New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

is published every day (Sundays excepted) at No. 51 St. Charles street. Terms: $12 a year; $6 for six months; $3 for three months—payable invariably in advance. Single copies ten cents.

Rates of Advertising.

Squares.	1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos
One	$12 net	$22 net	$30 net	$50 net	$ 75 net
Two	24 "	38 "	50 "	90 "	125 "
Three	30 "	53 "	70 "	125 "	175 "
Four	38 "	67 "	90 "	140 "	225 "
Five	46 "	80 "	108 "	170 "	275 "
Six	54 "	93 "	125 "	200 "	325 "
Seven	60 "	108 "	135 "	225 "	375 "
Eight	65 "	115 "	150 "	250 "	420 "
Nine	70 "	125 "	165 "	290 "	465 "
Ten	75 "	135 "	180 "	330 "	500 "
Eleven	80 "	145 "	195 "	350 "	540 "
Twelve	85 "	150 "	215 "	380 "	580 "
Thirteen	90 "	165 "	230 "	410 "	620 "
Fourteen	95 "	175 "	250 "	430 "	660 "
Fifteen	100 "	185 "	340 "	480 "	700 "
Thirty	175 "	330 "	450 "	750 "	1200 "

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates

Second page monthly advertisements, each square $20 per month.

Transient advertisements, having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion seventy-five cents per square.

Second page transient advertisements, each insertion $1 00 per square.

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

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

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

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

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

HON. W. JASPER BLACKBURN.

His Views on the Political Situation—The People of North Louisiana—Their Political Condition and Temper.

HOMER, LA., December 15, 1868.

Hon. Michael Hahn, Editor in Chief New Orleans Republican:

MY DEAR FRIEND—I have intended, and have felt it my duty, to give you something like a detailed account of the condition and temper of this immediate section of the State, but have been deferring it until I should be able to travel and meet you at your office. But as I am still unable to travel with safety, owing to long-continued sickness and unfavorable weather, I believe I will defer no longer, but "drop you a line."

And first of all, my dear old friend, allow me to congratulate you upon becoming the editor-in-chief of one of the first journals of the country; and especially to compliment you on the marked ability and happy facility with which you enter upon the arduous duties assumed. I must be permitted to instance, and reproduce, one happy and most just assault upon the enemy's stronghold, contained in your daily issue of the twenty-fifth ultimo, in an article headed: "Effects of Disfranchisement." At the close of that article you make this home-thrust:

It is hard, to be sure, for a man claiming respectability and chivalry as a birthright to have to choose between disfranchisement and perjury; but then, after he has chosen, he should not throw the blame on others, above all, on those entirely innocent, like the much-abused "carpet-baggers."

Nothing, I take it, could be more just and withering than this, in the connection in which it is used. If it could be improved upon, it would be in this: After the expression, "but then, after he has chosen," insert, "and has deliberately chosen perjury rather than disfranchisement," etc.

But of course this is plainly and palpably implied. And it is as true as the Gospel of Christ! And may I ask, did the world—not to say any civilized country—ever before witness anything like it? A proud and so-called chivalrous people, who have, through deliberate treason, forfeited their lives and their all, but who have been spared all, with only a slight and momentary political disability; and now, while they howl and fret over this, like whipped curs, turn and deliberately, and with perfect sang froid, commit open and palpable perjury, that they may at once and without further ceremony or waiting, vote to perpetuate and glorify that spirit of treason which was conquered and lost in the field! If this be chivalry, and bravery, and honor, then call me something else. Just anything—scalawag or carpet-bagger, if you please.

However, is this not all slander? Is there really any perjury in all this false swearing? The chivalry hold that it is no harm to swear a lie under Radical rule. And are they not right? For are they not forced to swear a lie—or not vote? Aye, there's the rub. And to this complexion must they come at last. And so, they swear as they do swear. "I don't know how they do it, but they do!"

But what of the present condition and temper of this, my immediate section—my "neck of the woods?" I tell you, it is anything but commendable or desirable, in the estimation of a loyal or law-abiding citizen. Beside the second destruction of my printing office, there have been many other foul and cowardly outrages committed in this parish since the election. Several freedmen have been shot, and numbers of persons, Republicans, both black and white, have been taken out at night and whipped most unmercifully, and ordered to leave the country. In consequence of such brutal and heathenish conduct as this, many of the best citizens of the parish, both Democrats and Republicans, have moved away, and others are constantly leaving. And yet, the infamous, rotten, cowardly Rebel press of the country seem to think it strange, "passing strange," that any one should leave so good and so peaceable a land as this! Would you believe it, that the entire press of this section—all Rebel and Tory now, since the brave mobbing of the loyal offices—come out openly and commend and recommend mobocracy, and set assassins and outlaws upon the loyal officials of the land? Such is the plain and naked truth!

