# New Orleans Republican.

S. L. BROWN & CO. ........ Proprietors
NATHANIEL PAIGE ........ Editor.

Official Journal of the United States.

NEW ORLEANS....AUGUST 27, 1867.

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, 10 cents.

SUNDAY REPUBLICAN:

$5 per year, in advance. Advertisements, same terms as the Weekly.

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Is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $5 per annum, in advance; half yearly and quarterly, same rates. Single copies, 10 cents.

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| 20...... | 70 | 130 | 160 | 200 | 430 |


## OUR PLATFORM.

"Let our laws and our institutions speak not of white men, not of red men, not of black men, not of men of any complexion; but like the laws of God—the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer—let them speak of the people."—*Horace Maynard.*

**Three Solid Planks for the Republican Platform.**

REBUILDING OF THE LEVEES BY NATIONAL AID.

ABOLITION OF THE COTTON TAX.

SUGAR INTERESTS OF THE STATE TO BE PROTECTED AND FOSTERED.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD.—A mercantile house has offered to pay the national debt of $30,000,000 owed by the government of Columbia, on condition that the Panama railroad be leased to the house for ninety-nine years, at the rate of $500,000 annually.

PERSONAL.—The United States district attorney, Samuel H. Torrey, Esq., is crippled slightly by the kick of a horse. His lameness, however, is only temporary, and he will forget this accident long before the time comes for him to present the cases of offenders against the national laws before the United States courts in this city.

ELECTION OF HEALTH OFFICERS.—Mr. Pennington, one of the members of the board of health, gave notice at the last meeting that he should at the next session of the board move to go into an election for health officers for the four municipal districts, as the terms for which the present incumbents were elected have expired. The following is the ordinance providing for the appointment of health officers, approved August 2, 1866:

Section 29. For the purposes of the ordinance the city of New Orleans shall be divided into four health districts, for each of which there shall be appointed by the board of health a health officer, who shall be a medical practitioner of standing and reputation; and the salary of each said health officer shall be $1500 per annum, and the said health district shall respectively coincide with the present first, second, third and fourth municipal districts of the city.

Sec. 30. The board of health shall have power to appoint, and at pleasure to remove, all officers appointed under this ordinance.

The following are the present health officers: First district, Dr. James Burns; second district, Dr. C. H. Tebault; third district, Dr. Ernest S. Lewis; fourth district, Dr. Frederick Peck, temporarily appointed in place of Dr. C. J. Bickham, resigned.

Candidates for the above position should send their applications to the secretary of the board of health before the hour for meeting to-morrow night.

**Powers' Statue of Washington.**

We learn that Governor Flanders has applied to the secretary of the interior for the return to this state of Hiram Powers' statue of Washington, which was taken from Baton Rouge by General Butler in 1862, and sent north for safe keeping. The original intention of the general was to send this work of art to New York; but the ship on which it was placed became disabled at sea, and put into Chesapeake bay. The statue was finally sent to the patent office, where it has been kept ever since, waiting for the proper time to reship to New Orleans.

**New Constitution of Maryland.**

The new constitution proposed by the late Maryland convention has appeared. From the old bill of rights has been omitted article 1: "We hold it to be self-evident that all men are created equally free; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the enjoyment of the proceeds of their own labor, and the pursuits of happiness." From the constitution the following was struck out: "Every citizen owes paramount allegiance to the constitution and government of the United States." Several state rights doctrines are very clearly expressed in the document.

**Seizure of a New Fangled Distillery.**

Special deputy internal revenue Collector W. H. Waters, has seized on Erato street, about No. 97, a large whisky still, which the proprietor was at first inclined to show fight for. Several empty molasses casks indicated that spirits had been distilled there in considerable quantities. Tubs of fermentation confirmed that belief.

The building where this seizure was made is a temporary structure, and most of the distilling arrangements were under ground. The enterprising proprietor claims that he has been testing a new invention, "on the sly," and that he had applied for a patent at Washington. He will have an opportunity to explain what he had been doing on Erato street the past month.

People who talk of the "rendition" of a song or a drama are informed that such a use of the word is incorrect. "Rendering" is the one which should be employed. "Rendition" is surrender, as when the "rendition" of Slidell and Mason was decided.

