New Orleans Republican.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

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

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains.

North and East via Jackson Railroad—Leave daily at 5:30 P. M. Arrive at 1:50 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 4 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 4 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 2 P. 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 6 A. M.

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

DELIGHT IN DISORDER.

A sweet disorder in the dress
Kindles in clothes a wantonness,
A lawn about the shoulders thrown
Into a fine distraction;
An erring lace, which here and there
Enthralls the crimson stomacher;
A cuffe neglectful, and thereby
Ribbands to flow confusedly;
A winning wave (deserving note)
In the tempestuous petticote;
A careless shoe string, in whose tye
I see a wild civility—
Doe more bewitch me than when art
Is too precise in every part.

REPORT

of William Baker, Chairman of the Board of Registration, to Governor Warmoth, on the Late Election.

[Copy.]

OFFICE BOARD OF REGISTRATION, State of Louisiana.

New Orleans, November 23, 1868.

To His Excellency, H. C. Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana:

SIR—As chairman of the Board of Registration, a large mass of evidence has been forwarded to me by the Supervisors of Registration in the various parishes of the State, setting forth the intimidation, fraud and violence, including murder itself, which has been used for the purpose of preventing duly qualified electors from exercising their right as citizens and voting as they deemed proper. Under the circumstances I thought it my duty to lay before you for your information an epitome of the most important facts; if time permitted I should furnish you with copies, but as it is I shall be happy to exhibit to you the originals whenever you may desire it.

Of the city of New Orleans, it is hardly necessary for me to say anything, as you are, doubtless, as well informed as, I am respecting the murders, assaults, threats and every species of intimidation which for a month preceding the election were used, and obviously for no other purpose than that of preventing Republican voters, more especially the colored ones, from going to the polls.

There is not a ward in the city in which threats of violence has not been made to the Supervisors of Registration in the performance of their duties. Many of them for some time prior to the election were afraid to sleep in their own houses at night. Others were threatened, and in one instance one of the newspapers called upon the people to "hang the Registrars to the nearest lamp-post." Is it any wonder that they resigned rather than perform their duties at so much personal risk? In the First Ward one of the Registrars was hung in effigy in front of his own door. Since then, as a matter of personal safety, he has sold out his place of business at great loss, and moved to another portion of the city.

One Registration office (the Sixth Ward) was broken into and all the furniture and stationery destroyed, fortunately the records were deposited elsewhere for safe keeping. The First Ward Registration office was broken into and the whole records destroyed. It is believed it was done for the purpose of destroying the evidence which the Registrars had been collecting, respecting the breaking into the houses of colored men, and with pistols at their heads and threats of instant death if they resisted, robbing them of their registration papers. I am in possession of many affidavits setting forth these facts. Many club rooms were broken into and sacked, the furniture and everything destroyed.

So far had these threats of violence, intimidation and murder been carried that when the Registrars came to that part of their duty requiring them to appoint Commissioners of Election, that in not one ward in this city could be found Republicans who were ready to incur the risk of serving as Commissioners of Election, showing most conclusively the reign of terror which had been inaugurated and which had not been truly made "the subject of a farce," the "tragedy" having preceded it.

In the parish of Jefferson the first and another, or a number of colored citizens was but another link in the chain with which loyal citizens were to be bound and deprived of the right of exercising the franchise except at peril of their lives. One of the most intelligent and useful of the Registrars was threatened and told that his life was to be the price of his daring to continue in the performance of his duties; his family was also visited and threatened. Under these circumstances he resigned.

In this parish (Jefferson), on the day of election, one of the Commissioners reports "that three or four gangs, numbering some two hundred men each, went to Kennerville on cars or special trains provided by the Jackson Railroad. They were apparently organized bodies and all armed." These rowdies demanded that the returns should be made out in their presence, "and even went so far as to enter the private apartments of the Commissioners and with drawn revolvers and every conceivable kind of weapon forced the Commissioners to make the returns at once," "and owing to threats and intimidations the tickets were forced to be thrown under the table and destroyed against their will."

