New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES O. NIXON. WILLIAM H. ADAMS.

BY NIXON & ADAMS.

OFFICE, No. 70 CAMP STREET.

TERMS:

The Crescent will be regularly served to subscribers in the city at an early hour every morning, (Sundays excepted,) for $10 a year, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly at the same rates, or 20 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

Advertisements, per square—first insertion, in all cases $1; for every subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

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Has a circulation which renders it a desirable medium for advertisers. As a FAMILY PAPER it circulates largely, reaching many hundreds of homes at an early hour, and being read before the approach of business hours, consequently articles for family use may be advantageously published in its columns.

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Is published every Monday morning at $3 a year, invariably in advance. Having an extensive circulation throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, and other States, it presents a favorable mode to advertisers of making their wares and commodities known. Advertisements inserted for $1 per square, each insertion.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1857.

☞ Persons leaving the city during the summer, who desire the Daily or Weekly Crescent forwarded to them, can have either of them regularly mailed for any specified time, by leaving their orders and address at the office.

☞ Mr. C. P. Washburn has our thanks for late Texas papers and manifest.

☞ We are under obligations to the gentlemen of Jones' Express for usual favors.

☞ The gentlemanly and obliging clerk of the steamer G. D. Taylor has our thanks for a late St. Louis paper.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.—The steamship Empire City, Capt. McGowan, from New York 17th inst., via Havana, arrived at the Quarantine Station yesterday. The Empire City brings the California mails and seventy-nine passengers. Her mails may be expected up this morning. The Granada, from Aspinwall, reports that the steamship Illinois sailed from thence on the afternoon of the 19th for New York, with the California mails, five hundred passengers, and $2,000,000 in treasure.

GEN. WALKER.—Gen. Wm. Walker left Mobile on Saturday last for Montgomery, leaving his affairs in the hands of a committee during his absence.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—On the 18th inst., the Home House in Franconi, Mass., was struck by lightning, and Mr. Wm. H. Smith, a Boston merchant, and Mr. Brandon, clerk of the hotel, were instantly killed.

SMALL POX.—Six or seven cases of small pox at Shelby Springs, Ala., and two deaths, have thrown the people of the country round about into a terrible panic, and the adjoining counties refuse to have any communication with Shelby county.

A REASONABLE AND DELICATE REQUEST.—A writer in the Memphis Eagle commences a statement of occurrences of a very disgraceful and indecent character in that city, with a request that ladies will not read the article. Of course they shut their eyes at once.

OUSTED FROM OFFICE.—Cassidy, the Democratic District Attorney of Philadelphia, elected in that city last fall through fraud and violence, has been ousted from office by the Supreme Court, and his competitor, Mann, declared legally elected. The proofs of the most outrageous frauds were ample and unquestionable. We may, at another time, publish a portion of the evidence in the case.

THE GREAT TELEGRAPH CABLE.—The Niagara, it was expected, would have received all her share of the telegraph cable by the 18th inst., and be ready to sail on the 20th inst. The sailors volunteered to the number of one hundred and twenty, to perform the work of coiling the wire, which has been found much less difficult than previously imagined. The most difficult part of the work will be the laying, and upon the success of this depends the union of the two countries telegraphically. It will soon be known now how the task has been accomplished.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Richard Boylston, aged 75 years, and one of the oldest newspaper editors in New Hampshire, died at his residence in Amherst on the 19th.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 29th of May inform us that the health of that city was then perfectly good, and the yellow fever had nearly disappeared from Montevideo.

HAIL STORM IN NEW YORK.—A dispatch of the 20th from Rochester, N. Y., states that a terrific rain and hail storm had fallen there, doing much damage to windows in the city, and probably to fruit and crops in the country.

A SENTENCE MITIGATED.—Private John McCann, of Company I, First Infantry, having been tried by a court-martial at Camp Cooper, Texas, for the shooting of Sergeant Lively, and found guilty, was sentenced to be shot. The finding of the court has been confirmed, but the President of the United States has mitigated the sentence to forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and to hard labor with ball and chain, and confinement under guard when not at labor, during the period of his enlistment.

