New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains.

North and East via Jackson Railroad—Leave daily at 5:30 P. M. Arrive at 1:00 P. M.

Galveston via Opelousas Railroad and steamer from Brashear—Leave foot of St. Ann street Thursdays and Sundays at 7:30 A. M. Arrive Wednesdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M.

Coast Steamers.

For Mobile—Steamer leaves Milneburg every day on arrival of 2 P. M. Pontchartrain cars.

For Mobile—Propeller steamer leaves New Basin every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 P. M.

For Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, and Ocean Springs—Steamer leaves Milneburg Tuesdays and Thursdays on arrival of 9 A. M. train; on Saturdays on arrival of 4 P. M. train, going to Pascagoula.

For Florida ports—Steamship from foot of Calliope street on the 5th and 20th of every month.

For Madisonville, Mandeville, etc.—Steamer leaves daily on arrival of 2 P. M. train; Saturday, 4 P. M.; Sunday (excursion), 6:30 A. M.

Ocean Steamships.

For New York—Cromwell line every Saturday at 5 P. M.

For New York—Merchants' line every Saturday at 12 M.

For Baltimore and Havana—Steamship from Jackson Square on the 1st and 15th of every month.

For Texas Ports.

For Galveston and Indianola—Morgan line, foot of St. Joseph street, Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.

For Brazos Santiago—Morgan line, foot of St. Joseph street, every Saturday at 8 A. M.

DOTS FOR DEMOCRATS.

The Democracy have for a long time been trying to "raise Cain." They have succeeded at last. He has turned up in Louisville, where he headed the rebel ticket voted for lately. He was of course elected. Louisville is a Democratic city.

"Fire your gun," said a poor laboring man in Detroit, while the Democrats were ratifying Seymour's nomination, "you can't fool me any longer. I voted your ticket until it took three dollars to buy what I used to for seventy-five cents, and now I think it's about time for a change."

That was a very disrespectful remark of Vallandigham, that Mr. Seymour, next March, "will go into the White House and cleanse it." Though it shows little respect for Mr. Johnson, it shows less regard for truth, as General Grant has been selected to clean out the rottenness of the White House next March.

The Democratic leaders who are now proclaiming that victory is a sure thing for Seymour and Blair are false prophets. They proclaimed the war a failure at the Chicago convention. In no one instance has one of their prophecies been fulfilled. Put not your trust in false prophets.

The Springfield *Republican* says:

"The month that has passed since the Democratic clans gathered at New York has witnessed an extraordinary change in the political aspect of the country. The present prospect is that Grant will carry the country with as clean a sweep as Lincoln did in 1864, and by majorities much greater.

It has been stated that Governor Seymour never originated anything. This is a mistake, for he was the first to inform President Lincoln "that it was believed by at least one-half of the people of the loyal States that the conscription law was in itself a violation of the supreme constitutional law."

In Missouri Democrats are "unalterably opposed to negro suffrage," and declare it "a gross insult and ghastly mockery." But in Louisiana white Democrats get together in clubs and listen to instructions from "the eloquent colored orator, Rollins," and in Mississippi white Democrats vote for a negro to be State Senator.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

The Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury*, (Blair and Seymour) says: "With the skull and cross bones of the 'Lost Cause' before us, we will swear that this is a white man's government. We must make the negro understand we are the men we were when we held him in abject bondage, and make him feel that when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, he has aroused a power that will control him or destroy him."

Lieutenant A. G. Malloy, of the United States army, formerly Colonel of the Seventeenth Wisconsin regiment, has been spending a short leave of absence at his old home in Baraboo. He has been stationed in Texas for the past year. The *Republic* reports that he "declares a residence of less than a year in Texas would convert the most ultra Democrat, who had any spark of honesty in his composition, into as ultra a Radical."

A record has been opened at the custom-house in East Saginaw, in which the captains of the vessels reporting have affixed their names with reference to the Presidential candidates they will go for. Of thirty-four names entered, thirty-one were for Grant and three for Seymour. Two declined to sign, one of whom said his father was a Democrat, and he was a Democrat, but he would be cursed if he would vote for Seymour.

A correspondent, writing to the *Tribune* from Niagara Falls, says: "You may be interested to hear that, in our town, which polls about 500 votes, there were over sixty voters who intended to vote for Mr. Chase, had he been nominated by the New York convention, but have decided to vote for Grant and Colfax since the nomination of Seymour. Quite a number of them were War Democrats. They will not touch anything tinged with copper."

