New Orleans Republican.

A. L. LEE, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 22, 1868.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

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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 "	460 "	700 "
Thirty	175 "	330 "	450 "	760 "	1200 "

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

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

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

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Is published every Saturday morning. Subscription $4 per annum, in advance; half yearly 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.

The New Orleans *Times* has proven itself little better than a viper. It has gone back on Colonel Eugene Tisdale. Time was when Tisdale wrote "pottery" for the *Times*, and sweet verses they were. He also testified in favor of the *Times* theory of the July riots. He supported the Johnson policy. He reviled carpet-baggers. He did his best to please the Democracy. And now that he is in trouble, now that, in the language of Tennyson, "his vital 'spirits' sink," the ungrateful organ sneers at his misfortune. "How worse than a serpent's thank it is," said Mr. De Boots, "to have a toothless child."

The *Picayune*, however, which has some feelings, will, we trust, exhibit no such base ingratitude. It will not desert Mr. Micawber, even though he be in the custody of the minions of the law. It will say nothing of Mr Tisdale's misfortunes, but will confine itself to comments on the weather. For Mr. Tisdale has written poetry for the *Picayune*, and the *Picayune* has a heart, and in that heart there are chords.

It seems that while Tisdale was in arrest for deeds done in the whisky ring, a kind friend furnished him with stimulating beverages, and he wrote the following sonnet, which was published in the Sunday *Picayune*:

SONNET—BY EUGENE TISDALE.

How faces brighten on the thorny path
Of life, as some fond word, some thrilling name
Reaches through the smoke and crackling flame,
Adversity fresh lights in scorn to scathe
The noble forms that fearless of man's wrath,
In conscious strength upbound and boldly claim
Of wayward Fortune and immortal Fame,
Such record of true worth as History hath
Example rarely gives! Aye, thus 'twas
Tester e'en, as though Caucasus's heated lair—
Made hotter still by reconstruction laws—
Outspoken, free as God's own righteous cause,
Unfearing freemen rent with shouts the air,
Rejoicing o'er the names of Seymour and of Blair!

"Heated lair" is good. "Unfearing freemen" is also good. To be locked up in New Orleans, with the mercury at ninety-eight, would naturally suggest a "heated lair," and to be in such limbo would surely enable one to speak feelingly of what "unfearing freemen" would be apt to do if they had a chance. Mark Tapley was jolly among the most adverse surroundings, but the poetic Tisdale, who can write a sonnet in the plight in which he was on Saturday, is perhaps a finer example of the triumphs of soul over circumstance.

THE PASCAGOULA SHIP CANAL.

During the last year an important work has been quietly prosecuted in Southern Mississippi, which is destined to have a great influence upon the commerce of New Orleans, and, in fact, of the whole gulf coast. The Pascagoula river and its numerous tributaries, spread out over the whole southern part of the State, furnish about thirteen hundred miles of steamboat navigation. Their banks are lined with the finest pine forests to be found anywhere in the South.

The shell-reef at the mouth of the river, limiting the depth of water to five feet at high tide, has hitherto shut out this immense region, rich in lumber and naval stores, from commerce. The impediment has, however, been removed by General S. L. Brown and Dr. James O. Noyes, who have excavated through the reef a ship canal a mile in length and of sufficient depth to admit, at high tide, vessels drawing ten feet of water. The canal is now ready for use. Upon its completion it will furnish eleven feet of water, thus furnishing much better facilities for lumber than Pensacola or any other port on the Gulf of Mexico. Vessels drawing the above depth can load at any one of the twenty steam saw mills near the mouth of the river.

This improvement makes the Pascagoula harbor one of the very best on the coast. Vessels drawing eighteen feet of water can enter it through the pass between Horn and Petit Bois islands, while seventeen feet of water can be found only four miles from the ship canal. It will be seen that this is a great improvement upon Mobile harbor, where ships have to anchor some forty miles from the city, and small class vessels some thirty miles, via Spanish river. Ship Island is only twenty-five miles from Pascagoula.

