The New Orleans Crescent

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THE WEEKLY CRESCENT is published every Saturday. Subscription $5, invariably in advance.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1868.

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

Electors for the State at Large:

EX-GOVERNOR R. C. WICKLIFFE, of West Feliciana.
ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita.

ALTERNATES:

JAMES P. FRERET, of Jefferson.
JUDGE J. N. LEA, of Orleans.

District Electors:

First Congressional District	A. SAMBOLA.
Second " "	M. B. BRADY.
Third " "	A. S. HERRON.
Fourth " "	A. DeBLANC.
Fifth " "	N. D. COLEMAN.

ALTERNATES:

First Congressional District	T. P. SHERBURNE.
Second " "	GEO. W. RACE.
Third " "	J. H. KENNARD.
Fourth " "	E. N CULLUM.
Fifth " "	W. F. BLACKMAN. J. H. BRIGHAM.

IT NEVER RAINS BUT IT POURS.

The great demonstration Saturday evening was enough to raise the drooping spirits of the people of Louisiana to the highest pitch of hope and exultation. But yesterday brought us another circumstance to rejoice at, and to thank Judge Durell, of the United States Court, for. It is the dismissal of R. H. Shannon as United States commissioner for this State.

Our fellow-citizens in the country parishes may now sleep in security. The United States marshal has no longer any need to keep his deputies under orders to start at a moment's notice, under the trumped up affidavit of a peripatetic cornfield negro or a white carpet-bagger, with Shannon's order indorsed thereon. Handcuffs are no longer in requisition for the most respectable planters. There is hardly a man among all the scalawags that have infested this city since the moment that prolific genius, Ben. Butler, first put his foot upon our soil, who has proved so heartless and depraved in his course towards the Southern people.

Shannon is reported to have lived upon black mail. Hardly a ship arrived in this port during the existence of his authority, but Shannon or one of his myrmidons was tampering with the crew—particularly if any of that crew were negroes. The ignorance and the cupidity of those men were excited with the promise of damages if they should prefer charges against the master or his mate; and when either of those officers was brought before his bar, Shannon would take him aside, tell him, "Pay me so much, and the matter shall be dismissed." There are scores of cases of a similar description; and there are scores of citizens, both in this city and in this State, who can testify to the rapacity and utter want of conscience and regard for law which have marked the official course of R. H. Shannon.

Never was the old couplet more vividly illustrated than by Shannon:

"When men of infamy to grandeur soar,
They light a torch to show their shame the more."

The people of the State can now breathe freely since the unconscionable villain, the "simular and the perjured man of justice" has been stripped of his ermine by Judge Durell, and exhibited in all the foulness and deformity of his nakedness as an individual.

Thanks to Judge Durell, in the name of the State of Louisiana, and may Shannon, henceforth and forever, be an alien to all of us.

We never publish anonymous articles. The attention of "Ada" is called to this invariable rule of the CRESCENT office.

Persons who propose being absent from the city during the summer, can have the Daily or Weekly CRESCENT sent to them by leaving their address at this office.

LOUISIANA AT THE HAVRE EXPOSITION.—We are living in an era in which every opportunity should be embraced to manifest to the world the great capacity of our State, and no chance should pass unprofited to advertise our determination to profit by the new life which now animates our commercial world and industrial communities. We are glad to see that so wholesome a spirit is prevailing, and we willingly record every step which leads to the augmenting of our prosperity.

Our worthy commissioner to the Paris Exposition, Mr. E. Gotthiel, has conceived the idea to lay before the great concourse of scientific men and merchants who are now gathering at Havre to witness the Marine Exposition, *a stalk of blooming cotton from this State!* No sooner had Mr. Gotthiel matured his plan, than he found in Mr. Meyer, of Concordia parish, who received the gold medal for his cotton at the Paris Exposition, a willing agent to carry out his plan. We are glad to record to-day that a cotton stalk in all its stages of maturity will leave Mr. Meyer's plantation, in a few days, for Havre via New York. The arrangements made for its reception at Havre have all been completed by our zealous commissioner, and we venture to predict that the appearance of a stalk of blooming cotton from Louisiana at the Havre Exposition will be as much an object for instruction as any thing else. Thousands of people are daily manipulating our cotton, but very few in the Old World have the slightest conception of a cotton plant.

PANIC-STRUCK BEAUTY.—It is a terrible shock to a charming woman—indeed, to *any* woman—to find that her teeth are "beginning to go." Never will any human being who uses the fragrant sozodont make that discovery.

The new Puroline Light and portable gas apparatus, that have been exciting such marked attention for a few days past, will be exhibited daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M., at the auction mart of Chas. T. Nash, at Masonic Hall. The subscription list for stock is now open.

