New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

ALL ALONE.

My Brown has gone away to Greece,
My Robinson to Rome;
My Jones was off to-day for Nice,
And I am still at home.
One friend is on the Tiber,
Another on the Rhone,
The third a *bock*-imbiber—
And I am all alone.

The Row is dull as dull as can be,
Deserted is the Drive;
The class that stood at eighty-three
Stands now at sixty five.
The summer days are over;
The town, ah, me! has flown
Through Dover or to clover—
And I am all alone.

I hate the mention of Lucerne,
Of Baden and the Rhine;
I hate the Oberland of Berne,
And Alp and Apennine.
I hate the wilds of Norway,
As here I sit and moan
With none to crowd my doorway—
For I am all alone.

Brick streets do not a prison make,
Nor hollow squares a cell;
And so, for Memory's pleasant sake,
I'll bear my sorrows well.
My lyre may lose the gladness
That marked its former tone.
But, oh! respect my sadness—
For I am all alone.

SPEECH OF GENERAL SYPHER

At the meeting of the Grant Guards held in the Senate Chamber on Thursday evening, General J. H. Sypher addressed the club and spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—This is the first time I have had the pleasure of addressing the Grant Guards, and I wish now to induce you to display a more potent enthusiasm in the noble cause you are engaged in and make this a lively and determined campaign. It seems to me that our party lacks organization and I fear that we are allowing the election in this State to go against us by default, as those who claim to be the leaders have not organized the party sufficiently.

The Legislature has fixed on November 3, for the election, and we must see that our voters are registered—every man must see that his neighbors are registered. This fight is one of the great battles that was commenced long ago, and we are solving the problem whether we shall be permitted by the Democracy to live any longer in the South and freely express our opinions, and have a social and political existence.

Before the war the pistol and the bowie-knife ruled supreme; not a vote was cast in this State in 1860 for President Lincoln. The ruling party would not tolerate any difference of opinion. They hung men to lamp-posts and limbs of trees, and would do so now if they were not afraid.

The present is not altogether a political issue, but a contest for our very political existence.

Let us make amends for the past, and infuse such a spirit in the hearts of our Republican voters as will enable us to carry the State for Grant and Colfax. Our duty commences in this city. Committees must be appointed in every ward to attend to the registration. The Democracy are already giving way on the subject of proscription, and when Grant is elected they will be ashamed to acknowledge that they ever practiced it. He insisted on the absolute necessity of showing a good fight for the Presidential election, and referred to the *ancien* regime as being oppressive to the poorer classes. He said that he was opposed to *rings* of every political complexion, and it was his purpose to burst them whenever he could do so.

The future looks bright in the Northern States, but that is no reason why we should be derelict in our duty. He eulogized the "boys in blue" as being animated by the same spirit now as when they marched to victory under the leadership of their great chieftain, and appealed to the members of the Legislature and of the party to look the question fairly in the face and go to work at once to carry the State for Grant and Colfax. We shall be criminally negligent, he said, if we allow one man of our party to shirk voting for our standard-bearers.

He concluded by saying, let us perform our duty, and go into the campaign with a determination to succeed, and we must do so.

General Sypher was repeatedly interrupted with shouts of approbation during his remarks.

Ex-Governor Hahn being called for, then occupied the platform and made some important statements with regard to registration.

The club then adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

Professor Haselmayer created a sensation last evening by his "Goblin Drums" inside and outside of the hall. He had a large house at the matinee to-day and will have a good audience this evening and to-morrow evening, when the wonderful illusionist will astonish the multitudes in new feats of legerdemain. Last evening several members of the House of Representatives were in the audience, one of whom the "Goblin Drum" declared was in love all the time. The member from C——l got the laugh on him.

Varieties Theatre.

Last evening "Everybody's Friend," a famous comedy, was performed to an audience which fully appreciated Miss Josie Orton as the *Mrs. Swendoozen* of the play. Sheridan as *Felix Featherly* and Miss Alice Gray as *Mrs. Featherly* were excelled by Mr. Floyd as *Frank Iacbrook*. M'lle Theresa deserves mention as a pleasing artist, whose pas seul was well executed. The most natural acting was in the afterpiece of the "Bonnie Fish-Wife," in which Miss G. Dickson, rendered most admirably the character of *Miss Tistledotes*, a romantic young lady, and *Maggie Macfarlane*, the Bonnie Fish Wife. She is exquisite in song. This evening the comedy of "Still Water Runs Deep," pas seul by Mlle. Theresa, to conclude with the farce of the "Wandering Minstrel." Mr. Sheridan appears as *John Mildmay*, and Mr. Floyd as *Captain Hawksley*. Miss Isabel Freeman will make her first appearance this evening, and take the character of *Mrs. Mildmay*, while Alice Gray will be the *Mrs. Sternbold* of the comedy. In deference to public sentiment no dramatic performance on Sunday evening will task the energies of the company.