To prove this, I will give you just a few sample extracts from these journals, which I trust you will find room for, to the end that their infamy may have the extent of your circulation.

And as "charity begins at home," so will I. The Claiborne *Advocate* of the twenty-eighth ultimo, published at this place, and edited by one John Doe and one Richard Roe, has the following article:

ARKANSAS.—This State is cursed, beyond all other but Tennessee, by the low and vindictive wretch whom the Radical party have elevated to the position of Governor. He has declared martial law in a considerable portion of the State—is organizing negroes into regiments, and throwing them on to the destruction of the white population—he has seized three companies of negro soldiers to end Cullen Baker. If he would lead this delectable battalion in person, we would wish him God speed in the object of his expedition. There is no greater good could happen to Arkansas than for Governor Clayton to go in search of Cul. Baker—and find him.

The *Southwestern* of the twenty-fifth instant, published at Shreveport, speaking on the same subject, has the following:

ARKANSAS MILITIA IN THE FIELD.—A Little Rock dispatch of the ninth says Governor Clayton had sent three companies of negro militia to look for Cullen Baker. We hope they will have a good time of it. Sending negro troops to hunt up Cullen Baker is like sending a small sized male individual in search of a stroke of chain lightning. Ugh! Governor Clayton has also ordered the raising of six thousand cavalry throughout the State. Serious trouble is apprehended.

Now, we all know who "Cullen Baker" is—a gentleman in his line, I take it, compared with any editor who would put forth such paragraphs as either of the foregoing; and we also know who Governor Clayton is, and are somewhat acquainted with the condition of Arkansas. We all know something of the outlawry and assassination there, which have compelled Governor Clayton to resort to the stern constitutional means which he has called into requisition to confront and bring about peace, precisely the means which will have to be used in Louisiana before murderers and robbers can be made to know their place and feel their just doom, and the sooner the better. None but assassins at heart, and the cowardly aiders and abettors of thieves and robbers will object, under the circumstances, to the employment of such means to enforce the laws.

I will begin at home again, and give another quotation from the Claiborne *Advocate*. In that sprightly sheet of the fifth instant we have this item:

ANNOYING THE ELECTION.—We understand that Warmoth, Governor, "so-called," has issued a proclamation declaring the election of three Democratic members from this State to Congress a nullity. This action, on the part of His Excellency, which has neither law, precedent or reason for its sanction, is based upon allegations of terror and fraud, which never had any existence except in the Governor's imagination.

This thing of elections by the people, at least in the South, is rapidly degenerating into a farce.

We shall not, however, be at all surprised if it eventually ends in tragedy.

Our people have already endured more from the carpet-bag dynasty, in the way of outrage and oppression, than they would have submitted to but for the peculiar circumstances surrounding them. But endurance has about ceased to be a virtue. We have tried the effect of turf upon these incorrigible rascals in the political apple tree. It is about time to resort to stones.

To those who know, as I do, the warlike propensities and wonderful military achievements of these editors, their great and deathly skill in the use of the sword, and of "stones!" the foregoing is laughable beyond description. I will simply say to Governor Warmoth that he had best put his house in order, if these mighty men of war get after him with "stones!" No city of refuge" would screen or save him. Neither Ramoth in Gilead, nor Golan in Bashan, with all the hosts of Joshua, with power to command the sun to stand still upon Gibeon, and the moon in the valley of Ajalon, could afford him any safety or protection "under the circumstances!"

But seriously, if Governor Warmoth should do what the *Advocate* here seems fearful he will, he will only have done a just and righteous thing. What, tolerate such outrage and infamy as were perpetrated by rebel outlaws and assassins at the late pretended election in this State? Never! It does seem to me that the Governor, with others who had the official counting of the vote, should at once have declared the whole thing null and void. If it is not yet done, either by the Louisiana officials or at Washington, the whole question of voting in this State will have become a farce too contemptible and too corrupt to be tolerated, or at least too much so for any decent, honest man to ever again take any part therein, as they most assuredly were not permitted to do so, in this section, at the late mock election. Why, the whole thing out and let us, in the future, have at least some show of decency and fairness at whatever cost.

I might proceed to give many extracts to show that the rebel-tory press of this section encourages and recommends mobocracy.

