New Orleans Republican.

A. L. LEE, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Is published every Saturday morning. Subscription $3 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.

If there are any who doubt our oft-repeated assertion that the triumph of Seymour and Blair would be equivalent to a triumph of the late rebellion against the authority of the government, they may perhaps be convinced by the declarations of one who was instrumental in securing the nominations. General Wade Hampton led the South Carolina delegation in the New York Convention; was the chosen spokesman of his colleagues, and cast the vote of his State. The Richmond papers report him as uttering the following unequivocal language in a speech recently delivered at a banquet, where he was called upon to respond to a sentiment, "the fallen heroes of the war." We quote:

Alluding most touchingly to our martyred dead, he said that our grief should be tempered as we remember that they fell when they thought they would not fall in vain—that they fell in the bright hope that success would crown our efforts. *But he did not believe they had fallen in vain—the cause for which Jackson and Stuart fell can not be in vain, but in some form would yet triumph.* He proposed the "Lost Cause," for which our heroes fell. This was drank silently and solemnly by all, and in looking around we observed that nearly all present were Confederate soldiers.

These "martyred dead" who have "not fallen in vain" are the men who fought to build up an independent nation in the South, whose corner-stone should be human slavery. This is the "cause for which Jackson and Stuart fell," the cause which General Wade Hampton declares will "in some form yet triumph." This is the cause which Hampton and thousands of others in the South for years have struggled to carry to a victorious issue, and for the advancement of which, under a new "form," they have now linked fortunes with the Northern Democracy, and are exerting their best energies to overthrow the great soldier who accomplished their downfall when this grand object of their ambition had been staked in the terrible game of war.

Do these "Confederate soldiers" who so "silently and solemnly" drank the toast copied in the above extract, or their comrades who shout so lustily for the Democratic nominees on our streets night after night, imagine that the loyal people of this country are entirely bereft of truth and honor? Do they suppose the finer sentiments which adorn human nature find no place in their hearts? Have they so soon forgot their own "fallen heroes of the war," or the glorious "cause" for which they so freely sacrificed their lives, that they will sit this early day stand idly and indifferently by while the fruits of their hard won victory are filched by their enemies? Never! The armies which with bullets fought the battle of progress will now, under the same leader and opposing the same enemy, in a more insidious "form," win equally decisive victory with ballots!

General Hampton and his co-workers are entirely too sanguine of their ability to revolutionize this country. Experience does not seem to teach them that they cannot arrest the march of enlightenment. When General Grant is chosen President by an overwhelming majority of the people of this country, as he will be so surely as the sun continues to shine, it is to be hoped they will then at least begin to realize that their "lost cause" is lost for all time, and beyond resurrection, no matter in what form they may attempt to resuscitate it.

THE PROPOSED NEW SYSTEM OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

The proposed new system of free public education for this State attracts universal attention. On no question is the public mind more deeply interested than on this.

The failure of the former school system; the vast number of inhabitants in this State who are unable either to read or write; the utter disregard of the aristocratic element in regard to public education, and the warm desire of the poor for it, all tend to make the question one of deep, universal interest. The old system lacked harmony, and consequently it could not have been efficient. The power of the State Superintendent was gradually taken away by successive Legislatures, so that he could exercise no salutary influence or control over the schools. The Police Juries were generally neglectful of their duty in regard to education in their respective parishes, and the treasurers of the school funds, in not a few instances, were either allowed to pocket them or divide them among a company of favorites who used to run the local machines in the various districts.

The new system proposed on Monday by the House committee, and prepared, as we understand, by Mr. Conway, the present State Superintendent, aims at a complete remedy of all the old evils from which the State has suffered so long and so terribly. The old school laws of the State are entirely ignored. Not a line of them is preserved. A completely new system is offered. It first proposes a State Board of Education, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor as chairman, and six others, to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. To this Board will be given the power to manage the public schools of the whole State, and to receive and disburse all school moneys. It then prescribes the powers and duties of the State Superintendent, who is declared, in accordance with the constitutional provision, to be vested with the power of control and supervision of all the public schools of the State, and who shall be the executive officer of the State School Board.

