New Orleans Republican.

A. L. LEE, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 16, 1868.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

is published every day (Mondays excepted) at No. 87 St. Charles street. Terms: $16 a year; $8 for six months; $4 for three months—payable invariably in advance. Single copies ten cents.

Rates of Advertising.

Squares.	1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos
One	$12 net	$22 net	$30 net	$50 net	$75 net
Two	22 "	38 "	50 "	80 "	125 "
Three	30 "	53 "	70 "	110 "	175 "
Four	36 "	67 "	90 "	140 "	225 "
Five	46 "	80 "	105 "	170 "	275 "
Six	54 "	93 "	120 "	200 "	325 "
Seven	60 "	105 "	135 "	230 "	375 "
Eight	65 "	115 "	150 "	260 "	420 "
Nine	70 "	125 "	165 "	290 "	460 "
Ten	75 "	135 "	180 "	320 "	500 "
Eleven	80 "	145 "	195 "	350 "	540 "
Twelve	85 "	155 "	210 "	380 "	580 "
Thirteen	90 "	165 "	220 "	410 "	620 "
Fourteen	95 "	175 "	230 "	430 "	660 "
Fifteen	100 "	185 "	240 "	450 "	700 "
Thirty	175 "	330 "	450 "	780 "	1200 "

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

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

Transient advertisements, having the run of the paper, first insertion $1.50 per square; each subsequent insertion seventy-five cents per square.

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

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

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

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

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

is published every Saturday morning. Subscription $5 per annum, in advance; half year's and quarterly, same rates. Single copies ten cents.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

State at Large.

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

Congressional Districts.

FIRST DISTRICT—A. L. LEE.
SECOND DISTRICT—J. M. G. PARKER.
THIRD DISTRICT—D. H. REESE.
FOURTH DISTRICT—CORNELIUS DONATO.
FIFTH DISTRICT—H. R. STEELE.

Most of all it is our duty to leniently regard the follies or excesses of the black man. It is not so much his fault that he demands too much as it is of the white demagogue who urges him to it. Upon the latter should the weight of our displeasure fall. Let the renegade white man, who, having debased himself below the level of the negro, would drag the rest of his race with him, be the subject of your denunciation rather than the negro. Nay, rather try to take the negro out of his contaminating influence than to drive him down into it.—*N. O. Picayune.*

The language we quote above is but a specimen of the filth which for months past has been freely flung by the Camp street press at leading Republicans of Louisiana. It is directed against such men as Governor Warmoth, Thomas J. Durant, James Graham, Judge Taliaferro, B. F. Flanders, John S. Walton, and others, the particular enumeration of whose names would fill a column. It is the purulent discharge of a malignity which has festered till it can no longer be restrained by any compresses of logic or courtesy. It is indecent, it is unmanly, and, coming from the source it does, it gives the thoughtful reader a new insight into the possibilities of human insolence.

Who are the Republicans thus denounced? Men who have in all candor and kindness argued in speech and print for the abstract principles of right, of liberty, and of justice which constitute the framework of their party platform. They harm no one, they defraud no one; with a spirit as noble as that of primitive Christianity they have contended for the rights of an oppressed race, that the ignorant might be taught, that the laborer might be deemed worthy of his hire, that the poor might have the Gospel preached to them. They have not used carnal, but spiritual weapons. They have not maligned their opponents, much less have they attacked them with the bludgeon and the pistol. The speeches they have made have been conciliatory to the last degree, the public documents they have put forth have been to the utmost temperate and logical.

Who are the class of men who are attacking these leading Republicans with diatribes worthy of a dance-house, and streams of fetor which would do credit to a polecat? Their career is recorded on every page of political, financial, and social scandal in our community for the last twenty years. There has not been a scheme of public corruption in which they have not thrust their fingers. There has not been a financial wreck from which they have not filched their share of plunder. There has not been a system of social larceny in which they have not plunged to gratify their appetites.

We take no pleasure in referring to such matters, but if a man who lives in a glass house insists on pelting the passers-by, it is not unlikely that his own walls may suffer. When men, who claim to be leaders of the Democracy, begin to prate about corruption, we beg to refer to the history of their party for the last score of years. When they talk about "mendicant loyalists," we appeal to the records of the First National bank, by which it is sufficiently clear that the money deposited by these same loyalists for safe keeping in that institution was loaned to rebels, and in the most high-toned manner squandered in their newspapers, their railroads, their palatial drinking saloons, and their chivalric race courses. And when they talk about the horrors of miscegenation, and taint respectable gentlemen with debasing themselves "below the level of the negro," we again appeal to history with the disadvantage, however, that common decency forbids the telling of the tale in full. Legalized rape—dishonor forced on the colored women of New Orleans by a system they could not escape—concubinage so bold and unblushing that the injured wives were driven to revolt in public against what they could no longer conceal—bastardy written all over the faces of the children of our city in lines for which those children are not to blame (God forbid it)—but which can never be obliterated—sons sold by their fathers into slavery, and daughters into prostitution—such were some of the features of the private life of the men who now declare that leading Republicans of Louisiana are debasing themselves!

