New Orleans Republican.

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

Official Journal of the United States.

Official Journal of the City of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS.....AUGUST 31, 1867.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

Is published every day (Mondays excepted), at No. 87 St. Charles street. Terms: $10 a year; $5 for six months; $3 for three months—payable invariably in advance. Single copies, 10 cents.

SUNDAY REPUBLICAN:

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

Rates of Advertising:

8 Square	Four Months.	Two Months.	Three Months.	Six Months.	Twelve Months.
1	$12 nett.	$22 nett.	$31 nett.	$50 nett.	$75 nett.
2	22 "	39 "	60 "	90 "	125 "
3	30 "	51 "	70 "	110 "	175 "
4	38 "	60 "	85 "	130 "	225 "
5	46 "	80 "	105 "	170 "	275 "
6	54 "	93 "	120 "	200 "	325 "
7	60 "	105 "	135 "	230 "	375 "
8	65 "	115 "	150 "	260 "	420 "
9	70 "	125 "	165 "	290 "	465 "
10	75 "	135 "	180 "	320 "	500 "
11	80 "	145 "	195 "	350 "	540 "
12	85 "	155 "	210 "	380 "	580 "
13	90 "	165 "	225 "	410 "	620 "
14	95 "	175 "	240 "	440 "	660 "
15	100 "	185 "	250 "	450 "	700 "
20	125 "	230 "	310 "	560 "	860 "

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

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

Transient advertisements, having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion 75 cents per square.

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

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

All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.

Regular advertisers, when advertising largely, shall be allowed such discount from above named transient rates as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line each insertion, except auctioneers, who shall be allowed the same discount on business notices as on advertisements.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $3 per annum; $1 50 half yearly and quarterly, same rates. Single copies, 10 cents.

RATES OF ADVERTISING!

Squares.	1 mo'th.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
1	$ 4	$ 7	$ 12	$ 20	$ 30
2	9	16	20	32	50
3	12	22	30	44	70
4	15	28	38	56	90
5	18	32	42	68	110
10	30	55	75	130	200
15	45	75	100	180	280
20	70	120	180	300	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.

RECEIVING OF THE LEVEES BY NATIONAL AID.

ABOLITION OF THE COTTON TAX.

SUGAR INTERESTS OF THE STATE TO BE PROTECTED AND FOSTERED.

"THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, AND FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH."

PERSONAL.—Chief Justice Hyman arrived yesterday from Natchitoches, where the supreme court has had a session of two weeks, and rendered thirty-four decisions. He leaves this evening for Opelousas. Judges Ilsley and Taliaferro will also be there on Monday, the day fixed by law for holding a term of the court at that place.

Nathaniel Paige, Esq., of the REPUBLICAN editorial staff, left for the north on Thursday evening. He is commended to the courtesies of our brethren of the press.

Lieutenant Charles G. Eckhart, company D, fourth United States artillery, leaves the city this morning to join his command at Fort Washington, Maryland. Lieutenant Eckhart is a native of this city, and recently graduated at West Point. He will carry with him the good wishes of many friends.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We are indebted to Mr. A. Simon, 85 Baronne street, for copies of *Harper's Weekly*, the New York *Tribune*, *The Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper* and all the leading northern and western papers. All the late publications may be obtained of Mr. Simon.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES AND RHINE WINES.—An important sale of these articles will come off at the auction store of Holz, Blohm & Co., 21 Chartres street, at ten o'clock this morning. City notes taken at par.

Louisiana Annual Reports.

We are indebted to Hon. J. Hawkins, reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of this state, for pamphlets numbered one and two of the nineteenth volume of the Louisiana annual reports. These numbers, just published by Bloomfield & Steel, bear evidence of excellent mechanical work. The labor of Judge Hawkins has been performed in a manner highly creditable to his legal ability and capacity for getting at the gist of decisions, and shows that he has devoted more than usual care and discrimination to the important task of reporting the decisions of our highest state court. Many of the decisions contained in these numbers are on very interesting and highly important questions growing out of our anamolous position after the rebellion. No lawyer should be without them. The best time to read regal works and keep up the study of the reports is during the dull summer months, when the courts are closed for active business life.