It provides for the appointment, in each city and parish, of a Board of Public School Commissioners to be appointed by the State Superintendent, and confirmed by the State Board, in like manner as the appointees of the Governor, on the State Board, are confirmed by the Senate.

It provides for the division of the State into six General Schools Districts, each general district to embrace several parishes; and for the appointment to each of a General District Director, who shall be to each district so created what County Superintendents are to the Northern States, where free schools have been worked up to a degree of success almost without parallel. These General District Directors are to be appointed by the State Superintendent, and confirmed, and their salary fixed, by the State Board.

It provides for a division of each parish into school districts of not more than ten miles square.

It provides for a uniform system of text-books to be used in all the public schools of the State, and for a State Normal school; for high schools in each parish, or for a number of parishes combined; and for a system of scholarships for the encouragement of young men and women whose desire may be to fit themselves for the work of public school teaching in this State. Each scholarship shall amount, if a high school or Normal school scholarship, to two hundred and fifty dollars per annum: and if a college or university scholarship, to three hundred and fifty dollars per annum. There shall shall be two for each member of the House of Representatives, and one for each Senator—two hundred and thirty-eight in all. The students entitled to receive this encouragement shall be nominated by the respective Parish Commissioners, and appointed by the State Superintendent.

The system also provides like that of Prussia and the State of Massachusetts, for compulsory education. No child, whether he be an orphan or an apprentice, or with parents who are capable of supporting and educating him, can be allowed to grow up in ignorance, and such as are wholly neglected by parents or guardians may be taken by the justice of the peace and turned over to the care of the State School Board, whose duty it shall be to educate them at least six months in each year.

In addition to the poll tax authorized by the State Constitution for public school purposes, it is proposed to levy a tax of twenty-five cents on each hundred dollars worth of property throughout the State, which shall be collected as other taxes are, and at the same time. The schools are to be free to all, regardless of color, and certain penalties are prescribed for those who interfere with them in the pursuit for which they are established.

We consider the system as complete as it is simple and practicable.

That it will be adopted with but little if any alteration, we can scarcely doubt.

The author of the bill must have given the subject a vast amount of careful study.

If it be adopted, we can hardly see why a thorough system of education may not be in operation in this State within the next year.

The labor necessary to the success of a system of public education, in this State particularly, is very great, and we are glad to witness a disposition on the part of the Legislature to give to the State Superintendent all needful aid in this regard.

The fangs of the serpent are perceptible enough in the secession organs, despite their well simulated efforts to conceal them. The snake is evidently scotched, but not killed. No better evidence of this fact is needed than the manner in which they have greeted that noble sentiment of General Grant, "let us have peace"—a sentiment to which every patriotic man's heart in the country instinctively responds. They meet it with sneers and ridicule. It is precisely that which they really do not want. They are not without their hopes that something may yet "turn up" in favor of the "lost cause." They want, consequently, to keep up the old secession fires in order to be able to take any advantage of the doctrine of chances and the chapter of accidents that good or bad luck may bring them. But this must be done skillfully. It must not be known publicly. The Northern people, without distinction of party, would become alarmed, and Seymour would not get votes enough to redeem the efforts of his friends from ridicule. To keep up patriotic appearances and secret hatred of the Union at the same time, for ulterior purposes, it is necessary to pretend that General Grant does not want peace. His desire for it they treat with affected irony. They have a motive for it. They mean more by their sneers than they would have people to believe, much more than they would own. They recollect that secession flourished best in a reign of terror. The prospect of a real peace fills them with apprehensions.