## GENERAL POPE.

The recent letter lately addressed by General Pope to General Grant points out in very clear and forcible language the danger that is to be feared from the old political leaders of the south, who have learned nothing and forgotten nothing, and who still cherish the hope of regaining their former influence over the minds of the people. This is a theme that we have often dwelt upon in these columns, and all that General Pope says in his last letter we have said again and again, with all the earnestness that the importance of the subject demands. It is not from the soldiers of the late confederacy that the friends of the reconstruction of the south have anything to fear. The nonsense has been whipped out of them. In the sharp school of war they learned lessons that they will never forget. But the old politicians of the south, the men who brought on the war in the first place, and who hid themselves in soft and safe places while it was being waged, are as dangerous now as they were seven years ago, and no permanent peace will bless the land until they are placed in a position where they can do no more mischief. The text upon which General Pope wrote the letter we have alluded to, was a speech delivered by B. H. Hill, of Georgia, a man recently pardoned by President Johnson, and who is a fair type of the southern politicians who are doing all in their power to impede and prevent the work of reconstruction, and to build up the reactionary party in the south. We have many of this class of men in New Orleans, and they are far too plenty all over the south. They are dangerous; but when properly on our guard against them we can render them powerless. It is fortunate that they have already commenced to propound their theories, and to enunciate what they call their principles. And here we may see a fresh illustration of the good that always attends the exercise of the privilege of free speech in a republican community. It would be very easy to find in the speeches and writings of these anti-reconstruction politicians of the south, abundant cause for silencing them. In no other country in the world, under the same circumstances, would men guilty of the blackest treason against the government, be permitted to assail its acts, abuse its officers, and denounce its measures. But here the widest liberty of speech and the press consistent with law and the preservation of the peace is not only permitted but is encouraged. The evil designs of the reactionists are dangerous only so long as they are not brought to light. When thus uncovered and displayed they will be quickly disowned and repudiated by the people. "Vice is a creature of such hideous mien that to be hated needs but to be seen." The pregnant source of many of the woes that have befallen the south was the restriction that was placed upon free speech and a free press in the old days of slavery. The existence of slavery and the peculiar system of politics that grew out of it, engendered in the south a sluggishness of mind and body, and a disposition to assail by violence the right of opinion and discussion. This mental and physical disease is not wholly eradicated among the whites of the south. There is little doubt but that every Radical newspaper in the south would be suppressed by mob violence to-morrow, if the fear of the military arm of the government were removed. But, on the other hand, the Radical party desire nothing more than that the utmost freedom of discussion should prevail; and it will be seen that when the new civil governments of the southern states go into operation, administered by the Republican masses, the same freedom of opinion and discussion will be guaranteed to every citizen that is now enjoyed under our military government. There is no bigotry in the mind of a Radical Republican. He knows that he is right, of course; and he is so firm in this conviction that he is not only willing, but anxious that his political adversaries should have full freedom to attempt to prove that he is wrong; satisfied that, as truth is mighty and must prevail, the effect of all such discussions must be to vindicate the soundness of his own faith, and to demonstrate the unsoundness of the theories of his opponents.

For these reasons we are always pleased when southern politicians like B. H. Hill unveil their feelings and declare their purposes. General Pope expresses the same idea when he says that no reconstruction can be satisfactory, or at all reliable as to future results, unless these men are permitted to discuss openly and according to their nature the issues presented. In this state, and perhaps in all of the states now under military rule, it may be considered certain that the work of reconstruction will go forward without impediment, in the manner prescribed by congress, until the new constitutions have been framed and adopted, and the new civil governments set fairly in motion. Until then the old politicians will wisely keep themselves, for the most part, in the background, although we must expect to see their fingers occasionally thrust into our pie while it is being baked by the new cooks selected by the people. But no sooner than this work is accomplished they will be found laboring to regain their former ascendency, with appetites for office and honor sharpened by their long continued deprivations of these luxuries. It is a grave question whether the white people of these states will have the good sense to withstand the influence of the leaders who have in former years controlled them. It may said that as these leaders are themselves incapable of holding office, and as the whites over whom they would have any influence are in a minority it will be a matter of very little importance what they do or say. The Republican party will control the political affairs of Louisiana, and perhaps of all the southern states for many years to come, and the schemes and plots of the unrepentant and reactionary political leaders may be safely disregarded. This, however, is rather a narrow way of looking at the subject. The Republican party of Louisiana does not desire always to keep its present enemies under its feet. It prefers rather to convert these enemies into friends, and to sit down with them in peace and brotherly love, in the shade of the great tree of liberty that they are about to plant. We are about to establish here a republican form of government, beneath which every man shall be entitled to equal rights, and we wish that every man in the state should show by his actions that it will be safe to confer upon him the privileges and rights that we intend to secure for ourselves. The Republican party of Louisiana would be glad if to-day there were not a disfranchised man within her borders. Just so soon as the public safety will justify such an act, the Republican party will labor for the removal of political disability from the class now disfranchised. The state can never be wholly prosperous, and our people can never be wholly contented so long as one-half of our citizens are shut out from the exercise of the franchise, and are aliens in the land of their birth. For the present this exclusion is absolutely necessary. It is not yet safe to entrust any politcal power in the hands of the men who have been disfranchised for participation in the rebellion. We must exclude them, and go forward with our work of reorganizing the state without their aid. But as soon as we fit them for the intelligent discharge of political duties, and are satisfied that they are wholly converted from the error of their ways, we will admit them once more into the political fold. But they can never be thus converted so long as they listen to the teachings of their old leaders, and confine their reading to the columns of their old newspapers. These men look forward to the coming of "a reaction" against the spirit of republicanism that pervades the land. When this state is readmitted into the Union, and the military power is removed, they hope to build up for themselves a party that will insidiously seek to undermine the new government, and to drag the state back into the condition it stood before the war. It may be said that this will be impossible. We believe that it will be impossible, but we also believe that the attempt will be made, and that it will be productive of much trouble if into it the white people of the state permit themselves to be drawn. It is useless to attempt to persuade ourselves that the majority of the white people of this state are any more favorable to the principles of the Republican party to-day than they were seven years ago. If they knew what these principles were, they would embrace them gladly, but they are deplorably ignorant of them. It is upon this ignorance that the old political leaders base their calculations for their future operations. The moment reconstruction is accomplished, these leaders will commence the work which they now foreshadow in their speeches and in their newspapers. They will foment dissensions among the Republicans, and harmonize and consolidate their own ranks. The practical administration of the government of this state upon the principles of Republicanism, will inevitably be opposed in every possible manner by the reactionists. If those old leaders are permitted to regain their influence over the minds of the whites, we will have in Louisiana what they have in Tennessee; and instead of being able to devote our time and energies to the work of building up the material interests of the state, we will be compelled to carry on a warfare, perhaps for years, with the party that seeks to stem the tide of republican progress, and restore as far as may be the condition of things before the war.