In the parish of St. Bernard, such was the state of things, that two of the registrars had to take to the swamp for safety, and wait for the excitement to abate. One of the registrars came to this city and has not been heard of up to the present time. No Commissioners of Election were legally appointed, and no legal election was held in the parish, so the registrars report to this office.

In the parish of Washington, the registrars had to go armed night and day, and were frequently threatened and insulted, colored men were beaten and obliged either to vote as directed, or not at all. So outrageous were these acts of violence, so far was it from being a fair election, that the registrars refused to certify to the returns, "regarding the election in this parish as carried by the knife and revolver."

The registrars for the parish of Plaquemines report that legal voters were refused the right of voting—other were permitted to vote on old registration papers, some who were not residents of the parish, were allowed to vote, while many, from the murders in the city of New Orleans, and the adjoining parish of St. Bernard, were so intimidated that they were afraid to vote. In one precinct an election was held by unauthorized parties, and should not be regarded at all, under any circumstances. But for these influences, the registrars report that the Republican ticket would have had 600 more votes in the parish.

The parish of St. Mary, and what has transpired there during the time the Board of Registration has been in existence, is too well known for any one to contend for a moment that anything like a fair election has been held in the parish. I have no other comments to make. I merely submit a copy of a report by the registrars of the parish:

[Copy.]

NEW ORLEANS, November 6, 1868.

William Baker, Esq., Chairman Board of Registration:

SIR—The undersigned, Supervisors of Registration for the parish of St. Mary, would respectfully represent that the returns of the election from said parish have been duly sent in. But under the existing circumstances we have seen proper to make this further statement:

The chairman of this Board, a resident of the said parish of St. Mary, was compelled by threats to leave the upper end of the parish, and other members of the Board were driven out of Franklin several days before the election; such an amount of violence and intimidation was used before the election and on the day of election, that we are satisfied that the election in the parish was not an expression of the will of the people, and we believe the returns from all the precincts except Brashear and Pattersonville should not be counted.

Not fully knowing our powers under these peculiar circumstances, we have signed and sent in the returns accompanied with this further statement of the facts.

Very respectfully,

(Signed by the Supervisors of Registration of the parish of St. Mary.)

In the parish of East Baton Rouge the circumstances attending the registration and election, although not accompanied by the same amount of violence as is found in many other parishes, yet the facts show clearly enough that no election such as is contemplated by law, was held.

The parish being a populous one, two sets of Supervisors were appointed so that all duly qualified might have an opportunity to register in the short time allowed by law. One Board was to be located in the city of Baton Rouge; the other was to move from point to point in the parish. When the moving Board came to Manchac they found it impossible to get accommodation of any kind; they were unable to hire any place for an office; no one would supply them board or lodging. They proposed to erect a temporary shed for registering in. Colored men and others were forbidden to work for them. So after traveling a day and night they had not gone so far as to be able to return to Baton Rouge, where they announced they would be ready to register all who came and were qualified.

By this time a large number of colored men were in the city of Baton Rouge waiting to be registered, but had up to that time been unable, in consequence of the interference of the Mayor, Sheriff and others, who insisted the Registrars should only register one colored man for every white man registered. As there are about five colored men for every three white men in the parish, this course would necessarily have prevented two-fifths of the colored men from registering. The presence of the second board in the city of Baton Rouge gave the opportunity for these men to register. At this moment Messrs. Fuqua, McCollum and others obtained from the Parish Judge, a writ of injunction prohibiting the second board from proceeding any further in the work of registration in the parish of East Baton Rouge, thus practically closing the registration office seven days sooner than provided for by law, thereby preventing, it is believed, about twelve hundred colored men from registering, by a base use of the law and the prostitution of justice, to serve the purposes of those who are legally disfranchised.