The way Seymour and the New York Democrats who hold bonds will feel after the November election, may be illustrated by the experience of the man who bought some hogs in Illinois and drove them to Chicago, where he was compelled to sell at a loss of $400. Returning home he was asked by a neighbor what his profits were. "Well," said he, "I reckon I didn't make much money out of the trip, but I had the company of the hogs down."

A leading Democrat of Port Jervis, New York, in a letter to the editor of the *Union*, says: "I can't go secession and Copperheadism as embodied in the nominations of the Democrats. I don't see it. I believe the best blood of the country was shed in putting down the most wicked and infernal of all rebellions. We must stick to our principles (all good Democrats and Republicans alike) and stand by the old flag, and tread under our feet the flag of secession and repudiation borne by Horatio Seymour."

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"Whatever the Republicans of other States may be doing, the Republicans of Indiana can surely not be charged with lukewarmness and inactivity. Satisfied as they are that they will elect their State ticket in October by from 15,000 to 20,000 majority, and that they will give Grant and Colfax in November a larger majority than the Republicans have yet obtained in Indiana, they proceed with the same energy and painstaking deliberation as though the issue were extremely doubtful, and as though their Democratic adversaries would contest every inch of ground.

An Appeal to Conservatives by Chief Justice Pearson, of North Carolina.

The following is the letter of Chief Justice R. M. Pearson, of North Carolina, himself a Conservative, to the Conservatives of that State, which has been alluded to in our dispatches. It is full of interest to the Conservatives of Tennessee, and we hope will be carefully perused by all who wish well for their country:

To the Conservative Party:

I am alarmed at the condition of the country, and fear we are drifting into another civil war. In my opinion the "war clouds" are as dark now as in the winter of 1860-61. We were then promised "peaceable secession;" we are now to have "peaceable nullification." Under these circumstances I feel it to be a duty to make known the reasoning by which I have arrived at the conclusion that every man who has an interest at stake, and who wishes to have peace and avoid bloodshed, should vote for Grant and Colfax. Being a member of the Conservative party, and having been elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on the nomination of both parties, by a unanimous vote of the people, it is fair to presume that I have their confidence, and that what I say will be considered calmly, as the advice of a friend who has no motive save the public good.

I trust to be held justified, by the emergency, for expressing my opinion, and to be allowed to do so without being drawn into the vortex of politics; with my views silence would be criminal. God Almighty! forbid a war of races! Violent politicians avowed their purpose to agitate, turn things upside down, nullify and bring on another war, rather than submit to let the negroes vote and hold office. But is it not the part of wisdom and patriotism to accept "the situation," and try to make the most of a bad bargain, rather than make bad worse? I can not, as others seem to be able to do, exclude from my mind the fact that the South attempted a revolution and was subjugated, and our condition is one of the bitter fruits of rebellion! "Let us have peace." This is the point on which my opinion rests.

THE SEYMOUR CONVENTION AND RECONSTRUCTION.

The New York Convention declares our State government a mere creation of usurpation, and of course not entitled to the allegiance of the people; and it proclaims the reconstruction acts of Congress "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void"—omitting the word null, lest it might call up unpleasant recollections of the days of nullification, when the strong will of Jackson prevented war. If the reconstruction acts are void so are the reconstruction measures of President Johnson, and the negroes are still slaves.

This leads to war. But it is said "slavery and secession" are dead issues. Why, or how. Admit, however, that the only object is to deprive the freedmen of political rights, how can that be effected? Some say "it is to be done by the ballot and not by the bayonet." How? That's the question. The freedmen are now in possession of the right to vote; of course if they vote the constitution can not be amended, so the only mode is to carry out practically the doctrine that the reconstruction acts are void, and our constitution is of no effect. This is nullification, and disguise it as they may, it must result in war. History furnishes no instances of four millions of people, backed, as they are in our State by a clear majority of 20,000 votes, being deprived of political rights which they have enjoyed for years. It can not be done without a civil war. It is against the order of nature.

My countrymen, it is time to pause, and refuse longer to follow the lead of violent politicians. We should discard prejudice and passion, and act on our own judgment as to what should be done under the circumstances by which we find ourselves surrounded.