The Shreveport *Southwestern* of the second instant, the leading instigator of riot and mobocracy in Northwestern Louisiana, contains the following characteristic item:

"ANOTHER RADICAL PRESS DESTROYED.—The Rapides *Tribune*, published at Alexandria, by Mr. McLean, has gone the way of the Homer *Iliad*. Some party who had the good of the community at heart, entered the office at night and destroyed the press and type."

And such is the general tone of the Tory press throughout the country.

Even the Tory and dirty Natchitoches *Times*, conducted by a queer combination of vanity, imbecility and cupidity, flatly tells us that if the mobbing of loyal newspapers is to cease in Louisiana our Legislature must repeal the printing bill! Modest traitors, truly, and very merciful!

And that pink of decency and chivalry, the Alexandria *Democrat*, encourages and justifies the mobbers of McLean's office at that place by saying it was the work of himself or some of his friends, thus aping the villainous slanders of certain political nondescripts and reckless liars who had similar remarks to make in regard to the first mobbing of my office.

But need I enumerate or augment testimonials of villainy in this respect and in this connection? If you have seen but one rebuke of mobs in the rebel press in connection with the recent destruction of Republican newspapers in this State, you have seen more than I have, and I have watched closely. This "oasis in a desert and green spot in the waste of memory" is to be found in the *Rural Times*, published at Sparta, in the parish of Bienville, and edited by J. R. Head. All honor to his name! Among thieves, he has proven himself honest, or at least in the midst of bad company, not quite as rotten at the core as that of a well-festered boil, he has shown himself not totally rotten and corrupt.

Now what does all this prove? Simply that the "public sentiment" of this country is as I have announced, a sentiment formed and directed by influences that are as foul, vicious and corrupting as the very society of hell itself!

Is there any way to remedy this? Or shall the evil be endured forever?

It is useless, worse than folly, to listen to the protestations or peace and good will from men whose past history in this respect prove them as false as the author of lies.

When Mr. Breckinridge—the immortal "John Cataline!"—heard that Mr. Lincoln was assassinated, he simply remarked, using a quotation:

"If twere well done when 'tis done,
Then twere well it was done quickly."

And this is precisely the spirit which still actuates his leading followers. Assassination is a mild remedy with them when a brave and honest man stands in the way of their success.

Indeed, it would seem that the best of them are hardly reliable or to be trusted under the most sacred circumstances.

Look at the course of the lamb-like Lee in the late campaign. How did he show his fidelity to the terms of his surrender and his appreciation of General Grant's generous and matchless magnanimity? Let his correspondence with the renegade Rosecrans answer! He then thought he saw a chance to regain something for which he had vainly fought, against his own expressed sense of right, and he at once exhibited the inner man.

So, blood will tell!

And shall such men be trusted on their word of honor? Let their past history answer. Aye, shall they be allowed to rule this country and dictate its destiny!

I tell you what they will do: They will lick the dust from the feet of General Grant, and the very next moment murder a man for yielding for him! They are acting in this way constantly. The rebel organs of the South vehemently pleading for a conservative administration and mild terms at the hands of the incoming President, while their debased minions are assassinating every man they can find who voted for him. And this infamous conduct these leading devils indorse. And not only so, they instigate and advise it. They glest over and glory in it! And shall such men be trusted? Shall they be tolerated?

Shall such editors be tolerated and permitted to manufacture and foster "public sentiment," while loyal editors, who sustain the Government and advocate peace under the rule of right and justice, are mobbed with impunity, and robbed of their hard-earned property and forced to leave the country or be murdered or starve? I merely ask for information.

Governor Warmoth has much to do, and so has the next session of the Legislature. It is to be hoped and believed that he will no longer listen to the titillating whispers of traitors and deceiving flatterers—those who would cajole him to the face and stab him in the dark. And it is "devoutly to be wished" that the Legislature may no longer permit members to hold their seats through perjury, nor allow any to sit in its councils who have openly threatened "niggers and white Radicals" with assassination before the next meeting.

I might say much more by way of ventilating the heathenish villainies of that unprincipled and murderous organization now known and loathed as the "Democratic party" of this bleeding land—a foul incubus which would fain hang up a deathly pall over all the future hopes of a Christian civilization. But I fear I have already reached a length too great for publication in your columns. When occasion offers I may resume and complete the theme. At present I ask you, if possible, to find room for what I have here said. I want it known that I ask no mercy or immunity at the hands of the common foe; and especially do I want my friends to know that, notwithstanding I have been time and again mobbed and hunted down by rogues and rascals and cowardly murderers, "I still live," and am yet man enough to be "just and fear not."

W. JASPER BLACKBURN,
Fifth Congressional District, Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS HIGH SCHOOLS.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
New Orleans December 24, 1868.