With respect to the election in East Baton Rouge, the protest of four of the Supervisors of Registration is the best evidence in what light it is to be viewed. The original protest is attached to this communication, so that your Excellency may see for yourself.

(Copy.)

PARISH OF EAST BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA,

To Chairman and Members of Board of Registration:

GENTLEMEN—We, the undersigned, Supervisors of Registration of the parish of East Baton Rouge, do solemnly protest against the election held in said parish on the third day of November, 1868, for the following reasons, viz: That being obstructed by the Parish Court and want of material, we failed to complete the registration of the parish by about (1200) twelve hundred persons, who would have registered.

The conduct of the police, who were authorized by his Honor Mayor Elam and Thompson Bird, Sheriff, to keep the peace at the Courthouse, first precinct, on the day of the election, was outrageous in the extreme, they taking away the ballots of citizens wishing to vote for Republican Electors and Congressman, and substituting other tickets instead; on their refusing to vote said substituted ticket they would destroy their certificates of registration (this was done in several cases in every case, but in many.) In consequence of the threats and intimidation used, we must believe about (300) two hundred have left the polls without voting. All other precincts in the parish (with the exception of the first) were conducted in accordance with law. We signed the returns of the election believing it was required by law; otherwise we would not have done so.

We have the honor to be your obedient servants.

(Signed by the Supervisors of Registration of the parish of St. Helena report that "during the time they were engaged in registering, such an amount of intimidation existed in the parish as to prevent many from registering, and many who registered were prevented from voting, while a large number who would have voted the Republican ticket voted the Democratic ticket through fear of personal violence; that just previous to the election an organization known as the Ku-Klux Klan, in disguise and threatening manner paraded about the parish for the purpose of intimidating the peaceably disposed of the Republican party. At Tangipahoa, one of the voting precincts in the parish, one John Kemp, a prominent Republican, was murdered by this band, and another citizen was wounded. After due deliberation the Supervisors concluded it was not safe for them to disperse themselves at the various polls on the day of election." They conclude: "In our judgment the election was unfair, and should be deemed void."

In conclusion, did time permit, and were I sure I was not trespassing on your time, much more might be said. As it is, I have tried to condense the reports sent to this office, using, as far as possible, the language of the Registrars themselves. Many of them residents of the country parishes ever that they dare not make a written statement; such, they allege, would cost them their lives. Many have declined to make any report of the facts known to them respecting the intimidation of loyal voters, considering that the state of society is too well known to make it necessary for them to expose themselves as a target to the mob which rules in too many of the parishes of the State. All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM BAKER,
Chairman Board of Registration.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT [No. 218.

To Incorporate the Loan and Pledge Association.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the following persons, their sucessors and assigns are hereby created a body politic and corporate under the name and title of the Loan and Pledge Association, with the powers and rights as set forth in the following articles, viz: Alfred Marchand, Charles H. Foster, Henry Kloppenburg, H. W. Kloppenburg, R. Huberwald, A. C. Denonvian, St. F. Casanave.

Article 1—The name and title of the said Corporation shall be the Loan and Pledge Association, and its domicile is hereby established in the city of New Orleans. It shall commence business as soon as fifty thousand dollars shall have been subscribed, and shall exist for twenty-five years from the date hereof, and any such longer period as may be granted by special act of the Legislature of this State. It shall have power to contract, sue and be sued, to hold, receive, purchase, convey, mortgage and receive in mortgage, pledge and receive in pledge, property, both real and personal, to make and use a common seal of such device as may be recommended by the Board of Directors herein established, to name and appoint such managers, directors, officers and servants as its interests and convenience require, and to create and establish proper by-laws and rules for the regulation and management of its affairs, all in its corporate capacity.

Article 2—The object and purposes of said corporation are to make and enter into all manner of contracts and arrangements for the pledge of, and to receive in pledge, movable property in order to promote the interest of the working classes who are out of employment and temporarily in need of money for the support of themselves and families, and to make and execute, issue and receive certificates of pledge of any kind and nature whatsoever for the pledge of movable property, and to do and perform generally every act and thing to the business of loaning money on the security of pawn or pledge belonging or in any wise appertaining.