## YELLOW FEVER IN GALVESTON.

Files of the Galveston *Bulletin* from the 15th to the 21st inst. have reached us. The total deaths by yellow fever for the week ending August 15th were 147. Total for the season up to that time, 251. Among the incidents of the day on the 14th inst. was that of a frail woman, who left a house of infamy and devoted herself to the duty of a nurse without unequaled devotion. There, the *Bulletin* says, she is wiping out the sin of her life.

General Griffin ordered the ice-houses to supply the demands upon them at all hours.

The *Bulletin* says the fever has exhibited a marked preference for that portion of the city whose centre is in the second ward market-house, where there are local causes of disease that might be removed.

## THE RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME.

We are informed that at the special meeting of the executive committee of the national reconstruction party, held last week, it was resolved to hold no more meetings of that party, and to put no ticket into the field. Every member of that committee pledged himself to use his influence and money to elect only colored men to the constitutional convention. They also resolved to lobby among the members of the convention when it met for the purpose of persuading the convention not to insert in the constitution any clause disfranchising those who are not disfranchised by the military reconstruction bills.

**Death of Major Perry.**

A dispatch from Galveston announces the death by yellow fever of the chief of police of that city, Major Raymond H. Perry, whose appointment to that position by General Griffin was published in the REPUBLICAN on the 9th instant. Previous to going to Galveston, Major Perry was employed by General Sheridan as a detective in this city. His predecessor also died of yellow fever.

**National Banks.**

Much ignorance prevails as to the advantages of national banking. Many people suppose that the interest on the United States bonds deposited for circulation, as well as the usual profits resulting from discounts, circulation, etc., are subject to no other deduction or abatement than the usual charges of rent, clerk hire, etc. In addition, however, are the following taxes: A license tax of $50 for $50,000 capital, and $2 a thousand upon excess of capital over $50,000; a semi-annual tax of ½ of 1 per cent upon the average amount of circulation; a semi-annual tax of ¼ of 1 per cent. upon the average amount of deposits; a semi-annual tax of ¼ of 1 per cent. upon the average amount of capital stock, less the amount invested in United States bonds. A national bank is also required to pay 5 per cent. upon all dividends and surplus added. In case of neglect to pay dividends, a tax of 5 per cent. on profits. National banks making out tax returns cannot deduct from capital stock, as United States bonds, 7 30s, compound interest notes, or certificates of indebtedness.

## SHERIDAN.
**Winchester and New Orleans.**

From the New York Tribune.

With trumpet's cry and roll of drums,
This way the tide of battle comes:
All the vast spaces of the hills,
The thunder of the cannon fills;
Nearer it comes! And who are these,
Like broken waves of stormy seas,
Long lines of shattered blue, that meet
In rout, confusion, and defeat?
Up the long road the columns fly,
And still the fierce triumphant cry
Pursues, and yon dark cloud of gray
Comes surely, swiftly on this way.
Its rolling thunder louder grows,
Its deadly lightning leaps and glows,
And these who fly our friends, and those
who chase—our foes.

Now for that crushed and ruined host
Is victory forever lost!
Northward it flies, and nortward comes
The roll of Early's rebel drums:
Our banners in his ranks are flying,
His march is on our dead and dying:
Northward he comes, and who shall stay
His swift, resistless lines of gray?

But one stern face is southward set;
But one man is not beaten yet:
Not *yet*, though all besides should fly,
Not *yet*, though faithless victory
Perches on rebel flags forever—
The corps is whipped—the general never!
Lo! 'tis an army that hath fled,
And none are heroes but the dead,
When riding down the valley far
He brought a soul into the war.
Swift came the trampling steed, more swift,
The rider's spirit; as he came
His voice went forth before his sword,
And slew the fears of men with shame.
Then when he met the mighty rout,
What was his order?—"FACE ABOUT!"
As flame through flame the order ran;
Southward they faced, yea! every man
Faced south—then cheered for SHERIDAN.
Ah! right well Jubal Early knew
Who hurled that avalanche of blue;
He knew whose hand had turned the fight,
And struck full in the face his van:
Too well he'd felt in many a fight
The strong right arm of Sheridan.