To the principals of the Public Schools, New Orleans:

The following named candidates having exhibited the requisite scholastic qualifications in the recent examinations, have been admitted to the respective High Schools, and will report to the principals of the same on Monday, fourth January, proximo:

Central High School.

FROM MARSHALL SCHOOL.

George Scratchley, Arthur Scratchley,
Joseph H. Wilson, Jr., David H. Wilson,
Robert C. Davey, John C. Davey,
Frank Hitchcock, James H. Beggs,
Wm. W. Sumner, Clement B. Penrose,
Frederick R. Place, Joseph M. Mahoney,
Charles M. Mercier, William F. Gordon,
Emmett B. Green, Thos. F. Gurrey.

FROM ST. PHILLIP SCHOOL.

Edward L. Howell, Leon Schwatz,
P. L. Bonney, Franklin Howell,
J. Ernest Fellon, Charles Maireoolas,
L. A. Dupont, Pierre J. Corron,
Athos Daussat, Edwin Gauntier,
P. H. Calogne.

FROM LIVE OAK SCHOOL.

S. W. Keplinger, R. G. Bush,
William H. Kinkade, E. B. Merritt,
J. G. Kuhlman, S. W. Smith,
M. J. Deshautreaus.

FROM BIENVILLE SCHOOL.

R. Preis, B. Edwards,
A. Doerr, Thomas Trelford,
L. Carter, C. Steen,
Frederick Small, Henry Finck,
C. Franke, J. J. Cronan,
S. Cohen.

FROM LAUREL SCHOOL.

O. McLellan, John McLean,
John McDonald, George Lee,
Alfred Hero, Joseph Spearing.

FROM JEFFERSON SCHOOL.

Edward Bress, Francis Nolan,
Charles Nolan, William Wall,
Henry Boulemet, Joseph McKnight,
Daniel Leydecker, Amos Hunkle,
Joseph Bleakley, Norcom Seguin,
Charles Edwards, Theo. Stumpf,
Benj. Huck, Aug. McCutcheon,
Columbus Moise, Charles Stuart,
Marx Stern, M. Molvehill,
Geo. Gomperts, Benj. Hirsh.

FROM FISK SCHOOL.

Alexander Taylor, Hugh S. Wright,
Jos. Rimberger, Edward P. Wall.

FROM FILLMORE SCHOOL.

A. Edmonds, Andrew Williams,
Sydney Calonge, Washington Davis,
Wm. Dauncy, Francis O'Neil,
Edward Maunsell, James Coyne,
Marx Neuhauser, Christopher Fallon,
William Purnell.

FROM CLAIBORNE SCHOOL.

Jacob Spitzfadden, Henry Smith,
Lewis Lozano, Emile Summers.

FROM MAGNOLIA SCHOOL.

Thomas C. Wright, Fred. Melville,
Harry C. Ludlow, Robert G. Hadden,
Richard S. Harris, Newton Richards,
Samuel K. Shephard, Frank D. Aitkenson,
William J. Cressy, Henry Kenan,
R. W. Pennington, R. N. Rhodes,
Fred. E. Parham, William G. Tebault,
Thomas Caulfield.

FROM JACKSON SCHOOL.

Jas. S. Waters, Thos. W. Judge,
Larned Torrey, Julius Fox.
Math. Sheridan.

FROM CHALMETTE SCHOOL.

Rodolph Griechard.

FROM McCARTHY SCHOOL.

Frederick Yengie.

FROM PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Frank Simon, Wm. Chapman.
George Silver,

Girls' High School—First and Fourth Districts.

FROM LIVE OAK SCHOOL.

Miss Sophia Johnson, Miss Ella Wilson,
Miss Clarinda Alfred, Miss Minerva Alfred,
Miss Sallie Cotton.

FROM JACKSON GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Miss Fannie Curran, Miss Fannie Smith,
Miss Lizzie Bartlett, Miss Alice Campbell,
Miss Ada Earhart, Miss Lizzie Green,
Miss Golda Houston, Miss Mary Hews,
Miss Eliza Jamieson, Miss Anna Lovell,
Miss Joanna Lacks, Miss Mary Nairne,
Miss Virginia Simms, Miss Aurora Torrey,
Miss Amelia Turck, Miss Bertha Pickard,
Miss Isabella Weilman, Miss Kate Eckford.

FROM PAULDING GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Miss Elizabeth Ayres, Miss Elizabeth Condit,
Miss Bridget Carrol, Miss Rosa Franck,
Miss JosephineGerson, Miss Emma Lang,
Miss Bridget O'Brien, Miss Ida Tharpe.

FROM BONOUSS SCHOOL.