Olympic Varieties.

The Olympic still attracts the people who enjoy song and dance and free and easy entertainments. A great programme to-night.

At one of the Cabinet meetings, while General Grant was in the Cabinet, President Johnson was indulging in some of his characteristic self glorifications over the "sacrifices" which he had made for the country, and one or more of his Cabinet joined in the same strain of self-praise. General Grant quietly and modestly said: "Well, gentlemen, so far as I am concerned, I have never made any sacrifices for the country. The country has always done more for me than I have done for it. I suppose I would be ready to make sacrifices, but I have never had the opportunity; and I think that, as a general rule, our public men get more from the country than they give to it."

Outrages and Murders in Bossier

RAID FROM ARKANSAS INTO LOUISIANA.

Shooting of Colored Men Upon Plantations.

We republish the following account of recent disturbances upon the Red River, from the *Caddo Gazette*, a Democratic journal published at Shreveport. We ask our readers to scrutinize it carefully. Though an effort at defense, it is most damning testimony.

It is charged that a white man was arrested by negroes for having fired his pistol, as the negroes said at one of them. For this arrest and detention the whole population arm themselves and hunt down and shoot the negroes wherever they can be found. If the blacks were guilty of any wrong, no attempt was made to bring them to justice. Not only those charged with the offense, but "wherever they can find them" they are murdered without warning or explanation:

A thousand conflicting reports of the horrible assassinations in Bossier parish have been circulated far and wide. To correct erroneous reports, and give our readers a plain, unvarnished history of these revolting acts, is the object of this article. The apprehension so long entertained that the two races would eventually make war upon each other has been changed to a horrid reality.

We present the following statement of all the facts we have obtained connected with the disturbances and murders which have occurred in Bossier parish during the past week:

On Sunday morning Mr. Elisha Gibson, with several of his neighbors from Columbia county, Arkansas, were returning home from Shreveport. They had sold their cotton and made their purchases, but still retained several hundred dollars, which were in the hands of Mr. Gibson. This party stopped at the Shady Grove plantation on Red River, eight miles above this place, and purchased corn. While there a pistol was fired. It is not proven that the pistol was fired at any one. Gibson asserts that it was an accident while the negroes on the place declare that it was shot at one of them. At any rate nobody was hurt.

When the party left a number of negroes followed them and arrested Gibson. No resistance was made, as the whites were unarmed and unprepared to defend themselves. The negroes returned to Shady Grove with their prisoner, and for safe keeping he was chained by the neck to a tree. Mr. Brownlee, Dr. Vance and Mr. Byrne, of our city, advised the negroes to release Gibson, assuring them that he was a worthy citizen of Arkansas. Failing in this, Mr. Brownlee went to Benton and secured the assistance of several citizens, who came down and rescued Gibson from the infuriated barbarians. Gibson then informed them that he had been robbed of all his money, his hat and coat.

The was an interval of two days, a lull which preceded a terrible storm of passion. On Wednesday morning before daylight a party of about thirty men, said to be from Arkansas, surrounded the negro quarters at Shady Grove and demanded the surrender of the guilty parties. A fight ensued, in which one negro was killed and three wounded. Five negroes charged with stealing the money were taken in the direction of Arkansas. Thus ended the first bloody tragedy.

On the same morning (Wednesday) a number of negroes from adjoining plantations posted themselves along the road near Mr. Brownlee's, and when the latter left the residence of Mr. Saggus, his father-in-law, in company with Mr. Francis Ogden, they surrounded them, and then deliberately shot them down.

Mr. Baer, who was present, protested against the assassination of these young men, but the negroes stated that they had rescued Gibson from them, for which crime they must be killed. Bird shot were then mixed with a few buck shot, and these white men were literally filled with lead. Neither of them were killed instantly, but Mr. Ogden died in a few hours, and Mr. Brownlee is in a critical condition. The negroes having fired by plattoons upon these helpless men, left them in the agonies of death, as they supposed, and walked off quietly as if they had obeyed a military order.