And he who led our legions onward,
And bore their darkened banners sunward,
Not less in peace than war was great,
But as he marched an army, ruled a state—
Straightforward, pausing not, nor turning,
All his great soul within him burning,
To do the right thing, and to do it well.
What mattered it to him who should oppose?
He loved his country better than his place,
And those who hated *her*—he held his foes.

This was your crime, O Sheridan! that you
When bad men traded in their country's sin,
Maintained her honor, and enforced the right
To hold the victory you fought to win.
Defeated? Yes, but glorious such defeat.
Conquered? Aye, only when the Right is slain.
Thou art become a principle to us,
And as a principle shalt rise again.
I know that Truth shall triumph. Not in vain
Men suffer in her cause; thy name shall be
The rallying cry of millions who maintain
High in the stars the banner of the free.
Thy country's foes may boast they overcome,
But thine the glory is—their's the eternal shame.

**Solicitous for their Reputation.**

Some person signing himself "John" addresses us a letter on behalf of the "respectable young men of Port Gibson," Mississippi, for the purpose of denying a statement recently made by one of our correspondents that they had joined the Republican party. "John" tells us, in no very polite phrase, that the report is false. He evidently imagines that he himself belongs to the class yclept respectable young men of his little village, but his style hardly sustains any such pretensions. We know very little about society or politics at Port Gibson in detail, but, arguing from abstract principles, we can assure "John" and the young friends whose cause he espouses, that the sooner they come out squarely and honestly on the broad Republican platform, the sooner they will find themselves on the road to respectability, and their success in obtaining that honorable distinction will depend entirely upon their honesty and perseverance in their effort to place themselves right upon the political record. It is no good evidence of respectability, "John," to declare yourself and friends hostile to the principles of the Republican party. We hope to hear of your speedy reformation.

**MORE REMOVALS IN TEXAS.**

We find the following order published in the Houston *Telegraph* of the 18th inst:

HEADQUARTERS, GALVESTON, TEXAS,
August 15th, 1867.

Special Orders No. 153.

1. The following district judges are removed from office on account of their known disloyalty and hostility to the general government:

J. Ireland, judge of the second district.
J. E. Shepard, judge of the third district.
H. P. Mabry, judge of the eighth district.

The following appointments are made:
J. J. Thornton, judge of the second district.
C. B. Sabin, judge of the third district.
Winston Banks, judge of the eighth district.

The judges appointed will file at this office the duplicate oath prescribed by act of congress, July 2d, 1862, and qualify in all other respects as required by the laws of the state, before entering upon their official duties.

By command of Brevet Major General Griffin.

**Impeachment.**

The Chicago *Tribune*, which has strenuously opposed the impeachment of the president, now breaks ground in favor of this measure. It gives its conclusion thus:

The country has endured Andrew Johnson as long as endurance can be counted a virtue. There being reasons now in law, as well as in fact, why he should be impeached, and ejected from office, and rendered incapable of holding office hereafter, we hope that congress will resolutely take hold of the work at the coming session, and pull him out. The removals of Stanton and Sheridan—the former wholly unlawful and the latter highly inexpedient—are conclusive of the fact that Mr. Johnson intends to stir up anew all the bad elements in the south, and make as much mischief as possible during the remainder of his term of office. His term should, therefore, be made as short as possible.

The removal of General Sheridan, following so closely after the suspension of Mr. Stanton, is Andrew Johnson's way of telling the rebels that he is with them—that he is their friend and ally in spite of the legislation of congress. It is his way of advising them to resist the reconstruction law, and make as much difficulty as possible. It is his mode of suggesting insurrection against law, and against the rule of the majority.

Fortunately there is a remedy. That remedy is impeachment. Congress meets again in November. There should be no unnecessary delay. There is no occasion for a protracted investigation. There is the law, and there is the evidence of its violation, with the motive, intent, and purpose, glaring in their criminality. The president will stand red-handed before the court, whose conviction and sentence should be prompt and unanimous.

## REPUBLICAN MEETING IN ST. BERNARD PARISH.

**ADDRESS OF JUDGE HIESTAND.**

**Adoption of Resolutions.**

A mass meeting of the citizens of St. Bernard and Plaquemines parishes was held at the courthouse of St. Bernard, at Terre-aux Bœufs, at 12 o'clock on Sunday. Considerable preparation had been made by the leading citizens of the two parishes to render the meeting an occasion for the interchange of views, and information for the people. Judge E. Hiestand, of New Orleans, had been invited to go down and deliver an address, to which he had promptly responded.