Deputy Controller.

Mr. Controller Mandel has appointed Mr. S. G. Brower as his deputy controller. Mr. Brower has had considerable experience in the departments of the City hall and has filled the position he has just been appointed for about a year at the time when Mr. Howell was controller. He will make a good and capable official, and Mr. Mandel may be congratulated on the selection.

Major Pimsley.

This gentleman, who was reported dead, has been heard from by a friend, to whom he sent the following telegram:

GALVESTON, August 29, 1867.

I am not dead, but living, and recovering from a terrible fever. Tell this to the REPUBLICAN. B. RUSH PLUMLEY.

Reported Fever Among the Troops.

NEW ORLEANS, August 30, 1867.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

It is reported that there are from twenty to thirty deaths a day from yellow fever among the troops stationed in and near the city. Many of your readers are interested to know whether or not this is true—among others SOJOURNER.

We shall be glad to publish any information on this subject that those familiar with the facts of the case may send us.

Coming Elections.

The California election is held on the first Monday of September; Maine on the second Monday of September; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Iowa on the second Tuesday in October, and Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Wisconsin on the first Tuesday in November.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL QUESTION.

It was announced in the yesterday's evening edition of the REPUBLICAN that General Sheridan had under consideration the school board question, and was expected to issue an order upon the subject soon. Before taking any decisive action, however, the general desired a certified copy of the resolution of the common council removing the old board. But this could not be had yesterday from the fact that Mr. Hepp, president of the board of assistant aldermen, refused to sign it. Probably Mr. Hepp deems that it never legally passed the board of assistant aldermen, because it did not receive two-thirds of the votes of the members. But as presiding officer he should, it seems to us, have raised this point on its passage, before it was sent to the board of aldermen for concurrence. It is certainly an unusual course for a presiding officer to take to let a measure pass quietly until it reaches the ordinary stages required by law for its perfection, and then under pretense of having failed in its duty, arrest it on the ground of informality. As we cannot find any precedent for such a course, we are not prepared at this time to say what will be the legal effect it may have on the question. But the practical effect will be to delay the organization of the new board unless General Sheridan takes the matter up and dismisses all the members of the old board and appoints a new one, composed either of those selected by the council, or of such men as he himself may select. It may be contended that if the old board was not legally removed the new one was not properly elected, so the same power necessary to remove the present incumbents should be invoked in appointing new members. The general might accept of the action of the council on Tuesday night as a recommendatory measure, and appoint such of the members then presented as directors who may have since accepted the trust and qualified, and fill the vacancies arising from non-residence or refusal to serve from among citizens qualified for the position. As the time appointed for the opening of the public schools, Monday next, is near at hand, it is desirable that the question should be settled to-day. It will be a short, simple, and effective way of settling the matter, and will be the most authoritative manner that can be devised in time to prevent future complications.

We hope the general will be able to find time in the midst of other pressing duties to reach the matter to-day, and set it at rest by his supreme power.

PROSCRIPTION OF BUSINESS MEN.

The New York *Times* says: A Nashville editor calls upon his readers to resolve with him, that, "come weal or woe, we will not buy a cent's worth of goods from a Radical merchant," or get "our boots from a Radical shoemaker, employ a Radical mechanic, ride in a Radical hack," or patronize a Radical teacher," a "Radical church," or anything else that is Radical. We New-Yorkers can give a word of comfort at this juncture, to the Tennessee merchants, cobblers, hackdrivers, and dominies about to be deserted of customers. Some years ago, a Georgian came north, and made a "black list" of merchants with whom southerners were not to trade. The firm that thereupon lost southern custom thought this was rather hard, though their rivals who sold all the more, regarded it as exceedingly just. It was not many months before the tables were turned. Before most of the bills had become due, the south had seceded and the bills "seceded" too, and the men on the black list had the laugh against their smart competitors, who had been found politically sound enough to trade with. The Nashville editors, as well as the Nashville citizens who say what they mean and vote as they think, will do well to take this lesson to heart.