SOUTHERN PEARLS.—A pearl, purely white, oval in shape, and about one inch in circumference, was found a few days ago in a stream near Savannah, Ga.

TENNESSEE WHEAT.—The Knoxville Whig is confident that East Tennessee will be able to sell two millions of bushels of wheat the present season. The farmers in the counties tributary to Hickman, are likely to realize a million of dollars from their wheat crop alone.

DESPERATE.—A drunken fellow named Laden got into the fourth story of the Inquirer newspaper office in Philadelphia a few days ago, and threw a cylinder stove out of the front window. It went through an awning and struck the pavement very near a woman who was passing. He then went into Harding's job printing office and threw out a quantity of type, after which he was arrested and locked up.

THE CROPS OF OHIO.—Ohio appears to have done well this season. In addition to fine crops of wheat, and a good promise of corn, the minor crops also give a large yield. The barley is harvested, the oats promise very well, and the potatoes are quite large. The Cincinnati Gazette estimates the yield as follows: Oats, 26,000,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000,000 do; Barley, 500,000 do; Potatoes, 6,500,000 do; aggregate, 28,-000,000.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT CITIZEN OF WASHINGTON.—On the 20th inst., Robert Farnham, one of the oldest and most respectable stationers of Washington City, was run over and killed by a railroad train at Wilmington, Del. He was on his way with three daughters to the White Mountains for a summer excursion.

FATAL RESULT OF CARELESSNESS.—In Washington on the 20th inst., a young man named William Richardson, a printer and nephew of Wm. Carey Jones, was shot dead by the discharge of a pistol which a friend was playfully endeavoring to wrest from him.

MADAME LA GRANGE PRESENTED WITH A CROWN.—At the farewell benefit of Madame La Grange in the Academy of Music, New York, on the evening of the 20th, she was presented with a golden crown, which had been subscribed by several hundreds of her friends and admirers, and cost $500. The presentation ceremony was performed by Col. Fuller, editor of the Mirror, who made a very pretty speech on the occasion.

MARINE SUPERSTITION.—A schooner from Nantucket Island for New York recently, had among her assorted cargo a consignment of 50 Maltese cats, a very rare and valuable breed. The weather became very tempestuous after leaving port, and the sailors, attributing Neptune's anger to the presence of their feline passengers, hove them all overboard in bags loaded with ballast. The consignee of the cats has commenced a suit for damages against the owners of the vessel, and will no doubt make them pay roundly.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

There seems to be an impression among those who are disposed to defend the Walker-Kansas treachery, that the constitutions of our States have, almost without exception, been submitted to the people for ratification. It is thought that this is essentially a Democratic policy, and for that reason they are disposed to acquiesce in the iniquitous rule laid down by Gov. Walker. The following, extracted by the Charleston Mercury—a paper that has uniformly supported Democratic men and measures—from a work published in Philadelphia, entitled "American Constitutions," shows that eighteen constitutions have not been submitted to the people, and thirteen have—thus proving that the premises of the persons alluded to are not based in truth:

States whose Constitutions have not been Submitted for Ratification.

Maine, October 29	1818
New Hampshire, February	1792
Vermont, July 9	1793
Massachusetts, March 2	1779-'80
Connecticut, September 15	1818
New York, October 9	1846
New Jersey, June 29	1844
Pennsylvania, February 22	1838
Delaware, December 2	1831
North Carolina, December 18	1776
South Carolina, June 3	1790
Georgia, May 30	1798
Alabama, July 5	1819
Mississippi	1817
Kentucky, June 11	1850
Missouri	1820-'21
Arkansas, January 4	1836
Iowa, May 18	1846

States whose Constitutions have been Submitted for Ratification.

Rhode Island, November 5	1842
Maryland, May 1	1851
Virginia, August 1	1851
Florida, January 30	1838
Louisiana, July 31	1852
Tennessee, August 30	1834
Ohio, March 10	1851
Illinois, August 31	1847
Indiana, February 10	1851
Michigan, August 15	1850
Wisconsin	1846
Texas, August 27	1845
California, September 9	1850

Whether a constitution shall or shall not be submitted to the people for ratification, is entirely optional with the Convention that framed it. The delegates composing a Constitutional Convention possess plenary powers—represent the sovereignty of the people to the supremest extent—and are endowed with authority to adopt whatever form of organic law they choose, provided it does not conflict with the Constitution of the United States, without submitting it to popular vote for approval or rejection. Their action is final, if they see proper to make it so, for they are delegated to speak the voice of the people in the first and primary capacity. In fact, they *are* the people themselves, assembled in convention.