When the news reached our city it produced the wildest excitement for the safety of white families in the neighborhood, who were outnumbered ten to one by the negroes. Volunteers quickly rallied to the cry "to arms," and about fifty men started for the dark and bloody ground.

At the earnest and oft-repeated solicitation of our citizens, Mr. Keating, the United States Deputy Marshal, made a requisition upon the military commander of this post for troops. Before the soldiers crossed the river a courier from the front brought the startling news that the fight had begun. The volunteers from Shreveport sent forward scouts, who reported that the negroes at Smedley's, one mile below the place where the murders were committed, were loading their guns and preparing for action. Colonel Jack Wharton, with a few others, rode up to them and assured them that they would not be disturbed, but ordered them to lay down their arms. In answer to this request the negroes began to fire, which was returned, when the negroes beat a hasty retreat. Ed. Sturgess's clothes were torn by shot, and his horse was badly wounded. About twenty-five shots were fired, but no one was killed. One negro was severely wounded and has since died, the balance escaped.

The plantations along the river were visited, but strange to say all the negroes had deserted their cabins and taken to the woods. They seem determined to shield the murderers of Brownlee and Ogden.

The party from Arkansas did not return home as was expected, but halted at Benton until they could learn the result of their raid on Shady Grove. They were enraged by the murder of Brownlee and Ogden, and have retaliated terribly on the negroes wherever they can find them.

On Thursday morning five negroes were shot by the Arkansians at Shady Grove, although the proprietor vouched for their good character and had promised them protection. Many of the party from Shreveport were shocked and offended by this unnecessary cruelty, and returned home. The citizens of Shreveport volunteered their services to arrest the murderers and to protect all who were peaceably disposed. They deprecate all acts of brutality, whether committed by whites or blacks.

On Thursday evening, a few miles above Benton, in Bossier parish, Mr. W. H. Thompson was shot by some negroes from the Dixon plantation. These negroes had not been molested, as they resided several miles from the locality where the murders had been committed. Mr. Thompson had shipped cotton the same day, from Carolina Bluffs on the Era No. 8, and was riding down to Benton, when he was shot through the hand—but escaped. The case is undergoing investigation before the civil authorities at Benton, and negro testimony has been taken, criminating certain negroes on one of the Dickson plantations.

In conclusion, we will state that the citizens of Bossier, aided by the civil authorities, are doing all in their power to restore quiet, and we are glad to announce, with a prospect of success. We do hope that the bloody drama has at last closed.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

[No. 123.