The said Association may, for the interest of its stockholders, purchase from time to time any certificate or certificates of pawn or pledge, or other obligations issued or to be issued by the said corporation. All citations, notices and other legal process shall be served on a President, who shall be appointed in the manner hereinafter provided for.

Article 3—The capital stock of the said Association shall be two hundred thousand dollars, divided into two thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, to be paid for at the time and in the manner following, to wit:

The subscribers to the said Association shall pay into the hands of the President, upon its organization for business, the sum of twenty dollars on each and every share of stock subscribed by them, the remaining eighty dollars per share payable on assessments of not less than one hundred fifteen days notice from the President and Cashier. The said capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars may be, by a two-thirds vote of the stockholders, in number and amount extended to an amount not to exceed five hundred thousand dollars.

Article 4—All the corporate powers of the said association shall be exercised by a Board of Directors, to be composed of three Directors and ex-officio, the President and Cashier, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, over which the President, or, in his absence, the Cashier shall preside, or, in the absence of both the said officers, one of the said Board, to be selected by the members present, and the person or officer thus presiding shall exercise a casting vote in case of an equal division in the vote of those present. The following named stockholders, together with the President and Cashier are hereby constituted the first Board of Directors and invested with all the rights and privileges herein specified, to wit:

Article 5—The Board of Directors shall fix the amount of the compensation of all officers, clerks and employes of the Association. They shall invest the profits and gains of the Association as herein provided for. They shall make and adopt by laws, rules and regulations for the proper government of the association and the transaction of its affairs, and alter and change the same at pleasure: Provided, The same shall not conflict with the laws of this State, or the true intent and meaning of this act. They shall have full power to do and perform all acts and things not inconsistent herewith, which may be necessary to carry into full effect the object and purposes of the said Association; and they shall also have power to fill all vacancies which may occur in their number or in the offices of President and Cashier.

Article 6—To the end that the term of service of the aforesaid three Directors shall not expire at the same time, the said Directors shall by lot be so divided that they shall be respectively designated as the First Director, Second Director and Third Director; the term of whose service shall expire as follows: That of the First Director in one year, that of the Second Director in two years, and that of the Third Director in three years, to date from the first Monday in May, 1868; and on the third Monday of April in each and every year thereafter there shall be holden at the office of the Association in the city of New Orleans, between such hours as may be named or designated by the Board of Directors, an election for Director in the place and stead of him whose term of service shall then expire, of which said election previous notice of not less than ten days shall be given by public advertisements in two newspapers published in this city, and it shall be the duty of the Board of Directors, at some meeting of said Board prior to such election, to appoint three competent persons from among the stockholders, not Directors nor officers of this Association, to act as inspectors of said election, to superintend and conduct the same, and to certify to said Board the result thereof, and should any of the persons appointed decline or fail to attend, the President shall have power to appoint others to fill the vacancy.

Nothing in this act shall be construed as to render any Director ineligible to said office of Director. Those receiving a majority of votes cast shall be considered duly elected, and shall take their seats on the first Monday of May after the election, and shall hold the same until others are elected in their stead. In the event of no election taking place on the day fixed, the President shall cause an election to be held within ten days thereafter, and shall give notice thereof by advertisement in two of the newspapers published in the city of New Orleans, repeating the same, if necessary, until said election is effected.

Article 7—No person shall be capable of being a Director of this Association who does not at the time of his election and during his continuance in office hold in his name, or that of the commercial firm of which he may be a member, ten shares of the stock of this Association.