We speak for the present in general terms, and will not unnecessarily shock our readers by descending to more loathsome particulars. But the subject is fruitful, and if we are compelled to refer to it again "the responsibility," in the cheerful language of Camp street, "will be on those who provoke the attack."

The New Orleans *Bulletin*—of yesterday morning contains a most excellent and commendable article upon the present aspect of political affairs in this city and State. The sentiments expressed by our cotemporary are such as can not fail to command the admiration of all good citizens, and are in striking contrast with the revolutionary, incendiary, and wicked suggestions of its Democratic cotemporaries. But when we consider that the *Bulletin* is the only Democratic daily paper in New Orleans that is owned and controlled by Southern men, we feel that we can readily accept their views as the best exponent of those of the Southern-born people of the State. Those Southern men who were imported but a few years ago from abroad, and have consequently but recently espoused the "cause of the South," are like all new proselytes, inclined to be over zealous, and are constantly running ahead of public opinion. They naturally receive encouragement and countenance from other natives of their respective sections, and between them all they succeed in making a very loud noise in defense of institutions and interests which are neither assailed nor threatened. False themselves, they question the sincerity of the solemn declarations made by the authorized exponents of the Republican party. They wrongly attribute to fear the guarantees of the authorities that the laws shall be framed for the good of the whole people, and executed with the strictest impartiality.

The truly Southern paper, the *Bulletin*, however, with the frankness inherent in the Southern character, accepts the declarations of Governor Warmoth, Lieutenant Governor Dunn, and Dr. Southworth, the authorized spokesman of the Police Board, as the real meaning of these officers, and a truthful exposition of their policy. In speaking of the new State government the *Bulletin* says:

Whatever may be our opinion of the mode in which this government has been adopted, it is our duty to extract from it as much public good as possible. It professes in every department the most conservative intentions. Why should they not be carried into effect? The Governor and Legislature have been elected against the opposition of those who hold most of the property in the city and country. These authorities can not be displaced. It is natural they should wish to conciliate the opposition. The credit of the State, the payment of taxes, the social peace of the State may depend on the confidence of the capital and enterprise among the minority in numbers. The colored people are content with the extraordinary stride made in their political rights. They are not vindictive. They are satisfied, and do not impel the authorities to go further.

We draw these inferences of moderation from the message of Governor Warmoth, which is eminently conservative.

After quoting from the inaugural, and the comments of the REPUBLICAN upon the remarks of the Governor on another occasion, the *Bulletin* shows that the sentiments accord with those expressed by Lieutenant Governor Dunn. In regard to the action of the Police Board the *Bulletin* remarks that the policy adopted by that body must meet the approval of all friends of order. After quoting from the notice recently published by the Board, the article in review closes as follows:

This coincides with the spirit of the Governor's address. We shall be perfectly well satisfied with the enforcement of these excellent rules. The position of the policeman has, in most cities, been anomalous. He has had too much to do with his own appointment. If these rules be enforced in good faith, the policeman will no longer enjoy the privilege of appointing Aldermen, and each policeman will be held responsible for doing that which he has been hired and no more. Each policeman must bravely and honestly protect the life and property within his beat, or be removed. Indeed, we could never see what business a policeman had with politics, for if our head is broken or our pocket picked, it is no particular consolation to know that the policeman who might have prevented it belonged to the same party with ourselves. Let them be hired, paid, rewarded, or removed according to the above rules, and we shall be satisfied, and so we think will the public. The policeman has very few partisans.

We are then willing to wait and give the new persons a fair trial. We see no reason they can have to drive the white people of Louisiana to the wall, and we will give them credit for enough propriety and prudence not to do so.