This pretended proscription of business men is seldom carried to any practical extent. The leaders and actors in such movements are usually men who have not the means to make purchases, and can only obtain credit of northern merchants through the influence of the pressure of some such scheme as that resorted to by the Georgia merchant above alluded to. By deceiving the merchant with false statements of extensive influence with his neighbors, and the consequent increase of patronage to be derived from his recommendation, it sometimes happens that young business men in New York and other commercial centres are sometimes victimized by southern sharpers. But it seldom happens that the old and experienced merchants bite at such a bait.

In the winter of 1854, there was a meeting of small retail dealers in Memphis for the purpose of ruining the merchants of Cincinnati, in consequence of some political proceedings in the latter city distasteful to the chivalry, at which resolutions were adopted agreeing to buy no more goods from Cincinnati merchants. The only perceptible result of this meeting was the large increase of shipments by the next packet. Every man supposed the agreement would be respected by everybody but himself, and that there would be a temporary scarcity, and consequent advance of prices. So all orders were doubled, and it required two steamboats to bring down the goods. We heard no more of mercantile proscription in Memphis for some years after that failure.

TRAVELING, FEVER, ETC.

Travel to and from the Crescent city cannot be called brisk during these dog-days, when fever is somewhat abroad in the land, if not epidemic in certain places. Yet there are some who are always on the move, and the registers of the St. Charles and other New Orleans hotels show daily arrivals of a dozen or so at each of these establishments. They are mostly from the adjoining parishes and from southern states, but each day shows some also from Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, and even from Michigan, while New York—active, energetic, omnipresent New York—always figures on the hotel arrivals in spite of fever. "U. S. A." may also generally be seen daily opposite the name of some guest at the City or other hotel, for Uncle Sam has little regard for the damage to which his military servants may be exposed, of whatever nature it may be.

Were it not for the quarantine established which cuts off Texas and other western travel, a much more lively time would be noted at the hotels. Our own citizens are enjoying themselves at the neighboring watering places as usual during the heated term, the number going and coming only being limited by the number and size of the steamers to carry them.

POLITICAL RANCOR.

The Monroe *Telegraph* has, we regret to observe, departed from the ordinary course of fair discussion of political principles and adopted a style of personal attack upon its opponents which the southern press, as a rule, have long since laid aside.

When General Sheridan selected registrars of voters for Louisiana, he was compelled by circumstances of a peculiar nature to make most of the selections from among the citizens of New Orleans. Among those selected to go to Ouachita parish was Mr. Ansel Edwards, an old resident, well and favorably known to a wide circle of friends in this city, and although a thorough Union man and an earnest Republican, respected by his political opponents. When Mr. Edwards went to Monroe he carried with him his political principles, and as he deemed them to be founded upon justice to all men he never took any pains to conceal them. But entertaining and promulgating these principles in Monroe greatly incensed some of the leaders of the opposition at that place, and they have tried on several occasions to place the object of their hatred in a disgraceful position before the country. The editor of the *Telegraph* who is supposed to be one of the leading men of the opposition party at Monroe lent his columns for the publication of everything that it was thought would bring Mr. Edwards, the board of registrars, General Sheridan, the laws of congress, and the Union, into contempt. About three weeks ago, the *Telegraph* published a statement to the effect that Mr. Edwards (one of General Sheridan's registrars) under the reconstruction laws, had been detected in an act of petty larceny—stealing apples from Mr. Hart, a resident of Monroe, that Mr. Hart's nephew had caught him in the act. This statement, if it had been confined to the *Telegraph* would hardly be worth an allusion in the REPUBLICAN, but it is a matter of regret to us that our contemporary the New Orleans *Bee*, which is a fair and just journal as a rule, and one that rarely gives place for personal attacks upon political opponents, published this statement from the Monroe paper, thus bringing the case, or one side of it, to the attention of people who would not be likely to hear the other or true story. The facts of the alleged larceny are briefly these:

Mr. Hart, who seems to be a worthy and hospitable gentleman, told Captain Merritt and Mr. Edwards, in the presence of several respectable citizens of Monroe, that whenever they desired to do so they had his permission to walk through his orchard and eat as much fruit as they wished. That Mr. Edwards availed himself of the polite offer of Mr. Hart, passing into the premises at one gate and out at another, near which Mr. Lock, Mr. Hart's nephew, was standing. Mr. Edwards explained to Mr. Lock that he was there by his uncle's permission, to which Mr. Lock responded "all right," and both gentlemen passed on. Out of this little circumstance the alleged larceny charge was made by the *Telegraph*. Mr. Hart says he knew nothing of it until he read it in that paper.

We hope the *Bee* will do a worthy man the justice to publish a short explanation of this case.

ACCUMULATING—CAN THE PEOPLE STAND IT?

The Dryades market heretofore paid the city $20,000 per annum when farmed out. It was contracted for at that rate last winter; but the city wishing to change this, bought back the contract, and appointed one James Beggs its agent to receive the market rents. To show how fast the city can lose money, or how rapidly some people can accumulate, it is only necessary to add the following facts: The mayor received yesterday the statment that the city agent, Beggs, returns to the city treasurer for the above named market rents for the 100 days, from March 11 to August 17, inclusive, $8,637 10 less $511 15, his five per cent. commission on the same. Now, at $30,000 per annum—allowing no profit to him who farms the market—the 100 days should have produced $13,150 and over, instead of $8,637 10. Besides, the market always pays a better rent at the season of the year of which this 100 days formed a part. Is it not accumulating a fortune at the city's expense rather fast, to thus obtain $4513 of gains that should go to her in five and a third months? So the mayor thinks; and he accordingly sent an agent yesterday to relieve Mr. Beggs. But the latter gentleman is not satisfied with the small amount from the city teat, and refused to be relieved. Rather than be arrested this morning, and held to account for his aforesaid action, he may think better of it and gracefully retire. We have said nothing of his informal way of reporting to the city treasurer, and deducting his commission, instead of through the controller and drawing his warrant upon the treasurer for his commission. But these are loose times, they are "out of joint."

Can the city stand such salaries as this to its agents? Here is one man—a mere receiver of the city's dues from the rents of a single market, pocketing nearly the salary of the president of the United States. For, though the amount of his income above given is but $4513, and the commission of $511, making $5024 in 100 days, which is $11,461 per annum; who can doubt his having received $6000 in that time, making the per annum proportionately large.

Alabama Politics.

The Mobile *Daily Times* comes to us with the following announcement at the head of its editorial column:

UNION CONSERVATIVE TICKET.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE AND GENERAL AMNESTY.

For President of the United States:
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President:
W. P. FESSENDEN,
OF MAINE.

"May we live in perpetual peace and harmony with that enemy, whose manhood, however mistaken the cause, drew forth such herculean deeds of valor."—[*General Grant's final report of the operations of the war.*]

The *Times* is edited by Henry St. Paul, Esq., formerly a member of the New Orleans bar, and frequently a member of the Louisiana legislature. He is a gentleman of great energy of character, and was distinguished for his fire eating proclivities for several years previous to the breaking out of the war. His advocacy of "impartial suffrage" and of the claims of General Grant to the presidency, in conjunction with Mr. Fessenden for the vice-presidency, shows a most remarkable change in his political sentiments. Mr. St. Paul went out to the war at the head of one of the first companies that left this city, and has always been an earnest partisan of the secession cause. His writings as an editor have been consistent with his known political record. We do not undertake to say what influence his support will have upon General Grant's prospects of success. Our object at present is merely to show the remarkable change for the better that has recently come over Henry St. Paul.