AN ACT

Defining more particularly the duties of Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables and Clerks of Courts, and providing penalties for their failure to perform their duties, and for contempt of Court, and the powers of the Judges over such officers.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff, by himself or his Deputy, the Cornor or Constable in whose hands any writ of arrest, bench warrant or other order to arrest any person charged with committing any criminal offense has been placed, forthwith to arrest such person, and to take him before the officer authorized to examine the case, if the accused has not already been indicted, or an information filed against him. If an indictment or information has been filed against the accused, the officer making the arrest under the warrant issued on such indictment or information shall confine the accused in jail until he executes such bond as may be required of him by the Judge of the Court before whom the indictment or information was filed, and if the accused is to be examined before any committing officer, the Sheriff or other officer shall hold the accused in custody until the close of the examination; and if required to give bond, the accused shall be confined in jail until he complies with the order of the committing officer, and in either of the above cases, if the offense be not ballable, the accused shall be carefully confined in jail until discharged according to law.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Sheriff or his Deputy, or the Coroner or Constable in whose hands any warrant to arrest a person accused of any crime has been placed, shall have the right, and it is hereby made his duty if he should deem it necessary, to assist or enable him to execute any such writ, to summon as many persons as to him may seem necessary in making such arrest, and all such persons so summoned by any of said officers, not under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age, who shall fail or refuse to render such aid and to obey the officer in executing such writ shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in jail not less than one month nor more than six months, at the discretion of the court; and it is hereby made the duty of all such sheriffs, deputies, coroners, constables, or other persons authorized to make arrests, to report to the next Grand Jury any such delinquency or failure to assist such officer.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Sheriff or other officer in whose hands any writ or order of arrest is placed shall be responsible to any party for any damage that may result from his failure, refusal or neglect to perform any duty required of him by law. If such clerk is suspended from office, it shall be the duty of the District Judge to appoint a clerk to fill his place, who shall take the oath and give the bond required of clerks, and who shall receive all the fees and emoluments of the office during the time he acts as clerk. That when any judge shall suspend any clerk from office, he shall transmit to the Governor, the proceedings, evidence and judgment of suspension who shall lay the same before the Legislature at its next session, to the end that the Legislature may ratify or reject such suspension from office. That if the suspension should be ratified, then such office shall be considered vacant, and be filled as provided by law. If the Legislature shall fail to ratify such suspension from office, then such officer is to be restored to his office, but shall be liable for any contempt or delinquency thereafter committed as in the first instance. A failure of the Legislature to act at the first session after such suspension shall leave the suspension in force, provided that the Legislature may act on the case at any subsequent session, and the consequence of their action shall be as above set forth.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That any failure of the Clerk of any court to comply with any legal formality in issuing citation, petition, or other process, or the same is not a true copy, or legal in form or substance, no fee shall be charged by the Clerk may act, and if it be the Constable who is in contempt, the Sheriff, or any of his deputies, or the Coroner may act; and in all cases, if there be no officer at hand to act, the court shall appoint some proper person to do so.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That a neglect, failure, or refusal of any Sheriff or his deputy or deputies, or the Coroner, or Constable, to serve any citation, levy any attachment, provisional seizure, sequestration, injunction, execution, arrest, or other legal process in either a civil or criminal proceeding by which any person, the State, parish, municipal corporation, or other corporation, or persons ordering the same, shall be injured, or lose their recourse on the claim sued on, or on the property which was liable to seizure under any of such writs at the time they were placed in the hands of such officer, said officer shall be responsible, as well as their securities on their official bonds, to the party so injured or damaged for the full amount owing on the claim sued on, or on the writ they have failed to execute, or other damage, and proof by the party injured that the failure of the said officer to serve the citation or other writ on the proper party, or that he made illegal service thereof, so that prescription barred the claim, or the court was deprived of jurisdiction, or that when the writ of attachment, provisional seizure, sequestration, injunction, execution, arrest, or other legal process was placed in such officer's hands, the party or parties against whom such writs were issued, had property, rights or credits liable to seizure, and within the jurisdiction of such officer, and he failed to seize the same, shall be prima facia evidence of the liability of such officer and his securities in his official bond for the amount of such writ, provided always, that the Sheriff or other officer shall have the right to require an indemnifying bond in cases now provided by law.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That any clerk of the court who shall neglect, fail or refuse to issue any copy, paper, citation, writ or other process when so required to do by any party or their counsel authorized to require such service, who has made the proper deposit and complied with the requirements of law authorizing them to demand such service from the Clerk, such Clerk shall, on such facts being brought to the attention of the Court in writing, sworn to by the party making it, which shall be served with the order made thereon by the Judge, fixing the time for trial thereof, not exceeding two days from the date of the order, unless by consent, he shall try it summary and without jury, if such Clerk shall be found guilty of the charge, he shall be considered in contempt of Court and be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, or suspended from office, either one or all, at the discretion of the Judge, and on his official bond shall be responsible to any party for any damage that may result from his failure, refusal or neglect to perform any duty required of him by law. If such clerk is suspended from office, it shall be the duty of the District Judge to appoint a clerk to fill his place, who shall take the oath and give the bond required of clerks, and who shall receive all the fees and emoluments of the office during the time he acts as clerk. That when any judge shall suspend any clerk from office, he shall transmit to the Governor, the proceedings, evidence and judgment of suspension who shall lay the same before the Legislature at its next session, to the end that the Legislature may ratify or reject such suspension from office. That if the suspension should be ratified, then such office shall be considered vacant, and be filled as provided by law. If the Legislature shall fail to ratify such suspension from office, then such officer is to be restored to his office, but shall be liable for any contempt or delinquency thereafter committed as in the first instance. A failure of the Legislature to act at the first session after such suspension shall leave the suspension in force, provided that the Legislature may act on the case at any subsequent session, and the consequence of their action shall be as above set forth.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That any failure of the Clerk of any court to comply with any legal formality in issuing citation, petition, or other process, or the same is not a true copy, or legal in form or substance, no fee shall be charged by the Clerk for issuing such copy or process; and he shall moreover be responsible to the Sheriff or any costs he may incur in executing, or attempting to execute any such process, and the parties to such suit shall not be charged with any of the Clerk's or Sheriff's costs above referred to, and any costs that may be incurred by any Sheriff in executing or attempting to execute or serve any writ or papers other than those which has not been executed or served in the manner pointed out by law, shall not be charged against any party in any suit, but all such costs, and the expenses incident thereto shall be borne by such Sheriff.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved September 29, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 124.