Such are the sentiments of true Southern men who are sincere in their endeavors to promote peace, enforce order, and contribute to the material prosperity of the people. Democrats who manifest such a disposition and teach such lessons to the people have nothing to fear from the Republican party. Such is in effect good Republican doctrine, and such as we hope to see incorporated into practice all over the State. When our whole people become actuated by a spirit of obedience to the laws, respect for the rights of others, and emulation to promote the best interests of the State, we shall hear no more of destroyed printing presses, burned and sacked dwellings, or the murder of men, women, and children by the misguided adherents of exploded theories. The Republican party is now unanimous on the side of equality, justice, and law, and we hope to secure the co-operation of all good men in the Democratic party to aid in the work.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO NOTARIES.

One of our Camp street cotemporaries sees nothing but a fat office in a bill now pending before the Legislature relative to notaries public, and declares that it turns into an office the profession as it now is of a notary, while under existing law it is now open to any citizen of the State; that the proposed bill limits the number to seventy for this parish, while under existing laws the number is without limit, and that the whole object of the bill is that portion which provides for a custodian of notarial records, making a monopoly, etc.

As there are always two sides to a question, and in this case our cotemporary appears to be ignorant of the laws relative to notaries, we would respectfully beg leave to call attention to the following facts, viz:

Under article 117 of constitution of 1868 the office of notary public is, besides a profession, *an office* of trust and profit.

By the laws of this State (acts 1855, 1857, and 1861,) it has been always an office subject to appointment by the Governor. Though about April 9, 1868, Governor Baker was induced by certain *unreconstructed* parties to approve a bill, passed by the Legislature of 1867, whereby none but a white male citizen, and five years resident of the parish, was enabled, under certain conditions, to exercise the calling of a notary, without receiving an appointment or a commission from the Governor, Governor Wells refused to approve this bill, as also did Governor Flanders. This law does not render the profession open to *any* citizen of the State.

It is doubtful if this law of April 9, 1868, is even constitutional, having been approved thirteen months after the adjournment of the Legislature, and after two Governors had refused to approve the same. But, even as it is, two-thirds of the notaries in this city have not availed themselves of its provisions, and renewed their bonds, so as to continue to exercise their functions. We take it that not twenty persons in the city are cognizant of the existence of this law.

Every law upon this subject heretofore passed (save one of 1861 passed by a Confederate Legislature and deemed void) has limited the number of notaries in the city of New Orleans. An act of 1867 provides for the appointment of a custodian of notarial records which the present bill re-enacts with the addition of making him the official notary of the city, parish, and State. This is a much needed change. At present the records of New Orleans are scattered all over the city, each succeeding city notary retaining the acts passed before him. By enacting this change there will be an office in which all of the records of the corporation will be kept.

To call this a gigantic monopoly is foolish. The office of custodian as at present existing, is not worth over twelve or fifteen hundred dollars a year. The only increase will be the work of the State, parish, and city. The State and parish work is not worth one hundred dollars a year. The office of city notary was never worth eighteen hundred dollars a year, except, perhaps, for the past year, when the city property was sold.

THE POLICE BOARD.

The sessions of this body are public, and representatives of the press have no excuse for random charges and misrepresentations. Eleven appointments only to the police force have been thus far made. The law and the excellent rules established by the Board at the outset are being scrupulously complied with.

Seven trials took place before the Board yesterday on a variety of charges, and resulted in a dismissal of five of the accused. In two of the cases physical disability—the absence of a leg in each case—constituted the main or only ground for the charge and consequent removal of the accused. The first of these last was an ex-United States soldier, and the second an ex-Confederate soldier. We understand that the requirement of the law that all members shall be able-bodied will be fully insisted on.

There are some fifteen of the present force who are wanting in legs or arms, and however much the condition of these men may appeal to sympathy and consideration in a proper connection their unfitness for service as policemen is too obvious to be debated.

The position of Warrant Clerk of the House of Representatives, made vacant by the resignation of Colonel Yarrington, was filled yesterday by the election of Mr. J. Pinckney Smith, of this place. Mr. Smith, though a young gentleman, has had considerable experience in finances, and has filled this position before. He will no doubt give entire satisfaction to every member of the Legislature by the faithful discharge of his duties.

In the election of Mr. Smith the House has departed from the rule of giving its offices to members of the dominant party.

The resignation of Colonel Yarrington was received by the majority of the House with feelings of regret at parting with this popular gentleman. His pleasant address, polished manners, and stanch Republican principles have made for him hosts of friends.

General Grant is accused of being an admirer of fine horses. He may, for aught we know, be guilty of the offense. We are credibly informed that he is occasionally aroused by the herd of asses that bray at him, standing as they do, on two legs instead of four, and displaying with conscious pride, during their sonorous salutations, the magnificent elongation of their aural appendages.

