New Orleans Republican.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 21, 1868.

M. A. SOUTHWORTH, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 22, 1868.

NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

EDWARD H. DURELL

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY C. WARMOTH.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

OSCAR J. DUNN.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

GEORGE E. BOVEE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

SIMEON BELDEN.

FOR AUDITOR,

GEORGE M. WICKLIFFE.

FOR TREASURER,

ANTOINE DUBUCLET.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,

THOMAS W. CONWAY.

FOR CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT,

J. HALE SYPHER.

SECOND DISTRICT,

SIMON JONES.

THIRD DISTRICT,

JOSEPH P. NEWSHAM.

FOURTH DISTRICT,

MICHEL VIDAL.

FIFTH DISTRICT,

W. JASPER BLACKBURN.

RESOLUTION OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATING CONVENTION ON JANUARY 15, 1868.

RESOLVED, THAT WE HEREBY PLEDGE OUR LIVES, OUR FORTUNES, AND OUR SACRED HONOR TO THE SUCCESS OF THE RADICAL REPUBLICAN PARTY, AND THE ELECTION OF THE CANDIDATES WE HAVE NOMINATED.

ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Of the Radical Republican party of Louisiana, *the only organization representing* the Republicans of the whole state, passed January 30, 1868:

Resolved, That all members of the Central Executive Committee of the Radical Republican party of Louisiana who oppose the nominees of the State Nominating Convention of our party shall be regarded as disorganizers, and their seats shall be declared vacant. Adopted—yeas 28, nays 1.

WHEREAS, The New Orleans *Tribune* has ceased to represent the principles and policy of the Republican party of Louisiana, therefore

Resolved, That we hereby repudiate it as the organ of our party and of this committee, and appoint the New Orleans REPUBLICAN as the organ of our party and of this committee.

Adopted almost unanimously.

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

The subscription price of this paper is $16 a year, and the same rates for one-half or one-quarter of a year, payable in advance. The paper can be obtained from the carriers at the usual rates by leaving name and address at this office, or by applying to the carriers, and payment can be made at this office or to the carrier.

The Weekly REPUBLICAN is five dollars a year, payable in advance. The Sunday REPUBLICAN, delivered by carriers, is also five dollars a year, payable in advance.

PRINTING TICKETS.

In order that tickets during the campaign may be printed at the cheapest possible rate at the REPUBLICAN job office, the following rule will be followed: One-half the price of the tickets ordered will be paid on leaving the order, and the other half on delivering the tickets.

A telegraph line has been completed between Perote and Jalapa, Mexico.

Idaho raises mahogany in such amounts that it takes six cords of it to buy one ton of hay, which is scarce.

Major General Reynolds may be looked for by the train from Brashear, which arrives this afternoon about five o'clock.

Assistant Surgeon G. W. Guan, United States army, has been ordered to report for duty at Austin, Texas, for assignment to Camp Verde, Texas.

We are daily expecting to learn by telegraph the result of the election in Arkansas on the ratification of the new constitution and the choice of officers under it. The election was held on the thirteenth instant.

"A CHEAP."—It would have been strange if the "cheap" epidemic which has raged in this city during the past week should have subsided without attacking H. King Cutler. In another column will be found a manifesto characteristic of the gentleman.

Messrs. C. E. Girardey & Co. will sell at auction to-morrow (Monday, 23d instant) at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the foundry of Charles McKean & Kennedy, situated on Front between Gleed and Notre Dame streets, all the materials, tools, machinery, etc., belonging to said estate, surrendered by Charles McKean, bankrupt and sold by order of E. R. Norton, Esq., general assignee.

THE LESSON IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The course of the copperhead journals of Camp street in regard to the late election in New Hampshire has been entirely characteristic. Before it took place they were glowing with predictions of success for their cause. It was to be a most important election, said they—a decisive affair. The people were to speak in trumpet tones in praise of Johnson and denunciation of congress. Not to put too fine a point on it, it was to be a "big thing" in the way of a victory over the hosts of radicalism; and in view of this certain triumph the usual eloquent editorials and displayed headings were prepared.

Well, the election was held, the result announced, and what had these enterprising journalists to say? Not a word. Hiding away the returns in a mass of associated press dispatches about fires, floods, cotton, gold, and other gossip, they ignored the whole affair as apparently unworthy of mention. In the hope of concealing their disaster, or in the temporary paralysis which it produced, they took counsel of Mr. Carlyle, and tried the "eloquence of silence." A fortnight rolls away, and feeling it impossible to longer conceal their significant defeat, they begin to figure the returns and to fabricate the means of consolation. They announce strange discoveries in mathematics. The Democrats have gained four thousand votes, and it was not after all much of a defeat. In fact it was a considerable victory—if you only happen to view it in that light. To be sure these terrible radicals came out about twenty-seven hundred votes ahead, and must therefore have gained about as many votes as the Democrats, but no matter.