We see no objection to the submission of a constitution to general vote, when that vote is to be legitimate and lawful. But we object to Walker's plan of inviting abolition hordes to pass upon the Kansas constitution.

Lynch Law.

Notwithstanding that lynch law is unlawful, and therefore in its name to a certain extent involves a contradiction of terms, yet the phrase has become highly popular in this country, and the actual practice it so indefinitely defines still more so. In a comprehensive sense, it implies the summary infliction of a punishment as nicely adjusted to the offense as the judgment or passions of the majority of the party who have the matter in hand can decide, and in a country where the will of the majority generally settles every question, it does not seem very strange nor unreasonable that such a mode of administering justice or injustice should be greatly in vogue and popular to a certain extent. Of course it must be reprobated openly, however, even when secretly connived at. It is especially the business of newspapers to abuse and denounce it as thoroughly as a proper use of language will permit, and we have known many an editor become fervidly eloquent in consigning it to ignominy, who would, we have not a doubt, under certain circumstances, gladly give a strong pull at the rope himself if a murderer or a horse-thief were at the other end.

When we say this, however, we want it distinctly understood that *we* must not be classed in that category. We set our faces inexorably against everything of the sort, and stand up to advocate law and order. But then we are not prepared to say that beneficial results have not occasionally been effected by the prompt and condign punishment of notorious villains and desperadoes in cases where the offenses perpetrated were shockingly intolerable and the usual remedies entirely worthless and unreliable. We concur with the humane principle that would permit ten guilty to escape rather than punish one innocent; but, unfortunately, as our criminal laws are at present constituted and enforced, it generally happens that ninety-nine guilty escape and the hundredth innocent suffers, and in this view we think that as between lynch law and our criminal law the former has decidedly the best of it so far as justice and humanity are concerned.

The frequent appeals of late to the inexorable code of Judge Lynch induce thought upon this subject, and hold out the hope that the enormous excess and increase of crime, and the consequent disregard of all legal modes of punishment, may, if no other means can accomplish that result, lead to a thorough reformation of our defective criminal laws, or rather of the manner in which they are administered, long since admitted to be outrageously lax and incompetent. Lynching has always been deplorably common in all the domains of Uncle Sam, but within the last six months it seems to have taken an epidemic form. During that time not less than nine cases have occurred in the State of Iowa alone, about a dozen in other States, to say nothing of Texas and California, where the number defies all calculation because it is a thing so common, a matter of course, to hang up half-a-dozen horse thieves and other rascals a week, that few people think of noting down a case, and dismiss it from their minds immediately after it is completed; and to say nothing, either, of the Happy Valley of Latter Day Saints, where the Danites have long made such havoc among the Gentiles. It will probably become more and more common, until the jurisdiction of Judge Lynch embraces the whole country and his courts are appealed to in preference to all others for the punishment of grievous offences, unless it be restrained in some manner not now apparent, or a radical reform takes place in the public mind, or in the enforcement of our criminal laws.

Here, in New Orleans, the criminal laws, such as they are, are enforced in a manner deserving all praise by Judge Hunt, and the able and efficient District Attorney Foute. But in casting our eyes over the whole country we discover a widely different state of affairs—and it was to the country generally that we were referring.

The Anti-Buchanan-Walker Feeling on Red River.

We published, yesterday morning, an article from the Shreveport Gazette of the 11th inst., denouncing Gov. Walker in scathing terms. The Gazette is as strong a Democratic paper as there is in the State, and is, therefore, entitled to the respectful consideration of all Democrats. In the Gazette, of the 18th inst., we find the following:

> PERSONAL.—Since our last issue we have received several letters from different parts of this and Bossier parish, endorsing our views in regard to "Walker's Kansas Policy." We have but one sentiment on the subject, and that is the unqualified disapproval of the conduct of so faithless an official. As yet, we have no evidence that *Walker* will be retained by the administration. We cannot think for a moment that Mr. Buchanan has, or will endorse Walker's course. We will know sufficient before our next issue, which will govern the future course of the "Gazette" towards the administration.