At the hour above named, about one thousand people had assembled at the courthouse, comprising voters of both colors, and different shades of political sentiments. The meeting was called to order by Mr. F. Morales, who nominated Judge P. H. Rousseau, of St. Bernard, for president, and Mr. Warren Johnson for secretary, which nominations were unanimously approved. The president, on taking the chair, made a short address, in which he stated the objects of the meeting, and concluded by introducing Judge Hiestand as the principal speaker for the occasion.

The judge then addressed the meeting in a speech of some length and of great interest. He especially warned the Republicans against those men who are striving to foment divisions in the party merely as a means of gaining their own selfish ends. Many of these men, although now claiming to stand squarely on the Republican platform and to give a hearty support to the plan of reconstruction proposed by congress, were recently quite active in the persecution of Union men. They may be sincere in their present convictions, but they certainly have not been members of the Republican party long enough to make them discreet or safe advisers. The true friend of our party is rather diffident in urging his personal claims upon the party, and those who wish either to rule or ruin are not entitled to the appellation of friends of any party. The judge also alluded incidentally to an idea that had been promulgated by the enemies of the colored people that congress would confiscate the property of rebels, and give it to them. In case congress should pass a measure of confiscation it would result in benefit to the United States treasury, and not to that of private individuals. The safest course for all to pursue is one of industry and economy, and these with the enlightenment to be derived from education will make any people happy and prosperous. This speech was listened to with great attention, and seemed to produce a good effect on all parties.

At the close the following gentlemen were appointed a committee on resolutions: Thomas Ong and A. G. Thornton, of St. Bernard, and S. W. Sawyer, of Plaquemines. The following resolutions were reported by the committee, and unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting a convention of delegates of the Radical Republican party of the parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines ought to be held at an early day, for the purpose of nominating two candidates for delegates to the convention at the election to be held on the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth of September next; that the delegates of said nominating convention should be chosen by the different clubs of each parish on the basis of one delegate for each fifty voters, and one for each fraction over twenty-five of the Republican voters in each of said parish.

*Resolved*, That in our opinion, the longer continuance in office of any person who is disfranchised—who cannot or will not take the oath required by the reconstruction act is inconsistent therewith, and detrimental to a proper reconstruction of the state, and the longer continuance of any such persons in office is an impediment which ought to be at once removed.

Lawyers have a ludicrous habit of identifying themselves with their clients by speaking in the plural number. "Gentlemen of the jury," said a luminary of the western circuit, "at the moment the policeman says he saw us in the trap, I will prove that we were locked up in the station-house, in a state of intoxication."


## LOST—LOST.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Last evening whilst coming from Opelousas Railroad Depot, Algiers, to the city, A PACKAGE containing about $3120, (three thousand one hundred and twenty dollars). A reward of $500 will be given to the finder by leaving the same at this office.
au22 6t

## P. LYNCH,
UNDERTAKER,
99........St. Charles Street........99

Metallic, Mahogany, Walnut, and Plain COFFINS always on hand. Bodies Embalmed and carefully shipped. Funerals attended to in person. He hopes by strict attention to business to obtain a share of public patronage.
au20 1m2dp

## 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 Schedules, 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. jy13

## 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. jy19 2dp


## POSTOFFICE NOTICE.

POSTOFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, La.,
November 28, 1866.

Until further notice the MAILS at the New Orleans Postoffice will be closed as follows:

Mails for Mobile, Montgomery, Augusta, and Atlanta close daily at 3 P. M.

Coast mail for all postoffices as far up the river as Bayou Sara closes Mondays at 3 P. M. and Fridays at 8 A. M.

Vicksburg mails close at 3 P. M. every Tuesday and Saturday, via the river.

Mails for Lower Coast close at 9 A. M. every Tuesday and Friday.

Mails for Covington close at 8 A. M. every Monday and Thursday.

Mails for Algiers close daily at 9 A. M.

Mails for stations on the Opelousas railroad will close daily at 2 P. M.

Mails for the Lafourche parishes will close on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 P. M.

Mails for Galveston, Brazos Santiago, and Brownsville, Texas, via Opelousas railroad, will close on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 7 A. M.

Mails for Ouachita river close at 3 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday, via the river.

Mails for Northeastern Texas and Red River, tri-weekly—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Mails for Havana will be forwarded by every vessel clearing for said port.

All mail matter for the North, East, and West, by the New Orleans and Jackson railroad, closes daily at 5 P. M.

Way mail for all postoffices to Canton, Miss., via Jackson railroad, closes daily at 6 A. M.

OFFICE HOURS—Opens at 8 A. M.; closes at 4 P. M.

The delivery will be kept open until 7 P. M.

Sundays—Office opens at 9 A. M.; and closes at 12 M.

ja21 R. W. TALIAFERRO, Postmaster.


## AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**

Spalding & Bidwell......Managers and Proprietors
J. Kittredge........Treasurer.

GRAND OPENING.

Monday Evening, Sept. 2, 1867.

The management respectfully announce to the citizens of New Orleans that this favorite Theatre, having been thoroughly repainted, redecorated and refitted, will open on the above night with the original and only

LA RUE'S CARNIVAL MINSTRELS,

Monster organization of the nineteenth century.