The Democracy is exceedingly modest in its demands. It calls upon the nation to condemn the man who saved it. The scarred and war-worn veterans of a hundred battles, who stood by their great captain amid the roar of cannon and the sharp clash of steel, are requested to desert him in the coming contest at the ballot-box.

During the late war Grant took towns, cities, fortifications, armies, and generals too numerous to mention. During the same period, Seymour took only a stand *in favor of the rebellion.*

At the Presidential election of 1864 the Copperheads "saw sights." In that of 1868 they come to *see more.*

THE CABINET.—The Washington politicians are trying various experiments to sound the Cabinet upon the political questions now pressed. Secretaries Welles and Browning, it has been ascertained, are for Seymour and Blair. Secretary Schofield is sure to vote for Grant and Colfax. McCulloch is opposed to the Democratic platform, but his future course is uncertain, while no one has been able to fix upon the probable course of Seward and Randall. A serenade is proposed for the purpose of drawing these gentlemen out.

COMMISSIONS FROM THE GOVERNOR.

PARISH JUDGES.—The following commissions have been sent to the office of the Secretary of State:

D. F. Riley West Feliciana.
Alcide Bouanchard, Pointe Coupee.
Lambert W. Baker, Bossier.
J. H. Barbin, Avoyelles.
J. H. C. Barlow, Rapides.
R. H. Carson, St. John the Baptist.
James H. Landers, Concordia.
O. J. Flag, St. Charles.
Joseph Nicholas, Lafourche.
Adolphe Gauigues, St. Landry.
E. Boedicker, East Feliciana.
H. Newell, St. Tammany.
W. M. Prescott, Plaquemines.

PARISH RECORDERS.—Commissions have been signed by Governor Warmoth for the Parish Recorders elected in Avoyelles, Rapides, St. John the Baptist, Concordia, St. Charles, Lafourche, East Feliciana, St. Tammany, and Plaquemines.

SHERIFFS.—Commissions have been signed by Governor Warmoth for the Sheriffs elected in St. Mary, West Feliciana, Bossier, Avoyelles, Rapides, St. John the Baptist, Concordia, St. Charles, Assumption, Lafourche, East Feliciana, St. Tammany, and Plaquemines parishes.

CLERKS OF DISTRICT COURTS.—Commissions have been signed by Governor Warmoth for Clerks of Courts in the parishes of Pointe Coupee, Jefferson, West Feliciana, Rapides, Avoyelles, St. Landry, Terrebonne, East Feliciana, St. Tammany, Plaquemines, and the Clerks of the First and Seventh District Courts in Orleans parish.

JUDGES OF DISTRICT COURTS.—Commissions have been signed by Governor Warmoth to Judge Cooley of the Sixth, Judge Leaumont of the Fifth, Judge Pardee of the Second, Judge Miller of the Seventh, Judge Orsborn of the Ninth, Judge Train of the Third, Judge Porter of the Eighth, and Judge Abell of the First District Court.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Commissions have been signed by Governor Warmoth for twelve Justices of the Peace in the parish of Avoyelles, one in Bossier, ten in Concordia, six in East Feliciana, nine in Lafourche, eight in Rapides, six in St. Charles, six in St. John the Baptist, two in St. Landry, six in St. Tammany, two in West Feliciana.

ASSESSORS.—Commissions have been signed by Governor Warmoth for Assessors in West Feliciana, Avoyelles, Rapides, St. John the Baptist, Concordia, Lafourche, East Feliciana, and St. Tammany parishes.

CORONERS.—Commissions have been signed by Governor Warmoth for Coroners in West Feliciana, Avoyelles, Rapides, St. John the Baptist, Concordia, St Charles, Lafourche, East Feliciana, and St. Tammany parishes.

CONSTABLES.—Commissions have been issued by Governor Warmoth for the Constables elected in the first and second wards of the parish of Avoyelles. Also for five wards of the parish of East Feliciana; nine wards parish Lafourche; to ten Constables in Rapides parish, etc.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, New Orleans, June 11, 1868.

To the Republicans of Louisiana:

It is known to you that your State Convention, which met in this city in the month of May, was the largest and most harmonious ever assembled in Louisiana. In the discharge of its legitimate duty it appointed a State Central Committee consisting of ten members from the parish of Orleans, and two from each other parish, one-half of whom are white, and one-half colored citizens. The State Central Committee met and elected the Hon. S. B. Packard, of Orleans, President, and the Hon. William Vigers, of New Orleans, Secretary. By virtue of a resolution of the State Convention the State Central Committee elected from its own members an Executive Committee of ten members, two from each congressional district, with power to act for the Central Committee between its sessions, and this Executive Committee now has the honor of addressing you.