In consequence of these important advantages much of the commerce which now centres in Mobile bay must ultimately come to Pascagoula. In view of the same advantages the machine shops of the New Orleans, Mobile, and Chattanooga railroad will undoubtedly be built at Pascagoula, one of the healthiest points on the gulf coast, and destined soon to become an important commercial town. The railroad company are not likely to leave one of the best harbors on the coast to erect their extensive works upon the very poorest.

Nowhere else in the United States are there such facilities for procuring lumber as on the Pascagoula river. The supply is inexhaustible. Logs are furnished at the mills for $5 per thousand feet of lumber; and lumber that is worth $50 per thousand in St. Louis and New York is furnished alongside the vessel at the low rate of $12 per thousand feet. Immense shipments of lumber will soon be made directly from Pascagoula to the West Indies, South American, European, and Northern ports. Upon the completion of the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf ship canal, when cargoes of Pascagoula lumber can be delivered alongside ships in the Mississippi for $12 or $14 per thousand and grain barges from the up river can be loaded at the Pascagoula mills with lumber for St. Louis and Cincinnati, there is no reason why the lumber trade of New Orleans should not assume the magnitude which it has in Chicago, Albany, and Oswego. We are happy to announce the completion of the Pascagoula ship canal as the first important work of the kind accomplished in the South since the war.

EXPLANATION.

At the request of Mr. Williamson we publish the following communication, explanatory of his remarks at the meeting of Saturday night.

Mr. Williamson states to us that the noise about him while speaking was so great that he could not be distinctly heard for a distance of six feet, and that he failed to recognize his child in the report of the following morning.

Perhaps, like the fireworks, the speeches had been prepared beforehand, and so represent only the sentiments of some superchivalric reporter.

Mr. Williamson says:

NEW ORLEANS, July 21, 1868.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

DEAR SIR: In an article this morning, entitled "One of the Orators," you comment upon certain expressions about driving out negroes, reported to have been uttered by me in a short address to the Democratic ratification meeting last Saturday evening. The mildness of your comments on the sentiments and expressions attributed affords me some assurance you did not believe the report to be correct. In truth, the report from which you quote is far from being exact. It is not my intention, however, to correct all its mistakes or to put myself right in all matters upon which your comments are made. But wishing to be considered at least sane and humane, I have to request you to make the corrections made by the *Bulletin*, *Times*, *Crescent*, and *Picayune*, who can safely appeal to the white and colored people of my own parish (Caddo) to sustain the assertion that I have never expressed a sentiment of hostility to the colored race, but, on the contrary, have publicly and privately spoken of them as our natural allies, identified with the white race by old and kindly associations—by mutual interest—by local attachments—and the hopes and prospects of the future. Since emancipation I have regarded the recently enfranchised population as especially entitled to the sympathy and good will of their former masters by reason of their fidelity during the war, their good conduct since, and their helpless inexperience under their present novel situation. Entertaining these opinions, I could not have been guilty of the absurd folly of advising that the negroes should be driven from the State. I did not advise that any class of white or colored men should be driven out except from office, and from which they were unable to fill or properly exercise, and only from place and power by the legitimate influence of the ballot. My earnest desire is to promote the prosperity of Louisiana by cultivating peace and harmony between the races—not strife and bloodshed. God forbid that Louisiana shall become the theatre of a war of races. There can be no danger if the white and colored residents of the State are allowed to manage their own affairs without the influence of adventurers and office-seekers from other States.

Your obedient servant,
GEORGE WILLIAMSON.

AN UNCERTAIN SOUND.

There seems to be a painful doubt in the minds of our Camp street cotemporaries as to what Mr. Williamson, of Caddo, really said in his speech on Saturday evening about "driving the negroes and carpet-baggers out of the State." One paper declares that he did not exactly mean that. Another declares he did not say it at all. A third informs us that he said something quite different. But stenography is a science, and the original report remains, and it is useless to try to explain it away.

Mr. Williamson said some other things. He began by asserting that slavery was dead, and secession was dead, but that the great principle of "State rights," for which the war was fought, still lives. In fact, the war was a great Confederate success. There was a time that when the brains were out the man would die, but that time seems to have passed.