The election of General Grant would bring peace, they well know, and hence their ridicule of his noble sentiment. The people of the United States want peace, and they intend to have it. The secessionists may spare themselves their covert opposition to it and their excruciating irony. They will deceive very few by their disguises.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLAN FOR A RIOT.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The Catholic clergy of this city are generally as well posted on the affairs of the people as any class of men can be, save perhaps, the Star Council of seven. They are generally men favorable to peace and good order, though their sympathies are known to be with the Democratic party, excepting, perhaps, three or four. Another of these clergy stated last night—a very prominent man, too—that something dreadful was going to happen in about two weeks; that the Democrats were all organizing for a massacre of the Radicals, *especially the leading ones;* that their plans were all concocted in secret klans by desperate men, *acting under the advice of a few of the leading spirits of the Democratic party outside of these klans;* that already men had been singled out by name, their places of residence ascertained, and committees of one or more selected to take the life of each.

This matter of the contemplated murder of leading Republicans, and if possible of the mass of the Republican voters, white men and colored, is no longer doubtful. The thing is in the air, on the streets, around the dinner tables, everywhere, and every Republican in the city, men, women, children, should quietly prepare. They should prepare to be quiet, orderly, law-abiding, and peaceful, but in case the plans of the Democracy, as revealed by detectives, clergymen, and dinner and street corner conversations, should be attempted to be put into execution, then to rise up and meet the storm with torch, blade, pistol, and any other weapon that can be used to defend life and liberty and law. The clergyman to whom I refer said another noteworthy thing. He said that the riot contemplated on this occasion was to be at the instigation of black men, who were to be put forward to the front as Democrats, and so trained as to incite a small row, which should assume such proportions as would draw a vast crowd, and that then certain signals would be given to the Democrats, and their Ku-Klux agencies, to pitch in under the pretense of quelling a riot instigated by colored men against colored men. This is the plan.

Let Republicans everywhere be peaceful and quiet, and let them so advise indiscreet colored men that not even the *slightest* cause can be given for the Democrats to carry out their scheme of assassination.

It should also be understood that colored men have a right to be Democrats or Republicans according to their pleasure, and that, however inconsistent it may be in a colored man to be a Democrat, he has that privilege as a free citizen.

Let the Republicans challenge their enemies to meet them on the forum of debate on the great questions involved in the Presidential struggle, but let them give no pretext for a physical collision.

Then, if trouble arises the Democrats will have to sink under it, while we Republicans should simply be prepared always, so that if the worst comes to the worst the city of New Orleans shall have some smoky monuments to teach the lesson of wisdom in the future. PAX.

TAXATION.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Being a close observer of the actions of the Legislature at present in session I can see no grounds whereby the honest masses of the people would be justified in fearing that they are to be taxed or burdened by additional State taxation. I have remarked the tone of the leading Democratic papers of this city, and therein discover that they pretend to fear greatly the additional probable taxes, which they claim will have to be imposed in order to support what they term "the printing iniquity" and other "outrages." The people are told that the printing bill is a very grave outrage upon their rights, but of the truth of that statement I can assure you that I have the gravest doubts. The outrage, I suppose, consists in the undivided patronage of the State being given to one journal, whereas I believe it has usually been the custom to divide it among two or three journals. If therein consists the outrage, I am of the impression that the great mass of the people care but very little. The people of Louisiana are proverbial for their credulity, but I doubt exceedingly that they are disposed to believe that their property is going to be taxed so much more to support the simple printing bill, the registration bill, or the militia bill, however much they may consider them of a partisan nature. The people know, or are commencing to know and to suspect very strongly, that their principal danger comes from entirely different sources. They commence to believe that some of their own patriotic and self sacrificing citizens are, with commendable zeal, endeavoring to get through certain tax bills in order, as a matter of course, to raise State and city credit to par, and at the same time realize a small remuneration from the securities which they may have bought at thirty or forty per cent discount. As a matter of course these patriots do not care that an additional tax of ten per cent be imposed, for is it not done to raise State credit? Supposing the people do declaim against this additional tax, what will it all amount to? They will simply be told that this additional tax is the natural result of having passed a printing bill and other enormities. This information will be furnished the taxpayer gratis, but he will never be told the amount of wire pulling that the patriotic note and bond holders had resource to in order to elevate State credit. Such undiluted patriotism and love of country is certainly very gratifying in this very selfish age. If fortune smiles upon their efforts to improve State credit and fill their own pockets at the same time, why should they desire the people to believe that it was for the support of Radicalism that the aforesaid taxes were levied? These same patriots do not wish people to believe that they have any collusion with Radicals; certainly not, for they are known as honorary members of some Democratic club, and they also subscribe to the support of some negro Democratic club, in order to provide the aforesaid "poor colored men" with suitable Chinese lanterns. They want the vote of every negro man in order to drive out of the Legislature and State offices the men that are oppressing their fellow citizens by taxation for the support and perpetuation of Radicalism.