THE GOVERNMENT CREDIT AND CURRENCY TO BE MADE GOOD.

Radical papers in the West, where payment of the public debt in greenbacks is presumed to be universally popular, try to make it appear that there is an irreconcilable antagonism between the financial views of Governor Seymour and that part of the Democratic platform which demands that the bonds of the United States shall be paid in the lawful money of the United States, where not otherwise stipulated on the face of the bonds; and they predict that, if he is elected, the platform will go for nothing in this particular and his well-known and decided opposition to repudiation, by the process indicated, will prevail in the policy of his administration. On the other hand, radical papers in the East try to persuade the classes who are interested in United States bonds that Governor Seymour's personal opinions in regard to the obligations of the government will necessarily be subordinated to the Democratic platform, with which, as these papers assert, they manifestly conflict.

Now, if the radical statement of the matter in the West is correct, the bondholding interests in the East have, in Governor Seymour, an avowed champion in whom they can safely trust, no matter what the platform may declare. And if the radical statement of the matter in the East is correct, the people in the West have all they could desire in the financial part of the platform, and no reason to object to Governor Seymour as an untrustworthy representative of that part of the platform.

But there is, in fact, no logical discrepancy between the views of Governor Seymour, which are admitted to be acceptable to bondholders, and to all others interested in the strict acquittance of national obligations, and the views of the Democratic platform, which are admitted to accord fully with the demand of popular sentiment in the West for the speedy extinguishment of the public debt in the way that will prove least burdensome to tax-payers, and the least harmful to productive industries. The central idea of financial reform with Governor Seymour is to lift up the credit of the government, now depressed and tainted, by a policy which will insist on retrenchment and economy, on a uniform currency for all classes, and that a good currency, and on securing all the conditions requisite to the revival and expansion of general prosperity. And this is precisely the idea which prevails in the financial portion of the Democratic platform. In his great speech in New York on the financial condition of the country, Governor Seymour said:

We must have a uniform currency for all classes. There is but one question to be settled. Shall our currency be uniformly good or uniformly bad? Are we to force the bondholder to take bad money, or are we to give to labor and business good money? Are we to have an honest standard of value for all, or are industry, enterprise and morality to be perplexed and disordered by a shifting and dishonest standard. There are two ways of making our paper money as good as coin. One is to contract its volume by calling in the legal tenders. This will make them scarce and will force a specie standard, but it will carry ruin and bankruptcy into every part of our country. It will bear down the prices of property and of labor. It is a policy which cannot be carried through, for the country will not consent to it. There is another way of lifting up our greenbacks to par, which will not harm any, but will help all, which will bring back confidence, will revive business and enterprise, will lighten taxation, will give to labor honest money and will do justice to the public creditor. And that way is to give to all the world full faith in the honor and wisdom of the American government. Our paper money is not at par in coin because the national credit is dishonored. How can the notes of our government which pay no interest be worth their face in gold or silver when the bonds of the government which pay six per cent interest are worth only eighty cents on the dollars? It is humiliating to find that when Great Britain borrows one thousand dollars for twenty years it pays the lender but seventeen hundred dollars, when if we make the same loan we have to pay $2,000 to the lender. If we wish to help the taxpayer, if we wish to get at the cause of debased currency in the hands of the laborer, we must first find out why our credit is dishonored, for it is a tainted credit that sinks alike the value of bonds, of greenbacks and bank notes. Make the credit of the United States as good as that of Great Britain, or of a merchant in good standing, or of a mortgage on a farm, and our troubles would disappear. If we make our paper money good by a harsh system of contraction, we shall cripple the energies of the country and make bankruptcy and ruin. If, on the other hand, we debase the currency by unwise issues, we shall equally perplex business and destroy sober industry and make all prices mere matters of gambling, tricks and chances. Make our money good by an honest and wise course, and when this is done it will be worth twenty-five per cent. more than it is now, which will be equal to an increase of one-quarter in the amount of currency. Business will be strengthened, industry will be encouraged, prices will be regular and men will then dare to go on with useful enterprises. We find right here the cause of our troubles, perplexities and national disgrace. Our credit is tainted. But for that we could borrow money, as Britain does, at three per cent. and cut down taxation. But for that our paper money would be good, and gold and silver would glitter in the hands of labor. But for that fact there would be no question how the bonds are to be paid, and we never should have heard of the greenback issue. But for the national discredit business men would not be perplexed, and the disquiet and fears which now disturb the public mind would not exist.