Article 8—No stock shall be transferred unless such transfer be made on the books of the Association at their place of business in the city of New Orleans, and no transfer shall be made while any indebtedness to the Association exists on the part of such stockholder. But a stockholder wishing to transfer stock may be permitted to do so by substituting the obligations of the party to whom the stock is transferred. Provided always that the obligations proposed to be substituted shall be in every respect satisfactory to the Board of Directors. And the said Board of Directors shall at any time have the right to require additional bond or security from any stockholder whenever they deem the security on the deferred payment insufficient. The stockholders shall not be responsible for loss or damage incurred by said association beyond the amount of capital stock held and owned by him or them respectively.

Article 9—The funds of this association shall consist of those funds which result from the sale of the capital stock as above set forth, and of those funds which may be received by the said association in payment of the interest on money loaned on pledges and pawns of movable property as herein provided, and the profits which may be realized by the said association after the payment of the semi-annual dividend on the capital stock as further provided herein shall be invested at the rate of at least three per cent per month and not to exceed five per cent per month as loans upon the security of movable property exceeding in value one hundred per cent of the amount so loaned; nor shall any loans whatever of the funds of the said company be made for a period exceeding six months.

Article 10—All pledges or pawns which shall not have been redeemed on or before the expiration of the period for which the loans as above set forth may have been made shall be considered as forfeited to the Association, and at least ten days after and at such periods as shall be designated by the Board of Directors, after ten days advertisement in two newspapers published in the city of New Orleans, such unredeemed pledges or pawns thus forfeited to the Association on account of non-payment of the principal loaned thereon, and the interest, as stipulated, which may have accrued, shall be exposed for sale, and sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, for cash, and the proceeds, after deducting the said principal and interest, and the costs of said sale and advertisements, shall be placed to the credit of the pledger on the books of the Association; and should he fail to claim the same within one year from the date of the pledge, ten per cent thereof shall be paid into the hands of the treasurer of the Charity Hospital, and the remainder shall be applied and added to the capital stock of the company.

Article 11—In the months of May and November of each year it shall be the duty of the cashier to make, or cause to be made, an estimate of the profits and losses of the Association, and also a statement of all cash paid into the Company for or on account of the interest paid on pledges and pawns during the preceding six months, and further a statement of the value of the property held by the Company in pledge, as well as the amount of certificates or pledge thereof, cancelled, together with such other accounts as may be necessary to exhibit, at a complete statement of the affairs of the said Association as they exist, for the information of the Stockholders and all persons interested, and the said statement shall be verified by the affidavit of the cashier and filed with the papers of the Association, to be examined by all whom it may concern, and if it shall appear that the profits of the Association do not exceed its losses and expenses by more than ten per cent of its capital stock the Board of Directors shall make no dividend to the Stockholders, but such per centage of profits shall be retained by the Company as a reserve fund to meet future losses and liabilities and for the investment, according to the object and purposes of the Association. But if it shall appear that the profits exceed the losses and expenses by more than ten per cent of the capital stock, then the Board of Directors shall reserve and set apart a portion thereof not less than ten per cent nor more than one per cent, as shall as they may deem proper to be kept by the association as a reserve fund, which shall be applied as above set forth and the residue of such excess shall be rateably apportioned and divided between the several stockholders according to the amount of stock held by each stockholder.

Article 12—This act of incorporation may be modified, altered or amended, or the said Association dissolved at any general meeting of the stockholders which the Board of Directors shall convene for that purpose after publication for ten days in the English and French languages published in the daily newspapers having the largest circulation in the city of New Orleans, with the assent of three fourths of the stock represented at such meeting, and any and all such notifications, alterations, amendments or dissolution shall be recorded and published according to law.

Article 13—The Board of Directors shall assemble at such place and as often as they may deem it necessary, and shall convene the first general meeting of the stockholders to effect the organization of this Association, and on the first Monday of May of each and every year thereafter the said Board shall convene a general annual meeting of the stockholders to deliberate upon the interest of the said Association.

Article 14—After formal notice of the dissolution of this Association, its affairs shall be liquidated, and its debts paid under the charge and superintendence of three commissioners to be appointed by the Board of Directors, and who shall remain in office until the final liquidation of the affairs of the Association.