The veil is too easily seen through. These gentlemen are enacting a farce which is really amusing, and the tax payer and conservative citizen that is unable to see through their shallow artifices is certainly deserving of being duped. It is to be hoped that the ordeal of the last six or eight years through which the people of Louisiana have passed will have the effect of teaching them to judge for themselves and not to be guided by a circle of political huckasters who will hurry them into all manner of rash conclusions.

CONSERVATIVE.

DOTS FOR DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Parton asks, "Will the coming man drink wine?" If he's a good Democrat he'll prefer whisky.

Why is the White House like a plate-glass window? Because there is no need of opening it to Seymour.

The Libby prison has been suggested as a suitable place for a Democratic headquarters during the Presidential contest.

The Dubuque *Times* says the Western Democrats compose themselves with the reflection that while Pendleton could not be nominated Seymour can not be elected.

Thurlow Weed writes from England: "If I had a thousand voices to raise, and as many votes to cast, they should all be pronounced and deposited for Grant against Seymour."

Henry A. Wise would make a capital Democratic canvasser in all the regions where "John Brown's soul" has been doing so much mischief.

A fit name for those Pendletonians who sorrowfully support the Democratic nominations—"Seymourners." The entire party will adopt it after the third of November.

Up in Vermont they have a disgusted Democrat, who says that he has an old Bell and Everett ticket stowed away at his house, and he is going to vote it at the coming election.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Herald* mentions, as a recommendation of General Singleton for Congress from the Fourth District, that he had, during the rebellion, the confidence of Jeff. Davis.

"Grant has got to work early if he expects to get a victory," quoth a Democrat. "He 'worked' *Early* once in the Shenandoah and got one," quoted a Republican.

The Democracy propose not only to repudiate the national debt, but also the fourteenth amendment, the reconstruction acts, the restored State governments of the South, and the war itself.

The *World* says that the rule of the Democratic party in the coming campaign must be "attack, *attack*, ATTACK." We greatly suspect that in the early weeks of next November this will prove an attack of paralysis.

The "Wickedest Man" in Albany wears an imitation Panama hat, without a ribbon, has a sty on his eye, and a cherry on the end of his nose, and goes for Seymour. There is no hope for *his* reformation.—*Albany Express.*

Seymour's speech to the rioters, Blair's letters, Brick Pomeroy's wood cuts, a file of the New York *World*, and the official report of the Fort Pillow slaughter are good campaign documents. Circulate the documents.

Seymour, the sniveler, who got up the draft riots in New York, and who called the rioters his "friends," wants to be President. He and the people disagree upon this matter, and the disagreement is not slight, as will be shown in November.

The Hartford *Courant* says: "While the Southern Democrats were out on their little excursion under Davis and Lee they killed five thousand Connecticut men. The survivors are invited to elect a President to suit the excursionists immediately upon their return."

Governor Seymour in July, 1863, deprecated the draft riots of New York, not because they were an outrageous resistance to law, but because they disturbed the quiet of the city of New York. He was like the railroad engineer who said he hated to run over a man because "it mussed up the track so."—*New York Tribune.*

Before the Democrats brought on the late civil war a barrel of flour could be purchased for $5, now you have to pay $10, and so in regard to all the necessaries of life. Elect Seymour and Blair and bring on another revolution, as promised by Blair, and what is to become of the country? Let thoughtful men ponder.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

It was a lucky stroke for Hendricks that he failed to be nominated for the Presidency. He is a candidate for Governor of Indiana, and one Waterloo defeat is sufficient for one campaign. Hendricks will come out of the Indiana election like a hen out of a storm—drooping, cold, and sad.