The only passage of the Democratic platform which captious commentators have pretended to regard as contradictory to the policy advocated by Governor Seymour, is that which declares that where coin payment is not expressly stipulated—as in the case of the five-twenties—the obligations of the government "ought, in right, and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States." But read this declaration along with its context, and not even the shadow of the alleged contradiction is left. Read, especially, these demands: "One currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the office holder, the pensioner and the soldier;" "economy in the administration of the government;" "the credit of the government and the currency made good." The purport of the language here quoted is simply the briefest summing up of the policy previously elaborated by Governor Seymour. The significance of the demand that both credit and currency be raised to par, can be better understood by remembering that the paper money of the government is a part of its aggregate debt. Suppose, then, that, another part of the debt, the five-twenty bonds, in order to get rid of its annual interest, is paid in this money. The creditors thus paid hold, in a different form, an equivalent amount of the obligations of the government, and these obligations the Democratic party and Governor Seymour would be pledged to bring up to par, under the demand of the platform that "the credit of the government be made good," even if the platform were silent regarding the currency. There is no repudiation, there is no depreciation in all this; but it points plainly to the only policy which will keep faith with both bond holder and currency holder, and prove the most advantageous for both.

Sundries and furniture at your own prices today, at auction, at 11 o'clock A. M., at salesrooms of Chas. T. Nash, corner St. Charles and Perdido streets.

SOMEBODY TO BE CHEATED.

The New York Times, Post and Tribune claim the support of the bondholding interest for Grant and Colfax, on the ground that the Chicago platform, when it declares in favor of paying the public debt according to the letter and spirit of the contract, means that the five-twenty and all other bonds ought to be paid at maturity in coin. There is not the least doubt that this feature of the platform was intended to serve the double purpose of a bribe to a corrupt and speculative class of bondholders on the one hand, and of a snare to the tax-paying and currency-holding masses on the other hand. And while it is clear that somebody would be cheated, it is equally certain that the national stock-jobbers who have staked heavily on the radical programme will take care that they shall not be the victims. If they win, the people, of course, must lose.

The denunciation of this aspect of the platform on which the congressional candidates are running by Thad. Stevens, fell recently like a thunder-clap on the radical side of the House of Representatives. Mr. Stevens said:

What was that law? That the interest should be paid, up to a certain time, at six per cent. in coin, and after the bonds fell due, they would be payable in money, just as the gentleman from Illinois understood it; just as he (Mr. Stevens) understood it when the law was enacted; just as it was explained on the floor a dozen times by the chairman of the committee on ways and means. It he knew that any party in the country would go for paying in coin that which was payable in money, thus enhancing the debt one-half—if he knew there was such a platform and such determination on the part of his own party, he would, with Frank Blair and all, vote for the other party. He would vote for no such swindle on the tax payers of the country; he would vote for no such speculation in favor of the large bondholders and millionaires. He repeated, though it was hard to say it, even if Frank Blair stood on the platform of paying according to the contract, and if the Republican candidate stood on the platform of paying bloated speculators twice the amount agreed to be paid them, and of taxing his constituents to death, he would vote for Frank Blair, even if a worse man than Seymour was on the ticket.

At the end of this invective and this threat, Mr. Ross suggested that "the Democratic doors are open, and the gentleman can be taken in."

THE LEGISLATURE.—Members who have any constituencies, and would not have those constituencies robbed, cannot too carefully scrutinize such bills as involve the expenditure of money, contracts or loans. Let them be radicals or Democrats, they cannot afford to shut their eyes to the combinations forming to divert from public utility to private aggrandizement the revenues of the State wrung by taxation from an impoverished people. That shameless jobbery, the printing bill, ought to be sufficiently understood by this time to prepare all members who are not parties to the plundering system to which it belongs for seasonable opposition to any similar projects hereafter.

Let us hope also that the Senate will so far consult the interest of the people and the decencies of legislation as to put its veto on that flagrant piece of extravagance, absurdity, injustice and extortion. The inquiry which was yesterday instituted in the House regarding the disposition made of the levee bonds and their proceeds, leads us also to hope that, hereafter, jobbery will not find so smooth a passage through that body as it had in the case of McMillan & Co.'s printing project.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

TWENTIETH DAY.

Senate.

TUESDAY, July 21, 1868.

The Senate met at noon.
Lieutenant Governor Dunn presiding.
Twenty-three members present.
Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fisk.
Reading of the journal dispensed with.

Mr. R. H. Day, on behalf of the committee on enrollment, reported as enrolled, a bill to transfer cases to the courts under the Constitution of 1868.

Mr. J. Lynch, in behalf of the finance committee, reported unfavorably on a bill authorizing farmers and planters to furnish their employés with merchandise, etc., without entailing the usual license.