Miss Hannah O. White, Miss Anna C. Pilcher,
Miss Adele Knotzsch, Miss Ada Brown,
Miss Maggie Bridgins, Miss Julia E. Sallean,
Miss Kate Medd.

FROM MAGNOLIA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Miss Jennie Bridge, Miss Marion Brown,
Miss Nina Cendrich, Miss Lucinda Wolfe,
Miss Emma Potts, Miss Etta Stothart,
Miss Amanda Hofer, Miss Marg't Ferguson,
Miss Eliza Peyton, Miss Lillie Haile,
Miss Kate Campbell, Miss Isabella Dillard,
Miss Mary Carroll.

FROM FRANKLIN SCHOOL.

Miss Emma Fowler, Miss Lida Longley,
Miss Fannie Childs, Miss Georgine White,
Miss Mary Sullivan, Miss Mollie Rusha,
Miss Mary Werlein, Miss Adele Martin.

FROM WEBSTER SCHOOL.

Miss Emma Aicklen, Miss Rose Astelle,
Miss Kate Dibrell, Miss Josephine Simmons,
Miss Mary Flanagan, Miss Kitty Forstner,
Miss Lydia Isaacs, Miss Sallie Joseph,
Miss Catherine Kern, Miss Henrietta May,
Miss Anna Mayer, Miss I. Middlemiss,
Miss Mary Nolan, Miss Emma Prager,
Miss Azelie Salomon, Miss Helen Stafford,
Miss Mary F. Whitney, Miss Mary Wilson,
Miss A. Woodworth, Miss Ada Woodworth,
Miss Fannie Young.

FROM MADISON SCHOOL.

Miss Kate A. Morrow, Miss Mary E. Egan,
Miss Mary A. Tallien, Miss Mary J. Beilly,
Miss M. A. Thompson, Miss Jokena Baggato,
Miss Mary G. Canfield, Miss Addie M. McCord,
Miss Isabelle Coyne, Miss Mary M. Hicks.

FROM PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Miss Carrie A. Bell, Miss Agnes Stockman.

Girls' High School, Second and Third Districts.

FROM BEAUREGARD SCHOOL.

Miss Mary Wessel, Miss Blanche Mallet,
Miss Anna Buchholz, Miss Rosa May,
Miss Noemi L. Collier, Miss E. Dejan,
Miss Bella Schwartz, Miss Ann E. England,
Miss Antonia Gerard.

FROM BAYOU ROAD SCHOOL.

Miss Marie Duraird, Miss Mary McCulloch,
Miss Rachel Collids, Miss Felicie Pernot,
Miss Florence Edwards, Miss Marg't McGuire,

FROM ST. ANN SCHOOL.

Miss Josephine Gorgato, Miss Eulda Lozos,
Miss Ellen Quayle, Miss Louisa Castille,
Miss Honora Berdes, Miss Alphinso Michot.

FROM DE SOTO SCHOOL.

Miss Marie Rayel, Miss Ida Dorfjer,
Miss Lizzie Clark, Miss Victoria Sneider,
Miss Mary Palmer, Miss Livy Berwick,
Miss Mary O'Brien, Miss Katie Toole,
Miss Katie Cloutman, Miss Julia White.

FROM BARRACK'S STREET SCHOOL.

Miss Antoinette Otto, Miss Ida Levy,
Miss Lena Bauer, Miss Elina Merial,
Miss Helene Manuel, Miss Rosa Morant.

FROM WASHINGTON SCHOOL.

Miss V. Hobbard, Miss M. Welch Carry,
Miss Alice M. Larose, Miss M. A. Brewer,
Miss Celina M. Caste, Miss E. V. Daubert,
Miss F. H. High, Miss Mary Hart,

FROM ROBERTSON SCHOOL.

Miss The. Harnett, Miss Julia Pfister,
Miss Julia Slater, Miss Theresa Barry,
Miss Abbie Kiernan, Miss MH Cunningham

FROM BAYOU BRIDGE SCHOOL.

Miss Panquerne.

FROM PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Miss Mary C. Oliver.

SECOND GRAMMAR (HIGH SCHOOLS).

Candidates admitted to Central High School, 115. To Girls' High School, First and Fourth Districts, 91. To Girls' High School, Second and Third Districts, 53. Total, 260.

By authority of the Committee on High Schools; W. O. ROGERS,
Superintendent Public Schools, New Orleans.

Monetarv and Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN,
SATURDAY, December 26, 1 P. M. 1868.

Gold opened at the usual quotation, 134½, at New York. The movement has been of limited extent, and the only sale reported are $1800 and $2000 at 134¼. Nothing reported in silver.