AN ACT

To amend an act entitled "An Act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for supplying the loss of the Public Records and other papers consumed by the burning of the Courthouse in the Parish of Claiborne, on the Sixth of November, eighteen hundred and forty-nine," approved April 28, 1853.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the first section of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for supplying the loss of the Public Records and other papers consumed by the burning of the Courthouse in the parish of Claiborne, on the sixth of November, eighteen hundred and forty-nine," approved April 28, 1853, be amend and re-enacted so as to read as follows, to wit:

That the ninth section of an act entitled an act to provide for supplying the loss of the public records and other papers consumed by the burning of the Courthouse in the parish of Claiborne, on the sixth of November, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, approved on the eighteenth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty, be re-enacted and amended so as to read as follows: That the provisions of this act shall not extend beyond the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five, provided that this limitation shall not apply to applications made and not decided in that time.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall be force from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved September 29, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 121.

AN ACT

For the Relief of Robert J. Caldwell.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened; That the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the use of Robert J. Caldwell, attorney at law, for his services as District Attorney pro tempore, at the term of the District Court for the parish of Caldwell, held in the month of April A. D. 1868, and that the same be paid on his own warrant.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved September 29, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

Monetary and Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, SATURDAY, October 10, 1 P. M., 1868.

Nothing has transpired to indicate any change in the money market proper.

Gold opened at 138@138¾, against 137¾ at New York. There is a fair demand for the Custombouse. We notice sales of $2 00 and $10,000 at 138¾. Nothing reported in silver.

We hear of no transactions in foreign exchange. In consequence of the decline in gold at New York, the market is too unsettled to admit of quotations.

Commercial exchange is quite active, but very firm. Owing to the limited offerings of commercial sight on New York, most of the banks have advanced their rates for checks to ¼ ⅌ ⅌ cent discount. One or two of them, however, are still drawing at ⅜ ⅌ ⅌. The sales of commercial include $20,000 New York sight at 7-16 ⅌ ⅌ cent discount, and $10,000 ten days' sight on St. Louis at 1 ⅌ cent discount.

In stocks, we hear of a sale, last week, not reported, of 50 shares St. Charles street Railroad at $59 50.

City treasury notes are inactive. The dealers buy the small sums offered across their counters at 37 @37½ per cent discount, and sell at 36½.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, October 10, 1 P. M.

COTTON—The market opened with a very good inquiry and thus far the sales sum up about 500 bales.

With advices from Liverpool of a more favorable tenor, factors have enhanced their pretentions 1⁄16@⅛ above the rates current at the close yesterday, but the movement has not been of sufficient extent to justify quotations. Yesterday's business transpired up 650 bales at an advance of about 1⁄16c: good ordinary closing at 21⅛@21c; low middling at 22½@23c; middling at 23½@23¾c, and strict middling at 24@24¼c.

SUGAR—The demand is quite fair in a jobbing way and there have been reported to us of 50 hogsheads of Cuba at 12½@12¾c; 50 hogsheads of Nos. 12 and 13 at 13½@14c, and 100 boxes Nos. 12 and 13 at 12¾@13c. Louisiana sugar is retailing at 14¼@14½c for fully fair, and 15½c for prime.

MOLASSES—A cargo of 138 hogsheads and some tierces and barrels Matanzas molasses sold yesterday on private terms, said to be about 47½c ⅌ gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—There has not been any arrivals from the West since our review of yesterday.

LARD—There is some request for superfine and double extra, which are comparatively scarce; otherwise the market is dull and unchanged, and the business doing is only in a jobbing way at $5 ⅌ bbl for common; $5 50 for fine; $6 75 for superfine; $7 @7 25 for single extra; $7 50@8 for double extra; $8 50@10 for treble extra, and $10@13 for choice and family extra. 50 bbls superfine sold at $6 75; 50 Lorenzo at $7 50, and 50 do at $8 ⅌ bbl. There were some other small sales of about 80 bbls each not reported.

CORN—There is none on the landing and not much in store, but the local demand is limited, and with an insufficient supply to invite any foreign demand. The market is quiet but firm. The sales to day are confined to 638 sacks, of which 50 Louisiana at 95c; 226 inferior Western at 90c; 60 new Western at 95c; 100 prime ditto at $1 00; 100 choice white at $1 10, and 102 yellow mixed at $1 12 ⅌ bushel.