It would have been more becoming in these able editors if they had frankly confessed the results of the New Hampshire election and taken its lesson to heart. We will tell them what that lesson is, and we can not do so better than in the eloquent and truthful words of General Sickles, uttered in response to a serenade given him in New York on the evening of the 15th instant:

The published estimates of the Democratic state committee ostentatiously claimed a majority of thousands. It was known that our vote would be diminished, because considerable numbers of the native population had emigrated to the West and South. It was known that the opposition had naturalized a great number of foreigners. The most artful appeals were made to excite distrust among the population. Every vote that could be reached by venal interest was secured by lavish expenditure. On our side, General Harriman, our candidate for governor, carried the same flag he gallantly followed through the war. On it was inscribed an auspicious name, a name ever synonymous with our cause, and with honor, and with victory—the illustrious name of Grant. At the roll of the drum and the sound of the bugle, our colors were unhurled and the boys in blue rallied, and advanced leading the long line of battle from the mountain to the sea, and victory was ours. Seven years of sacrifices have not shaken the fortitude and constancy of the people. The result has no concealed place significance. It is an emphatic declaration that no institution, no party, no man shall stand in the way of the execution of the will of the people when that will has become the law of the land. In the great issue presented in the pending contest between the legislative and the executive power, the first state which has spoken sustains its representatives in congress. New Hampshire in electing Harriman voted for Grant. The policy and the leaders of the Union party are announced. In March we have carried New Hampshire; in April Connecticut will follow. In May the controversy between the president and congress will terminate as according to right and justice it should terminate. And before the first of June the convention of the people who put down the rebellion will present the name of Grant as their choice for the presidency. If these are radical triumphs then Donelson, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Winchester, Atlanta, Appomattox Courthouse, and the naval victories of Farragut, Porter, Winslow, and Worden are all radical triumphs. So be it if others will have it so. The people sustain congress, the exponent of their will and the custodian of their power. The people sustain Stanton, a statesman of the old Roman type—stern, steadfast, and true. His genius, symmetrical and staunch, like the arch, the more pressure his adversaries put upon him the more he can bear. The people sustain Grant; they see in him a man for the occasion. As the second inauguration of Lincoln in 1865 terminated the war, so will the election of Grant in 1868 settle peacefully on the basis of justice all the disturbing questions which have been precipitated upon us since hostilities ceased.

THE "REBEL STATES" AND THEIR ELECTORAL VOTE.

It is common for the rebel press to assert that the Republican members of congress were actuated by selfish political motives in the adoption of the reconstruction laws providing for the enfranchisement of colored men in the rebellious states. This assertion has no foundation in truth. The Republican congressmen were governed solely by principle. They saw that without this enfranchisement the Union element would be powerless and utterly crushed out by the overshadowing supremacy of the dangerous element that created, conducted, and fought the war against the government of the United States. They saw that without counteracting influences the disloyal element would for ages despise the government that conquered treason and armed rebellion.

For these reasons, and because the colored men of the South were entitled to the blessings of freedom and its legitimate results, they were enfranchised, and invested with the same political rights enjoyed by white men. As to the representation that the Republican party of the United States depend on the electoral vote of the South for success in the approaching presidential election, a few figures will demonstrate its utter want of truth.

The registration shows in round numbers the following result:

Texas, with four electoral votes in 1860, has 56,666 white and 47,430 colored registered voters. Arkansas, with four electoral votes, has 22,047 white and 12,207 colored registered voters. Georgia, with nine electoral votes, has 93,865 white and 92,475 colored registered voters. North Carolina, with ten electoral votes, has 106,065 white and 72,637 colored registered voters. Virginia, with ten electoral votes, has 115,999 white and 105,772 colored registered voters. These states were, in 1860, entitled to thirty-seven electoral votes.

In the following states the registration shows a majority of colored voters:

Louisiana, entitled in 1860 to six electoral votes, has 84,431 colored and 45,199 white registered voters; Mississippi, with seven electoral votes, has 60,167 colored and 46,636 white registered voters; Alabama, with nine electoral votes, has 88,243 colored and 72,748 white registered voters; South Carolina, with eight electoral votes, has 80,286 colored and 47,010 white registered voters; Florida, with three electoral votes, has 15,434 colored and 11,148 white registered voters. These states were, in 1860, entitled to thirty three electoral votes.

