin supports the nomination of Grant and Colfax. That paper will have a bureau at Austin during the session of the Texas Constitutional Convention, to which extra exchange papers will be sent.

Meetings have been held at New York within a few days to advance the interests of Chase and Pendleton for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, and Charles Francis Adams for that of Vice-President.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

STEAM

JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT.

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

We have recently added to 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,

COK WORK,

STEAMBOAT WORK,

BUSINESS CARDS,

PROGRAMMES,

HANDBILLS

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

OF

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 FOR BILLHEAD.

POSTERS AND HANDBILLS

IN

BLACK AND COLORED INKS

AND OF EVERY SIZE,

BILL HEADS

OF ANY QUALITY OF PAPER

Prices accordingly.

INSURANCE POLICIES & BLANK

RAILROAD TICKETS AND TIME-TABLES

Job Printing, all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this office—not only faithfully, dispatch, but accommodating prices. np10

AMUSEMENTS.

MAGNOLIA PARK, ALGIERS,

ONE SQUARE BELOW THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD DEPOT.

Open every SUNDAY during the season. After the 4th of July, there will be a Grand Promenade Concert every SUNDAY, MONDAY, and THURSDAY. A separate Department will be open on the FOURTH of JULY, with the largest and best appointed Ball Room in the United States. my31

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 NOON. A new and varied Olio. THE HAPPIEST HITS YET. Two brilliant burlesques. The great lost case of the IMPEACHMENT, and the Musical Sensation THE NYMPHS OF THE CARIBBEAN SEA.

In active preparation, a new Comic Drama of intense interest. my26

MAGNOLIA PARK, ALGIERS!

ONE SQUARE BELOW THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD DEPOT.

This magnificent place of public resort will open THIS DAY (Sunday, May 31), on which occasion there will be a

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,

commencing at three P. M. Every description of refreshments will be found at the Park, and the arrangements are such that families of young children will find every means of amusement coupled with privacy and freedom from disturbance. my31 1t

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,
No. 256½ Lafayette street.
je28 1y

AUCTION SALES.

C. E. GIRARDEY. T. J. MACON. NICH'S J. HOEY.

C. E. GIRARDEY & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS.

Nos. 17 and 19 Exchange Place,

Between Canal and Customhouse 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 tf

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

BY MONTGOMERY BROS. & CO.—B. M. Montgomery, Auctioneer—Will be sold on SATURDAY, May 30, 1868, at 11 o'clock, at P. Liner's Stable on Gravier street—

Elegant MATCH HORSES;
Elegant SADDLE HORSES;
Fine WORK MULES;
Fine MILCH COWS;
—ALSO—
Top and Open Buggies, Elegant Brett, Harness Wagons, etc.

TERMS—Cash, in United States Treasury notes. m30

FURNITURE—FURNITURE.

BY MONTGOMERY BROS. & CO.—B. M. Montgomery, Auctioneer—Will be sold on SATURDAY, May 30, 1868, at 11 o'clock, at Old Auction Mart, No. 87 Camp street,

A large assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, such as Rosewood, Mahogany, and Walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Armoirs, Washstands, Mahogany and Walnut Tetes, Sofas, Spring Seat Chairs, Easy Chairs, Marble Top Centre Tables, Marble Top Sideboards, Extension Tables, Velvet 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. m30

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN B. 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,
je8 1y New Orleans.

R. C. WARMOTH. J. F. 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.

Strict attention to all Civil and Criminal business in the State and United States Courts. au16 1y

HENRY C. DIBBLE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
No. 19 Commercial Place,
(Back Office.)
ap25 1y NEW ORLEANS.

MEDICAL.

W. R. PEMBERTON, No. 148 Fort-street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets, New Orleans, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colognes, Varnishes, Glass, etc., etc., has in store a large assortment of the following Goods, which he will sell at Low Prices, either Wholesale or Retail—

White Lead of the best brands, French and American Zinc, Oil of all kinds, Venetian Red and Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, a variety of the best Vegetable, French, Window Glass, Stove Polish, Sad Irons, Soaps, and Cotton Marking and Writing Ink, manufactured by himself.