The most violent members of any party, provided that they can get members enough at the start to make a respectable showing, always carry their point; for reason is put aside, vituperation and abuse are hurled at all who hesitate—"he is not a friend of the South; he is a traitor to his race and color," etc. The women and children (creatures of feeling) join in the clamor, and so it goes. You and I were opposed to secession, the bulk of the people opposed it, yet we were hurried into it. After the ordinance, like true men we adhered to our State and rendered faithful allegiance to the Confederacy up to the surrender. What did we gain by it? I should rather ask who can estimate what we lost by it?

WHAT CONSERVATIVES LOST BY INACTION.

I will specify instances where bad was made worse by violent politicians!

1. We labored under a supposed inconvenience in not being allowed to carry slaves into the territories, and owing to the prejudices against slavery, a fugitive slave could not be reclaimed under the act of Congress without more cost than his value. To remedy this the South seceded. We lost all our slaves!

2. At the Forfress Monroe conference it was in our power to be restored to all the rights of a State, provided we would submit to gradual emancipation, that is, every negro born after a day to be fixed should be free at the age of twenty-one. But the cry was "independence or nothing," "fight it out," when it was known we could not open the spring campaign without a reinforcement of 200,000 negro soldiers, which was impossible, or if possible, fatal to our cause. The result was a surrender without terms, followed by instant emancipation, with four millions of freedmen in our midst! So bad was again made worse!

3. What was to be done with the freedman? The idea of four millions of people, not slaves, existing in our midst without some political right, was out of the question. Such a condition of things never has, within the memory of man, and never will exist. It is against the eternal laws of nature! At that time we had it in our power to put all things right by submitting to qualified negro suffrage. That is, let every freedman who could read or write, or owned say $100 worth of property, have the right to vote. Not much harm would have come of this, for the negro vote would have been scattered and neutralized. But no! "This is a white man's government." Prejudice excluded reason. How did it result? The State is reduced to a military district, with a provisional government, subject to the order of the "General commanding." The freedmen are entitled to full suffrage, and the right to hold office. These terms imposed by the General Government have been submitted to and acted upon. A clear majority of 20,000 votes has fixed the matter. So bad was again made worse.

LET US MAKE THE BEST OF IT.

Let me ask, why did General Lee surrender? Because he could not help it! For the same reason, we must submit to the political, not the social (for that is a thing under our control) equality of the freedmen. This is the "situation"—the question is, shall we go on and again make bad worse, or shall we try to make the best of it?

HOW TO WIN THE COLORED VOTE.

What is the reason that the negro vote, instead of being scattered, is concentrated with the full force of a solid column? It is carried by the violent opposition made to the will of the general government in regard to reconstruction.

The freedmen have still an undefined impression that there is still a wish to reduce them to slavery. They certainly have a well-founded belief that there is a determination to deprive them of political equality.

This makes them "pull together." Remove the pressure and their vote will be neutralized, and unless I mistake the power and effect of the superiority of the white man, aided as he is by education and the possession of the wealth of the country, in a few years they will vote as before 1835. In the borough of Newbern, Gaston; Hillsboro', Nash; Halifax, Daniel; Sanlsbury, McKay; Edenton, Johnston; Wilmington and Meares, it was then a subject of remark: "The free negroes always vote for the most respectable men." How is this pressure to be removed? By giving them assurance that we "acquiesce," and are content to allow them political equality. How is that assurance to be given? By electing Grant and Colfax. Then we shall have peace, and the country will have repose, which it so much needs.

CONSEQUENCE OF SEYMOUR'S ELECTION.

But elect the candidates of the other party. This certifies the freedmen that we are not content to let things stand as they are; it is an open declaration of war, and they will stand firm in solid column against us, supported by what has been called in derision, "The mean white men," but supported by enough to give them a majority of 20,000 votes. What it is to be the result? Agitation, of course, but there is reason to fear worse may come of it. Has it ever been known that four millions of people, after enjoying political rights for years, could be reduced to vassalage without a civil war? and such a civil war! The mind revolts at its contemplation. The war we have just passed through is as nothing compared to it. Some suggest, "How can our condition be made worse? We have a Legislature composed of men who pay no taxes, but have unlimited power to tax us. We have incompetent judges, clerks, etc. Our ancient mode of judicial proceeding is torn up by the roots, and many who are strangers to it are put in high places." So much of this as is true is to be regretted.