TWENTY ETHIOPIAN STARS.

Among them the great A. M. HERNANDEZ, Happy CAL WAGNER, S. S. PURDY, the people's favorite comedians; NED WEST, monarch of the clog.

Marvelous Vocal Quartette, M. Ainsley Scott, Fredericks, Wheaton, and Brandisi. Prof. Escott's Magnificent Orchestra. Frank Bowles's Great Brass Band. Hernandez's Imperial Jap-onknees Troupe.

The Academy's Great
VENTILATING AND COOLING SYSTEM.
The entire atmosphere of the theatre is changed every minute, and the air delightfully cooled by the wonderful Refrigerator and Ventilator, by which 10,000 cubic feet of fresh air per minute is forced through every part of the auditorium.

The beautiful FOUNTAIN OF SPARKLING WATERS in the centre of the Parquette purifying the air and delighting the eye at intervals during the performance.

Further particulars in bills of the day. au26

**CANTERBURY FREE CONCERT HALL.**

Open every Evening at No. 97 St. Charles street.

TOM. CLANNON........Stage Manager.
PROF. PINSTON........Leader of Orchestra.

This Evening and every Evening during the Week. Our efforts crowned with success. Engagement of Mr. Tom Warfield, the pleasing banjoist and general performer. Grand Male and Female Minstrel scene. Miss Dora Shelley, in new and pleasing Comic and Sentimental Songs. Mlle. Cherrie, in her Challenge Jig. Tom Clannon, in an extraordinary budget of fun. Going to the Shucking; the Black Statues; Trials of an M. D.; new Music, new Burlesques, new Jokes, new Wit, everything new. Don't forget the place. Give us a call. Doors open at 7½ P. M. To commence at 8, precisely. my12

**RUTH MUSIC HALL.—**

167 GRAVIER STREET.

Re-engagement of the great Irish Comedian and Clog Dancer,

MR. JAMES BROGDON,

Assisted by

NED. CLIFFORD,

The Popular Ethiopian Comedian.

MISS KATE CONWELL.

MISS AMELIA HOWARD, Banjoist and Guitarist,

Appear nightly at the RUTH MUSIC HALL, No. 167 Gravier street.

my22 JOHN P. BECKER, Proprietor.

**BOB HART'S........BOB HART'S**

OLYMPIC MUSIC HALL,

74 St. Charles Street,

The Great Popular Resort of the masses.

THE MAMMOTH VARIETY COMBINATION

appear every night in a programme replete with all the choicest gems of

MINSTRELSY, PANTOMIME, FARCE, BALLET, ETC.

Open Every Night!

Admission, 50c.; Colored Gallery, 25c.; Boys' Gallery, 25c.; Private Boxes, $6. ap30


## U. S. MARSHAL'S MONITIONS

**United States vs. 6000 Cigars, branded "Henry Clay."**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 8861.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

6000 CIGARS, branded "Henry Clay," now libeled by the United States 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 the District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause if any they have or can, why the said 6000 Cigars should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, twelfth day of August, 1867.

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

No. 144—au13 20 27 31

**United States vs. Sixteen Barrels of Whisky.**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 8866.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

Sixteen Barrels of WHISKY, now libeled by the United States of America 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 sixteen barrels of Whisky should not be condemned or forfeited, and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, fourteenth day of August, 1867.

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

No. 150—au15 20 27 31

**United States vs. 2800 Cigars, Marked Lavcoon.**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the Fifth District of Louisiana, No. 8862.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized, and taken into my possession—

2800 CIGARS, marked Lavcoon, now libeled by the United States 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 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 2800 Cigars should not be condemned or forfeited and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, twelfth day of August, 1867.

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

No. 143—au13 20 27 31

**United States vs. Ninety-one Hundred Cigars, marked "Lavcoon."**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 8867.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

Ninety-one hundred CIGARS, marked "Lavcoon," now libeled by the United States of America 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 the District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said ninety-one hundred Cigars, marked "Lavcoon," should not be condemned or forfeited, and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libellant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, fourteenth day of August, 1867.

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

No. 151—au 15 20 27 31

**United States vs. One Hundred and Twenty Barrels of Whisky.**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 8863.—In obedience to a warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

One Hundred and Twenty Barrels of WHISKY, now libeled by the United States of America 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 One Hundred and Twenty barrels of Whisky should not be condemned or forfeited, and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, fourteenth day of August, 1867.

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

No. 149—au15 20 27 31

**United States vs. 18 Barrels of Whisky and 3100 Cigars.**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 8865.—In obedience to a warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

Eighteen barrels of WHISKY and 3100 CIGARS now libeled by the United States of America 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 the District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said eighteen barrels of Whisky and 3100 Cigars should not be condemned or forfeited, and be sold, agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, thirteenth day of August, 1867.