PARTISAN MISREPRESENTATION.

The *Picayune* has several times stated that the meetings of the new Police Board have been secret, while it is notorious that all of them, with the exception of the first two or three have been public. At their meetings yesterday and the day before there were a hundred persons were present. Gentlemen of the press have heretofore been invited, and are now invited, to attend all of the meetings. It is the purpose of the Board of Commissioners to do their whole duty, but they have no secrets from the public.

Some think it strange that the Democracy beseech colored Democrats to vote with them to abolish universal suffrage, and thereby make them disfranchise themselves. We marvel not. We merely ask, what next?

LEVEE BONDS.

In the House yesterday came up a resolution providing for a loan of $250,000 for temporary uses of the State, pledging as collaterals bonds of the State known as "Levee bonds."

The discussion in the House elicited the fact that a large number of the members entertained grave doubts in reference to the legality of former issues of such bonds, and the views expressed could not have been very assuring to present bondholders.

That question is one fraught with grave interests, and should be carefully examined before even expressions of opinion should be made. We believe that the Legislature will bring to its consideration all its wisdom, and a great repugnance to any scheme of repudiation.

To the Assembly is confided necessarily a revision of our State finances; let the *right* be ascertained, and then let the right be embodied in its action.

THE REPUDIATORS.

The Democratic platform, so far as it refers to financial matters, may be summed up in a few words. It is an attempt to enlist in favor of repudiation the basest instincts of the lowest class of "trash," who vote the Democratic ticket whenever their prejudices are successfully appealed to. It is an attempt of the rogues in kid gloves to invoke the sympathy of the knaves in dirty shirts. It will meet the prompt rebuke of all honest voters who will give the subject a careful study. Wall street, which is the barometer of our financial atmosphere, has already laughed it to scorn; and the obligations of the government were never higher and more freely sought for than to-day.

The Democracy complain that Mr. Lincoln violated the Constitution. They forget that at the time of the alleged violation they had nothing to do with the Constitution of the United States; that they had ignored it, scoffed at it, spit upon it, trampled it under foot; and that they had a constitution of their own. What business was it of theirs if Old Abe thought proper to violate his constitution?

Holy water excites no greater disgust in a certain noted character than do oaths in regard to qualifications for office holding in the minds of the Democracy. It is said when they get every right an office seeker or voter will not be required to swear to anything—not even touching miscegenation.

FROM TEXAS.

Attempted Assassination of Senator Cooley—Another Man Killed.

We learn from the San Antonio *Express* of the fourteenth instant that a well-known desperado named Dixon shot ex-Senator A. O. Cooley, while standing in his own door, at Fredericksburg, Texas, on Saturday, the eleventh. Mr. Cooley was the only Union member of the Texas Senate in 1866, and has on various occasions been made the subject of rude assaults by his enemies. His prominence as an able member of the Senate, in which he stood alone in his political faith, made him the target for the revenge of his enemies. His wounds were at first thought to be mortal, but later accounts are favorable to his recovery. We can not learn from the *Express* that Dixon had been arrested. The history of the latter is given, which is anything but flattering to Dixon, or the party of which he is a prominent member.

On the same night that the outrage was committed on Senator Cooley, a lawyer named Sim Williams was shot at Fredericksburg. He was called to his door about one o'clock at night, and shot, one ball taking effect in the abdomen, from the effects of which he will die. He leaves a wife, who has recently lost her eyesight, and ten children. Mr. Williams depended entirely upon his own exertions to support his large family. He has not left them enough to keep them one month. They will, therefore, become helpless paupers, as their mother is entirely incapable of even helping herself.

The victim of this last outrage was at one time identified with the rebellion, but after the war he became a sincere supporter of the provisional government. It was for his honesty in this particular that he was marked for revenge.

As in the case of Senator Cooley, no arrest is reported of the parties engaged in the assassination of Mr. Williams. It is quite evident that no one has been punished in either case.

FROM ST. LANDRY.