It is our agreeable duty to congratulate you on the auspicious result of our State election. We have ratified a constitution which guarantees to all life and liberty and equality before the law, and we have elected State officers and members of the Legislature who will faithfully see the constitution carried into practice. We congratulate you on the moral certainty that the civil law will soon be enforced by loyal men throughout Louisiana, our State be admitted into the Union of States, and our people become peaceable, prosperous, and happy.

We also congratulate you on the nomination by the National Republican Convention of General U. S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax for President and Vice-President of the United States. The hero who led our armies to victory and the patriot who led our statesmen in council will now lead the Republican party to a complete and glorious triumph. We have the satisfaction to remember that your delegates participated in their nomination, and that your State Central Committee now forms a part of the organization of the great Republican party, and has its representative in the National Republican Executive Committee.

We also congratulate you on the unity and harmony which now prevail in the Republican party of Louisiana. It is inevitable that there should be in all parties disappointed aspirants for office or official position, who are dissatisfied with everything which is not to their personal advantage, and there are deserters from all armies and all parties. But these are so few in numbers here that they can do only good to our organization by inspiring with renewed zeal all good and true men. We confidently predict that at the coming election in November the Republican party will carry this State for Grant and Colfax, and the whole Republican ticket, by at least twenty-five thousand majority.

Your State Central Committee, of which the Hon. S. B. Packard is president, and the Hon. William Vigers is secretary, is perfectly organized and ready for the fall campaign. We urge you to perfect your parish organizations and your clubs, and be ready for the contest. Hold your club meetings as often as is consistent with your other duties, elect true and reliable men as presidents and secretaries, and place your very best men in your parish and other committees. Above all things remember that the great principles of liberty, justice, and equality, for which we are contending, are of vastly more importance than any individual gain or loss, and all true patriots will sacrifice their personal feelings and interests when it is necessary to advance the glorious principles and truths represented by the Republican party. Firmly believing in your patriotism, zeal, and determination, we confidently expect you, our friends, and fellow citizens and comrades in this glorious work to do your duty, and your whole duty, in organizing the party for the coming election. We need but this one more glorious political victory, and the loyalty and liberty and rights of the citizens of Louisiana will rest on a foundation which can never be shaken.

Yours, fraternally,

O. J. DUNN,
Chairman State Executive Committee.
N. UNDERWOOD, Secretary.

PENSACOLA OBSERVER,
PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY
BY
WILLIAM KIRK & CO.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Twelve Months.....$8 00
Six Months.....$5 00

(IN ADVANCE.)

This long established Journal has become very desirable at this time, in view of the fact that Pensacola is effecting her railroad communications with the Northwest, and becoming a point of interest to enterprising men. It is devoted to the development of the material interests of the State of Florida; and in its local department devotes special attention to the immense lumber and timber trade growing up in its vicinity, as also to other commercial items, which to the careful reader will indicate the development of the great natural advantages of Pensacola as a port.

Advertisements solicited.

Exchanges publishing will have like courtesies extended them. jul2

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

The following is a list of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, together with their residence in this city and postoffice address:

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

	RESIDENCE IN THE CITY.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.
Anderson, T. C.	116 Customhouse street	Opelousas
Bacon, A. B.	4th, bet. Car'delet & Bar'ne.	New Orleans
Beares, J. D.	190 Canal street	Harrisonburg, La.
Blackman, W. F.	159 Camp street	Homer
Braughn, G. H.	25 Commercial Place	New Orleans
Campbell, H. J.	399 Customhouse street	New Orleans
Coupland, F. V.	94 Independence street	New Orleans
Darrall, C. B.	24 Camp street	New Orleans
Day, R. H.	48 Baronne street	Baton Rouge
Egan, J. C.	159 Camp street	Mt Lebanon, Bienville
Foute, M. A.	38 Union street	New Orleans
François, A. B.	171 Orleans street	St. Martinsville
Futch, R. W.	159 Camp street	Farmersville
Harris, J. S.	12 Dryades street	Vidalia
Jenks, L. B.	260 St. Mary street	West Baton Rouge
Jewell, E. L.	114 Poydras street	New Orleans
Jewell, F. L.	18 Bourbon street	Pointe Coupee
Kelso, G. Y.	67 Dauphine street	Alexandria
Lewis, J. B.	53 Tchoupitoulas street	Manny, Sabine parish.
Lynch, J.	Cor. Gravier and Carondelet	Illawana, Carroll par.
Monette, J. J.	8 Poet street	New Orleans
Offutt, W. P.	116 Customhouse street	Wash'gton, St. Landry.
Ozden, R. N.	27 Camp street	New Orleans
O'Hara, P.	324 Customhouse street	Houma
Packard, C. C.	Algiers	New Orleans
Poindexter, R.	324 Customhouse street	Napoleonville
Pollard, C.	Dryades, bet. Poyd's & Laf'e.	De Soto, via Vicksb'g.
Ray, J.	64 Baronne street	Monroe
Smith, W. P.	223 Canal street	Colfax Postoffice
Thompson, W. L.	City Hotel	Greensburg
Todd, S. M.	Chippewa street	Box 294, New Orleans.
White, R.	157 St. Charles street	Shreveport
Whitney, A. R.	64 Baronne street.	Waterproof, Tensas.
Wilcox, C.	21 Rampart street	Box 1577, New Orleans
Williams, J. R.	53 Tchoupitoulas street	Natchitoches
Wittgenstein, J.	221 Camp street	Conv't P.O., St. James.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