Quarantine—New Iberia.

There is no later news from New Iberia than the evening of the 28th. Dr. Schmidt, president of the Howard association, arrived from New Iberia last night (29th). There is no longer need of his services there, the deaths now amounting to but one or two a day.

There were a few cases Sunday last at a place below New Iberia called Indian Bend. All who did not die left, so that finished the matter.

There were no cases further down on the Teche, and it was quite healthy at Franklin on the 28th.

There are a few cases on the steamers quarantined at Brashear city; but as there are few people there, it is not probable any spread will take place, the steamers being isolated.

Parties coming to New Orleans from the direction of New Iberia have to take oath at Brashear that they have not been at New Iberia within sixteen days. This is but a loss of twenty-five cents to each of them, and a gain of that amount to the justice who administers the oath. To show the inconsistency and uselessness of this, parties from healthy plantations below Franklin yesterday took the oath and paid the tribute, while others from New Iberia and its neighborhood passed without this duty and tribute. Such an order should be countermanded at once.

Reorganization of the Quartermaster's Department.

Quartermaster General D. H. Rucker issued an order at Washington on the 19th instant, reorganizing the quartermaster's department, by which Brevet Major General Charles Thomas is charged with the examination of the money accounts of officers in the department, and of all estimates for public funds. Brevet Brigadier General James A. Ekin is charged with transacting the ordinary business of supplies, regular and miscellaneous, of the quartermaster department, excepting clothing and equipage, and for barracks and quarters, and will have charge of all claims presented to the quartermaster general for such supplies. Brigadier General Alexander Perry has charge of garrison and camp equipage and property accounts; Brigadier General James J. David, of transportation and all duties pertaining to railroad and telegraph lines operated by the United States, etc.; Brigadier General Benjamin C. Card is charged with the care of barracks, hospitals, quarters, store-houses, stables, bridges, cemeteries, etc., and all claims presented for mileage or transportation of officers.

The Baker's Insurrection.

The threatened strike of the bakers against a revival of the city ordinance regulating the size of bread in proportion to the price of flour, reminds us of a similar event which occurred in times gone by, and the remedy which the occasion suggested. We commend it to the consideration of both producers and consumers of the staff of life:

At a council assembled the bakers sat down,
And swore by the lever they'd starve the whole town;
Not a loaf would they sell under double the price,
So the people must perish or feed upon rice.
One got in a passion and swore from that hour,
"No, hang him if ever he'd mix any flour!"
An Irishman passing, and heard what was said,
Cried "Give me potatoes; curse you and your bread!"
"St. Patrick, God bless him, who invented potatoes
"Knew were they to be based, how the bakers would trate us:
"So his reverence fixed the whole matter to foil them
And said, "Paddy, me boy, you have only to boil them."

The Bay of Samana.

It is well known that negotiations have for some time been going on between our government and the government of St. Domingo, with a view to our acquiring for the purposes of a naval station the large and beautiful bay of Samana. At a cost of five millions of dollars the bay, with five miles of land on the circumjacent shore, is at last to become the property of the United States. The bay is forty-three miles in length from east to west, about eight miles broad, and forms one of the finest harbors in the world. In a military and commercial point of view the acquisition is most important. Considering the growing importance of our relations with Central America, its value as a naval station is not to be over-estimated.

From Lafourche.

A letter from a correspondent at Thibodeaux gives us a cheering account of the progress of political affairs in Lafourche parish. He concludes a business letter to the office thus:

P. S. I have been so busy of late that I have not had time to write you on the situation in this parish. I take great pleasure in telling you the Republican party is fully organized up here, and my impression is that if their candidates for delegates to the convention are well chosen they will be elected by very large majorities. In the meantime I am not idle by any means, if you do not hear from me often.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Session of August 29, 1867.