OATS—There is none on the landing, and very little is doing in consequence. We quote 62@63c ⅌ bushel for common; 65@66c for prime and above the purchase price.

BRAN—Is held in store at $1 25 ⅌ 100 lbs, and is selling in a jobbing way at $1 30.

HAY—Prime and choice Western is scarce and in request, and commands $23@25 ⅌ ton. Ordinary is in good request.

RYE—A lot of 75 bbls sold at $175 ⅌ bushel.

POTATOES—Continues in request and prices have still further advanced. 100 bbls Pink Eyes in store sold at $3 75 ⅌ bbl. It is retailing at $3@3 25 ⅌ bbl.

BACON—The market is very firm and the stock is held higher. Shoulders are now held at retail at 17½c; clear ribbed sides 18½@19c; clear sides 17½c; sugar cured hams 19@21c ⅌ ℔.

LARD—A fair jobbing business is doing at 20c ⅌ ℔ for prime in tierces, and 20½@21c in kegs. Large lots are quoted at 19c ⅌ ℔ lower.

BUTTER—The market is fairly supplied, and prices are firmer. We quote 35@36c ⅌ ℔ for Western and 40@47c ⅌ ℔ for Northern.

HIDES—The market is dull, and prices for dry hides have declined 1c ⅌ ℔. We quote: Texas dry slaughter wet 9½@13c ⅌ ℔; Mexican dry flint 20@21c; country do 19@18c; Texas stretched 18@20c; dry salted 16@17c ⅌ ℔.

GUNNY BAGS—The market is quiet, 21½@22 bag ⅌ doz in boxes.

BRISTLES—The market is poorly supplied and prices are firmer. We quote St. Louis onions on the landing at $3 50 ⅌ bbl; apples $6@8; choice Western potatoes $6 ⅌ bbl.

IRON TIES—Are retailing at 7c ⅌ ℔.

DOMESTIC MEAL—Only a retail business is doing at $4 50@4 75 ⅌ bbl for slin dried.

BALE ROPE—Is quiet and unchanged. Round lots of best machine ropes are held at 9c ⅌ ℔; 9¼@9½c ⅌ ℔ are the retail prices.

SALT—The market is at present rather dull but prices are unchanged. We quote Liverpool fine, per sack, $2 50@2 60; do from store $3@3 25 ⅌ sack; do from warehouse $2 15@2 20; fine from store $2 40@2 50; do from warehouse $2 10@2 20; Turks Island $3@3 25 ⅌ bushel. By the cargo Liverpool is quoted at $22@27 according to quality. Imported from Campeachy in the past month, 2,400 bushels.

COFFEE—The market is more active, but prices show no variation. We note sales of 600 bags Rio to arrive and 1500 on the market on private terms. We quote Rio, (gold duty paid), prime, 16½@17c ⅌ ℔; good, 15½@16c; fair, 14½@15c; ordinary, 13@14c ⅌ ℔.

MALT AND HOPS—Malt is in moderate supply and demand at $2 75@2 85 for Western and $2 60@3 ⅌ bushel for Canada. Old hops are selling slowly at 10@35c ⅌ ℔, and new at 30@60c ⅌ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is in light supply and fair demand at $2 25 ⅌ bbl for common; $3 50 for No. 2; $5 for No. 1, and $4 for pale. There are some lots now understood to be in transit to European market. Southern pitch is dull and unchanged at $4 ⅌ bbl. Tar is in light supply and good request for large sized packages. We note sales of 100 gallon packages at $2@2 25; 10 gallon $4 50@5 each. Spirits turpentine is dull at 40c ⅌ gallon.

CHEESE—We have no material change to note in this article. Western is quoted 20c ⅌ ℔ for choice; and 19c for good. Reserve factory; Northern at 19@20c ⅌ ℔, according to quality.

HOOP POLES—Are in heavy supply and fair demand. Barrel poles are retailing at $37 50 and hogshead poles at $65 ⅌ 1000. They are quoted by wholesale at $25 ⅌ 1000 for the former and $35@40 for the latter.

WOOL—The market is still bare of supplies. We quote nominally, washed 30@35c ⅌ ℔; Louisiana native 26@27c; burry 18@20c; Texas ½ and ¾; merino 28@30c ⅌ ℔.

LOUISIANA RICE—There is more activity in the market and the receipts, though heavy, are readily disposed of at full prices. We quote: ordinary 6½@7½c ⅌ ℔, 8@8½c for prime and 9c ⅌ ℔ for choice.