	RESIDENCE IN THE CITY.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.
Charles W. Lowell, Speaker	416 Carondelet street	Shreveport
Abbott, Isaac A., Concordia	302 Canal street	Natchez, Mississippi.
Alexander, Frank, Orleans	Gosselin street, Algiers	Algiers
Antoine, F. C., Orleans	3 Prieur street	New Orleans
Adolphe, C. J., Orleans	Bagatelle street	New Orleans
Bennett, W. W., Claiborne	159 Camp street	Homer
Buckingham, E. F., Morehouse	172 Carondelet street	Bastrop
Belot, Octave, Orleans	152 Claiborne street	New Orleans
Brewster, O. H., Ouachita	195 Carondelet street	Trenton, Ouachita, La
Barbee, Leslie, Sabine	Corner Broad and Gasquet	Fort Jessup
Burrel, Dennis, St. John Baptist		
Bergeron, J. B., St. Martin		
Chaney, B. E., East Baton Rouge	73 Rampart street	Baton Rouge
Collins, B., Orleans	Corner Locust and Julia	New Orleans
Calhoun, W. S., Rapides	73 Rampart street	Alexandria
Carr, M., Orleans	Glass Box 2082, Postoffice	New Orleans
Cuney, Sam. E., Rapides	32 Derbigny street	Alexandria
DeGrange, J. H.	87 Camp street	New Orleans
Deslonde, P. G., Iberville	86 Bienville street	
Dewees, E. W., Bienville	86 Bienville street	P. O. Box 191
Dufresne, P. L., Iberville	650 Craps street	Bayou Goula
Dupre, Alcie, St. Landry		
Demarest, A. J., St. Mary	5 St. Ann street	Franklin P. O.
Dupart, Ulger, Terrebonne	88 Royal street	Homer
Evans, T. B. W., Jefferson	Levee street, Carrollton	Carrollton
Esnard, J. B., St. Mary	Craps street	Jeannerette
Faulkner, A. W., Caldwell	64 Baronne street	Columbia
Fouts, David C., Winn	64 Baronne street	Louisville
Guigonet, P., Avoyelles	St. Ann street	Marksville
Gair, John, East Feliciana		
Garstkamp, J., Jefferson	Jersey and Valence, Jeff. City	New Orleans
Gray, Charles, St. James		Convent P. O.
Guidry, Paul, Terrebonne		
Hill, G. H., Ascension		
Haskell, William, Calcasieu	11 Dauphine street	Lake Charles
Haulon, J. T., Orleans		
Honore, E., Pointe Coupee	Customhouse street	New Texas Landing
Harper, Peter, St. Charles	Cadiz bet. M'g'zine & Live Oak	New Orleans
Hutchinson, J. W., St. Tammany	3 Prieur street	Covington
Holand, W. M., Tensas	64 Baronne street	Waterproof
Isabelle, R. H., Orleans	98 Franklin street	New Orleans
Kent, Amos, St. Helena	225 Thalia street	Tangipahoa
Kavanagh, M. D., St. Landry	St. Ann and Roman	Washington
Le Blanc, E., Avoyelles	119 Toulouse street	
Lee, A. L., St. Bernard	324 Customhouse	New Orleans
Le Roy, Chas., Natchitoches	210 Common street	
L'Hoste, E. F., Orleans	289 Carondelet street	New Orleans
Lott, Harry, Rapides	Claiborne street	Alexandria
Landers, J. B., Union		
Morris, Milton, Ascension	M'g'zine bet. Lyon and Cadiz	Doraldsonville
Mollere, S. C., Assumption	Orleans Hotel	Donaldsonville
Mahier, Theophile, West Baton Rouge	St. Philip street	Lobdell's Store
McMillen, W. L., Carroll	190 Canal street	Lake Providence
McVean, J. H., Caddo	corner Rampart and Canal	Shreveport
Murrell, Wm., Lafourche		
Melvin, W. C., Natchitoches	Gumbel's Hotel	Natchitoches
Mansion, Joseph, Orleans	251 St. Philip street	New Orleans
Morey, Frank, Ouachita	64 Baronne street	Monroe
Moran, R. J., Plaquemines		Fantaisie
May, C. R., Orleans	120 Jackson street	New Orleans
Mathews, James S., Tensas	239 Baronne street	Franklin Postoffice
Magee, Jacob, Washington	144 Rampart street	
Noble, W. Pope, Orleans	Cor. Pleasant and Constance	New Orleans
Pearce, John, Bossier	Dryades near St. Andrew	Benton
Pratt, C. B., Claiborne	159 Camp street	Minden
Page, John, Jefferson	178 Toledano street	New Orleans
Pierce, Wm. H., Livingston	140 Carondelet street	Ponchatoula
Prescott, Willis, St. Landry	116 Customhouse street	Washington
Raymond, M., Jefferson		
Reese, D. H., Lafourche	154 Carondelet street	Thibodaux
Rey, Henry L., Orleans	95 Columbus street	New Orleans
Slaton, H. C. Jackson	159 Camp street	Vernon
Smith, William, Pointe Coupee	324 Customhouse street	
Sterrett, Moses, Caddo	324 Customhouse street	Shreveport
Tate, Onezime, St. Landry		
Taylor, Robt. J., West Feliciana	Corner Baronne and Julia	St. Francisville
Tureaud, A., St. James	80 Gasquet street	Convent P. O.
Walsh, James J., De Soto	187 Camp street	
Washington, Geo., Assumption	81 Gasquet street	Donaldsonville
Wren, B. C., Bossier	88 Bienville street	New Orleans
Wilson, E. S., Catahoula	90 Canal street	New Orleans
Williams, Wm. C., East Feliciana	266 Bienville street	Jackson
Williams, Henderson, Madison	167 Dryades street	Vicksburg, Mississippi
Young, Nicholas, Vermillion		
Yorke, P. Jones, Carroll	corner North and Moreaque	Lake Providence
Young, David, Concordia		
Zoelly, J.	Corner Magazine and Delord	New Orleans