We must accept the situation and make the most of it. Divine inspiration teaches us "it is hard to kick against the pricks." Are we not, my friends, in some measure to blame for this condition of things? Had we at an earlier day come out openly for reconstruction, according to the general government, is it not fair to presume that the conservative element would have entered more largely into the composition of the Convention and Legislature, and of the high places of trust and confidence?

My conclusion is, we must concede to the freedmen political equality, if we can only satisfy them we do so in good faith by voting for Grant and Colfax. Then there will be an end of the strife. The contemplation of war and bloodshed will be put far from us. The freedmen will become satisfied that it is for their good interest to allow us to have the guidance of public affairs, and the inate power and vigor of the white man will convince the world that we are able to carry a weight of four millions imposed on us by the unaccountable decrees of Providence, and still work out our destiny as the grandest republic that has ever been known among the nations.

EXTRA CONSTITUTIONAL AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL LAWS.

It is said by some "The political equality of the freedman is a fixed fact," but it is necessary to agitate and bluster about nullification and war in order to restore the Constitution and States' rights, and to turn the Radicals out of office.

In regard to restoring the Constitution and State rights, no one pretends that the reconstruction measures of the President, or of the general government (for an act passed over the veto is an act of the government) are in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. It is also clear that they are not unconstitutional, but extra-constitutional; that is, acts done to meet an emergency, not foreseen by the framers of the instrument. Such is the decision of our Supreme Court, with the concurring opinion of the three Judges, Battle, Reade, and Pearson, in two cases—*Ex parte* Hughes; Cook vs. Cook; Phillips' Reports. So the suggestion of restoring the Constitution is a pretext, and the notion that as the State has never been out of the Union, she instantly after the surrender was entitled to all the rights of a State, as if nothing had happened, is a fallacy. Your son rebels; he is still your son, but is he entitled to the rights and privileges of a child until he atones and is reconciled to his parents? So restoring State rights is out of the question.

CONSEQUENCE OF BLUSTER.

In regard to turning the Radicals out of power, it is strange that man can be so carried away by party prejudice as to be willing to put the lives and fortunes of the people on a venture, in order to obtain an object so insignificant, compared with the fearful consequences by which it may be attended. We agitated and blustered about secession and war, when not one in ten expected it would come to that. Shall we now agitate and bluster about nullification and war, and be surprised at a similar result? Should we not take a lesson from experience? Such agitation and bluster for a party purpose is not only deceitful, but, it seems to me, wicked, as it may lead to such awful consequences.

PEACE CONSERVATIVES AND NULLIFYING CONSERVATIVES.

It is inevitable that the Conservatives must split into two parties—the peace Conservatives and the war Conservatives, or, to avoid inconsistency, the nullifyers. The difference is so vital that they cannot act together as one party. The nullifyers act with the Democrats. There can be no reason why the Conservatives, without identifying themselves with the Republicans, but keeping up their organization as a party, and leaving the nullifyers to go to themselves, may not act with the Republican party, and vote for Grant as the man for the occasion, who, like Jackson, will put a stop to nullification in the new shape in which it now raises its hydra head.

When the storm is over, the Conservative party, representing as it does the property and intelligence of the State, will take the guidance of affairs, and all will be well.

R. M. PEARSON.

RICHMOND HILL, N. C., July 20, 1868.

Vallandigham, says the New York convention, was "imbued with the spirit which went forth on the natal morn when Christ was born." The Detroit *Post* suggests that the operations of that spirit are described on unquestionable authority in these words:

"Then Herod was exceeding wroth, and sent forth and slew all the children that were in Bethlehem, and in all the coasts thereof, from two years old and under."

Said a well known lawyer of St. Louis the other day: "I have been a Democrat, but I cannot vote for Seymour. I will not vote to surrender everything we fought for. If I can do any good, I will take the stump for Grant and Colfax."

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

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

The St. Joseph *Vindicator* (Dem.) pronounces Mr. Seymour "the most magnificent of all humbugs," and this since the nomination.

JUSTMAN & SON,

River Intelligence.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, TUESDAY, August 25, 1868.

STEAMERS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Liverpool.....FIRE QUEEN, Williamson, 6 P. M.
Vicksburg.....GOVERNOR ALLEN, White, 5 P. M.
Lower Coast.....A. G. BROWN, Bassett, 12 M.
Mobile.....MAIL BOAT, 2 P. M.—Cars.
Bay St. Louis.....LAURA, Walker, 9 A. M.—Cars.
Mandeville.....CAMELIA, Cozzens, 2 P. M.—Cars.