WHISKY—The supply of Western is only moderate, but receipts are expected soon. We hear of round lots Western rectified offering at $1 62½ ⅌ gallon. Bourbon is quoted at $2@2 50 ⅌ gallon for jobbing lots.

Marine Intelligence.

STEAMERS LEAVING TO-DAY.

New York	MARIPOSA, Kemble, 5 P. M.
New York	YAZOO, Hodges, 5 P. M.
New York	GULF STREAM, Spencer, 3 P. M.
Florida Ports	FLORIDA, O'Leary, 3 P. M.
Pensacola	REINDEER, McGrath, 3 P. M.
Havana	MEXICO, Pitfield, 3 P. M.
St. Louis	RUTH, Pegram, 5 P. M.
Vicksburg	GEN. QUITMAN, Leathers, 5 P. M.
Red River	ROSE FRANKS, White, 5 P. M.
Red River	D. PINE, Morgan, 5 P. M.
Red River	DIXIE, Jacobs, 5 P. M.
Red River	CELESTE, Dowty, 5 P. M.
Red River	ERA No. 8, Poff, 5 P. M.
Opelousas	GERONA, Spiane, 5 P. M.
Ouachita River	SUCCESS, Rea, 5 P. M.
Ouachita River	MITTIE STEPHENS, Tobin, 5 P. M.
Ouachita River	LOTAWANNA, Brinker, 5 P. M.
Yazoo River	BIG HORN, Wallace, 5 P. M.
Mobile	SARAH, Murray, 3 P. M.—Basin.
Mobile	MAIL BOAT, 4 P. M.—Cars.
Natchez	WILD WAGONER, Richardson 5 P M

Leaving To-Morrow.

New York	RAPIDAN, Chessman, 8 A. M.
Corpus Christi	ALABMA, Benson, 8 A. M.
Galveston	MORGAN, Talbot, 8 A. M.
Brazos Santiago	AUSTIN, Farrell, 8 A. M.
Bayou Sara	GREY EAGLE, Barasco, 9 A. M.
Mandeville	CAMELIA, Cozzens, 9 A. M.—Cars.
Mobile	MAIL BOAT, 4 P. M.—Cars.

Leaving Monday.

Louisville	LEGAL TENDER, Roberts, 5 P. M.
Mandeville	CAMELIA, Cozzens, 12 M.—Cars.
Bay St. Louis	CHEOLE, Baker, 10 A. M.—Cars.
Mobile	MAIL BOAT, 4 P. M.—Cars.
Florida Ports	LIZZIE, Felsher, 2 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, Saturday, October 10, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Victory, Cushing, for Liverpool.
Schooner Island Belle, Parsons, for Pascagoula, in ballast.

ARRIVALS.

Steamship Darier, Heude, from Havana, to V Pernillat—3d dist.
Bark Leonidas, Gates, from Boston, to G A Fosdick agent—Albers.
Schooner Mexico Podesta, from Tampico, to Plaquet and Bro—3d dist.
British schooner Challenger, from Utilla, to E Pillsbury—2d dist.

TOWBOATS.

Gladiator, Davis, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea 26th ult with Coronet and A G Jewett. Brought up bark Leonidas and schooners Challenger and Mexico.

STEAMBOATS.

Gen Quitman, Leathers, from Vicksburg, to Cossan, Bowen, Pratt & Co.
Fuckar, Aucoin, from Lafourche.
Rose Franks, White, from Shreveport.
Louise, Hopkins, from Morgan.
C Castro, Lambert, from Manchac.

BELOW COMING UP.

Bark Hedwig, Bornsen, from Liverpool, 16th Aug., to Mommy, Loling & co.
Schooner Fanny Demerett, 5 days from Rustan, to order.
Spanish bark Jamaica, 5 days from Havana, to Puig Bros.

EXPORTS.

LIVERPOOL—Ship Victory—4411 bales cotton 2300 staves.

IMPORTS.

UTILLA—Schooner Challenger—Cargo of fruit.
CAMPEACHY—Schooner Mexico—110 tons salt 20 logs dye wood.
MOBILE—Steamer Louisa—241 bales cotton 377 pkgs tobacco 15 bales linseys.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VICKSBURG—Steamer Gen Quitman—2619 cotton 441 sks cotton seed and sundries.