At a convention of the Republicans of the parish of St. Landry, held on the fourteenth instant, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, At the late election certain parties were elected to the various parish offices which they were disqualified from holding by virtue of the reconstruction acts and the new constitution of the State of Louisiana; and

Whereas, It is generally known, alleged, and believed that numerous frauds were committed by the parties conducting the election by allowing armed men to intimidate peaceable voters, by allowing Deputy Sheriffs to exchange ballots before depositing, and by tampering with the boxes, thus depriving the Republican candidates of the offices to which they were elected by a majority of the people; and

Whereas, Bands of men, armed and disguished, traverse the parish nightly, committing murder and outrages with impunity from the penalties attached to their crimes, and by serving notices of a threatening character upon leading Republicans and peaceable citizens deprive them of peace, liberty, and happiness; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Republican party of St. Landry in convention assembled, That it is the opinion of this body that unless the strong arm of the government be extended to us, the loyal people of St. Landry, free speech will be dangerous, justice at law a mockery, and the material interests of the parish will be depressed. We respectfully petition our Legislature and his excellency Governor H. C. Warmoth, for the sake of peace, law, order, and justice, to promptly take such action in the premises as may be in their power for our relief; also, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary forward copies of these resolutions to the presiding officers of both branches of the General Assembly, to his excellency Governor H. C. Warmoth, to S. B. Packard, chairman of State Executive Committee, and to the New Orleans REPUBLICAN for publication.

H. L. FRILOT, Chairman;
EMERSON BENTLEY, Sec'y;
WILLIAM MERCER,
FELIX LESSASSIER,
SWAN A. MILLER,
Committee on Petition.

Brutality.

At St. Martinsville the school for colored children is kept by C. De Rochefort, an educated, Christian gentleman from France. In the most shameless manner the whites, with a few honorable exceptions, have persisted in heaping the grossest insults upon this good man, and threatening his life. His crime in their eyes is, that being a white man and not a Democrat, he dares to teach colored children. It is said that the editor of the *Courier*, the parish priest, and some of the civil authorities give countenance to these outrages.

Correction.

The State Executive Committee meets tonight (as advertised) at 137 Customhouse street.

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. Y.	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. R.	171 Orleans street	St. Martinsville
Futch, R. W.	159 Camp street	Farmersville
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.	116 Customhouse street	Wash'gton, St. Landry.
Ogden, R. N.	27 Camp street	New Orleans
O'Hara, P.	524 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, M. F.	223 Canal street	Edgard 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.	41 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
Caney, Sam. E., Rapides	72 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	Cannerotte
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
Hanlon, J. T., Orleans		
Honore, E., Pointe Coupee	Customhouse street	New Texas Landing
Harper, Peter, St. Charles	Cadiz bet. M'g'zine & LiveOak	New Orleans
Hutchinson, J. W., St. Tammany	3 Prieur street	Covington
Holland, 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	324 Customhouse 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	Donaldsonville
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	234 Baronne street	Monroe
Moran, R. J., Plaquemines		Pantaisie
May, C. R., Orleans	120 Jackson street	New Orleans
Mathews, James S., Tensas	239 Baronne street	Franklin Postoffice
Magee, Jacob, Washington	14 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, E. C., Bossier	88 Bienville street	New Orleans
Wilson, E. S., Catahoula	90 Canal street	New Orleans
Williams, Wm. C., East Feliciana	266 Dauphine 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.

COLLECTOR'S SALE OF BONDED GOODS.