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

No. 147—au14 20 27 31

**United States vs. 13,000 Cigars, Marked "Park & Victoria."**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 8862.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

13,000 CIGARS, marked Park & Victoria, now libeled by the United States 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 the District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said 13,000 Cigars should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, twelfth day of August, 1867.

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

No. 145—au13 20 27 31

## U. S. MARSHAL'S SA[LE]

**Frothingham & Fisher vs. James [...]**

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT [COURT], for the Fifth Circuit and District of [...] No. 5143—By virtue of a writ of fieri fa[cias] directed in the above entitled suit, I have [...] will expose for sale at public auction to t[he] bidder on MONDAY, the 9th day of Septe[mber] at 12 o'clock M., at the entrance to the C[...] Building, on Old Levee street, the fo[llowing de]scribed articles, viz:

47 boxes MERCHANDISE, Drugs, Gl[...]
1 barrel MERCHANDISE.
—AND—
2 casks MERCHANDISE, all, more o[r less].

Terms of sale—Cash at time of adju[dication] United States Treasury notes.

United States Marshal's Office, Ne[w Orleans,] twentieth day of August, 1867.

F. J. HE[RRON,] United State[s Marshal].

No. 157—au21 27 se3 7 9

**George M. Branner vs. B. F. C[...]**

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUI[T COURT] for the Fifth Circuit and District of [...] No. 5136—By virtue of a writ of fieri facia[s ...] the above named Court, in the above en[titled suit] and received by me on the 24th of June, [I have] seized and taken into my possession, and [will offer] for sale according to law on SATURDA[Y, the ...] day of September, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., [...] of the Court-house in the parish of Na[...] this State, the following real and person[al property,] movable and immovable, viz:

The forty-nine thousand three h[undred and] twenty nine and ninety-four hundreths [...] fifty-eight thousand six hundred and [...] fifty-eight hundredths parts of that [...] tract of land situated in the parish of Na[...] in this State, on the right bank of Re[d River, de]scending, acquired by Hardy Bryan, dec[eased ...] William James McLean, by act before [...] son, on the 16th March, 1852, and bein[g] land patented to Walter B. Weatherly [...] of Wyatt Singleton and James Andrews, [...] September, 1844, containing 1280 acre[s ...] above by lands of John W. Br[...] Brown, and George M. Branner, [...] by the lands of John S. Levy, and [...] by lands belonging to Hardy Bryan. A[...] lowing lands—the west half of section ei[...] half of section twenty, west half of sec[tion] nine, the east half of the northwest qua[rter ...] north half of the northeast quarter of se[ction] two, south half of the southeast quar[ter ...] half of the northeast quarter, and th[e ...] quarter of the southeast quarter of secti[on] nine, and the southwest quarter of th[e ...] quarter of section twenty, and the east h[alf ...] northeast quarter, section nineteen, [...] southwest quarter section seventeen, lo[...] ten, being the south half of southeast qu[arter sec]tion eighteen. Also, a lot of land lying in [...] west quarter of the southwest quarter of [...] seven, containing ten acres, more or less, and being in township eleven, of range [...] half of section thirteen, the nor[th ...] the northeast quarter of section [...] and the west half of the south[...] ter of section eleven—township [...] range ten, the east half of the southw[est ...] section four, and the northwest quarter [...] quarter of section four, west half of [...] quarter, section three, east half of nort[h...] ter of section three, northwest quarte[r ...] two, north half of the northeast quar[ter ...] two—township eleven of range nine, [...] southeast quarter, section thirty-four, [...] quarter of southeast quarter of section [...] east half of southwest quarter of section [...] the east half of northeast quarter of se[ction ...] three, northwest quarter of section th[...] township twelve of range nine, togeth[er with all] buildings and improvements, the stea[m ...] corn mill, saw mill, and other appurtena[nces ...] plantation, conveyed to B. F. Chapman, [by ...] Branner and wife, and R. Bryan, per a[ct before ...] Magner, Notary, of date the 17th Nov[ember ...] and the following property on said pla[ntation:]

1 Dwelling House, 1 Smoke House, [...] Blacksmith's Shop, 1 Corn Crib, 18 Neg[ro ...] Horses, 40 Mules, 3 Yoke Cattle, 6 Cows [...] 13 Plows, 1 Steam Engine and [...] Saw Mill and Gearing, 1 Corn [...] Belting, 1 lot Blacksmith's Tools, Har[ness ...] Wagons, Single and Double Trees, [...] Household Furniture contained in said [...] more or less as more fully and particula[rly ...] in the inventory on file in the United Sta[tes Marshal's] Office, which property as above is seize[d ...] the plaintiff's claim in said writ, viz: [...] seven thousand five hundred dollars wit[h ...] and costs of suit.

Terms and Conditions—The purchaser [...] cash on the spot the amount necessar[y to] satisfy the writ in my hands for $7500, w[ith ...] cent. per annum interest from 17th Nov[ember ...] and judicial costs, including five per cent [...] fees, upon said principal sum of $7500 a[nd in]terest thereon.