Members who have not done so are requested to inform us of the place of their residence in this city, and their Postoffice address in the various parishes, that we may complete the above list.

THOSE FLOWING BOSOM SHIRTS.

Another large lot now ready—

Six in a box Bosom	$ 9
Six in a box Puff Bosoms	9
Six Linen Bosom Shirts	8
Six Linen Bosom Shirts, Small Plaits	9
Six Linen Bosom Shirts, Fine Plaits	12
Six Linen Bosom Shirts, Extra Large	12

Look at them in the window, at the corner of St. Charles and Canal streets. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods all equally cheap.

N. B.—No store in the city can undersell us.

jy15 2dp 2t LEIGHTON & HAYMAN.

THE BEST PLACE TO GET YOUR SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

Is where they are made.

OUR SHIRT FACTORY

Is at the Corner of St. Charles and Canal streets.

LEIGHTON & HAYMAN.

N. B.—None can sell Goods cheaper. jy15 2t

SHIRTS—SHIRTS.

Six good Linen Bosom SHIRTS, with collars, for.....$5 00
Six pairs of Gentlemen's good HALF HOSE for 1 00
Six boxes Cloth Imitation COLLARS for..... 1 25
Six choice Silk NECK TIES for..... 1 25
Fine all pure Linen SHIRTS, each..... 3 50

AT OUR SHIRT FACTORY,

corner St. Charles and Canal streets,

jy15 2t LEIGHTON & HAYMAN.

AN ODE TO THE WEATHER.

[BY THE MACHINE POET LAUREATE.]

How sweltering hot! how sweltering hot!
Indeed to get cool I can not,
The dust is outrageous, and the sun
Darts scorching beams—oh, far from fun!
I envy the great Otay from my heart's core,
Thy statue opposite a store
By Leighton & Hayman kept, who great,
Corner of Canal and St. Charles street,
The best oppressed who most fine shirts would buy,
And their cooling qualities would try.