Article 15—At every general meeting of the stockholders, each and every stockholder shall be entitled either in person or by proxy to vote for each and every share which he, she or they may respectively hold: Provided, That no corporations shall be entitled to a greater number of votes than fifty, nor to vote on any share transferred to him or them within ninety days prior to such meeting.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act take effect on 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 October 31, 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, TUESDAY, December 1, 1 P. M., 1868.

Gold opened at 135@135¼, against 135¼ at New York. We note sales of $6000 at 135, and $9000 at 135¼. At the Board in the evening $1000 sold at 135, night $3000 sold at 135¼. Nothing reported in silver.

Foreign exchange is quiet, and rates's shade stronger. Bankers bills have been firmer under our observation as yet, some of the banks hold steadfast at 109@109½.

There is an increased amount of domestic exchange offering; but rates have suffered no material change. We note sales of Louisiana at 1@½ per cent discount, and the sales of commercial include one day New York sight $85000, $15,000, $20,000 and $30,000 at 1@½ per cent; $25,000 at 1@¾; $10,000 at 3/16; $10,000 five days sight on Philadelphia at 1, and $2000 ten days sight on Chicago at 1½.

Cotton: Cotton is firmer. Sales found held at the Board just eight of the advanced rate of 28½. Also sales Board Foot and Warrants at 28.

Nothing reported in bonds.

City treasury notes are weaker, but and quotable nominally at 75@80 per cent discount. The dealers buy the small sums offered at their counters at 80 discount, and supply the current demand from warrants at 75.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, December 1, 1 P. M.

COTTON—There has been a very good inquiry, and we hear of sales thus far of 1700 to 1800 bales.

The market is stiffer, owing to the still more favorable tenor of the Liverpool telegrams, and factors refuse to sell unless at the outside figures of yesterday and in some instances a fraction higher.

Yesterday's sales embraced 800 bales at irregular prices, showing an advance of ¾d. Early in the morning, but much less buoyancy subsequently, the market closing at 21½c for ordinary; 22½c for fair; good ordinary, 23c; low for low middling; 24½@—c forbidding and —24c strict middling.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The receipts this morning comprised 883 hhds sugar, 1619 bbls molasses. The market is well supplied, but is in dull, especially for sugar, and prices are very irregular and unsettled. The sales to-day embrace about 400 hhds sugar at 7@7½c ℔ lb for inferior; 8@8½c for good common; ⅝ for fair; 10½c for good fair; 11½@11¾c for fully fair; 12c for prime; 12½c for choice; 9½@10½c for seconds; 12½c for yellow clarified; and 13½c for white. About 2500 bbls molasses at 40@45c for inferior; 45@50c for common and centrifugal; 55c for fair; 60@65c for prime; 70@75c for choice; and 75c for fancy in bbls; and 55c for good fair in half bbls.

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

FLOUR—We again note a firm market for double extra and the grades below, while those above are yet dull and unchanged. There were sales to-day of 400 bbls at $7 for superfine; $8 75 for single extra; $8 25 for double extra; $7 50@8 for family extra; $8 50 and 50 double extra at $9 ℔ bbl.

CORN—The market is firm with a good demand. There were sales to-day of 6025 sacks, of which 250 green on private terms; 200 new at 75c; 200 at 75½c; 500 and 350 at 76c; 2000 at 78c; 150 choice at 80c; 375 and 100 yellow at 82c ℔ bushel.

OATS—Are dull. But prices are unchanged. We have no sales to report but quote them at 62c ℔ bushel.

RICE—250 sks sold at $1 20 ℔ 100 ℔s, showing no change in the market.

HAY—The market is dull and prices are lower. Yesterday, not reported, 102 bales prime Ohio river sold at $21 ℔ ton. St. Louis is quiet, at $22@23.

PORK—Continues very dull and new mess is quoted nominally at $28 50 ℔ bbl. Prime is quoted at $25 50 and old at $23.