Mr. J. Ray reported, in behalf of the judiciary committee, favorably, with amendments, on a bill to incorporate the New Orleans Elevator Company, and on a bill relative to the appointment of deputy clerks in District Courts, and unfavorably on a bill defining the duty of parish judges.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. A. R. Whitney—A resolution authorizing the clerk of the Senate to have printed one hundred and fifty copies of the list of the standing committees of the Senate, to be furnished to senators and to the standing committees of the House. Adopted.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. J. B. Lewis, of DeSoto—According to previous notice, a bill to incorporate the New Iberia and Texas Railroad Company, with a capital of $5,000,000, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. The domicil of the company to be in New Orleans. As soon as five miles of the road are completed, the State of Louisiana shall issue coupon bonds payable forty years after date, with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi annually to the amount of six thousand dollars for every mile, to be paid in stock of the company. The leading names in the act are: J. H. Oglesby, S. B. Packard, Ebert Gant, Jacob Hawkins.

Mr. Wittgenstein moved the suspension of the rules, to put the bill on its second reading, in order to refer it—17 yeas, 3 nays.

The rules being suspended, the bill was read a second time.

Mr. M. F. Smith, on a point of order, called the attention of the chair that four-fifths of the members present had not voted in favor of the suspension.

Mr. Bacon moved that the bill be printed.

Messrs. Lewis and Campbell thought it was a courtesy due to senators to refer the bill.

Mr. Bacon objected to this method of pushing bills through.

Mr. Todd also wished the bill printed.

Mr. Lewis disclaimed any desire of pushing the bill through. He wished the bill referred to any committee.

The bill was then referred to the committee on internal improvements, and is to be printed when reported upon.

By Mr. R. H. Day—A bill to regulate registration in this State. The bill provides for the appointment by the governor of a registrar, who shall appoint two assistant registrars for each district of the parish of Orleans, and two for each parish in the State. The compensation of the registrar to be $800, and of his assistants for the parish of Orleans $500 each, and those of the parishes ten cents for each person registered. Read twice and referred to the special committee on registration.

By Mr. M. F. Smith, on a suspension of the rules, notice of a bill in relation to organizing the militia.

On a suspension of the rules, Mr. R. N. Ogden introduced a bill to amend an act relative to the duties of the district attorney. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Also, a bill to amend an act to incorporate the Louisiana central stem of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad Company. Read twice and referred to the committee on internal improvements.

On a suspension of the rules, Mr. F. V. Coupland introduced a bill for the relief of Ella A. Brown, wife of —— Ripley.

By Mr. Day—A bill for the relief of James Edmondston. Referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Todd called for a bill relative to the appointment of a special committee of three to investigate the affairs of the levee commissioners and the amount expended by them to the present time. The bill was read and passed.

On a suspension of the rules, Mr. Todd introduced a bill relative to appeals in the Second Judicial District Court of the parish of Jefferson. Read twice and referred.

By Mr. R. H. Day—A bill to repress and prevent larceny. The bill provides that any person convicted of larceny, besides the other penalties imposed by law, shall entail for the first offense disfranchisement for two years; for the second offense, disfranchisement for five years, and for the third offense, total disfranchisement. Read twice and referred.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The Printing Bill.—Mr. Campbell moved that the bill be considered engrossed and put upon its third reading.

Mr. R. White called for the minority report of the committee on public printing.

Mr. E. L. Jewell called for the reading of both the bill and the minority report. The bill and report were read. The minority report is signed by E. L. Jewell, senator from the Second District of New Orleans, and is as follows:

MINORITY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC PRINTING.

The undersigned, the only member of the minority appointed by the president of the Senate, on the committee on printing, begs leave to present to this body the following minority report on the bill submitted to the committee, and entitled "an act relative to public printing:"

1. I cannot concur with the majority in constituting a triumvirate composed of the governor, lieutenant governor and speaker of the House, and with investing them with such immense power and patronage as is proposed by the bill, without requiring an oath of office or bond for the faithful discharge of the duties imposed.

I would recommend the election of a State printer by the joint Houses of the legislature, as has been the custom for time immemorial.

2. I cannot agree with the committee in the charges allowed by the bill. They are excessive, exorbitant and outrageous. I would recommend a reduction of one-half in all of the items, as I know the work can be done at this reduced price with immense profit to the printer.

3. I cannot concur with the majority in giving to the State printer all the municipal, parochial and judicial printing of the city and parish of Orleans, thus creating the most gigantic and unjust monopoly that ever existed. I recommend that the State printer be restricted to the printing required by the officers of the State and the General Assembly.

4. I cannot agree with the majority to allow the State printer to charge the city of New Orleans $1 per square for its advertising, when it is now being done for 40c. a square.