If the electoral votes are apportioned in 1868 as they were in 1860 it will thus be seen that the registered white or disloyal element have it in their power, if the ten reconstructed states can vote in the presidential election, to choose four more presidential electors than the loyal majorities in these same states can elect. This presentation of the question shows most conclusively that the Republicans of the North in and out of congress were actuated by no selfish political considerations in providing that the states lately in rebellion might be readmitted into the Union and entitled to representation in congress on the conditions and terms of the reconstruction acts. The sole object was, not the perpetuation of the power of the Republican party of the United States, but the establishment of the principle that loyal men, of whatever color or race, are entitled to the right of suffrage and all other political rights in the states that were plunged into a wicked rebellion against the best government the world ever saw.

"ANOTHER VILE SLANDER."

Under the above heading our neighbor in Exchange alley comments upon and quotes an article in the Cincinnati *Colored Citizen*, purporting to have been written by a New Orleans correspondent.

A brief notice of the article referred to was published in the REPUBLICAN, but it was written by a reporter who did not himself read all of the article, and it was not seen by us until after its publication.

Of course the attempt to hold the Radical Republican party responsible for the articles of newspaper correspondents *is simply absurd*, but about the article referred to we have something to say. It is always wrong to hold a class of citizens responsible for the acts and shortcomings of a part of that class. While the strictures in the *Colored Citizen* apply with full force to a few of the quadroon citizens of Louisiana, it is equally true that a large number are among our best, our more influential, and our more patriotic citizens.

The quotation which purports to be a part of a speech of the Hon. O. J. Dunn is wholly *untrue*. Mr. Dunn never uttered, nor does he entertain such sentiments; and this is well known, not only to the editor of the *Tribune*, but to every one at all familiar with our future lieutenant governor.

It would be strange, indeed, *and no sane man will believe* that he could or would thus speak or feel toward the very class of citizens to which he himself belongs.

The fact is, the gentlemen on the state ticket have done every thing possible, and more than duty required, to conciliate the little faction which adheres to the *Tribune*, while that paper has done everything possible to make and encourage divisions in the party. The bolting from the nominations of the state convention was the act of but a small and uninfluential clique, half of whom were disappointed white office-seekers, while the more wealthy and intelligent creoles of Louisiana are members of the Radical Republican party, and will properly and necessarily take active parts and high positions in the reconstruction and regeneration of the state.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The election in Connecticut for state officers will be held on the sixth of April. Among the officers to be elected are governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, and controller. Marshall Jewell, a merchant, is the Republican candidate for governor, and James E. English the Democratic candidate. In 1867 the vote for governor was: Hawley (Republican) 46,578; English (Democrat) 47,565. In 1864 the vote was: For Lincoln, 44,691; McClellan, 42,285. Republican majority in 1864, 2406. Democratic majority in 1867, 987.

The contest will be very animated, both parties already having their ablest and most eloquent speakers in the field. As in the case of New Hampshire each party claims that success for its respective candidate is certain. The state will be very thoroughly canvassed, and every available vote will be deposited in the ballot boxes. Governor English is personally popular, and will employ all the state patronage under his control to secure his re-election.

The indications are that the Republican ticket will be elected under the Grant banner and the favorable influences of the impeachment project. Yet we are not now prepared to claim Connecticut in advance of the election, since there always has been a powerful Democratic element in that state with which the Republicans have been compelled to contend. The Republican ticket may succeed by about the same majority as in 1866, when it was 531. We shall see.

THE CITY.

The weather during the past week has been somewhat varied, but generally warm and pleasant. During the middle of the week heavy showers, accompanied by a northeast wind, cooled the atmosphere, but not enough to make fires generally necessary.

Business continues to be regular; and the losses and vexations with which the season opened have in a measure disappeared. The change in our circulating medium for retail transactions from city notes to United States currency has not been attended with as many inconveniences as it was feared would follow. The bankers of city money have ceased to press it upon the brokers in large quantities, although it is probable that the more timid have pretty nearly got rid of what little they had. Some dealers still give notice that they take it at par; but the suggestive information that a heavy discount will be allowed to purchasers who pay in national currency rather explains away the idea of city notes at par. The recent prompt action of the council also had a tendency to advance the rates of this description of currency.

The brokers, fully alive to the fact that the people of this city have a chronic habit of becoming dissatisfied with their money, have, some of them, been attempting a new trick on the people. It is claimed by them that there is a difference in value between the notes of the national banks and the issues of the United States treasury. It is barely possible that two or three foolish people may have been thus robbed of a few cents on the dollar by these shylocks. But the fact that national bank notes are bankable in every city of the United States, and are received and paid out in common with legal tender at the United States sub-treasury, at the collector's office, the postoffice, and everywhere else, is sufficient to satisfy any intelligent person that in point of value there is not the slightest difference between this currency and legal tender.