The weather since our last report has taken a sudden change. Sunday night the mercury went down several degrees, and Sunday morning had the appearance of a September day. Monday morning was still more moderate, and summer clothing was quite uncomfortable. During the fore part of the day very little inconvenience was experienced by heat. Toward night, however, we were reminded that August was not yet out, as the temperature was quite oppressive.

Business yesterday on the levee was extremely dull, inasmuch as there were no departures and no arrivals other than local packets.

Since our last report the following have been the

ARRIVALS.—Governor Allen, from Greenville; Idaho, from Red river; Cleona, from Ouachita river; A. G. Brown and Alice from lower coast; and Hetty Gilmore, from Lafourche.

FOR GREENVILLE.—The Governor Allen will leave this evening at five o'clock for Greenville.

FOR LOWER COAST.—The regular lower coast packet A. G. Brown will leave the foot of St. Louis street this morning at ten o'clock.

FOR OUACHITA RIVER.—The fine little steamer Cleona will leave this evening at five o'clock for Ouachita river.

It is now understood that the Mississippi Valley Navigation company are to put a line of tri-weekly steamers between Memphis and New Orleans at a very early day.

The river is now falling, and thirteen feet below high water mark.

The Illinois river is reported as being very low and badly filled up with logs, which partly impede the progress of boats several having already met with accidents.

Monetary and Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, MONDAY EVENING, August 24, 1868.

The money market proper continues quiet, with an ample supply of capital available for the accommodation of all A1 borrowers. The demand for discounts from this class, however, is very light, and the money market is circumscribed accordingly. On the street A1 paper may be done at 10@12 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum on call or for short periods, secured by solid collaterals, and second class at 14@15 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum. Mortgage paper is quoted at 10@11 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum for first class, and 12@15 for second grade. The bank discount mess of the approved business paper offered by their customers, the supply of which is limited.

Gold opened at 144@144¼, advanced at New York, and after touching at 145¼, advanced under the influence of telegrams reporting a marked improvement in Wall street, and closed at 144¾@145. The movement has been on a limited scale, there having been but little demand either for the Continent or on speculation. The sales include $1000 at 143¾; $2000 and $600 at 144¼, $9600 ($1500, $4000, and $4600) at 144½; $4000 at 144¼, and $3000 at 144¾. Notable was reported in gold stones E Jones &co—1 bbls Blue Lick water Isaacson, Seixas &co—13.6 staves Robert Bros—18 bbls turpentine S Hesse—28 do M J Smith—25 do 3 do rosin Elder & Lyon—45 do Huntington & Bro—sundries to order

MOBILE—Steamer Frances—75 bales cotton to C A Whitney &co—45 kegs tobacco W Van Benthuysen &co—sundries to order

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

GREENVILLE—Steamer Governor Allen—23 bales cotton Hunt Bros—10 do Hunt Bros—10 do John Thornhill—3 Meyer & Weiss—7 J P Smith—4 J Oenis—3 H F Given—5 Ar Miltenber—2 G D Cook 1 Adams, Tucker & Co—2 Mrs A Hetty—2 Mrs Cammack—2 Prichard & Bickman—2 Jno Burnett &co—2 Barrett & LeSassier—1 Bussey &co—2 J P Harrison & Sons—1 H Allison &co—8 B Newman &co—2 W R Greene & Bros—2 do old to Garrard & Craig—184 sks cotton seed J Aldridge—18 do to A A Maginnis—138 do S Marx—43 sks corn E Newman &co—173 do to E Sullivan—36 sks potatoes Midd & Bovard——5 dozen shovels Jos Hoy &co—20 bbls potatoes J W Person—19 bbls onions T H & J M Allen &co—35 bxs fruit to E L Israel &co—8 do Garbrini & Petrovich—28 do to E Transmatan &co—1 pkg fruit J R Bearman——207 bbls potatoes Miller & Meyer—250 bbls flour to B M Horrell &co——13 bbls pork E K Converse—46 nests tubs to Blake & Tower—sundries to order—Total, 81 bales cotton—79 new crop