5. I cannot agree with the majority to give the appointment by their triumvirate of fifty official printers in the various parishes at a cost to the State of *ten thousand dollars* each, and to the utter disgust of the tax payers and citizens of the country. I would recommend that all the State printing be confined to one paper, as has always been the custom. Finally, believing this bill to be illegal, unconstitutional, unjust, oppressive, iniquitous, designed to compel the tax payers to support a class of men and the principles of a party that are both abhorrent to every community, and its passage should be opposed by all who have at heart the interest of the State and the people at large.

Mr. Campbell, in order that the Senate might have time to consider the reports, moved that they be made the order of the day on Wednesday at 2 o'clock. Carried.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Mr. Campbell called up the majority report of the committee on elections.

Mr. Bacon did not think it was the proper time to take up the bill.

The chair ruled otherwise.

Mr. J. Ray said that as the matter was an important one, and involved judicial questions, requiring time to be considered, he moved that the report be made the order of the day for Thursday, at 1½ o'clock.

Mr. Smith moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost by a vote of 9 yeas to 19 nays.

Mr. Campbell moved that the bill be made the special order of the day for Wednesday, at half-past 12 o'clock.

Mr. R. N. Ogden called the attention of Mr. Campbell to the fact that the printing bill was fixed for Wednesday, and that the report of the committee on elections would occupy at least two hours.

The report was then made the order of the day for Thursday, at 1½ o'clock.

Senate bill to regulate proceedings in cases of persons claiming the benefits of article ninety-nine of the Constitution, came up for its second reading.

The bill was read.

Mr. Ray moved the engrossment of the bill for a third reading.

The bill provides that persons who may have been disfranchised by act ninety-nine of the Constitution of the State, can take the recantation oath.

Mr. Foute's motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. J. Ray, the bill was made the order of the day for Friday.

House bill No. 5, relative to all disbursements of the State, reported unfavorably upon by the committee on finance, was indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. T. C. Anderson.

Mr. J. Lynch called up a bill authorizing the governor to request the general commanding the armies of the United States to furnish military assistance in whatever part of the State that the same may be deemed necessary. This is the bill which gave rise to so much debate on the previous day, and was presented in consequence of a memorial from citizens of Franklin, Tensas, Rapides, Caldwell and other parishes, complaining of lawlessness in those parishes.

Mr. Bacon offered a substitute.

The Senate refused to receive it.

The bill then passed a third reading.

Mr. Lynch moved the final passage of the bill, and in reference to the discussion on the bill on the previous day, introduced a letter from A. W. Moore, (a Democrat,) sheriff of the parish of Franklin, to the governor, tendering his resignation on account of the condition of affairs in his locality.

Mr. Bacon wished to know whether he was the same sheriff who put arms in the hands of a young man and assisted him in charging the parish jail in which the murderer of the young man's father was confined.

Mr. Lynch would not be astonished, since he had been elected by the Democrats.

The bill then finally passed.

Mr. Campbell called up a joint bill for the appointment of a committee of two senators and three members of the House to investigate lawlessness and crime in the State.

The bill was passed on its third reading, adopted by its title, and sent to the House for concurrence.

A message from the governor was announced.

Mr. Todd moved to go into executive session.

Mr. Bacon objected. Did the message require consideration in executive session?

Upon Mr. Blackman's inquiry, the chair decided that according to the rules any member could ask that the Senate go into executive session.

Mr. E. L. Jewell said that when a senator arose to ask that the Senate go into executive session, it should be presupposed that the senator was in possession of some business that should be considered with closed doors. But members had asked for executive sessions simply because a message of the governor was announced. This was unnecessary; all the messages of the governor did not require consideration in executive session.

Mr. Todd then withdrew his motion, which he had thought proper to make from rumors that he had heard.

The governor's message was read, and is as follows:

"I return to the Senate an act entitled an act transferring certain funds in the State treasury to the general fund without my signature for the following causes:

"1. The money which is by this act proposed to be transferred, was collected by a special tax on real and personal property, for the purpose of meeting the annual interest on, and liquidating $100,000 of the indebtedness, evidenced by certain bonds issued to provide means to rebuild the levees of the State. The act imposing this tax is in the nature of a contract between the State and the purchasers of the bonds, which should not be impaired by diverting the funds collected for paying the interest and principal as stipulated in the act.

"2. The act would only give temporary relief to the treasury, and would be prejudicial to future negotiation of levee bonds or loans to meet the current expenses of the State.

"3. Other and better means are at the disposal of the legislature, by which all the money necessary to administer the government and pay the expenses of the legislature, may be raised.

"H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana."