COLLECTOR'S SALE OF BONDED GOODS.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMHOUSE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, New Orleans, July 21, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION TWELVE OF THE ACT OF CONgress, approved July 18, 1866, the following described sealed Goods will be sold at public auction at Warehouse, No. 1 Customhouse Building, Customhouse street entrance, on THURSDAY, August 6, 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.:

Date 1868.	Marks & Nos	Merchandise.	Vessel.	Violation.
April 3	No mark	14 boxes cigars	Rapidan	Section 1, Act July 28, 1866.
April 9	S. C. 1	8 boxes (1175) cigars	Mercedes	Section 1, Act July 28, 1866.
April 15	S. S. Sewall.	1 box containing 15 bottles wine and 3 bottles brandy	Istria	Section 1, Act July 28, 1866.
April 15	S. J. Sewall.	1 cask earthenware	Istria	Section 4, Act July 18, 1866.
April 22	No mark	1 basket (500) cigars	Cuba	Secs 50 & 69, Act March 2, 1799
April 22	No mark	2 boxes Italian paste	Ab'm Lincoln	Secs 50 & 69, Act March 2, 1799
April 25	No mark	2 bundles Italian paste	Ab'm Lincoln	Secs 50 & 69, Act March 2, 1799
April 25	No mark	2 cans sweet oil	Ab'm Lincoln	Secs 50 & 69, Act March 2, 1799
April 29	No mark	1 barrel molasses	Helena	Section 24, Act March 2, 1799
May 11	No mark	100 packages tobacco	Agnedita	Section 24, Act March 2, 1799
May 11	No mark	20 bundles cigarettes	Agnedita	Section 24, Act March 2, 1799
May 11	No mark	874 packs cigarettes	Agnedita	Section 24, Act March 2, 1799
May 11	No mark	2 demijohns distilled spirits	Agnedita	Section 24, Act March 2, 1799
May 14	No mark	1 trunk (1000) cigars	Agnedita	Section 24, Act March 2, 1799
May 14	No mark	10 packages tobacco	Agnedita	Section 24, Act March 2, 1799
May 14	No mark	1 package cigarettes	Cuba	Section 68, Act March 2, 1799
May 14	No mark	1 trunk (2000) cigars	Cuba	Section 68, Act March 2, 1799
May 14	No mark	3000 cigars	Cuba	Section 68, Act March 2, 1799
May 20	No mark	1 box (2000) cigars	Tappahanock	Section 68, Act March 2, 1799
May 20	No mark	1/2 bbl. cigarettes	Tappahanock	Section 68, Act March 2, 1799
May 20	No mark	1 sack (2000) cigars	Tappahanock	Section 68, Act March 2, 1799
May 20	No mark	1 boxes (500) cigars	Tappahanock	Section 68, Act March 2, 1799
May 20	No mark	1 trunk (3000) cigars	Tappahanock	Section 68, Act March 2, 1799
May 20	No mark	1 boxes cigars	Tappahanock	Section 68, Act March 2, 1799
May 20	No mark	1 package tobacco	Tappahanock	Section 68, Act March 2, 1799
May 20	No mark	3 boxes jelly	Tappahanock	Section 68, Act March 2, 1799
May 20	No mark	3 boxes cigars	Tappahanock	Section 68, Act March 2, 1799
May 20	No mark	1 bundle cigarettes	Tappahanock	Section 68, Act March 2, 1799
May 20	No mark	2 packages cigarettes	Tappahanock	Section 68, Act March 2, 1799
May 20	No mark	1 box (50) cigars	Tappahanock	Section 68, Act March 2, 1799
May 20	No mark	4 boxes (500) cigars	Tappahanock	Section 68, Act March 2, 1799
May 20	No mark	2 packages tobacco	Tappahanock	Section 68, Act March 2, 1799
May 20	No mark	1 piece linen	Tappahanock	Section 68, Act March 2, 1799
May 20	No mark	2 cases (17 bottles) brandy	Tappahanock	Section 68, Act March 2, 1799
May 20	No mark	1 box (12 bottles) syrup	Tappahanock	Section 68, Act March 2, 1799
May 20	No mark	2 boxes cigars	Tappahanock	Section 68, Act March 2, 1799
May 20	No mark	2 boxes (24 packs) cigarettes	Tappahanock	Section 68, Act March 2, 1799
May 20	No mark	1 boxes cigars	Kensington	Section 24, Act July 18, 1799
June 20	No mark	310 packages cigarettes	Kensington	Section 24, Act July 18, 1799
June 23	No mark	20 lbs. cut tobacco	Bartolome	Section 24, Act July 18, 1799
June 27	No mark	1 box (12) champagne	Tappahanock	Section 24, Act July 18, 1799
	No mark	20 packages tobacco	Tappahanock	Section 24, Act July 18, 1799
	No mark	1 bundle cigars	Mexico	Section 24, Act July 18, 1799