Some little stir has been made on the surface of political affairs by the nomination of candidates for office on the part of a pretended organization, composed of men few in number and destitute of influence. From the number of indignant "cards" which have appeared in the city papers during the week, we infer that the weakness of the party that has thus taken upon itself to settle political affairs is fully appreciated by the politicians whom they offer to support. We should not have heard of such positive repudiation on the part of the proposed candidates had they supposed there was the least prospect of assistance from the No. 66 St. Charles street party.

In the meantime the Republican party is actively engaged in preparing for the coming election. This is the only organized political party in the state, and victory is certain to perch upon its banners on the 17th and 18th of April if every true man does his duty.

The change in the commander of the fifth military district has been gladly welcomed by the loyal people of this city, and has no doubt had a good effect on business. The late commanding general wholly misunderstood this community; and instead of admitting to his counsels representative men, suffered himself to be advised and influenced by those who habitually deceived him. His administration was a blunder from beginning to end. General Reynolds has had much more experience with the people of this section, and his administration of civil affairs will be found a great improvement over that of his predecessor.

The attendance at the several places of amusement has been very light, with the exception of one or two benefit nights. The whole of the past season has been remarkable for a want of patronage extended to these establishments. As a general thing the entertainments offered have been quite satisfactory; but the people have not been able to spare the money to buy tickets. The season is now, however, drawing to a close, and there is little or no prospect for a revival of interest.

There have been two examinations for perjury pending before the United States commissioners. The first in point of time is that of Governor Baker, before Commissioner Shaunon. The complaint charges him with having committed perjury when he took the oath of office. This case is still on. The other is the proceedings instituted against Mr. William Baker, street commissioner, before Governor John B. Weller. Both of these cases are founded on taking the iron-clad oath of office. In the latter, the defendant has waived examination, and given bonds for his appearance before the United States district court.

SUNDAY POLITICAL MEETINGS.

Our respected cotemporary, the New Orleans *Advocate*, objects to political meetings on the sabbath, and gives cogent reasons in support of its objections. But there are also many reasons why such meetings are not always and necessarily improper. The great political principles of loyalty, justice, and equality before the law which are now stirring our people are grand elements of the Christian religion, and in the hearts of most of the voters of Louisiana are a part of their Christian faith. We have attended but few political meetings on Sunday, but in each instance they were opened and closed with prayer.

It should also be remembered that the freedmen in country parishes generally find it impossible to attend any meetings on working days, and must therefore learn their political duties, rights, and interests on the sabbath day or not at all.

In the parish of Orleans this necessity does not exist, and Sunday political meetings should be discontinenced.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

We refer our readers to the card in another column of the Hon. R. I. Cromwell. Dr. Cromwell values the success of the Radical Republican party and its glorious principles far above any personal interests and ambitions, and rather than hazard the election of a rebel in the first congressional district he has withdrawn from the contest. In some other field he will be able to do gallant service for the party.

In order to enable General Sickles to stump Connecticut for the Republicans, the house reconstruction committee has directed him not to leave for any point which would not enable him to answer the call of the impeachment managers, and be in Washington within twenty-four hours when he should be needed. The supersedes the previously order for him to join his regiment at Hackett's harbor, N. Y.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Wednesday says:

The barge company's rate for flour to New Orleans yesterday was 20c. per bbl., and corn and corn 20c. The Bismarck is getting ready for the contest, but the Able and Gill have yet to be loaded.

CIRCULAR TO THE REPUBLICANS OF LOUISIANA.

HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE ON THE CAMPAIGN, Radical Republican Party, No. 12 Dryades street, New Orleans, March 3, 1868.

The Campaign Committee of the Republican party of Louisiana deem it proper to lay before the party the accompanying circular, signed by the Republican members of the constitutional convention, with the resolutions of the Republican nominating convention, together with those of the Central Executive committee, unanimously ratifying the nominations of the state ticket, and expelling certain bolters from the committee.

With the exception of a few disappointed office-seekers, mostly new in the ranks of the party, who having failed to rule are now determined to ruin it, and who have been found out and expelled from all committees and clubs to which they belonged, the party is unanimously in favor of the regularly nominated ticket, headed by the Honorable H. C. Warmoth.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Radical Republican state nominating convention, January 15, 1868, just previous to its adjournment:

Resolved, That we hereby pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to the success of the Radical Republican party, and the election of the candidates we have nominated.

S. B. PACKARD, Chairman.
DENNIS BURREL, Secretary.

HALL CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF LA., New Orleans, La., February 26, 1868.