DRY SALT MEATS—Shoulders quoted at 10@10½c; clear sides 12c ℔ ℔.

BACON—We have again to note a very dull market and prices nominally at 12c; clear ribbed sides 12c; clear sides 12½c ℔ ℔.

LARD—Is dull and unchanged. We quote tierce at 13½@13¾c ℔ ℔.

SALT—Liverpool salt is in good supply and demand at 2 10@2 20 ℔ sack for fine from warehouse, and 2 20@2 25 for do from store; Kanawha from warehouse 1 90@1 95, do from store 2@2 05 ℔ sack; Turks Island dull and nominal at 80@85c ℔ bushel.

CORN MEAL—Is in fair demand; a lot of 50 bbls sold to-day at $4 50 ℔ bbl. It is quoted at $4 62½ and $4 75 ℔ bbl.

CHEESE—The market is fairly supplied, and the demand is steady at previous prices, viz: Western at 17@18c ℔ lb for Reserve and factory; 12@15c for ordinary; 7@8c for inferior; and 18@19c for English dairy; Northern at 18@19c for cream English dairy and 16@17c for skim.

MALT AND HOPS—Malt is in heavy supply and light demand. Prime to choice Western is quoted at $2 60@2 70; and Canada $2 70@2 80 ℔ bushel. Hops are very dull and depressed. New are quoted at 30@32c ℔ lb.

WOOL—The market is bare. What little that comes in is taken up at full prices. Quotations are: Washed 38@38c ℔ lb; Louisiana native 25@27½c; Texas 12@15c; Mexican 27@30c; do fleece 32@35c ℔ lb.

BUTTER—The demand for the better descriptions of Northern dairy is not has fallen off. With this exception there is no change. Rates now prevailing are 35@40c for fancy Western and Illinois; 30@35c for inferior to good do, 45c for choice Goshen and 40@45c for good Northern.

WHISKY—Is quoted nominally from the Circular of Messrs. Burke, Clark and Tregagnier:

NEW ORLEANS, December 1, 1868.

STOCK THIS DAY.

India Bagging	4 437 bales.
Hemp Bagging	91 pieces.
Gunny Bags	556 bales.
Rope, manila 84c, ord ne 77, flax 99	1,017 coil s.
Pork, mess 2,916, other hands 791	3,707 bbls.
Lard	650 tierces.
Lard	2,569 kegs.
Bacon, clear sides 107, clear rib sides 273, ribbed sides 43, shoulders 333	773 casks.
Hams, sugar-cured 501 tcs, plain 12 tcs	513 tierces
Coffee, first hands 1041, second hands 10,000	11,041 bags.
Salt, Liverpool, coarse 15,571, fine 6813	62,384 sacks.
Malt	10,000 bushels

U. S. MARSHAL'S MONITIONS

Daniel McKendrick vs. Steamboat Welcome, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 2199.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Steamboat WELCOME, her Tackle, Apparel, etc., now libelled by Daniel McKendrick for the causes set forth in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, eighteenth day of November, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.

nNo. 83—no19 25 del 8 12

W. N. Keen vs. Steam Tug Venus, Tackle, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 2191.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit I have seized and taken into my possession—

The Steam Tug VENUS, her tackle, etc., now libeled by W. N. Keen, for the causes set forth in the District Court of the United States for the District of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the THIRD MONDAY from the date hereof, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, twenty-third day of November, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.

nNo. 101—no24 del 8 12

U. S. MARSHALS SALES.

Jacob Houst vs. Three Barges.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the District of Louisiana, No. 2179.—By virtue of a writ of condition sur appaisse, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder on TUESDAY, the second day of December, 1868, at twelve o'clock M., at entrance to the Customhouse building, on Old Levee street:

One MODEL and two COMMON BARGES, as they now lie in the river opposite Greenville Landing.

Terms—Cash, at the time of adjudication, in United States Treasury notes.

