New Orleans Republican.

R. 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, APRIL 7, 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.

RADICAL REPUBLICAN TICKET

—FOR THE—

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

—AND—

PARISH OF 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:

MUNICIPAL TICKET.

Mayor of New Orleans—SETH W. LEWIS.
Controller—ST FELIX CASANAVE. Street Commissioner—WILLIAM FAKER.

Recorders.

First District—JOHN P. BECKER. Second District—EUGENE STAES. Third District—I. A MASSICOT. Fourth District—WILLIAM WEBER.

Aldermen.

First District—JOHN M. G PARKER, W. G. McCONNELL, and PATRICK HAZYAN. Second District—J. A. RAYNAL, LUDGER DOUCHILE. Third District—I. PESSOU, OSCAR POYNOT. Fourth District—A. JEHLEN and EDMOND FLOOD.

Assistant Aldermen.

First Ward———. Second Ward—W. E. ARMSTRONG, J. B. NOELLE. Third Ward—W. H. FERRETTON, C. CAMP. Fourth Ward—J. H. INGRAHAM, LEWIS BANKS. Fifth Ward—CHARLES GRANDPRE Sixth Ward—A. RE. L'GER. Seventh Ward—E. C. MORPHY Eighth Ward—HENRY SCHULTE. Ninth Ward—OSCAR ALLEN. Tenth Ward—GEO. SCHANTZ. Eleventh Ward—YORICK CAMPBELL.

PARISH TICKET.

Criminal Sheriff—A. P. DUMAS.
Civil Sheriff—JOHN M. DAVIS.
Coroner 1st and 4th Districts, and Algiers—Dr. W. H. HIRE.
Coroner 2d and 3d Districts—Dr. M. P. AVILA
District Attorney—HENRY C. DIBBLE.
Judge First District Court—W. W. HOWE.
Clerk First District Court—THOMAS LEON.
Judge Second District Court—S. H. SHANNON.
Clerk Second District Court—S. S. PACKARD.
Judge Third District Court—J. K. BELDEN.
Clerk Third District Court—P. 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—L. A. SNAER.
Judge Sixth District Court—ALANSON B. LOGG
Clerk Sixth District Court—HENRY S. HUBERT.
Judge Seventh District Court—STEPHENS S. FISH.
Clerk of Seventh District Court—E. DULUG.

Justices of the Peace and Constables.

First Justice—E. HIFFORD | Constable—THEODOR ODOM. Second Justice—A. SHELLEY; Constable—JAMES W. QUINN. Third Justice—R. K. MAGANY; Constable—RICHARD KENNER. Fourth Justice—JOS. G. BAUM; Constable — Cap. ed EUGENE MELLERUP. Fifth Justice (Algiers) STORRS MCCARTHY; Constable—JOHN F. CASELAR. Sixth Justice—Dr. D. MACKAY; Constable—LEON POTTHIL.

State Tax Assessors.

City of New Orleans—I. W. MENARD, JOS. G. LAINEZ, W. G. KIRKELLA, GEORGE F. CARR. Eight Ward—E. J. BRUNETT.

State Tax Collectors.

First District—FRANCIS C. MAHAN. Second District—VICTOR GENDRAN. Third District—G. C. BLANDIN. Fourth District—E. F. DUCOULIANGE. Algiers—V. E. FREVILLE.

Senate.

First District—GEORGE W. MASON, DAVID WILSON, SOLOMON S. MOSES. Second District—JOHN J. CAMPBELL, P. B. S. PINCHBACK. Third District—I. W. COUPLAND, GEORGE FORSYTH. Fourth District—W. BARBAR.

Representatives.

First Representative District—Col. C. B. YOUNG, CHARLES H. BUSSEY. Second District—CHARLES H. PORTER, CLERMONT P. GLAUDE, BENJAMIN G. SMITH. Third District—BARTHELEMEW CRUTTER, F. S. ANTOINE, R. H. DANIELS. Representative GaPe Fourth District—J. BALL, HENRY HIRSCHMAN. Fifth District—JOHN MASSIER, CAPTAIN ELIOT. Sixth District—JOHN B. ADAMS, Captain—WM. MOORE. Seventh Ward—CAPTAIN I. EST, CAPTAIN J. ANDERSON. Eighth District—AUGUSTUS HACKING. Ninth Ward—SAMUEL CLARK, WM. WAY, J. ROSS. Tenth District—JAMES DORSEY, GEORGE W. CLARKE. Eleventh District—EDWARD WILLIAMS. Eight Ward—FRANK ALEX. ARTHUR.