The undersigned, members of the constitutional convention and citizens of Louisiana, apprehensive that the New Orleans *Tribune* may be regarded as representing us in its opposition to the regularly nominated ticket for state officers, take this method of protesting against its course, and pledge ourselves to heartily support, with our votes and influence, the nominees of the state convention made on the 13th and 14th of January, 1868:

James H. Ingraham, Caddo.
Cesar C. Antoine, Caddo.
Benjamin McLeran, Caddo.
George Y. Keiso, Rapides.
Samuel E. Cuney, Rapides.
R. L. Snazer, St. Martins.
Denis Burrel, St. John Baptist.
Peter Harper, St. Charles.
Leopold Guichard, St. Bernard.
J. M. Deslonde, St. John Baptist.
William Murrel, Latourche.
P. Edwards, Avoyelles.
Thomas Isabelle, Orleans.
N. Schwab, Jefferson.
R. G. Gardiner, Jefferson.
J. A. Massicot, Orleans.
J. H. A. Roberts, Jefferson.
Thomas N. Martin, Jefferson.
David Douglass, Orleans.
Charles Leroy, Natchitoches.
W. H. Hiestand, Natchitoches.
T. Mahier, West Baton Rouge.
Richard Lewis, East Feliciana.
Solomon R. Moses, Orleans.
W. R. Meadows, Claiborne.
P. G. Deslonde, Iberville.
J. C. Scott, Jackson.
D. H. Reese, Lafourche.
P. B. S. Pinchback, Orleans.
F. Marie, Terrebonne.
G. W. Ferguson, Jackson.
John Gair, East Feliciana.
Joseph C. Oliver, St. James.
John S. Harris, Concordia.
James H. Landers, Concordia.
James B. Lewis, Sabine.
M. H. Twitchell, Bienville.
N. Underwood, St. James.
George W. Reagan, East Baton Rouge.
S. B. Packard, Orleans.
G. M. Wickliffe, Orleans.
Simeon Belden, Orleans.
J. P. Newsham, West Feliciana.
O. H. Hempstead, Assumption.
F. Riard, Lafayette.
Daniel D. Riggs, St. Tammany, St. Helena, Livingston, and Washington.
Curtiss Pollard, Madison.
Henderson Williams, Franklin.
Simon Jones, Orleans.
R. H. Steele, Tensas.
A. N. Gould, Tensas.
A. J. Demarest, St. Mary.
R. Poindexter, Assumption.
P. F. Valfroit, Ascension.
O. C. Blandin, Orleans.
Milton Morris, Ascension.
George H. Jackson, St. Landry.
U. Dupart, Terrebonne.
J. B. Eonard, St. Mary.
David Wilson, Orleans.

Having previously announced in public print that I deemed it my duty as an honorable man and a consistent politician to support the regular nominees of the Republican party, I have no hesitancy in signing this paper; but I feel not at all apprehensive that the New Orleans *Tribune* has been or will be taken as misrepresenting me in the matter.

W. JASPER BLACKBURN,
Claiborne.

My object being law, order, peace, and prosperity for the people of Louisiana, I oppose all divisions of the Republican party.

L. W. BAKER,
of Bossier.

I cheerfully support the state ticket.

R. I. CROMWELL,
Orleans.

We support the state ticket.

A. BERTONNEAU,
HY. BONSEIGNEUR,
C. B. H. DUPLESSIS,
Orleans.

We pledge ourselves to support the state ticket of the Republican party, nominated on the thirteenth and fourteenth of January, 1868.

MICHEL VIDAL,
A. DONATO, Jr.,
St. Landry.

I cheerfully support Judge Warmoth for governor, and disapprove of the course of the *Tribune*.

GEORGE W. DEARING, Jr.,
Rapides.

We cheerfully support the regular state ticket made by the nominating convention.

VICTOR M. LANGE,
L. FRANCOIS,
East Baton Rouge.
CHARLES A. THIBAUT,
Plaquemines.

HEAD'QRS CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Radical Republican Party, New Orleans, Louisiana, March 2, 1868.

Out of eighty-six Republicans in the constitutional convention seventy-eight have avowed themselves in favor of the regularly nominated state ticket, while four colored men, Rodriguez, of Orleans, Bonnefoi, of Pointe Coupee, Dupart, of St. Tammany, Butler, of St. Helena; and four white men, Taliaferro, of Catahoula, and Crane, Smith, and Mushaway, of Orleans, are the only members of the convention who favor the bolters' ticket, on which four of them (Taliaferro for governor, Smith for secretary of state, Crane for attorney general, and Bonnefoi for auditor,) have places.