1y21 and 5 & 1y28 and

S. A. STOCKDALE, Special Deputy Collector.

TRAVELERS,

You who spend the summer at the Watering Places—Sporting men, gents, and all others—all that like a change of diet, and all who think they should eat at the famous resort of Dr. [illegible] street, and hear their kidneys [illegible] KNIS, CRACKNELS, SPICE BUNS, etc. The above are sold by the peasant girls in the Bakery of the store. Manufactured at the London Steam Bakery, No. 90 Baronne street, New Orleans. Branch depot No. 583 Canal street. Liberal discounts to the Trade and to responsible Agents.

JOHN WESTRUP & CO., Proprietors.

1y18 1m

DEAFNESS—DEAFNESS.

DR. W. L. DAVIS,

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

Dr. Davis can be consulted daily at his office, 22 Canal street, on all Diseases of the Ear, embracing Deafness and kindred affections. mh18 eod

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 Northern and Western States, and is rapidly outstripping her competitors. It is devoted to the development of the material interests of the State of Florida, and in its editorial department gives special attention to the immense lumber and timber trade growing up in its vicinity, as also to other commercial items, which to the general reader will be interesting, by reason of the great national advantages of Pensacola as a commercial port.

Advertisements solicited.

Exchanges publishing will have the courtesies extended them. jel3

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

STEAM

JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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

GORDON PRESSES

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

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

NEWEST STYLES

OF

POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE

PRESSES, Etc.,

WHICH ENABLE US TO

EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF

PRINTING,

SUCH AS

MAMMOTH POSTERS,
FANCY SHOW CARDS,
RAILROAD WORK,
LAWYERS' BRIEFS,
OOK WORK,
STEAMBOAT WORK,
SUSINESS CARDS,
PROGRAMMES,
HANDBILL

And all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

Th facilities we have in the way of

STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES

ENABLE US TO EXECUTE WORK

RAPIDLY, NEATLY AND CHEAPLY

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION

EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH

STEAMBOAT PRINTING

Steamboat Officers will find it to their

INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OFFICE

AND

LEAVE THEIR ORDERS

We have made special provisions for Steamboat

Printing, and have

NEW FONTS OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE

FOR

COLORED BILLS

AS WELL AS SOME OF THE

FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD.

POSTERS AND HANDBILLS

IN

BLACK AND COLORED INKS

AND OF EVERY SIZE,

BILL HEADS

ON ANY QUALITY OF PAPER

Prices accordingly.

INSURANCE POLICIES & BLANK

RAILROAD TICKETS AND TIME-TABLES

In fact, U kinds of JOB PRINTING can be

executed at this office—not only better, but cheaper, than

accommodation 8p18

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD

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

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

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

Steam Train leaves New Depot—	Steam Train leaves End—
6½ A. M.	8 A. M.
7½ A. M.	6½ 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 Julia Fields street.

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

For the convenience of Bathers and Fishermen, a Steam Train will leave the New Depot at 6 o'clock Sunday mornings. An extra trip will 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 minutes after having left the New Depot.

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

Adults will be taken to the Lake and back 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 per dry barrel.

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

GEORGE PANDELY,
General Superintendent.

jy16 4t 2p

A WORK OF INTEREST.

LIFE OF A. P. DOST

Or, The Conflict in New Orleans

BY EMILY HAZEN READ.

This intensely attractive and interesting book recently been received from the New York publishing house, and is for sale by A. SIMON, 86 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 criticism from those not complimented by the author.

CHARTER.

MISSISSIPPI AND MEXICAN GULF SHIP CANAL COMPANY.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—PARISH OF ORLEANS—City of New Orleans.—Be it known, that on this sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third, before me, Henry C. Dibble, a Notary