Judge Seventh District—
ROBERT C. RUSSLE, Chairman.
R. G. Gardner, Secretary.

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 20, 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.

NATURALIZED DEMOCRACY AND COLORED REPUBLICANISM.

A large proportion of the Northern Democracy of the United States are foreign born. It is safe to say that nineteen-twentieths of this foreign element are Irish, and that they are Fenians.

Everybody knows that it is as natural for an Irishman to declare himself a Democrat as soon as he lands in New York as it is natural that the lately liberated and enfranchised freedmen of the South should declare themselves Republicans. While the motive is perhaps the same, there is a vast difference in the causes that lead these two classes to take such extremely opposite party positions. The people of Ireland have been ground down by British oppression for centuries. By the English they have been considered as "nothing but Irishmen," created as "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for a superior race, and with the exception of an occasional "prodigy" good for nothing else. Taxed to support a government they hate, and a church they believe in their hearts to be of the devil, forced by their English masters to occupy a position but little above downright slavery, the people of Ireland have had and now have abundant cause to complain and appeal to the civilized world for aid and sympathy. No people on earth ever felt the galling of their chains with a keener sense of the wrong done them than the Irish. The late Fenian movement is but a repetition of the proofs given of their sense of the oppression heaped upon them. It is this oppression and their sense of its injustice that has made "Democracy" a household word among the Irish at home. To them it has ever had an immense meaning. It means Ireland free and her people happy; the concentration of all their visions of liberty in a grand reality. Hence it is that Irishmen driven from their native land by oppression, and seeking the blessings of liberty in America, ally themselves to the party bearing the name of their sweetest household word at home. No matter how corrupt the party, or how antagonistic to their every interest as enfranchised citizens of the United States its policy may be, they are readily caught by the bait, and cast their vote for their supposed realization of pure democratic freedom. However opposed we may be to the party upheld by their votes, we fully accord to these Irishmen honesty of purpose and a natural love for free institutions. One of the unpleasant things connected with the subject of Irish American Democracy is the fact that, *through prejudice and illiberality*, they are often looked upon with aversion as a class. They are held in contempt by Englishmen, detested by Germans, and have for their enemies all those who ranged themselves a few years ago in solid phalanx against them under the banners of the Know-Nothing party. In view of this hatred, unwise and ungenerous as it is ruinous to pure democratic or republican government, it is safe to assert that the only real protection afforded the Irish in America is the ballot-box. It is this that will make them respectable and respected. Its leveling influences raise them to the dignity of American citizenship, equally interested in the welfare of the nation. Experience has long since demonstrated the fact that race hatred can not exist for any dangerous length of time when the elective franchise is equally the property of all.

The enfranchised freedmen of the South are Republicans because that party, driven on by events and its convictions of right, gave them liberty, and has placed in their hands the same means of protecting their liberty and their persons against the too often murderous attacks of race hatred. In other words, the freedmen of the South are wedded to facts. The word "Republican" side from the facts, "theory" and the "ballot-box" never had nor never can have the charm for them that the word "Democrat" has for the Irish. Their judgment is full as good, their understanding full as acute, as that of the Irish Democracy. The Irish have generally voted the Democratic ticket as we have already shown because it is stamped with their household word. The freedman votes the Republican ticket because it carries with it the prestige of having given them their liberty. The Irish have voted for a sentiment or principle contained in a word and utterly destitute of meaning in the policy of their party; while the freedman votes for the same principle of universal liberty contained in the word Republican. The freedmen vote for their friends, while the Irish, for the want of sound judgment, have voted with and for their enemies. It is a well-known fact that the Know-Nothing party at the South prior to the rebellion cast their votes as a general thing with the secession Democracy, and were in many instances the leaders of the secession movement. And yet the Irish Democracy (nor were they alone in their mistake) voted the same ticket. During the war and since the war they have generally voted with the party that has persistently opposed the principle that the majority shall rule, and that has sought to ally itself to the old Know-Nothing secession party of the South. There can be but one reason for all this. Their ignorance has been more powerful than their selfishness. If the laboring whites, Irish, German, or American, propose to crush the laboring masses of the South because they are black, it is evident that their professed veneration for democratic principles can be nothing less than selfish hypocrisy. The British house of lords might, with the same race-hating pride of supremacy, continue to all eternity to hang Fenians and impose church rates upon the people of Ireland. There is as much justice in the hatred borne by Englishmen toward Irishmen as there is in that generally borne by our Irish Democracy toward the blacks of the South. There is also much more practical sense in it. The British opponents of Ireland's spirit of democracy do not belong to the laboring classes. They are aristocrats, puffed up with the idea that they were born to rule, and, to carry out their tyrannous policy, act as one man. Our Irish Democrats appeal to and receive the sympathies of Americans because of their persecutions by the English aristocracy, while they have voted with a party pledged to degrade the laboring masses of the South by withholding from or robbing them of the ballot and its protection. Labor in this country should not commit suicide. The interests of the freedmen of the South and the laboring masses of the country can not be otherwise than identical. Then why should labor stand arrayed against labor? That class of Americans who would make serfs of the freedmen would, if it were possible, make serfs of the Irish also. If our Irish fellow citizens would look deeper than the surface of the word "democracy" we believe that they would see in the future an absolute necessity for the reinforcement of the laboring man's vote by the million colored votes of the South. Irish Democrats and colored Republicans are in the same boat, because they belong to the laboring classes of the country; and labor, disjointed, disorganized by race hatred or party passions can accomplish nothing in the end but its own ruin.