The committee was called to order by Hon. O. J. Dunn.

The secretary called the roll. A quorum present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Crane asked for a suspension of the rules, and that the committee proceed with the unfinished business.

The secretary proceeded to the reading of Mr. Crane's resolution, presented at last meeting.

Mr. Crane moved the adoption of the resolution.

Hon. S. Belden, in an eloquent speech, favored the plan of the election of delegates by conventions as the only safeguard, and preventing discontentment among the ward clubs, because if any ward should not be represented it would run an independent ticket and, perhaps, cause the defeat of the party. He strongly opposed allowing others but enrolled members to vote.

Captain Sauvinet moved that no member of the Central Executive committee be a delegate to the convention.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost.

Mr. Pemberton moved that the resolution of Captain Sauvinet be ruled out of order. Lost.

The committee refused to lay the resolution on the table by the following vote: Ayes 17, nays 25.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. Mushaway moved the adoption of Mr. Crane's resolution, and called for the previous question.

The previous question being ordered by the committee, the ayes and nays were called on the adoption of Mr. Crane's resolution.

The resolution of Mr. Crane was adopted by the following vote: Ayes 27, nays 26.

Mr. Crane moved, for the reconsideration of the vote, and to lay it on the table.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

The question to lay on the table was lost by the following vote: Ayes 26, nays 26.

Mr. Crane moved to adjourn.

Captain Pinchback, in a few remarks, assailed the action of Mr. Crane in calling the previous question.

On motion of Captain Pinchback, the committee adjourned.

TO THE HONORABLE
—THE—
MAYOR AND THE CITY COUNCIL.

We, the undersigned BAKERS OF THIS CITY, notify your Honorable Body that we will BAKE BREAD AS USUAL until you have acted upon our Petition we sent you on the 25th instant, in regard to the Bread Tariff; and if any of the undersigned Bakers should be arrested for violation of the City Ordinance No. 4738, we shall be compelled to Stop Baking.

(Signed) 192 BAKERS.

TO TEXAS PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS.

Galveston, Houston, and Henderson Railroad Company.

GALVESTON, July 25, 1867.

The traveling public and shippers are informed that two trains by this road now leave Galveston daily for Houston and all interior points. As we make close connection with the MORGAN STEAMERS, no detention is experienced here or at Houston, and passengers arrive in the same night of the day of their arrival here, reach any point on the TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD, running north from Houston, or the Brazos Bayou, Brazos, and Colorado, running west.

Shippers of Freight for Texas from New Orleans by this route will find it to their interest to call on KENT & CO., Agents of the Galveston, Houston, and Henderson Railroad at this place, they will save all charges for drayage, receiving and forwarding, and through our direct and close connection with the two roads above named, there will be no detention of consignments at Galveston, and in the case of the Texas Central Road, no breaking of bulk there.

The rates of FARE and FREIGHT have been reduced, and United States currency is taken at par.

Detailed information as to RATES, etc., can be had of Mr. J. W. PRICE, No. 80 Common street, New Orleans. TIPTON WALKER, Receiver.

au29 10s

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 3dp

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

I. N. MAYNARD, (LATE OF WEST FELICIANA) Notary Public, Real Estate, and General Commercial Agent, will be found at No. 118 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, or for those coming from the country who may favor him with business in the above specialities.

Also, to the purchase, sale, and renting of stores, dwellings, and other real estate, and collection of rents for parties absent from the city.

Orders for the purchase of any kinds of merchandise and plantation supplies attended to, as usual for my country customers.

The present people of the country parishes being often the victims of sharpers and unprincipled dealers, thus robbing them of their hard earnings, I feel it a duty to warn them that I will attend faithfully to the sale of any shipment of cotton made to me, and will fill their orders (if not under twenty dollars) at the lowest market prices, by sending the money inclosed in a letter through the postoffice, addressed to me, glass box No. 921, New Orleans. A penny saved is a penny earned.