The same paper, of the last date, contains a long communication, signed "Jefferson," showing up some of Governor Walker's pecuniary transactions in no enviable light, and bitterly denunciatory of his infamous Kansas treachery.

The editor of the Gazette, referring to this communication, says:

> We call special attention to a communication in another column, signed Jefferson. It gives a true history of Governor Walker's financial and political character.
>
> We firmly believe the country Democrats would as leave endorse Seward as Walker, and as the President sustains the latter, we can see no material difference between the immortal trio. Had Seward been appointed Governor instead of Walker, he could not have sold Southern rights and interests in Kansas more completely.

WANTS HIS PAY.—The editor of the Erie (Pa.) True American has been swindled by a she-subscriber, and he thus ungallantly touches her off:

> A lady—we believe she pretends to be a lady—residing at North East, has taken our paper nearly two years without paying a cent, and now this week returns a copy to this office. We have no especial gallantry to throw away on crinoline of this cast, and shall soon publish the woman's name, unless she either pays the debt of nature or the printer. We refer all readers—especially those who suppose it a cunning and easy trick to take papers for nothing—to the laws of newspapers which we publish weekly for their temporal and spiritual good.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

[BY THE NATIONAL AND SOUTHERN LINES.]

QUEBEC, July 27.—The Liverpool and Montreal screw steamship North American, from Liverpool on the 15th inst., has arrived here. Her advices are four days later than brought by the Circassian.

Arrivals Out.

The Europa arrived out at Liverpool on the 11th. The Indian and the Kersonese arrived on the 15th.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, July 15th.—Cotton closed buoyant. The newspapers quote an advance of 1-16d, while Richardson & Spence's circular quotes the market as "closing firm, and generally unchanged."

The sales of three days foot up 28,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took each 1600 bales.

Breadstuffs.

The weather has been favorable for crops, and Breadstuffs generally closed dull, with a declining tendency.

Flour closed very dull at a decline generally of 6d. Western Canal 30s. 6d. to 31s. 6d; Ohio 32s. to 33s.; Southern 31s. to 32s. Wheat has declined 2d., closing very dull. Red 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.; White 9s. 6d. to 10s. Corn closed active at an advance of 6d. Mixed and Yellow 38s. 6d.

Provisions.

Beef closed buoyant. Bigland, Athaya & Co. quote Beef at 10s. advance, with a large speculative inquiry. Pork closed heavy. Bacon heavy and 2s. lower. Lard closed quiet.

London Markets.

LONDON, July 15.—Sugar closed dull at a decline of 6d. to 1s. Coffee closed quiet: all qualities have slightly declined. Teas firm and active. Rice closed firm.

Money Market.

Money is active. The news from India caused a decline in consols. A reduction of bank rates on Thursday. Consols closed for money at 92 to 92¼.

The Mutiny in India.

The mutiny in India is spreading rapidly. Twenty-three more regiments of native troops had joined the insurgents. The mutineers were defeated outside of Delhi, but still held that city.

Gen. Anson, the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, died of the cholera. He will be succeeded by Sir Colin Campbell.

China.

We have no news of importance from China.

Italy.

Italy remains quiet since the suppression of the attempted rebellion.

Spain.

Everything is tranquil in Spain. Nothing new in regard to the Mexican difficulty.

England.

In the House of Commons, Lindsay moved a production of Secretary Marcy's letter on privateering. Lord Palmerston replied that it was not officially in the hands of the Government.

An address from the Queen, praying for effectual means for suppressing the slave trade, was adopted.

The Very Latest.

LIVERPOOL, July 15, 2 P. M.—The sales of cotton to-day are estimated to reach 10,000 bales, the market closing steady. Breadstuffs close quiet. Provisions are steady.

LONDON, July 15—Noon.—Consols for money closed at 91⅞ to 91⅞.

A Very Plain Letter.