All laboring men, of whatever race or nationality, and all who love liberty and equality, should belong to and vote with the great Republican party, the only party in this country which seeks to make labor honorable, and the poor man the peer of the rich.

THE CHARGE OF JUDGE HOWE.

In another column we present an extract from the charge of Judge Howe to the grand jury of the first district court. That portion of his charge wherein he alludes to the "monstrous crime" committed in arresting poor men on the pretense that they are vagrants, and sending them to the workhouse, from which they are released on condition that they should leave the city, and thus be deprived of their votes in the approaching election, is of especial importance, and shows that he is solicitous of the rights of the humblest citizen. Judge Howe should be commended for this solicitude by every patriotic citizen, and should receive the hearty support of the men whose rights he thus nobly and fearlessly asserts. If for personal or political purposes any magistrate in this city has employed the law to deprive citizens of the right to vote in the approaching election, or if at his suggestion police officers have arrested men guilty of no crime, to be arraigned as vagrants before that magistrate, Judge Howe performs well his duty in directing the attention of the grand jury to the importance of an immediate investigation of the facts, in order that "the guilty parties may be brought to speedy justice."

The contrast between the views and advice of Judge Howe on this important question of protecting the individual rights of the humblest citizens and the views heretofore expressed by Judge Abell on the same bench is marked and striking. The former acknowledges and would protect the right of all men to express their political opinions; the latter by his charges stirred up hostility to the very class of men whom Judge Howe is now defending from the grossest outrages perpetrated in the name of the law.

In the approaching election these gentlemen have been nominated for the same position, that of judge of the first district court. The one is an advocate for equal rights to all men under the law, and would administer the law with impartiality; the other is governed by the spirit of opposition to the enfranchisement of loyal men who are not white, and would let no opportunity pass to wrest that great right from them. The people will choose which of the two to sustain by their ballots.

*The grand mass m*eeting in Congo square seems to have completely demoralized the Tribune Taliaferro-rebel candidates. The loyal thousands who turned out with one mind and one determination to ratify the nominations th[illegible] party had made might well appall the stoutest heart among their opponents. From the grand gathering of fifteen thousand l[illegible] loyal voters in Congo square to a few hundred [illegible] blocks to the rowdy nostrums of a hundred men in a small room on the second floor of 206 Canal street, the bolters have their headquarters. Quotation is from the sublime to the ridiculous. We trust that hereafter our former friends will stop writing and talking about party "Christians" in Louisiana.

A meeting of the Phoenix Guard club will be held at No. 37 St. Charles street this evening, and all who may desire to add their names to the roll are cordially invited to be present.

TO THE COLORED VOTERS OF LOUISIANA.