HILBRODAUX—Steamer Hetty Gilmore—5 coops poultry 22 pkgs eggs L Terrebonne—1 do L Surie—1 do L Lacassagne—2 do F Cherot—1 do E Duclos—2 do 4 bbls potatoes Terrebonne & Gourdain—and sundries to order

LOWER COAST—Steamer Aloe—9 sks potatoes to S Trufant—1 bbl potatoes to Chaffee—41 sks rice J Boiet 19 bbls rice A Socola—1 bdl hides Pinaud & Fallon—1 do A D Salvant—sundries to order

BAYOU SARA—Steamer Mattie Stephens—8 bales cotton to R Flower——3 do West & Wright——1 do to J L Courtet—1 do Seale & Waterman—40 bbls potatoes Violett, Blake & Co—1 sk cotton seed to J Aldridge—2 bbls potatoes 1 bag wool J Thomas—29 bbds bones 1 bdl skins 1 bdl hides 1 bdl deer and sundries J Schloss—2 hides E Wilson—1 bale cotton to J Hedges—2 hides Caire—16 bdls hides Witherell &co—1 bale hides 1 do wool 1 bags wool to P Leacuche—sundries to order—Total, 13 bales cotton, all new

LAFOURCHE—Lugger La Belle Creole—40 bbls sweet potatoes 1 bag peanuts to order

KENTUCKY—Drake's flatboat—26,000 pipe and claret staves to Robet Bros

KENTUCKY—Bond's flatboat—26,000 extra pipe staves to Robet Bros

TENNESSEE RIVER—Schooner Rover—25,000 bricks to Baxter & Wilson

BY THE RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD—August 24—10 bbls beef with the Northern

THIBODAUX RIVER—Schooner Rover—6 head cattle McQuoid & Mehle—sundries to order

MEMORANDA.

(By Telegraph.)

New York, August 22.

The steamship Mariposa, Captain Kemble, from New Orleans, arrived this evenidg at five o'clock.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, August 17—Arrived from Indianola schooner Frank Walter, Carson.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Cadiz, July 31—Arrived from New Orleans ship Shawmut, Lord

Bordeaux, July 31—Sailed for New Orleans bark Nouveau Merigue, Canova.

Havre, August 3—Arrived from New Orleans ship Union, Austin

Liverpool, August 1—Arrived from New Orleans ship Polar Star, Kirk; from Pensacola ship Chattanee, Brown; from Mobile, Princess Beatrice, Hamm. 2d—sailed, ship Victoria, Monroe, for New Orleans. 3d—sailed, ship Jeff Davis, Sharp, for Galveston. 8th—arrived, from Pensacola, bark Amburher, Pitt; from New Orleans ship Eva, Ronald; cleared, for Galveston ship Janna, Anker. 7th—arrived, steamship Pantheon, from New Orleans

SPOKEN.

August 10, in lat 40.42, long 69.50, British ship Aram Value, from Halifax for New Orleans

No date, in lat 44.40, long 16.53, bark Herbert Smith, from Liverpool, for Galveston.

August 7th, in lat 34.20, long 64.20, bark Princeton, Ackerley, from New Orleans for Bordeaux.

August 4, in lat 49, long 9, schooner Kate Brigham, Rider 8, from New Orleans for Havre.

August 10, off George's Bank, ship Ida Berry, from Halifax for New Orleans.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamship General Grant, from New York—A R Farr—Mrs M Van Buren—Mrs Kate Snuffy and child—Mrs Jas Burk and child—Mrs Minnie Quick Mrs Pedro Castenado—A L Gaines and 12 in second cabin

MEDICAL.

DR. M. A. SOUTHWORTH—

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

127 Customhouse Street,

NEW ORLEANS,

je30 6t Louisiana.

A REMEDY THAT NEVER FAILS.

INJECTION RICORD, Paris.

Is the only remedy that can be relied on for the certain, safe, and speedy cure of Gonorrhea in all its stages, Chronic Gleet of the longest standing, Fluor Albus, or Whites.

No internal medicine is necessary when this remedy is used; and persons who for months, and even years have suffered from these diseases, and tried all other things in vain, can calculate upon a speedy and permanent cure by the proper use of this never failing remedy.

In all cases of FLUOR ALBUS, or WHITES, so common in warm climates, it invariably affords immediate relief.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the written signature of RICORD on the wrapper, the name—INJECTION RICORD, PARIS—blown in the glass of the bottle, with cash and similar inscription.