CANE RIVER—Steamer Celeste—427 bales cotton and sundry produce.
SHREVEPORT—Steamer Rose Franks—424 bales cotton and sundry produce.
LAFOURCHE—Steamer Flicker—2 bales cotton 24 sks cotton 1 bbl molasses 2 bbls rice.
MANCHAC—Steamer C Castro—55 head cattle and sheep 95 cords wood.

BY THE RAILROADS.

PER JACKSON RAILROAD—October 9—679 bales cotton 4000 feet lumber 33 bxs mdse and 2 bbls apples.
PER OPELOUSAS RAILROAD—October 9—24 bales cotton 374 head cattle 18 bbls rice 8 hides 32 sks potatoes and sundries.

MEMORANDA.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, Oct 2—Sailed for New Orleans, British steamship Limmerick, Lockhead.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Bremerhaven, Sept 18—Sailed for New Orleans, ship Anton, Fricke.
Liverpool, Sept 19—Sailed for New Orleans, ship Alicia, Stuart.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON BARONNE street, Fourth District, succession of Frederick Lutt—No. 32,353—Second District Court of New Orleans.

BY THOMAS & SPEAR, PLACIDE J. Spear, auctioneers, sales room No. 26 Bienville street—SATURDAY, twenty-fourth October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Honorable Louis Duvigneaud, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, bearing date September 14, 1868, for the purpose of effecting a succession, the following described property, to-wit:

ONE LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, the same being a part of the total ground designated by the number nine in the square No. 127 which is bounded by Baronne, Dryades, Second and Third streets as per plan of the Faubourg Livaudais deposited in the office of F. Grima, a Notary Public in this city, said piece or portion of ground is taken from that part of said square number nine which adjoins the lot designated by the number eight on the said plan, and measures thirty-four feet six inches front on Baronne street, the same width in the rear by a depth on the line dividing said portion of ground from the said lot No. 8 of 85 feet, and the same depth on the opposite side line, between parallel lines, which property was acquired in the name of Mrs Lutt by purchase from Lorenzo Herberger by act passed before A. Hero, Jr., a notary public in this city on the thirty-first of January, 1867.

Terms and Conditions—One third cash, fifteen hundred dollars ($1500), in the obligations to be taken by the purchaser to assume the payment of a note secured by mortgage on said property, drawn by Mrs. Lutt to her own order, and by her indorsed, dated thirty-first January, 1867, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, with interest at eight per cent per annum from date, till paid, together with all the interests accrued and unpaid on the said instrument of which note has been postponed to the thirty-first January, 1869, said interest to be assumed over and above the purchase price, one third on a credit of one year in the note (divided into coupons, if required by the purchaser, to his own order, and by him indorsed, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum from date until paid, domiciliated at the Canal and State Bank, to be secured by vendor's lien and privilege, and mortgage on the property sold, with the clause of pactum de non alienando, and with the fees in case of suit for the recovery of the amount of said note or coupons; the purchaser to keep the buildings insured until the payment and up to the full amount of said note, and to transfer the policy of insurance to said Mrs. Lutt, and to assume the payment of the balance of the current year on said property collectable in 1869, as an additional consideration over and above the purchase price.

Acts of sale together with Internal Revenue stamps, etc., before Jacob Fritz Esq., Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser.

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VALUABLE PROPERTY On Robertson street between Esplanade and Kerlerec streets.

SUCCESSION OF MRS. FANNY RISSO.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, AUCTIONEER—Office No. 48 Exchange Place—SATURDAY, October 17, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated August 18, 1868, the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the suburb Treme of this city, in the square bounded by Esplanade, Kerlerec, Robertson and Villere streets, marking part of lot designated by the number 29, measuring 27 feet three inches front on Robertson street by 120 feet in depth being the one-half of the entire lot of Kerlerec street.

Terms—Cash in United States Treasury notes.

Act of sale before Selme Magner, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including stamps.

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VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON ST Theresa street, between St. Thomas and Tchoupitoulas streets—Succession of Joseph Stell—No. 32,303.

BY G. DE FERIET, OFFICE NO 86 BIENville street—SATURDAY, November 7, 1868, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, will be sold by virtue of an order from the Hon. L. Duvigneaud, Judge of the Second District Court of the parish of Orleans, dated September 30, 1868, the following described property, to-wit:

A TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, situated on the Fourth District of this city, the same being a part of the total ground designated by the number nine in the square No. 127 which is bounded by Baronne, Dryades, Second and Third streets as per plan of the Faubourg Livaudais deposited