Foreign Exchange is quiet but steady. The banks hold sterling at 167@167½.

Domestic exchange is without any material variation. The banks check on New York at ¼ ⅌ cent discount, and the sight drafts on commercial include $30,000 New York sight at 11-16 ⅌ cent discount, $10,000 at ¾, $45,000 sight on Boston, without grade, at 1 ⅌ cent, and $2,000 at ½ ⅌ cent.

Nothing reported in stocks or bonds. There is some inquiry for State warrants, but we have heard of no sales. They are held at 86. We are informed, however, that that figure was refused for a round amount about $50 000.

City treasury notes are inactive and unchanged. The dealers buy the small issue offered across their counters at 42 per cent discount, and sell at 46.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, December 26, 1 P. M.

COTTON—There has been a fair inquiry, and we hear of sales of 700 to 800 bales.

The market is firm, factors refusing to sell unless at the outside figures of our quotations at the close on Thursday, and some of these are asking a fraction higher. The inquiry appears to be mainly on the part of buyers for the North. The offerings are light.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The receipts yesterday and to-day comprise 1047 hhds sugar and 265 barrels molasses. The demand is active, and all the supplies were sold at full prices. Inferior sugar 8@8½ ⅌ ℔; common 9@9½; fair 10@11½; fully fair 11½@12½; prime 12½@13½; choice 12¾@13½; extra 13½@14½; yellow clarified 12½@13½; white 14½@15½ ⅌ ℔. Common molasses 54@60c; prime 62@66c; choice 70@75 ⅌ gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The arrivals from the West since our review of Thursday comprise the steamers Olive Branch and Lady Gay, from St Louis; Mollie Able, from Cairo; Cincinnatus, from Cincinnati; and Louisville, from Louisville.

FLOUR—Double extra are the grades below are scarce. They are nominally worth $7 50@8 for superfine; and $7 75 for double extra. The principal sales embrace 1000 bbls choice at $8 25; 300 superfine at $7 50; 200 on it, at $7 62½; 300 and 700 choice extra on private terms.

CORN—The receipts have been quite liberal since the day before yesterday and prices are a little lower. There were sales to-day of 11,700 sacks taken for shipment and for the trade, comprising 1000 at 90c; 10,100 sacks white at 78c; 500 do at 77c, and 700 yellow at 96c ⅌ bushel.

OATS—There are none on the landing and the stock in store is held tighter. The sales previously were at 65c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—Is quoted dull at 40c ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HAY—A lot of 200 bales ordinary Ohio river, uninspected, sold at $23 ⅌ ton. Prime is quoted at $27.

PORK—The market is dull and depressed. Holders are asking $28 per bbl for mess, without buyers. It is certainly at $28 ⅌ bbl.

BACON—The supply is light and there is very little doing. Shoulders command 16c; over rib sides 18½@13½c; clear 19½c; sugar-cured hams 17@18c ⅌ ℔.

LARD—Continues scarce; it is in request and prices are very firm. Tierce is quoted at 18½@19c; keg 19@19½c.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are retailing at 12½c ⅌ ℔.

WOOL—The stock is very light and there is more inquiry for shipment. We quote washed 30@35c; fully burry 12@15c; Mexican 19@20c; Louisiana 18@21c; Texas one half to three quarters merino 23@25c; do full clip 20@22c ⅌ ℔.

FREIGHTS—The market is without change. Business with Liverpool is truly nominal, and the city dull. To other foreign ports there is not much demand for room. The regular steamers for the north are getting off cargoes at full prices. We quote—

By steam: Cotton to Liverpool ⅞d, to Bremen and Hamburg 1¼d; to New York 1¼c; to Boston 1¼c; to Philadelphia 1c ⅌ ℔; to New York $8 at 50 ⅌ hhd; molasses to New York and Boston $3 ⅌ bbl; flour to do $6; to Philadelphia 50c ⅌ bbl; corn to New York and Boston 1½c ⅌ ℔; pork and beef to New York and Boston $2 ⅌ bbl.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool ⅝ 6-16@¾d; to Havre 1 3-16@1¼c; to Bremen 1 3-16c; to Boston 1½c ⅌ ℔; sugar to Boston $6 ⅌ hhd; molasses $2 25 ⅌ bbl; corn to do 12c; to Liverpool 12@15 ⅌ bushel.

CHEESE—The demand is fair and prices are firm. We quote: Western reserve and factory, 18@19c ⅌ ℔; English dairy, 18c; Herkimer factory, 19@20c; English dairy, 18c; Herkimer factory, 19@20c; Western at 19@21c for cream and English dairy, and 16@18c for skim. 50 boxes choice Western sold to-day at 19c ⅌ ℔.