MADNELL & BOGG,

sm6m Wholesale Agents, 43 Magazine street.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF,

AND A PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED.

THE GREAT WESTERN REMEDY

Is a Certain and Speedy Cure for NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA, SICK HEADACHE, CHILLS AND FEVER, etc.

This remedy, from influential citizens, testifying to the disease-dispelling and health-promoting qualities of the GREAT WESTERN REMEDY, will be furnished on application.

Sold by All First-Class Druggists.

PRICE:

25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, $1, and $1 50 per Bottle.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere.

AARON DAVIS, Discoverer and Manufacturer

823 Washington Street, Newark, N. J.

To be obtained of the Manufacturer at Wholesale and Retail, of HEENAN BARNES, 50 and HALL & RUCKLE, Agents in NEW YORK CITY.

Glendy Burke vs. David B. Spence.

SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No 11—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of September, 1868, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit:

Said a well known lawyer of St. Louis the other day: "I have been a Democrat, but I cannot vote for Seymour. I will not vote to surrender everything we fought for. If I can do any good, I will take the stump for Grant and Colfax."

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

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

The St. Joseph *Vindicator* (Dem.) pronounces Mr. Seymour "the most magnificent of all humbugs," and this since the nomination.

Marine Intelligence.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, Tuesday, August 25, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

French bark Henriette, Lobet, for Bordeaux A Cavaroc

Schooner Cara, Faurie, for Pensacola E R Poole

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Yazoo, Hodge, from New York 15th inst, to A Morgan—2d dist

Steamship Reindeer, Magrath, from Pensacola, to G P Doshon—1st dist 13

Bark Limerick Lass, Marshman, from Newport, Wales, to master—Point

Br schooner Mai. Filetti, from Campeachy, to N Barrois—2d dist

Br schooner Helena, Agnew, from Manzanzas, to A H De Hezu—2d dist

Schooner Linda, Sbisa, 3 days from Galveston, to M Fayro, in ballast—2d dist

TOWBOATS.

Harry Wright, Wright, from the Passes—went down light—Brought up schooners Helena, Linda, and Mai, and bark Limerick Lass

STEAMBOATS.

Lucretia, Davis, from Mobile—New Basin.
Aloe, Woods, from Lower Coast.
Cleona, Patterson, from Ouachita river.
Idahoe, Blanks, from Ouachita River.
Lotus No 2, Dannels, from Shreveport.
Gov Allen, White, from Greenville.
Hetty Gilmore, King, from Thibodaux.

BELOW COMING UP.

Schooner Elvira, Johnson, 12 days from Tampico, to S Fernandez.

ARRIVED SUNDAY.

Steamship Gen Grant, Quick, from New York 15th inst, to Wood, Low & Lindenberger—2d dist

Schooner Rover, Leman, from Tchefuncta river, to Baxter & Wilson—New Basin

Lugger La Belle Creole, ——, from Lafourche, to master—3d dist 15

STEAMBOATS.

Mittie Stephens, Gross, from Bayou Sara.
W R Arthur, Dubie, from St Louis.

FLATBOATS.

Drake's flatboat, from Kentucky.
Bond's flatboat, from Kentucky.

EXPORTS.

BORDEAUX—Bark Henriette—29 hhds tobacco 4 bales sheepskins 1 do rags 101 bales tobacco 21,700 staves and returned cargo

PENSACOLA—Schooner Cara——44 bbls pork 26 bbls beef 4 bbls whisky 20 bbls potatoes 10 do onions 3 tcs lard 2 tcs hams 1 ck bacon 15 bales hay 267 sks corn 11 sks bran and sundry mdse

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Steamship General Grant—Assd mdse

PENSACOLA—Steamship Reindeer—No cargo

NEWPORT—Bark Limerick Lass—600 tons railroad iron to order

CAMPEACHY—Schooner Mai—1500 bushels salt to N Barrois—1 do specie F Cassecton—$700 do to S Fernandez &co

MATANZAS—Schooner Helena—116 hhds sugar 21 hhds molasses 27 tcs do 56 bbls do and sundry to A H De Mezz