Remember, No. 118 Common street New Orleans. au31eod&W

GILBERT MOYERS, Late Lt. Col. 3d Mich. Usv. W. W. DEDRICK, Late of the ARMY.

MOYERS & DEDRICK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
—AND—
Licensed United States Claim Agents,
No. 5 ST. PETER ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
(Opposite Jackson square.)
—AND—
No. 46 NORTH COURT ST., MEMPHIS, TENN.

Prosecute to collection all kinds of claims against the United States. Special attention given to soldiers' and sailors' claims for bounty, arrears of pay, and prize money; invalid pensions, widows' pensions, heirs, claims for bounty and arrears, claims of officers for arrears and increase of pay, and all other claims of this nature. Losers of discharges can recover all bounty, etc., due them.

We are permitted to refer to many prominent men occupying high positions both in and out of the army. ap12

S. BELDEN. J. L. BELDEN.
S. & J. L. BELDEN—
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 18 Exchange Alley,
NEW ORLEANS.

Strict attention to all Civil and Criminal business in the State and United States Courts. au24 1y

J. H. DARLING,
No. 171 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Prosecutes Claims against the United States, before the Departments and Court of Claims, including Army and Navy, Invalid and Half-Pay Pensions; Officers' Accounts, Contractors, Accounts and Claims; Claims for Pay, Extra Pay and Bounty; Claims for Property appropriated to the use of the Army or Navy, etc., etc.

Prompt attention given to all communications addressed to him, or business intrusted to his care. Has prompt and reliable correspondents in Washington.

Particular attention paid to the prosecution and collection of Bounty Claims of Colored Soldiers in the Departments at Washington. au11

HENRY C. CASTELLANOS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 14 St. Peter street,
jy 25 6m Pontalba Buildings.

JOHN E. HOLLAND—
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
AND
U. S. COMMISSIONER,
84.....Exchange Alley.....84
Residence—No. 76 Hospital street, New Orleans.
ap17 6f 1y

J. S. WHITAKER—
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
87.....Camp street.....87
(Over First National Bank.)
NEW ORLEANS. ap17 1y

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
—KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
—ALL ISSUES OF—
UNITED STATES STOCKS,
—INCLUDING—
Registered and Coupon 6 ₰ cent. 1881.
" " " 5-20, 1862.
" " " 1864.
" " " 1865, Nov. Issue.
" " " 1865 and 1867,
July issue.
Five ₰ cent., 10-40's, and 7-30's, all series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 1864 & 1865,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

We give special attention to funding all series of
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
Having a supply of Five-Twenty Bonds on hand to avoid delay.

GOLD FOR CUSTOMHOUSE PURPOSES FURNISHED AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.
ap11-1y

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Corner Wall and Nassau sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for the Purchase and Sale of
Stocks, Bonds and Gold,
au11 JAY COOKE & CO.

7-30 CONVERSIONS.

At present prices, holders can realize a profit above Government Conversion rate by exchanging their 7-30's in the market for
New Issue 5-20 Bonds.
We make these exchanges, buying
ALL SERIES 7-30'S,
And selling the Bonds at the
MOST FAVORABLE MARKET RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
New York.
ap11

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Spalding & Ridwell.....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 replenished, 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 WENT, monarch of the clog.

Marvelous Vocal Quartette, M. Ainsley Scott, Fredericks, Wheaton, and Brandist. Prof. Elcott's Magnificent Orchestra. Frank Bowles's Great Band. Hernandez's Imperial Jap-on-knees Troupe.

The Academy's Great
VENTILATING AND COOLING SYSTEM.

The entire atmospheres 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 pleasing the eye at intervals during the performance.

Further particulars in bills of the day. au26

RUTH MUSIC HALL—
107 GRAVIER STREET.