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

Physicians is well supplied with all kinds of Drugs and Medicines, fresh and of the best quality. au16

BOARDING.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—PLEASANT Rooms and Board for families and single gentlemen can be obtained by immediate application at 169 Julia street. je2

REVEW 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 for years.

It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable compounds.

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

It is sold in half-pound bottles, the same blown in the glass, by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere, at One Dollar per Bottle. Wholesale by Gunn, Barnes & Co.; C. F. Wells & Co.; Schiefflin & Co., New York.

J. R. WEBB & SON,

Sole Proprietors,
No. 102 Fulton Street, New York.
ap18 1y

U. S. MARSHAL'S MONITION.

Thomas Donoghue vs. Schooner John G. Whipple, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the District of Louisiana, No. 9111.—In obedience to an Admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Schooner JOHN G. WHIPPLE, her Tackle, etc., now libeled by Thomas Donoghue, 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 owner or 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 schooner John G. Whipple, her tackle, etc., should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, twenty-ninth day of May, 1868. F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.

No. 815—my30 je4 9 13

J. B. Nichols et als. vs Steamboat Irene, Her Tackel, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the District of Louisiana, No. 9106.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Steamboat IRENE, her Tackle, etc., now libeled by J. B. Nichols et als., 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 owner or 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 steamboat should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, twenty first day of May, 1868. F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.

No. 794—my22 27 je4 6 United States Marshal.

George Kelly and John Mack vs. Steamboat Lizzie Hopkins, Her Tackle, Apparel, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the District of Louisiana, No. 9012.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit I have seized and taken into my possession—

The steamer LIZZIE HOPKINS, her Tackle, apparel, etc., now libeled by George Kelly and John Mack 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 owner or 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 should not be condemned, and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

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

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

No. 767—my19 23 30 je6

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF JOHN NIXON, JR.,

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

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE thirteenth day of May, A. D., 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOHN NIXON, Jr., individually, and as a member of the firm of Nixon & Co., 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, in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the second day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

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

Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.

No. 657—ap4 je2

ESTATE OF FRANCIS F. MITCHELL AND DAVID L. MITCHELL, of New Orleans, Louisiana, and FRANK M. FARLEY, of Apalachicola, Florida.

Comprising the Firms of F. F. Mitchell & Co., of New Orleans, and Mitchell, Farley & Co., of Apalachicola, Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the joint and separate estates of FRANK M. FARLEY, of Apalachicola, in the State of Florida, and FRANCIS F. MITCHELL and DAVID L. MITCHELL, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, comprising the firms of Mitchell, Farley & Co., of Apalachicola, Florida, and F. F. Mitchell & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana as the said, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their joint and separate estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John S. Deans, Register, on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
United States Marshal, District of Louisiana.

No. 721—my2 je5A

ESTATE OF F. L. MAUK.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., March 28, 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 F. L. MAUK, in the parish of Morehouse 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, 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.

Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.

No. 656—ap4 je1

ESTATE OF JOSEPH H. STOCKLEY, Individually, and as a Member of the late Firm of Stockley & Delavallade.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, May 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE fourteenth day of May, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of JOSEPH H. STOCKLEY, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt individually, and as a member of the late firm of Stockley & Delavallade, 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 their joint and separate estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before John S. Deans, Register, on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
United States Marshal, District of Louisiana.

No. 721—my2 je5A

ESTATE OF F. L. MAUK.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., March 28, 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 F. L. MAUK, in the parish of Morehouse 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, 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.

Per M. M. GRADY, Deputy, as Messenger.

No. 656—ap4 je1

ESTATE OF N. C. PARSONS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., March 28, 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 N. C. PARSONS, in the parish of Morehouse 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