Mr. F. B. Shepard has been nominated by the Democracy of Mobile county, as a candidate for the lower branch of the Legislature of Alabama. A committee was appointed to inform him of his nomination, and in their letter to him stated that he was selected with "a just appreciation of his political views and Southern Rights sentiments," etc. Mr. S. accepted the honor conferred upon him and here is his letter of acceptance:

> MOUNT VERNON, July 20th, 1857.
>
> *Gentlemen:* Your favor of the 19th, communicating the action of a very large meeting of the people, soliciting me to become a candidate for representative in our State Legislature, has been received.
>
> You have been pleased to say that "the meeting has a just appreciation of my political views and Southern Rights sentiments," and that under existing circumstances I could be of much service to the city and county of Mobile.
>
> With this endorsement of my views by the people in a primary assembly, I cannot refuse to serve them if elected, and therefore, now accept their nomination.
>
> Having always been a Southern Rights Democrat, it would be disingenuous in me, in the present popular turmoil, not to say exactly where I stand in regard to State and Federal policy. First, then, in regard to our State. In a military point of view, I am in favor of State aid. This is an idea of Calhoun. He taught the South that our whole country should be a network of railroads, whereby every able-bodied man could be cheaply and rapidly transferred to those points where his services might be needed. Every intelligent Alabamian will see at once the force and propriety of this view, and, therefore, must conclude that the State, bound as it is to provide for the security and protection of its citizens and their property, should not refuse to lend a proper aid to the enterprise of her people in bringing about this important result. Inter-communication among the slave States is absolutely necessary for the defense of Southern institutions, and Alabama should promptly do her part. Your efforts for defence, hitherto, have failed on all sides. It seems you have no friends. Every rogue makes a hobby of your interests. The spasms of slavery in Kansas are merely flickering, while in Nicaragua all that unsupported talent and Southern chivalry could accomplish, has been swept away by the open and secret enemies of our institutions, domestic and foreign. Hence the greater necessity that Alabama should place herself in position to command all her resources. If certain localities are benefited by those enterprises—Mobile, Selma, Montgomery or Huntsville—so much the better for the State and the people. To conclude. The policy of our State and the whole South in reference to Federal politics is difficult to define, simply because the *powers that be cannot be trusted with the interests of slavery.* Platforms and expounders—Presidents and their agents—non-intervention and its advocates—*are equally contemptible and fallacious.*
>
> Before a month had elapsed after the election, Mr. Buchanan avowed his desire that Kansas should be free, but modestly that he could not interfere. So I am informed by a Democrat in Philadelphia. A tool and land speculator, however, was at hand in the person of Bob Walker, who, of course, looked at non-intervention, Cincinnati platforms and the South as very idle humbugs, not to be regarded for a moment. *Mr. Buchanan relies not more on Walker's admitted cunning and plausibility, than on the gullibility of the Southern wing of the Democracy.*
>
> *The President is guilty with Walker. He sent him to Kansas knowing his sentiments. He keeps him there and intends to hold on to him until their schemes are accomplished, thus proving two departments of the Government, its executive and its legislative, in their dealing with the South and slavery, to be the most irresponsible and meanest autocracy that ever disfigured a page in history.*
>
> With sentiments of personal regard, I remain your obedient servant, F. B. SHEPARD.
>
> Messrs. A. B. Meek, Chas. P. Robinson, A. M. Quigley, Committee.

Mr. Shepard speaks emphatically, but none the less truly. The facts bear out what he says. If objection is urged to the bluntness of his language, it will be by those who object to the bluntness of plain truth. For our part we rejoice in seeing Southerners employ unmistakable language. If all the public men of the South would speak as Mr. Shepard has spoken, a great many dangers that threaten in the future might be obviated.

DAVIDSON SUSTAINED.—The Democrats of the Fourteenth Ward, Parish of Pointe Coupee, held a meeting on the 16th inst., and endorsed Col. Davidson and his nomination as strongly as his most ardent friend could desire. The annexed resolutions are suggestive and to the point:

Resolved, That the nomination of the Hon. Thomas G. Davidson, as the candidate to represent this District in the next Congress, meets with our hearty and most cordial concurrence, and that his past services, as a faithful, energetic and deserving public servant, entitle him to this honorable distinction.