CORN MEAL—Round lots from the landing command $3 ⅌ bbl; $3 75 is the rate for small lots from store. The supply is fair.

RICE—Louisiana rice is still in good demand and request, and we quote it at 8@8½c ⅌ ℔ for prime. Choice 8½@9c; prime 7¾@8c; ordinary 7½@8½c ⅌ ℔.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FORMING THE

Corner of Customhouse and Villere street—Succession of Bernhard H. Tegder,

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, AUCTIONEER—Office No. 48 Exchange Alley.—SATURDAY, twenty-third January, 1869, at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, will be sold by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated December 22, 1868, the following properties, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situate in the Faubourg Treme, Second District of this city, which lot forms one of the corners of Customhouse and Villere streets, and is designated by the No 3, and measures, American measure, 31 feet 11 inches and 4 lines front on Customhouse street, and 100 feet in depth and front on Villere street, and in conformity with a plan of E. Surgi, on the first February, 1866, bounded with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Terms—One-half cash, and the balance on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give his notes for the bearing eight per cent per annum interest from date of sale until paid, the purchaser to keep the buildings insured and transfer the policy to the vendor, and in case of suit for the collection of said notes to pay five per cent attorney's fees on the amount sued for; the vendor to be entitled to the mortgage and vendor's privilege on the property sold.

Sale before Alcee L. Ker, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser, including United States Internal Revenue stamps. dec23 ja29 16 23

SUCCESSION OF MARIE F. LOCARD,

Widow Aime Chataignier.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, AUCTIONEER—Office No. 48 Exchange Alley.—SATURDAY, January 14, 1869, at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, will be sold by virtue of an order from the Honorable the District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated December 11, 1868, the following property, viz:

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situated in this city, in square bounded by Cascalvo, Clouet, Morgan and Louisa streets, designated Nos. 6 and 7 on a plan drawn by Castaing, civil engineer, on the fourteenth January, 1822; said lots are continuous and measuring each 31 feet front on Clouet street by 124 feet in depth.

Terms—Cash in United States treasury notes.

Act of sale before P. C. Cuvellier, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser, including stamps. dec14 26 31 ja7 14

SUCCESSION OF DOMINIQUE L. SIMONIN—

No. 32 279 Second District Court for the parish of Orleans.

SALE AT AUCTION OF A TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, KNOWN AS NO. 191 THALIA STREET, NEAR PRYTANIA STREET.

BY H. W. PALFREY—AUCTIONEER—Office No. 26 Carondelet street.—ON SATURDAY, January 2, 1869, at twelve o'clock, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the city of New Orleans, by virtue of an order rendered in the above entitled matter by the Honorable L. Dupuy, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated seventeenth September, 1868, will be sold for account of the above named succession, the following described property, to wit:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Thalia, St. Charles, Prytania and Erato streets, measuring in front towards Thalia street by a depth in the rear parallel lines of 120 feet, together with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a two-story frame dwelling, containing six rooms in main building, with side and front galleries, and slate roof; also, a two-story frame kitchen, with chamber over, a cistern, brick paved yard, and cisterns, with gas throughout.

Terms of sale—One-half of the price of adjudication cash in United States treasury notes, and the balance on a credit of one year by purchasers' note, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum from date of sale until final payment, and secured by mortgage of the property sold.

Sale to be subject to taxes in the United States Internal revenue stamps, at the expense of the purchaser before Octave de Armas, notary public. del 16 17 24 31 ja3

CRESCENT CITY RAILROAD STOCK.

FIFTY SHARES AT AUCTION.

SUCCESSION OF MICHAEL ASPILL—No. 32,068—Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO., AUCTIONEERS—Nicholas J. Hoer, Auctioneer—Office No. 17 Exchange Alley.—ON SATURDAY, January, 1869, at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the city of New Orleans, by virtue of an order of the Hon. L. Dupuy, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated October 22, 1868, will be sold at public auction, for account of the succession of Michael Aspill, the following described property, to wit:

FIFTY (50) SHARES of the Capital Stock of the Crescent City Railroad Company of New Orleans, one hundred dollars per share, full paid.

Terms—Cash in United States Treasury notes.

dec19 ja2 16 23

Marine Intelligence.

STEAMERS LEAVING TO-DAY.