On motion of Mr. Ray, the message was laid on the table subject to call.

The Senate then adjourned to Wednesday, the 22d instant, at noon.

House of Representatives.

The House met at noon. Speaker Lowell in the chair and seventy seven members present.

Messrs. McVean, of Caddo; Noble, of Orleans; Lee, of St. Bernard; Burrill, of St. John the Baptist, and Leroy, of Natchitoches, were announced as the special committee of five, one from each Congressional district, to whom was referred the act to facilitate parish officers in furnishing bonds, etc.

Lott, of Rapides, received permission to withdraw the majority report offered by the special committee relative to the auditor's failing to pay members' warrants. Pratt, of Claiborne, in behalf of the minority, objected.

A resolution by Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, increasing the committee on Penitentiary from five to seven, was adopted.

A resolution by Carr, of Orleans, authorizing the committee of elections to require the depositions to be taken before any justice of the peace, was adopted.

Petitions from Mrs. H. Fawkes, Mrs. Martha Hurst and Mrs. C. Loup, asking for relief, were presented by Dufresne, of Iberville, and were referred to the committee on claims.

Pratt, of Claiborne, offered the following resolutions, which lie over:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, That the thanks of this House be and they are hereby tendered to the patriotic and loyal citizens of New Orleans for the prompt and enthusiastic manner in which they responded to the invitation to attend the Democratic mass meeting on Saturday night last, so courteously extended by Hon. W. L. McMillan.

Resolved, That we hail with unbounded satisfaction the great civil reaction that is now taking place in the hearts of the loyal people from Maine to California, and view it as an unmistakable indication that anarchy and misrule are about at an end.

Resolutions authorizing the sergeant at-arms to provide furniture for standing committee rooms, and to supply clerks of committees with copies of the official newspaper.

A resolution authorizing each member to subscribe for two weekly journals was offered and lies over.

Pratt, of Claiborne, introduced a resolution directing the committee on elections to be guided by existing State laws in their action.

Carr of Orleans contended that in consequence of the regulations prescribed by Gen. Buchanan, a strict compliance with State laws was impossible. The election had not been held under the Constitution.

Noble of Orleans insisted that it had been so held, and defied any member to show proof to the contrary.

The resolution lies over.

A resolution by Isabelle of Orleans ordering one hundred additional copies of the metropolitan police bill was adopted.

The committee on elections offered a report recommending that Messrs. Eager, May and Noble, of the tenth district of Orleans, be allowed to retain their seats, there being no ground for contesting them. Adopted.

Deslonde of Iberville introduced a resolution providing for a special committee to inquire into the best plan for supporting paupers. Read and placed on the calendar.

Wren, of Bossier, introduced a resolution providing for a special committee to inquire into the act providing for the issue of $4,000,000 in levee bonds. Read and placed on the calendar.

Lee, of St. Bernard, moved a suspension of the rules, for the introduction of a joint resolution, authorizing the governor to negotiate a loan of $250,000, for supplying the general funds of the State. The rules were suspended and the resolution passed its first reading. A further suspension of the rules for a second and third reading was then moved. Isabelle, Harper and Carr, (Reds.) and Noble (D.) opposed such hasty action in financial matters. Morey, (Rep.) of Ouachita, thought this proposed action premature. The motion for suspension was finally carried, and the resolution, having passed its second reading, was ordered printed and referred.

Notice was given of the following bills, viz:

By Belot, of Orleans—To fix the salaries of the two coroners in the parish of Orleans.

By Isabelle, of Orleans—Relative to "a certain salary."

By the same—To fix the costs and fees of courts.

By Page, of Jefferson—For the suppression of city money of New Orleans.

By Washington, of Assumption—To protect laborers.

By Noble, of Orleans—To facilitate the taking of testimony in civil causes.

By Wren, of Bossier—An act to protect the health of New Orleans and Algiers. This, under a suspension of the rules, was put on its second reading and referred to the committee on public health and quarantine.

By the same—To consolidate the debt and protect the credit of Louisiana.

By Lee, of St. Bernard—To fix the salaries of district judges.

By Brewster, of Ouachita, awarding pensions to veterans of 1814-'15.

An act was introduced by Mathews, of Tensas, entitled "an act to organize a State police force for the State of Louisiana." It passed a second reading and was referred.

Upon motion of Noble, of Orleans, Mr. Charles A. Eagar, representative from the tenth district of Orleans, was sworn and took his seat.

The joint resolution providing for a committee of five to inquire into the issue of $4,000,000 in levee bonds, and to ascertain what disposition was made of them, under a suspension of the rules, passed its third reading by a vote of 71 to 1, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

By Raymond, of Jefferson, a bill was introduced to incorporate the town of Gretna. Read and placed on the calendar.