Colored men of Louisiana:—The grandest hour of your life is at hand! All that is dear to you in this world is at stake. If you fail to do your duty now, the tears and sweat of the next twenty-five years can not wash out the error. On the SEVENTEENTH and EIGHTEENTH DAYS of APRIL will be held the state, parish, and city elections. At that election you will be called upon to ratify the NEW CONSTITUTION. That constitution is your political BIBLE. By its provisions all your rights as MEN and CITIZENS are secured to you. It makes you the POLITICAL EQUAL of any and every WHITE MAN IN LOUISIANA. It declares that you and your children shall never be SLAVES again. It gives you the right of FREE SPEECH and FREE MEETINGS. It opens to you all places of public amusement, and gives you equal rights on all steamboats and railroad cars. By that constitution you may be elected to any office in the state; you may be armed and equipped as a part of the state militia, and your children may attend any public school in the state.

But you must vote for this constitution or you can not enjoy these rights. Remember that your old masters, the Democrats, do not offer you any kind of a constitution. They are opposed to your voting, and will do all they can to defeat the constitution which offers you so many blessings. Do not vote the ticket which they vote, and you will vote right. When they say NO, you say YES, and the constitution will be ratified, the state will be saved, and you will have all *your rights*.

The adoption of this constitution will bring prosperity to Louisiana. Our levees will be rebuilt; Northern men will come with money and settle among us; and the rich men of the North will invest their funds in the lands and trade of our state. You will then obtain higher wages for your labor, and in a short time you will be rich enough to buy a little farm. And in the possession of your property you will be protected by well organized courts and by a powerful militia force composed of Union men.

To secure the adoption of such a constitution it is your duty to make any sacrifice. You may live far from the polls, but if necessary walk a HUNDRED MILES to vote for so many rights. Your employer may threaten to discharge you if you leave off work to go to vote, but pay no attention to his threats, go and VOTE.

It will be better for you to have a constitution which will bring to you so many rights and blessings than to save a few dollars now. Your present loss will be your future gain. Do not be alarmed by threats of violence. Go quietly to the polls and vote, and no one will dare no hurt you. Do not fail to take your registration papers with you on the day of election, and if any of you have not registered, go at once and get your papers.

Colored men of Louisiana, you are in the majority in this state. You are EIGHTY THOUSAND strong. If you all vote one way the constitution will be adopted, but your greatest danger is you may divide among yourselves, and if you do, ALL is LOST. In your *Union* there is STRENGTH. All vote one way.

There are two state tickets in the field. One is the ticket nominated by the state nominating convention of the Radical Republican party, composed of delegates whom you helped to elect, and headed by H. C. Warmoth and O. J. Dunn, and the other is composed of men who have come out as candidates without any nomination, and is headed by J. G. Taliaferro and F. E. Dumas, both of whom have been slaveholders. The ticket headed by H. C. Warmoth and O. J. Dunn is supported by the whole Republican party of Louisiana. The ticket headed by J. G. Taliaferro and F. E. Dumas is supported by the Rebels, Copperheads, and Conservatives, and all who oppose the Republican ticket.

These two tickets are the only ones that can possibly be elected. Either Judge Warmoth or Judge Taliaferro will be elected, unless the rebels shall put out another candidate. All kinds of tricks will be tried to deceive you, and you must be watchful and wise. If you vote for any other candidate for governor than Judge Warmoth or Judge Taliaferro your vote will be thrown away, for he can not possibly be elected, and between these two you can not but vote for Judge Warmoth. *All* Republicans vote for H. C. Warmoth and O. J. Dunn, and the regular nominees of your party.

They are the regular candidates. They are your true friends. Congress wants them elected, and they are the only Republicans who can possibly be elected. Then, Republicans of Louisiana, arise in your might, adopt the Constitution, and elect the Radical Republican ticket. Your enemies will be defeated, and you will stand forth in all the pride and glory of true American citizens.

We congratulate the Republican party and the state on the fact that the nominations already made in the country are generally of the very best citizens. Many members of the constitutional convention have been nominated for members of the legislature, where the experience they have acquired in the convention will be of great service to the state. Other gentlemen of character and influence have also been nominated for the legislature, and it is probable that this body will contain intellect and integrity of a high order. There is one great danger, however, to which our friends in the country are exposed; that of dividing their vote between two candidates for the same office, and thus enabling the rebels, who will vote solidly for one, to elect their candidate.

This must be guarded against. Nominations which are fairly made should be unanimously supported, and bolters should be discountenanced by all true Republicans.

"Register! Register! Register!" says a Camp street contemporary to its rebel patrons. Yes, register, but don't go to jail or—a worse place—for committing perjury.

Let every loyal man who has not done so register at once. Our vote may decide the result in the city of New Orleans; let the loyal man who can not that vote go vote and register.