New York.....BIENVILLE, Baker, 9 P. M.
New York.....VICTOR, Gates, 5 P. M.
Baltimore.....MARYLAND, Reed, 7 P. M.
Havana—Florida. DUDLEY BUCK, Pendleton, 8 P. M.
Texas.....AUSTIN, Farwell 5 P. M.
Texas.....I. C. HARRIS, Lockwood, 6 P. M.
Mobile.....MAIL BOAT, 4 P. M.—Cars.
Alabama River...LUCRETIA, Davis, 4 P. M.—N. Basin
Natchez.....WILD WAGONER, Richardson 5 P M
Vicksburg.....BELLE LEE, Leathers, 5 P. M.
St. Louis.....OLIVE BRANCH, Jones 5 P. M.
St. Louis.....PEORIA CITY, Silver, 5 P. M.
Cincinnati.....ALICE DEAN, Shunk, 5 P. M.
White River.....EVENING STAR, Rucker, 5 P. M.
Ouachita River..CORNELIA, Banks, 5 P. M.
Ouachita River..VICKSBURG, Work, 5 P. M.
Ouachita River..STONEWALL, Keeling, 5 P. M.
Red River.....ST. NICHOLAS, Dowty, 5 P. M.
Red River.....RICHMOND, Boardman, 5 P. M.
Red River.....B. L. HODGE No. 2, 5 P. M.
Red River.....LIZZIE TATE, Stinde, 5 P. M.
Red River.....LULA D, Grace, 5 P. M.
Red River.....FROLIC, Haeberle, 5 P. M.

Leaving To-Morrow.

New York.....CORTES, Nelson, 8 A. M.
New York.....UNITED STATES, Norton 8 A. M.
Galveston.....MATAGORDA, Atkinson, 7½ A. M.
Mobile.....MAIL BOAT, 4 P. M.—Cars.
Florida Ports...LIZZIE, Felsher, 8 A. M.—N. Basin
Lower Coast.....A. G. BROWN, Hadovich, 10 A. M.
Bayou Sara.....B. L. HODGE No. 2, Radovich, 9 A M
Baton Rouge.....GREY EAGLE, Baranco, 9 A. M

Leaving Monday.

Mandeville.....CAMELIA, Cozzens, 10 A. M.—Cars.
Mobile.....MAIL BOAT, 4 P. M.—Cars.
Louisville .....JOHN KILGOUR, Benson, 5 P. M.
Louisville.....VIRGINIA, Holcraft, 5 P. M.
Baton Rouge.....NATIONAL, Gross, 5 P. M.
Bayou Sara.....NINA SIMMES, Greathouse, 5 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN,
Saturday, December 26, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Woodside, Edmond, for Havre

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Austin, Farwell, from Galveston and Indianola, to C A Whitney & co—1st dist

STEAMBOATS.

R E Lee, Cannon, from Vicksburg.
Olive Branch, Jones, from St Louis.
J H Groesbeck, Maratta, from Cincinnati.
Louise, Hopkins, from Mobile.
Alice, Wilson, from Lower Coast.
Lafourche, Heno, from Bayou Sara.
Sally, King, from Rosland.
A G Brown, Hassenfel, from Lower Coast.
Payneville, Clark, from Lockport.
Vicksburg, Work, from Ouachita River.
New Era, Dugas, from Donaldsonville.

BELOW COMING UP.

Steamship Cortes, Nelson, from New York 12th inst, to A Moulton—1st dist.
Ship Antoinette, Klopper, from Bremen Oct 4, to Theile, Seiler & co—
Ship Lady Clarendon, Baily, from Liverpool Oct 29, to A J Jones.
Ship Arran, Lawson, 47 days from London, in ballast, to G A Brown.
Ship Moses Day, Woodward, 22 days from Bath, in ballast, to master—
Bark Concession, Tayes, 5 days from Havana, in ballast, to Puig Bros—
Spanish bark Maria, Ralle, from Marseilles Nov 16, to Avadano Bros—
Schooner Maggie E Gray, Pilsbury, from Havre, to master—

EXPORTS.

HAVRE—Bark Woodside—1651 bales cotton 60 hhds tobacco 3009 staves

IMPORTS.

MOBILE—Steamer Louise—86 sks coffee 170 half-bbls tobacco 14 cases tobacco 2 bdls trees 10 sks nuts and sundries

INDIANOLA AND GALVESTON—Steamship Austin—31 bales cotton, cattle and sundries

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

VICKSBURG—Steamer Robert E Lee—3611 bales cotton 236 sks cotton seed and sundries

LOWER COAST—Steamer A Guy—186 hhds sugar 171 hhds molasses and sundry produce

BAYOU SARA—Steamer Lafourche—247 bales cotton 15 sks cotton 119 hhds sugar 283 bbls molasses and sundry produce

RICELAND—Steamer S