This Central Executive committee, composed of one hundred and forty members, with the greatest unanimity, adopted, January 23 and January 30, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we cordially indorse and earnestly support the candidates nominated by the Radical Republican state convention.

Resolved, That we condemn and denounce any effort to get up another ticket as an attempt to divide our party and defeat reconstruction and the success of our principles.

Resolved, That all members of the Central Executive committee of the Radical Republican party of Louisiana who oppose the nominees of the state nominating convention of our party shall be regarded as disorganizers, and their seats shall be declared vacant.

WHEREAS, The New Orleans *Tribune* has ceased to represent the principles and policy of the Republican party of Louisiana; therefore

Resolved, That we hereby repudiate it as the organ of our party and of this committee, and appoint the New Orleans REPUBLICAN as the organ of our party and of this committee.

Under the second resolution Charles Smith, O. Voinche, L. Rodriguez, J. S. Soude, W. R. Crane, J. L. Monthieu, and three others were unanimously expelled.

The State Central Executive committee is harmonious, and determined that the principles and ticket of the party shall succeed.

SETH W. LEWIS,
President State Central Ex. Committee.
WM. VIGERS, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT VI, G. A. R., First District, Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 21, 1868.

At a regular meeting held on Friday night, March 20, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A collation being given at Corner's hall on the nights of the 12th and 13th March, 1868, for the benefit of the post, it becomes us as officers and members of said post as an obligatory duty, to return our thanks to the ladies and managers for their assistance and devotion to us on said occasion, therefore,

Be it resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered the following named persons, for their devotion, assistance, and the energy exhibited by them at the collation held on Thursday and Friday, March 12 and 13, 1868:

Mrs. G. Riley, Miss Hortense Cripps, Miss Emma Douse, Miss Lucinda Gaunt, Miss Elizabeth Henderson, Miss Emma Gaunt, Miss Louisiana Davis, and Miss Laura Livermore.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT:

H. R. Kearson,	T. A. Martin,
R. T. Wheeler,	N. W. Green,
A. Morris,	J. H. Smith,
John Brown,	T. Spaulding,
Calvin Glover,	H. Wilson,

C. Glover,
ERNEST LONGPRE, G. M.
F. FUESTES, Adjutant.

RADICAL REPUBLICAN TICKET

—FOR THE—

PARISH OF ORLEANS

—AND—

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

The following are the nominations, as far as completed, made by the Regular Nominating Convention of the Radical Republican Party for Parish and Municipal Officers:

Criminal Sheriff—A. P. DUMAS.
Civil Sheriff—JOHN M. DAVIS.
Coroner First and Fourth Districts—Dr. W. H. HIRE.
Coroner Second and Third Districts—Dr. M. P. AVILA.
District Attorney—H. C. DIBBLE.
Judge First District Court—W. W. HOWE.
Clerk First District Court—THOS. LEON.
Judge Second District Court—E. H. SHANSON.
Clerk Second District Court—S. B. PACKARD.
Judge Third District Court—J. K. ELDEN.
Clerk Third District Court—F. G. LLORENS.
Judge Fourth District Court—J. P. BOYD.
Clerk Fourth District Court—A. ROUGELOT.
Judge Fifth District Court—CHAS. LEAUMONT.
Clerk Fifth District Court—S. A. SNAER.
Judge Sixth District Court—ANSON B. LONG.
Clerk Sixth District Court—H. S. HUBERT.
Judge Seventh District Court—STEPHEN S. FISH.
Clerk of Seventh District Court—E. DUBUC.

Justices of the Peace and Constables.

First Justice—E. GIFFORD; Constable—TERRENCE COOK. Second Justice—F. S. GANT. ——; Constable—JAMES W. QUINN. Third Justice—V. E. MACARTY; Constable—RICHARD KENNER. Fourth Justice—JOS. G. BAUM; Constable—EUG. MEILLEUR. Fifth Justice——; Constable—— Sixth Justice—Dr. MACKAY; Constable—LEON POSTHIL.

Assessors.

First District—J. W. MENARD. Second District—JOS. G. LAINEZ. Third District—W. C. KINSELLA. Fourth District—GEO. W. CARR. Algiers——

State Tax Collectors.

First District—FRANCIS C. MAHAN. Second District—VICTOR GERODIAS. Third District—O. C. BLANDIN. Fourth District—E. P. DUCLOSLANDE. Algiers——

Senate.

First District—GEO. W. MADER, DAVID WILSON, SOLOMON R. MOSES. Second District—HUGH J. CAMPBELL, ——. Third District———. Fourth District—ERNEST GARDETTE.

Representatives.