I hate all coats—are, vests and coats,
Ah, fool is he who on them dotes!
Now that with heat each one perspires,
And prefers cold ice water to fires,
"Tis sure the thing, and duty of all to array
Themselves in shirts of matchless fit and form,
So to Leighton & Hayman's go to-day
All you who say, "Oh, it is very warm,"
And when for their fine shirts you've left your measures,
Of cooling qualities they'll prove quite treasures.

Remember, six of those fine full flowing bosomed shirts for NINE DOLLARS, in a box. jy15

DEAFNESS—DEAFNESS.

DR. W. L. DAVIS,

Who has for many years been engaged in the practice of Acoustic Medicine, as is well known, trusts he may without impropriety assert that the reputation he has secured by opening the ears of the deaf shall be maintained.

Dr. Davis can be consulted daily at his office, 221 Canal street, on all Diseases of the Ear, embracing stages and kindred affections. mhll eod

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD CO.

This Road, as now extended, will be opened to the public on SUNDAY, THE NINETEENTH INSTANT.

Observing CITY TIME as closely as possible, the trains will run as follows:

(Halting at Canal street, at French Market, at Old Passenger Depot, and at Claiborne street.)

Steam Train leaves NEW DEPOT—	Steam Train leaves LAKE END—
6¼ A. M.	6 A. M.
7½ A. M.	8½ A. M.
9 A. M.	7½ A. M.
10½ A. M.	9 A. M.
12 M.	10½ A. M.
2 P. M.	12 M.
3 P. M.	2 P. M.
4 P. M.	3 P. M.
5 P. M.	4 P. M.
6 P. M.	5 P. M.
7 P. M.	6 P. M.
8 P. M.	7 P. M.
9 P. M.	8 P. M.
	9 P. M.

The 9 P. M. Train from the Lake will not go beyond the Passenger Depot at the head of Elysian Fields street.

The Horse-car will leave the city at 4 A. M., and the Lake at 10 P. M., and can not for the present run beyond the Old Depot.

For the convenience of Bathers and Fishing Parties, a Steam Train will leave the New Depot at 4 o'clock Sunday mornings. An extra trip will also be run at 1 o'clock in the day.

All Trains are expected to reach the Passenger Depot on Elysian Fields street in about twenty-six minutes after having left the New Depot.

The Company's rates of Fare and of Toll remain UNCHANGED.

Adults will be taken to the Lake and back ON THE SAME DAY for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Children under twelve years of age will be charged TEN CENTS.

Freight will be carried at the rate of 12½ cents a dry barrel.

Shippers and travelers will be pleased to take notice that under no circumstances will FREIGHT, HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, or BAGGAGE be received or delivered elsewhere than at the NEW DEPOT.

The full penalty of the law will be invoked against all parties who may obstruct the track, or may attempt to hang on cars or car steps.

GEORGE PANDELY,
General Superintendent.

jy16 2t 2p

A WORK OF INTEREST.

LIFE OF A. P. DOSTIE;

Or, The Conflict in New Orleans.

BY EMILY HAZEN READ.

This intensely attractive and interesting book has recently been received from the New York publishing house, and is for sale by A. SIMON, 85 Baronne street.

The trade can be supplied by Mr. SIMON.

Every citizen of New Orleans should have a copy of this book. It treats of persons and transactions here with a free pen, and will no doubt receive some criticism from those not complimented by the author. jy2

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLI

STEAM

JOB PRINTIN

ESTABLISHMENT.

57.....St. Charles Street.....

We have rece in our office and ha in operation three first-class

GORDON PRESSES

of assorted sizes. These are considered in New the best presses that are made for the rapid a perior execution of work. We employ skilful men, who will at all times be properly inform to the latest and best styles of work.

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

NEWEST STYLES

OF

POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TY

PRESSES, Etc.,

WHICH ENABLE US TO

EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPT

OF

PRINTING,

SUCH AS

MAMMOTH POSTERS,

FANCY SHOW CARDS,

RAILROAD WORK,

LAWYERS' BRI

COK WORK,

STEAMBOAT WORK,

BUSINESS CARDS,

PROGRAMME

HANDB

And all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

Th facilities we have in the way of

STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRES

ENABLE US TO EXECUTE WORK

RAPIDLY, NEATLY AND CHEAP

RULING AND BOOK-BIND

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION

EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH

STEAMBOAT PRINTI

Steamboat Officers will find it to their

INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OF

AND

LEAVE THEIR ORDERS