A resolution by Isabelle, of Orleans, providing for a registration of all qualified voters, conduct of elections and mode of contesting the same, passed its second reading and was referred.

The bill empowering the superintendent of education to hire a building and employ an assistant and a secretary, was called up, and after considerable discussion upon an amendment striking out the words "assistant superintendent," was laid on the table subject to call.

SENATE BILLS.

A joint resolution requesting of the warrant clerk of the late convention an exhibit of warrants issued, was read and placed on the calendar.

A joint resolution appointing a committee to investigate the conduct of the late elections and the present condition of peace and order in the State, was also read and placed on the calendar.

The House then adjourned to Wednesday at 12 M.

MARRIED:

At Tully Veolan Plantation, Warren county, Mississippi, (the residence of the bride's mother), on Wednesday, July 15, 1868, by Rev. Jas. A. Fox, JAS. D. SHUTE, of New Orleans, to Miss VIRGINIA S. FOX.

Phalon's

"PAPHIAN LOTION"

—FOR—

BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

PHALON'S "Paphian Lotion" removes all ERUPTIONS, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, MOTH BLOTCHES, TAN, etc., and renders the Skin Soft, Fair and Blooming.

For Ladies in the Nursery it is invaluable. For Gentlemen after Shaving it has no equal. "Paphian Lotion" is the only reliable remedy for diseases and blemishes of the Skin.

PHALON'S "Paphian Soap" for the Toilet, Nursery and Bath will not Chap the Skin.

Price, 25 cents per Cake. Sold by all Druggists.

A Partner

Wishes to sell out on account of sickness and inability to attend to the interests of the firm. The business is already established, although some further improvements are desirable. The capital required is from $5000 to $10,000. Parties having that amount of idle capital can find a good investment. Address L. B. B., Postoffice box 1605.

Portable Gaslight

FOR THE MILLION

NO MACHINERY, GASOMETERS, OR PIPE REQUIRED—NO SMOKE—NO CHIMNEY—NO WICK—AT MUCH LESS COST THAN COAL GAS—BY THE USE OF GOUCH'S CELEBRATED

PATENT PORTABLE GAS GENERATOR,

TOGETHER WITH

PROFESSOR THOMSON'S PUROLINE,

Guaranteed Non-Explosive,

Now on exhibition at the MASONIC HALL AUCTION MART, corner St. Charles and Perdido streets.

Descriptive Circulars of the above, together with certificates from the most celebrated chemists and from parties having it now in use, both here and abroad, can be had by calling at our office. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

The rights to manufacture and sell in all the Southern States are for sale on the most liberal terms, and an opportunity is now offered to energetic men of small or large capital to engage in the monopoly of these two patents.

Card to the Public.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned are authorized by Mr. CHARLES MORGAN, owner of the Morgan lines of United States mail steamers, to take Marine Risks on Cargo and Merchandise shipped by his steamers plying to Mobile or any of the Texas ports, AT ONE-HALF THE RATES ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS OF NEW ORLEANS. July 1, 1868.

Mr. Morgan's confidence in his own steamers, and an earnest desire to promote trade between New Orleans, Mobile and the Texas ports, have dictated this course.

For further particulars those interested are invited to call at the office, 50 and 52 Camp street.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

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SOUTHERN PETROLEUM STOVES,

JERVEY'S PATENT.

The PETROLEUM STOVES bake and cook better and quicker than any other Stoves, without smoke, dust, ashes or unpleasant odor.

The Stove can be seen daily in operation at all hours, at Johnsten's Lunch Stand, in the Merchants' Exchange, and also at the establishment, No. 168 Magazine street.

Oil for Stoves at 35 cents per gallon.

JOS. R. DE MAHY.

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THEIR LIVES AND SERVICES, BY D. G. CROLY,

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This is a handsome 12mo volume, with elegant full page steel portraits of Gov. SEYMOUR and Gen. BLAIR, published under the sanction of these distinguished gentlemen, from materials furnished in large part by themselves, and is, therefore, official, accurate and complete, and the AUTHORIZED CAMPAIGN BOOK of the party. The distinguished position of the author in the party and the press, is of itself a sufficient guarantee of the work. The announcement of the book has been received with the utmost enthusiasm everywhere throughout the country, and its sale promises to be unprecedentedly great. An active agent can sell hundreds in every town. We give large commissions to energetic men. As applications for agencies are pouring in upon us, an immediate application is necessary to secure your choice of territory. For full particulars address

RICHARDSON & CO.,
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Notice.