First Representative District——. Second Representative District—Colonel CHARLES H. FOX, CLEMENT GLAUDIN, BENJAMIN GEDDES. Third Representative District—B. COLLINS, L. RODRIGUEZ, F. C. ANTOINE, R. H. IAABELLE. Fourth Representative District—JERRY HALL, HENRY BEIDENHELD. Fifth Representative District——. Sixth Representative District—JOHN G. SELDON. Seventh Representative District—CHAS. MARTINEZ, A. M. VICTOR. Eighth Representative District——. Ninth Representative District—— Tenth Representative District—JAMES DORSEY, GEO. W. KINCAIDE.

Eleventh Representative District—EDWARD WILLIAMS. Right Bank.

Mayor of New Orleans,

SETH W. LEWIS.

Controller—ST. FELIX CASANAVE. Street Commissioner—WILLIAM BAKER.

Recorders.

First District—JOHN P. BECKER. Second District—EUGENE STARK. Third District—J. A. MASICOT. Fourth District—WILLIAM WEBER.

Aldermen.

First District—JOHN M. G. PARKER, W. G. McCONNELL. Second District—LUDGER BOUQUILE, J. A. RAYNAL. Third District—L. PESSOU, OSCAR POYSOT. Fourth District—A. JEHLEN.

Assistant Aldermen.

First District—W. B. ARMSTRONG, J. R. NOBLE, Dr. W. H. PEMBERTON, FABIUS DUNN. Second District—J. H. INGRAHAM, A. ST. LEDGER. Third District———. Fourth District—GEORGE SCHWARTZ, YORICK CAMPBELL. H. C. DIBBLE,

President Nominating Convention.

F. G. LLORENS,
mh22 Secretary Nominating Convention.

SECONDHAND FURNITURE.

Bought by the single piece or in bulk. Parties breaking up housekeeping and wishing to sell in block or avoid the inconvenience of auctions are requested to call. Furniture neatly repaired and varnished on reasonable terms. Furniture carts to hire, and particular attention paid to moving.

F. M. TOURNE,
mh8 1m 2p 140 Customhouse, near Dauphine street.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT MATCH AND SINGLE HORSES, ELEGANT SADDLE HORSES, FINE WORK MULES, FINE MILCH COWS, BUGGIES, ELEGANT BROUGHAMS, HARNESS, WAGONS, ETC., ETC., AT AUCTION.

BY MONTGOMERY BROS. & CO.—Auctioneers, Auctioneers—Will be sold on TUESDAY, March 24, 1868, at 11 o'clock, at Gallier's Mart, No. 87 Camp street:

A general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, such as Rosewood, Mahogany, and Walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Armoires, Washstands, Mahogany and Walnut Tables, Marble Top Bureaus, Marble Top Chairs, Marble Top Centre Tables, Marble Top Washstands, Extension Tables, Tables and Stands, Carpets, French Plate Mirrors, Mattresses, Bureaus, Pianos, Cooking Stoves and Utensils, etc., being the contents of several well furnished houses.

A large invoice of Cottage Beds, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, etc.

TERMS—Cash.

G. E. GIRARDEY, E. L. BLOCK. EDW'D L. BOSE.
C. E. GIRARDEY & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 17 and 19 Exchange Place,
Between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Merchants' Exchange Building,
NEW ORLEANS.

Will attend to the Sale, Purchase, and Renting of Real Estate, as heretofore, negotiate Mortgages, and attend to out-door Sales of every description. 6l sf

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
IN THE BANKRUPTCY OF
JACOB BARKER.
SALE AT AUCTION
Without Limit or Reservation,
—OF—
VALUABLE IMPROVED AND
VACANT PROPERTY,
COMPRISING:

THOSE FOUR-STORY BRICK STORES No. 64 and 66, Baronne, between Gravier and Union streets.

THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, adjoining the above store, to the corner, and adjoining the above store, known as No. 62 Baronne, between Gravier and Union streets.

A TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING on the corner of Apollo and Felicity Road streets.

TWO BATTURE LOTS OF GROUND on Tchoupitoulas and Water, between Eighth and Ninth streets. Twenty-two lots of ground comprising the square bounded by Magnolia, Live Oak, Octavia streets, and Peters avenue, in Richmond, improved and under high cultivation, and the trees planted around the entire square.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO.—Auctioneers—On 17 Exchange Place—SATURDAY, March 28, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, by order of E. R. Norton, Esq., General Assignee in Bankruptcy for the United States District Court, and in the matter of the bankruptcy of Jacob Barker, Esq., surrendered for the benefit of his creditors, the following eligibly located, and valuable property, to wit:

1. THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY situated in the First District of this city, in the square bounded by Baronne, Gravier, Union, and Dryades streets (upper streets). The lot is an unusually large one, measuring 37 feet 2 inches front on Baronne street, 30 feet 6 inches 4 lines wide in the rear, 193 feet 10 inches deep on the upper side line and 192 feet 10 inches on the lower side line, together with the improvements thereon, comprising those elegant and newly built four-story brick stores known as Nos. 64 and 66 Baronne street, the lower story being an iron front with large stores, half leading to the upper stories, divided into offices and rooms. A portion of this property is under lease: the first floor of store No. 64 is rented to ——— at the rate of $400 per month; the remainder is only partially rented.