The Wheeling (Va.) *Intelligencer* says:

"Between Mannington and Hesseville are several tanneries by the roadside, which adopt a device very suggestive of their owners' politics. At each a fine Grant and Colfax flag floats from a pole, and underneath the flag, from a sort of spar, is suspended a tanned hide. This hide is intended to symbolize the condition of the Democracy in November."

Now, boys, three cheers for Grant and Colfax, hip!—

Hurrah! Hurrah! the Boys in Blue are coming in their might,
In soldier columns, firm and true, to battle for the right:
Brave boys are they, and well they know the country's choicest want:
The air resounds, wherever they go, with cheers for General Grant.

CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah! mislead the Boys you can't,
Forever true, they wore the Blue, and followed General Grant.
Hurrah! Hurrah! deceive them now you can't:
The Boys are Blue, forever true, will follow General Grant.

Hurrah! Hurrah!! Hurrah!!!

John Banvard, the well-known artist, is the author of the following prayer:

Grant, kind Heaven, oft we prayed
When foul-mouth treason ranted;
Grant came, and he our country saved,
Our prayer was humbly *granted*.
Grant, kind Heaven, another prayer,
For which our soul has panted
Grant place thou in the nation's chair,
Then our prayer is doubly *granted*.

In reply to a question of the Albany *Argus* how the fifteen hundred million of dollars raised by taxation during the last three years has been expended, the Albany *Evening Journal* says:

"It was expended for powder and ball, for cannon, shot, and shell, for vessels and fortifications, for arms and equipment, to put down a Democratic rebellion."

A Democratic paper asserts that "Governor Seymour never owned a government bond in his life." That may and it may not be true. It is true it indicates his want of faith in the stability of the government, knowing the purposes and means of his intimate political associates to overthrow it. The tone of his speeches during the war do not indicate great faith in government bonds.

We stated the other day that Frank Blair had been through Yale College—having entered one door and been kicked out of the other. This is literally true, but it is not all. Having been expelled from Yale, he tried Princeton with a like result, and then entered the University of North Carolina, which he left before graduating, to avoid being expelled as before. Frank is a classical chap—a regular bachelor of (black) arts.—*Chicago Post.*

The proportion of officers to men in the British army, one officer to twenty-eight men; French army, one officer, thirty-three men; Austrian army, one officer to forty men; Prussian army, one officer to forty-nine men.

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. S.	4th, bet. Car'delet & Bar'ne.	New Orleans
Beares, J. D.	190 Canal street	Harrisonburg, La.
Blackman, W. P.	159 Camp street	Homer
Branghn, 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.	274 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.
Ozden, R. N.	27 Camp street	New Orleans
O'Hara, P.	324 Customhouse street	Houma
Packard, J.	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.	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	Jeanerette
Faulkner, A. W., Caldwell	64 Baronne street	Columbia
Fonts, 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 & Live Oak	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	210 Common street	New Orleans
Le Roy, Chas., Natchitoches	324 Customhouse street	
L'Hoste, E. P., 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		Fantaisie
May, C. R., Orleans	120 Jackson street	New Orleans
Mathews, James S., Tensas	339 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	153 Camp street	Minden
Pages, 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	84 Baronne 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	
Tate, Onezime, St. Landry		Shreveport
Taylor, Robt. J., West Feliciana	Corner Baronne and Julia	St. Francisville
Turcaud, 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 Moresque	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 SEIZED GOODS.