Resolved, That we regard the effort being now made by a few disaffected individuals throughout the District, of calling another convention, as one calculated to widen the breach already created in our ranks, and defeat the chief object which every loyal Democrat should have, the election of a Democrat from this District to Congress.

INTERESTING TO POSTMASTERS.—The Washington Union of the 21st publishes the following notification to postmasters:

> Postmasters are cautioned not to send money to the Post-Office Department, or to either of its blank agencies, for the purpose of paying for printing *signature post bills or marking stamps*. As there is no authority for such payment on the part of postmasters, the Department has directed that all money forwarded for such purposes shall be returned.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD.—We learn from the Natchez Courier that the cars on this road are running regularly to within four miles of Oxford.

Talk on 'Change.

It was generally very quiet yesterday, and when the heavy shower of rain came up about 1 o'clock, it was more quiet. Our marine column gives a meagre list of arrivals this morning. It is, however, time for some relaxation, for trade and commerce have kept our mercantile community very active since the 1st of last October. For the coming season everything looks auspicious.

The telegraph brought advices yesterday of the arrival at Quebec of the screw steamer North America, with dates from Liverpool of the 15th inst. They are favorable for cotton, but rather gloomy for shippers of breadstuffs and provisions.

We learn that the Americans in Liverpool celebrated the Fourth of July in fine style. The officers of the U. S. steamer Niagara and all non-resident Americans were invited, and as there were several good and noble souls in the gathering, it is presumed the day was duly and properly honored.

We learn that 8¼d. was the actual price of cotton at the date of the departure of the Atlantic. There were at sea on the 7th inst. for Liverpool only 43,000 bales cotton against 150,000 at the same time last year. We should like for the Bears to say how the stock, supply and consumption will stand on the 1st of September next, or go a little beyond and say the 1st of October. Will some of these immaculate brokers and correspondents (that is, they are really reports without any basis) from New York to Europe "kangaroo" how many bales of cotton, the growth of the present season, will arrive in this market before the 1st of September, as they are such adepts in "kangarooing" and concocting Munchausen accounts? We desire some information, and if they have any of those 300,000 bales and the great rush which was to have taken place in May and June, we should also feel relieved if their predictions have been realized. In the meantime, we suggest they save their ink, paper and time for two months at least.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Politics in St. Tammany.

COVINGTON, LA., July 4, 1857.

At a convention of delegates of the American party, elected at ward meetings, convened this day, agreeable to previous notice, at the Court-house in Covington, parish of St. Tammany, for the purpose of nominating parish officers, Wm. J. Andrews, Esq., being called to the chair, and D. Bankston, Esq., appointed Secretary, the following gentlemen were unanimously nominated as the candidates of the American party: For Representative, A. L. Carpenter; for Recorder, John J. Morin; for Sheriff, R. M. Lanier; for Assessor, Geo. W. Bell; for Coroner, J. Ellis Smith.

The whole proceedings were characterized by the most determined, united and friendly feeling.

DIED:

On Monday afternoon, at a quarter to 6 o'clock, ANN NEWMAN, wife of Thomas Wyndham, aged 37 years, a native of Southampton, England.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from her late residence on Tchoupitoulas street, between Race and Orange, at 4 o'clock, this afternoon.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, BATON ROUGE, 21st May, 1857.—In accordance with the 13th section of an act entitled "An act in relation to certain debts of the State," approved 15th March, 1857, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received until the 31st day of August next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase, by the State of Louisiana, of $50,000 (more or less) of State bonds, or of any of the bonds receivable by the State as security for the deposits of the funds established under the free banking law, said proposals to be presented to the Auditor of Public Accounts and State Treasurer, and to be by them opened [illegible] in presence of the Governor, [illegible] shall be [illegible] and purchase shall be made [illegible] to reject any or all of the bids, [illegible] advertisement for new proposals.
ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE,
S. F. MARKS,
L. A. [illegible] Deputy State Treasurer.
By the Governor:
A. DUPLANTIER, Assistant Secretary of State. jy12 1m