Re-engagement of the great Irish Comedian and 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. 107 Gravier street. JOHN P. BECKER,
ap27 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, 25c.; Colored Gallery, 25c.; Boys' Gallery, 25c.; Private Boxes, $c. ap20

EQUAL RIGHTS BEER GARDEN,
FRENCH STREET, CARROLLTON, LA.,
Two Blocks above Depot,

Will be opened on
Saturday Evening, August 31, 1867.

A GRAND BALL will also be given. Entertainment to be enlivened by good music.

Amusements continued Sunday evenings.

Admission FREE. au30 3t*

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ISAAC N. MAYNARD—
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 118 Common street,
NEW ORLEANS.

Solicits consignments of Cotton and other Country Produce. Prompt and good sales guaranteed, and funds remitted or invested according to orders. All kinds of Merchandise and Plantation Supplies bought at lowest rates for first rate articles. Orders from the country solicited.

Will attend promptly to the sale or purchase of Real Estate in the city. Parties in the country who intend to dispose of Lands and Plantations, will do well to forward the description of same, terms, etc. Also owners of City Property, whether for sale, or rent. Rents collected when desired, and all negotiations connected with the property offered carefully and intelligently attended to, either for residents or absentees.

Shipments of Cotton and orders from the colored people of the country will receive equal attention. My motto is "justice to all men." Postoffice, glass box No. 931, New Orleans. au31w

CLINTON & RICHARDS,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 171 Gravier street, near corner Carondelet, New Orleans, La. Orders from the country for the purchase of supplies of all kinds carefully and promptly attended to.

JOHN R. RICHARDS, Commission Merchant No. 325 Commercial street, St. Louis, Mo. Advances made on consignments by either house. my31 d&w

JOHN W. NORRIS & CO.,
(REMOVED FROM 52 CANAL ST.,)
27.....Canal Street.....27
—AND—
17.....Crossman street.....17
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
PRODUCE FACTORS AND DEALERS
—IN ALL KINDS OF—
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Agents for Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES and COTTON GINS.

Zimmermann & Co.'s Cincinnati SPARKLING CATAWBA, STARCH, VINEGAR, etc., etc., always on hand. au14 1y

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

W. H. PEMBERTON, NO. 158 POYDRAS street, between St. Charles and Carondelet streets, New Orleans, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Glass, etc., etc., has in store a large assortment of the following Goods, which he will sell at Low Prices, both Wholesale and Retail:

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

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

The Store is well supplied with all kinds of Drugs and Medicines, fresh and of the best quality. ap16

JULIUS HAAN. F. FREDERICKSON.
HAAN & FREDERICKSON—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Pure Chemicals, Glassware, Apparatus, Leeches, Soaps, Fine, Perfumery etc.,
Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street,
Near Canal street,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Depot for Dr. REEVES' Celebrated Pneumonia and Southern Family Medicines. jy19 1yw

BOOKBINDING.

BOOKBINDERY.
F. J. KUHNHOLZ,
67 Camp street, (Up Stairs,
ap19 New Orleans.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF A. J. GOMILA.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, August 9, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 8th day of August, A. D., 1867, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of A. J. Gomila, of New Orleans, in the Parish of Orleans 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 Custom-house building, in the city of New Orleans, in said District of Louisiana, before A. J. Hamilton, Register, on the SECOND day of September, 1867, at 12 o'clock, M.

No. 146—au10 31 United States Marshal.

POSTPONEMENT—ESTATE OF L. H. GARDNER.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, August 5, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THIS 5th day of August, A. D., 1867, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of L. H. GARDNER, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans 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 the estate, has been postponed to and will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the Custom-house building in the city of New Orleans, in said District of Louisiana, before A. J. Hamilton, Register, on the 31st day of August, A. D., 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON,
No. 146—au12 31 United States Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S MONI

United States vs. 2800 Cigars, Lavocon.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT for the Fifth District of Louisiana, N... obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me... the above entitled suit, I have seized, and... to my possession—

2800 CIGARS, marked Lavocon, now... the United States for the causes set... libel now pending in the District Court... States.

And I do h