In conformity with the tenor of our card of the 16th inst., the undersigned, agents of Mr. Charles Morgan, are now prepared to write Marine Risks on Goods, Merchandise, Treasure, etc., shipped on board the Morgan Lines of United States Mail Steamers, plying between the ports of New Orleans, Mobile and Texas at one-half the rates adopted by the New Orleans Board of Underwriters 1st July, 1868.

To simplify and dispatch business an application for insurance, (done in duplicate,) describing the Insurable Interest, amount, character of risks, etc., etc., etc., signed by the applicant, and approved by us, will take the place of a policy; the duplicate application will be delivered to the assured as the basis of the contract of Insurance with us, and will be considered as having the same binding effect on Mr. Charles Morgan, as any policy could have.

Claims for the payment of loss to be made subject to the conditions of the Policies now in use by the Insurance Companies of New Orleans, and to the Rules and Regulations of the Board of Underwriters in force at the time of the inception of the risk taken by us; which conditions, rules and regulations shall be considered as binding on the assured and ourselves.

All claims of loss are to be examined and approved by Mr. Arthur C. Waugh, Average Adjuster, before being paid by us.

The amount insured, and the rate and amount of premium will be stamped on each bill of lading signed by us; and the premium will be collected at the port of destination on delivery of the merchandise, together with freight, and any other incidental charges thereto attaching.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO.,
Agents for Mr. CHARLES MORGAN.

$10,000 Reward.

STOLEN from the CANAL BANK, THIS DAY, a package made up for the Southern Express Company, addressed M. MORGAN'S SONS, New York, containing FIFTY THOUSAND ($50,000) DOLLARS in Legal Tender Notes of One Thousand ($1000) Dollars each. All of Letter G, and dated 10th March, 1862, and numbered as follows:

2775 n. s.	8069	13903 n. s.	23723 n. s.	38339n. s.
3119 n. s.	8591	14235 n. s.	26959 n. s.	38747n. s.
3515	8905	15211	28323 n. s.	39307n. s.
3807 n. s.	10015 n. s.	16543	28415 n. s.	39349n. s.
4047	10203	16731 n. s.	28487 n. s.	40999n. s.
4567	10219 n. s.	16847 n. s.	30223 n. s.	40619n. s.
5227	1140	18043 n. s.	30403 n. s.	40831n. s.
5363 n. s.	12019 n. s.	19131	31879 n. s.	41381n. s.
6727	12147 n. s.	19195	34511 n. s.	41999n. s.
7295	13619 n. s.	23135 n. s.	37839 n. s.	45581n. s.

The public are cautioned against trading for the same, and the above reward is offered for the recovery of the money.

CH. JUMONVILLE,
New Orleans, March 26, 1868. Cashier.

Iron Cotton Ties.

In addition to the celebrated ARROW TIES, I am now prepared to receive orders from the trade, for the SELF-FASTENING BUCKLE TIES, all made of the best quality English Iron, and BANDS of any required length.

H. T. BARTLETT,
General Agent, 43 Carondelet street.

Carpet Warehouse,

19.....CHARTRES STREET.....19

A. SEOUSSEAU & CO., importers, offer at low prices, CARPETING—English and American, of all kinds; floor, furniture and enamel OIL CLOTHS; MATTING—500 rolls China, 100 pieces Cocoa; WINDOW SHADES; Table and Piano Covers; Crumb Cloths—Drugget, Linen and Felt; Curtains—Lace, Reps, Worsted, Damask, etc.; Furniture Covering—Linen and Cotton, striped; Cornices, Bands, Pins, etc.

Pure, Sparkling Ice Cold Soda,

VICHY, KISSENGEN, BLADON,
BLUE LICK and SARATOGA WATERS,
on draught at all times at

S. HASTINGS,
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Fruit Syrups of my own make only are used.

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We offer our services for the disposal of LANDED PROPERTY, etc., in the Southern States. References and information promptly given.

LIVINGSTON, EGERTON & CO.,
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GENERAL AUCTIONEER,

Office and Salesroom 34 Tchoupitoulas street, will give prompt attention to sales of Merchandise, Stocks, Bonds, Real Estate and Furniture. Cash Advances Made on Consignments. Regular sales of Groceries, Produce, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco and Cigars every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 11½ A. M.

Fassmann's Cotton Ties.

We have a Large Supply of the celebrated ALLIGATOR TIES on hand, which are unsurpassed in quality of Iron, being of best English manufacture and fully guaranteed.

Also, FASSMANN'S BUTTON TIES, and DIAMOND TIES, so extensively used in former years.

For sale in any quantity to suit purchasers.

CHAMBERS & LATTING,
61 Carondelet street.

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ELKIN & CO.

Have removed their

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE TO

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