MOBILE—Steamer Lucretia—60 bdls paper W H C King &co—20 do to A M Holbrook—500 sks salt to order—2 hxs mdse C A Whitney &co—3 bales do to Wallace &co—2 bdls stones E Jones &co—5 bbls Blue Lick water Isaacson, Seixas &co—13.6 staves Robert Bros—18 bbls turpentine S Hesse—28 do M J Smith—25 do 3 do rosin Elder & Lyon——45 do Huntington & Bro—sundries to order

MOBILE—Steamer Frances—75 bales cotton to C A Whitney &co—45 kegs tobacco W Van Benthuysen &co—sundries to order

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

GREENVILLE—Steamer Governor Allen—23 bales cotton Hunt Bros—10 do Hunt Bros—10 do John Thornhill—3 Meyer & Weiss—7 J P Smith—4 J Oenis—3 H F Given—5 Ar Miltenber—2 G D Cook 1 Adams, Tucker & Co—2 Mrs A Hetty—2 Mrs Cammack—2 Prichard & Bickman—2 Jno Burnett &co—2 Barrett & LeSassier—1 Bussey &co—2 J P Harrison & Sons—1 H Allison &co—8 B Newman &co—2 W R Greene & Bros—2 do old to Garrard & Craig—184 sks cotton seed J Aldridge—18 do to A A Maginnis—138 do S Marx—43 sks corn E Newman &co—173 do to E Sullivan—36 sks potatoes Midd & Bovard——5 dozen shovels Jos Hoy &co—20 bbls potatoes J W Person—19 bbls onions T H & J M Allen &co—35 bxs fruit to E L Israel &co—8 do Garbrini & Petrovich—28 do to E Transmatan &co—1 pkg fruit J R Bearman——207 bbls potatoes Miller & Meyer—250 bbls flour to B M Horrell &co——13 bbls pork E K Converse—46 nests tubs to Blake & Tower—sundries to order—Total, 81 bales cotton—79 new crop

HILBRODAUX—Steamer Hetty Gilmore—5 coops poultry 22 pkgs eggs L Terrebonne—1 do L Surie—1 do L Lacassagne—2 do F Cherot—1 do E Duclos—2 do 4 bbls potatoes Terrebonne & Gourdain—and sundries to order

LOWER COAST—Steamer Aloe—9 sks potatoes to S Trufant—1 bbl potatoes to Chaffee—41 sks rice J Boiet 19 bbls rice A Socola—1 bdl hides Pinaud & Fallon—1 do A D Salvant—sundries to order

BAYOU SARA—Steamer Mattie Stephens—8 bales cotton to R Flower——3 do West & Wright——1 do to J L Courtet—1 do Seale & Waterman—40 bbls potatoes Violett, Blake & Co—1 sk cotton seed to J Aldridge—2 bbls potatoes 1 bag wool J Thomas—29 bbds bones 1 bdl skins 1 bdl hides 1 bdl deer and sundries J Schloss—2 hides E Wilson—1 bale cotton to J Hedges—2 hides Caire—16 bdls hides Witherell &co—1 bale hides 1 do wool 1 bags wool to P Leacuche—sundries to order—Total, 13 bales cotton, all new

LAFOURCHE—Lugger La Belle Creole—40 bbls sweet potatoes 1 bag peanuts to order

KENTUCKY—Drake's flatboat—26,000 pipe and claret staves to Robet Bros

KENTUCKY—Bond's flatboat—26,000 extra pipe staves to Robet Bros

TENNESSEE RIVER—Schooner Rover—25,000 bricks to Baxter & Wilson

BY THE RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD—August 24—10 bbls beef with the Northern

THIBODAUX RIVER—Schooner Rover—6 head cattle McQuoid & Mehle—sundries to order

RAILROADS.

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD CO.

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.	6¼ 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 3 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 6 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.

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.

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CANAL AND CLAIBORNE STREETS RAILROAD.

A New Route to the Lake.

Commencing on SUNDAY, July 13, 1868, the steam trains on the Pontchartrain Railroad, both to and from the Lake, will connect at Claiborne street with the cars of the CANAL AND CLAIBORNE STREETS RAILROAD COMPANY, passing through spacious and park-like avenues to Canal street, corner of Rampart.

Time from Elysian Fields to Rampart street, twenty-five minutes. From Claiborne street to the Lake, twelve to fifteen minutes.

RICHARD J. EVANS,

Superintendent.

jy26 6t

NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS, AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

OFFICE N. O., O., AND G. W. RAILROAD CO., New Orle