2. The purchaser will assume the pay[ment ...] extent of the price of adjudication of th[e ...] notes, dated 17th November, 1866, and [...] mortgage upon said property, to wit: one [...] payable 1st January, 1868, one for $17,6[...] January, 1869, and one for $18,600, payab[le ...] ary, 1870.

3. The balance of the price of adjudicat[ion ...] cash on the spot.

United States Marshal's Office, Ne[w Orleans,] August 5, 1867.

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

au6 13 20 27 se3 7


## ATTORNEYS AT LA[W]

S. BELDEN. J. L. [BELDEN.]

**S. & J. L. BELDEN—**

ATTORNEYS AT L[AW,]

No. 18 Exchange Alley,

NEW ORLEANS.

Strict attention to all Civil and Crim[inal ...] in the State and United States Courts.

**J. H. DARLING,**

No. 171 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORL[EANS.]

Prosecutes Claims against the Unit[ed States be]fore the Departments and Court of Cl[aims ...] Army and Navy, Invalid and Half Pa[y ...] Officers' Accounts, Contractors A[...] Claims; Claims for Pay, Extra Pay a[nd ...] Claims for Property appropriated to t[he] Army or Navy, etc., etc.

Prompt attention given to all com[munications] addressed to him, or business intrust[ed ...]

Has prompt and reliable corresponde[nts in Wash]ington.

Particular attention paid to the pro[...] collection of Bounty Claims of Colored [...] the Departments at Washington.

**J. R. G. PITKIN, REGISTRA[R in Bank]ruptcy, Fourth Congressional D[istrict.]**

During a temporary absence of the [Regis]trar, all cases arising within his distric[t ...] the attention of

C. S. KEL[...]

Registrar First Congressional D[istrict,] Office at the Customhouse.

**HENRY C. CASTELLANOS,**

ATTORNEY AT LA[W,]

No. 14 St. Peter stree[t,]

jy 25 6m Ponta[lba ...]

**JOHN E. HOLLAND—**

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR [AT LAW]

AND

U. S. COMMISSIONER.

84........Exchange Alley

(Near the corner of Customhouse [...])

Residence—No. 76 Hospital street, New [...]

ap17 '67 ly

**CYRUS HAMLIN,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Room (17,) No. 13 St Charles St[reet,]

NEW O[RLEANS.]

REFERENCES:—Hon. John A. Andrew, [Mas]sachusetts; Hon. Henry Wilson, Massachu[setts;] Reuben E. Fenton, New York; Hon. S. [...] do.; Hon. John A. Peters, Maine; [...] Yates Illinois.

**J. S. WHITAKER—**

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR [AT LAW,]

87........Camp street....

(Over First National Bank.)

NEW ORLEANS.

**I. N. MAYNARD, (LATE O[F] Feliciana,) Notary Public, Real Esta[te ...] eral Commercial Agent, will be found [...] Common street, between Camp and St. [Charles, New] Orleans.**

Will promptly attend to all notarial [business for] his friends and the public in this city, [...] coming from the country who may fa[vor him with] business in the above specialities.

Also, to the purchase, sale, and renti[ng of] dwellings, and other real estate, and [collecting] rents for residents or absentees.

Orders for the purchase of any kinds [of merchan]dise and plantation supplies attended [to ...] for my country customers.

The colored people of the country [...] often the victims of sharpers and [...] dealers, thus robbing them of their ha[rd earnings. I] feel it a duty to say to them that I wi[ll ...] fully to the sale of any shipment of co[tton ...] me, and will fill their orders (if not unde[r ...] lars) at the lowest market prices, b[...] money inclosed in a letter through th[e ...] addressed to me, glass box No. 931, New [Orleans ...] penny saved is a penny earned.

Remember, No. 118 Common street Ne[w Orleans.]

au13 eod&W

GILBERT MOYERS, W. W. [...]
Late Lt. Col. 3d Mich. Cav. Late o[...]

**MOYERS & DEDRICK.**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

—AND—

Licensed United States Clai[m Agents,]

No. 5 ST. PETER ST., NEW ORLE[ANS.]

(Opposite Jackson square.)

—AND—

No. 46 NORTH COURT ST., MEMPH[IS.]

Prosecute to collection all kinds of cla[ims against] the United States. Special attention g[iven to sol]diers' and sailors' claims for bounty, [back pay] and prize money; invalid pensions, wido[ws' ...] heirs, claims for bounty and arrears, c[laims] for arrears and increase of pay, and all [claims] of this nature. Losers of discharges ca[n ...] bounty, etc., due them.

We are permitted to refer to many pe[rsons] occupying high positions both in and [out of the] army.

## PATENT ROOFING, [...]

**J. C. KATHMAN,**

TROPICAL ROOFING MANUFA[CTURER]

And Dealer in

Coal, Charcoal, Coke, White [...] Firewood.

224 BIENVILLE STREET, CORNER O[F ...]

New Orleans.

Orders left at the above place, or Box [...] ins' Exchange, will receive prompt atte[ntion.]