2. THE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING No. 62 Baronne street, next above corner of Baronne and Gravier streets, situated in the First District of this city, and in the square bounded by Baronne, Gravier, Union, and Dryades (late Philippa) streets. The lot measures 25 feet 4 inches front on Baronne street, 112 feet 10 inches deep on the upper side, and 108 feet deep on the lower line. And the improvements comprise the three-story brick dwelling No. 62 Baronne street, having five splendid new marble mantels and sliding doors, a three-story brick building in the rear contains kitchen, etc.; also leased till first October, 1868, at the rate of $300 per annum, payable monthly.

3. TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, together with all the improvements thereon, rights, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and together with accretion, if any, of batture in front which has or may hereafter be made, and all other riparian rights accored to front proprietors by the laws and usages of this state. The said lots are situated on the bank in front of Pennsylvania avenue, Fourth district of this city, between Eighth and Ninth streets, and designated by the Nos. 1 and 2 on a plan drawn by L. M. Atkinson, Engineer and Surveyor, on file and deposited in the record of H. G. Lenz, Interpreter of Public in this city, to which special reference is hereby made. Said lots adjoin each other, and measure each 28 feet 6 inches English, front, what was formerly the public road, and are each 120 feet in depth, to a depth of 112 feet on the Tchoupitoulas street, to a depth of 112 feet on the side adjoining the north and of 120 feet or thereabouts on the south side, and by a width each 28 feet 6 inches in the rear fronting on the street and the river.

4. THE TWO LOTS OF GROUND situated in the Fourth district of the city in the square bounded by Tchoupitoulas, Water, Eighth, and Ninth streets, and designated by the letters A and B. Lot A measures 25 feet 6 inches front on Tchoupitoulas street, and about 36 feet deep on the lower line, and about 34 feet deep on the upper line. Lot B adjoins the above, and measures 25 feet 6 inches front on Water street by about 36 feet deep on the lower line, and about 34 feet deep on the upper line. Said lots are composed of the original No. 1, and are sold by the right of accretion or batture, and all riparian rights accored to front proprietors.

5. THAT DESIRABLE FRAME DWELLING situated on the corner of Apollo and Felicity streets, being the lot on Toledano street, marked on the dividing lot, No. 14 from lot No. 15, on a plan of B. Schmidt, surveyor, dated January, 1868, and deposited in the office of Felix Grima, notary public, and situated on the square bounded by Apollo, New Camellia, St. Charles, late Nayades, St. Mary and Felicity Road streets. Said lot measures 36 feet 4 inches front on a wrought street by a depth and rear of Felicity Road street of 60 feet. Together with the improvements thereon, comprising a two-story frame dwelling, slate roof, gallery in front and kitchen, pantry, cistern, etc.

6. TWENTY-TWO LOTS OF GROUND, comprising the entire square, situated in Richmond, bounded by Magnolia, Live Oak, Octavia streets, and Peters avenue, designated by the Nos. 1 to 22 inclusively, and situated immediately opposite the property known as Poydras Female Orphan Asylum.

Lot No. 1 forms the corner of Live Oak and Octavia streets, measuring 30 feet 1 inch front on Live Oak street by 120 feet in depth and front on Octavia street.

The improvements on this lot comprise a neat two-story frame cottage.

Lots No. 2 and 3 measure each 30 feet 1 inch front on Live Oak street by 120 feet in depth, between parallel lines. Lot No. 4 forms the corner of Peters avenue and Live Oak street, and measures 30 feet 1 inch front on Peters avenue and 120 feet 1 inch in depth and front on Live Oak street. Lots No. 5, 6, 7, 8, measure each 30 feet front on Peters avenue by 120 feet 1 inch in depth, between parallel lines.

Lot No. 12 forms the corner of Magnolia street and Peters avenue, and measures 30 feet front on Magnolia street by 120 feet 1 inch 1 line depth and 30 feet 1 inch 1 line depth and rear on Peters avenue, and 120 feet 7 inches deep on the side line.

Lots Nos. 13 and 14 measure each 30 feet front on Magnolia street by 120 feet 7 inches on the lower side line, from lot No. 15, and 120 feet