COLLECTOR'S SALE OF SEIZED 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 seized Goods will be sold at public auction at ten o'clock A. M.: Warehouse, No. 1 Customhouse Building, Customhouse street entrance, on THURSDAY, August 6, 1868,

Date 1868.	Marks & Nos	Merchandise.	Vessel.	Violation.
April 3	No mark	14 boxes cigars	Rapidan	Section 1, Act July 28, 1866
April 25	S. J. Sewall.	1 box (1175) cigars	Mercedes	Section 1, Act July 28, 1866
April 13	S. J. Sewall.	1 box containing 18 bottles wine and 8 bottles brandy	Istria	Section 1, Act July 28, 1866
April 13	S. J. Sewall.	1 cask earthenware	Istria	Section 4, Act July 18, 1866
April 15	No mark	1 basket (1560) cigars	Ab'm Lincoln	Sec 50 & 68, Act March 2, 1799
April 25	No mark	2 boxes Italian paste	Ab'm Lincoln	Sec 50 & 68, Act March 2, 1799
April 25	No mark	2 bundles Italian paste	Ab'm Lincoln	Sec 50 & 68, Act March 2, 1799
April 25	No mark	2 cans sweet oil	Ab'm Lincoln	Sec 50 & 68, Act March 2, 1799
April 28	No mark	1 barrel molasses	Helena	Section 24, Act March 2, 1799
May 11	No mark	101 packages tobacco	Arguedita	Section 24, Act March 2, 1799
May 11	No mark	29 bundles cigarettes	Arguedita	Section 24, Act March 2, 1799
May 11	No mark	674 packs cigarettes	Arguedita	Section 24, Act March 2, 1799
May 11	No mark	1 demijohn distilled spirits	Arguedita	Section 24, Act March 2, 1799
May 14	No mark	1 trunk (1130) cigars	Arguedita	Section 24, Act March 2, 1799
May 14	No mark	1 packages tobacco	Arguedita	Section 24, Act March 2, 1799
May 14	No mark	1700 packs cigarettes	Cuba	Section 68, Act March 2, 1799
May 14	No mark	1 trunk (2500) cigars	Cuba	Section 68, Act March 2, 1799
May 14	No mark	3030 cigars	Cuba	Section 68, Act March 2, 1799
May 20	No mark	1 trunk (3700) cigars	Tappahanock	Section 68, Act March 2, 1799
May 20	No mark	½ bbl. cigarettes	Tappahanock	Section 68, Act March 2, 1799
May 20	No mark	1 sack (2500) cigars	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	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 ocean jelly	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	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 (350) 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 packages tobacco	Tappahanock	Section 68, Act March 2, 1799
May 20	No mark	4 boxes (36 packs) cigarettes	Tappahanock	Section 68, Act March 2, 1799
May 20	No mark	8 boxes cigars	Tappahanock	Section 68, Act March 2, 1799
June 25	No mark	318 packages cigarettes	Kensington	Section 24, Act July 18, 1799
June 25	No mark	½ bbl. cut tobacco	Hartlome	Section 24, Act July 18, 1799
June 27	No mark	17 ¼ bottles champagne	Tappahanock	Section 24, Act July 18, 1799
	No mark	28 packages tobacco	Mexico	Section 24, Act July 18, 1799
	No mark	1 bundle cigars	Mexico	Section 24, Act July 18, 1799

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S. A. STOCKDALE, Special Deputy Collector.

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, 211 Canal street, on all Diseases of the Ear, embracing Deafness and kindred affections. m31l eod

TRAVELERS,

You who spend the summer at the Watering Places—Sporting men, you that are troubled with dyspepsia—all that like a change of diet, and all children should call at No. 20 Baronne street, or No. 193 Camp street, and buy their BISCUITS, CRACKERS, GRAHAM BREAD, SPICE NUTS, etc. The above are sold by the pound or in Tin Cases of all sizes. Manufactured at the London Biscuit Bakery, No. 20 Baronne street, New Orleans. Depot No. 192 Camp street. Liberal discounts to the Trade and to responsible Agents.

JOHN WESTRUP & CO., Proprietors.

jy16 1m

PENSACOLA OBSERVER,

PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY

BY

WILLIAM KIRK & CO.

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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 Northwestern, 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. jel2

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL HALL.

Fourteenth Street,

BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND LIBERTY.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has leased this new, large, and commodious Hall, and that a Colored

PUBLIC BALL

Will be given therein every Wednesday and Saturday evening. The Hall will be rented to associations and individuals for meetings, balls, concerts, etc., on reasonable terms.

Application to be made to

ISIDOR STITCH, Lessee.