United States Marshal's Office, New Orleans, nineteenth day of November, 1868.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal.

nNo. 100—no20 24 28 del

CONSTABLE'S SALES.

Berry & Renaud vs. Henry Edmunds.

SECOND JUSTICES' COURT, PARISH OF Orleans—By virtue of an alias writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the Hon. A. Dudley, Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction on FRIDAY, the eleventh day of December, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 238 Common street, the following described property, to wit:

One lot of household furniture.

Seized in the above entitled suit.

Terms—Cash in United States notes.

J. W. QUINN, Constable.

dec 1 10

Stebling vs. J. Sullivan—No. 8,[illegible]

SECOND JUSTICE'S COURT, PARISH OF Orleans.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the Hon. A. Dudley, Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the twelfth day of December, 1868, at twelve o'clock M. at the Delta Warehouse, on Front Levee, between Lafayette and Gravier streets, the following described property, to wit:

One lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and one VACANT LOT in suit, No. 8,[illegible]. For vs. R. Bernadas.

Seized in the above entitled suit.

Terms—Cash in United States Treasury notes.

J. W. QUINN, Constable.

BLUE LINE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

Through to all points in the West and East, with not change of cars, leaving depot, foot of Canal street.

Time and condition guaranteed to Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Dubuque, Guinea, Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston.

Special Rates to all points, and all informa ti given on application to

JAMES T. TUCKER,
General Southern Agent
6 Carondelet stre

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Geo. G. Mossy vs. John Morris & al.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW Orleans, No. 21,833.—By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale rendered November 19, 1868, to me directed by the Honorable the Sixth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter designated, on WEDNESDAY, the second day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock A. M.:

The balance unsold of the CONTENTS OF DISTILLERY, and all the property and moveables therein contained, situated at Nos. 31 and 33 Levee street, near the Levee Steam Cotton Press, in the Third District of this city, as per inventory which can be seen at my office.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS L. MAXWELL,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

nov28 2t del

A. Elmer Bader & Co. vs. Mrs. Matilda Fortier, (Fauve Edmond Fortier.)

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Parish of Orleans, No. 8[illegible].—By virtue of writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Bienville streets, in the Second District of this city, on WEDNESDAY, December 2, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND, situate in the Fourth Ward, in the Second District of New Orleans, in the square bounded by Treville, Trust, Philippe and St. Claude streets, and measuring French measure forty-five feet seven inches on St. Claude street, by one hundred and fifty feet depth between parallel lines, and bounded on the right by property of A. Chenier, on the left by property of Mrs. Mouras and Ed. Lavigne or their assigns, on the rear by property of Mrs. Mouras or assigns. Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, or appurtenances and rights thereto belonging.

The buildings and improvements comprise a close two-story Brick Dwelling House, stable in the rear, and fine garden in front, etc.

Being the same property acquired by the defendant herein by purchase from the succession of Benjamine, Sr., as per act passed before Alcide a notary public of this city, on the first day of [illegible] 1867.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS L. MAXWELL,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

oct31 nov1 del

Sigismund Runkel, Tutor of the Minors vs. Judith David et al.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Parish of Orleans, No. 84.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth 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 Bienville streets, in the Second District of this city, on WEDNESDAY, December 2, 1868, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to-wit:

A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, in the centre of Gravier street, between Circus and St. John streets, measuring in front on Gravier street one inch four lines front on Circus street, six hundred and fifty-five feet nine inches and three lines in depth on the north and south side of the street. Being the same property which the defendant acquired by purchase from the Misses Ann Carrollton Railroad Company, as per act passed before Lucien Hermann, late a notary public in this city, on the twenty-fourth day of March, 1867.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS L. MAXWELL,
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

oct31 nov1 del

The Police Jury of the Parish of Plaquemines vs. Augustin Lesseps and his wife, et al.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT of the State of Louisiana.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the Honorable the Second Judicial District Court in and for the parish of Pl