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 BURRIL, 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.
Cæsar C. Antoine, Caddo.
Benjamin McLerran, Caddo.
George Y. Kelso, Rapides.
Samuel R. Causey, Rapides.
S. L. Snarr, St. Martins.
Dennis Burrel, St. John Baptist.
Peter Harper, St. Charles.
Leopold Guichard, St. Bernard.
J. M. Deslonde, St. John Baptist.
William Murrel, Lafourche.
F. 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. Mahler, West Baton Rouge.
Richard Lewis, East Feliciana.
Solomon R. Moses, Orleans.
W. R. Meadows, Claiborne.
P. G. Beslonde, 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. Biard, 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. Esnard, 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 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. TEUTON,
Plaquemines.

HEAD'Q'RS CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Radical Republican Party, New Orleans, La., 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 Point 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' tickets, 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. Votsche, L. Rodriguez, J. B. Jonde, W. B. Crane, J. L. Mouthien, 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. VIGNES, Secretary.

OFFICIAL

The Board of Registration.

ORDINANCES CREATING THE BOARD.

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS AND SHERIFFS.

COMMITTEE ROOMS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION, New Orleans, March 31, 1868.

The board of registration was organized by the election of S. B. Packard, chairman, and R. C. Richardson, secretary.

On motion, resolved, that the following ordinance and resolution creating said board, and fixing its duties, be published in the official paper of this board:

ORDINANCE.

WHEREAS, The act of congress of the twenty-third of March, 1867, sets forth as one of the purposes of the assembling of this convention "to establish a civil government for the state;"

Be it ordained by the people of Louisiana in convention assembled, That a board of registration for the state be appointed by this convention, to consist of seven members thereof, whose term of office shall begin with the adjournment of the convention, and end with the inauguration of state officers, as provided for in the constitution.

Be it further ordained, etc., That it shall be the duty of said board to elect a chairman from among its members, and a secretary, and that all public notices, proclamations, and orders shall be signed by the president and attested by the secretary.

Be it further ordained, etc., That the said board shall have power and authority to make rules, regulations, and orders concerning the registration of voters, the duties of registrars, the holding of elections, the duties of commissioners of the respective polls, the making of returns, and the announcement of the result of the election; Provided, That such rules, regulations, and orders shall in no wise conflict with the provisions of the act known as the reconstruction act, or with the schedule or ordinance contained in the constitution to be submitted by this convention, or with the lawful authority of the district commander, exercised in pursuance and furtherance of said acts and provisions, but shall be in co-operation with and furtherance of the same. Their authority shall extend to all matters of execution or detail not fully provided for in said reconstruction acts and constitution, and in case of the non-action of any officer of the state, or district commander, or any omission in carrying out said law, regulations, or ordinances, or detail "necessary to carry into effect the purposes" of said act, according to their letter or spirit.

Be it further ordained, etc., That they shall be empowered for the administration of oaths of office and the issuing of commissions to act in case of vacancy or the non-action or omission to perform their duties of any or all elective officers.

Be it further ordained, etc., That it shall be the duty of said board to fix the salary and regulate the duties of all officers of elections ordered to be held by the reconstruction acts and the constitution, and the salary and expenses incurred in carrying this ordinance into effect, shall be paid upon the certificate of the chairman of said committee, out of any funds raised by the tax ordinance of this convention, passed December 24, 1867, not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That the board of registrars shall not have the power to fix their salaries at a greater sum than $5 per day.

Adopted in convention at the city of New Orleans this thirteenth day of February, Anno Domino eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. JAMES G. TALIAFERRO,
President.

Attest:
WM. VIGNES, Secretary.

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION.

The following delegates having received the highest numbers of votes cast were duly elected to compose the board of registration created by ordinance passed by the Louisiana constitutional convention at its session of February 13, 1868, to-wit:

Messrs. S. B. PACKARD,
N. UNDERWOOD,
J. H. INGRAHAM,
J. S. HARRIS,
W. JASPER BLACKBURN,
O. H. HEMPSTEAD,
G. W. WICKLIFFE.

New Orleans, March 12, 1868.
JAMES G. TALIAFERRO,
President.

Attest:
WILLIAM VIGNES, Secretary.

In accordance with the foregoing ordinance and resolution, the board of registration adopted the following:

On motion, resolved that all official minutes of the proceedings of this board, together with all proclamations, resolutions, and other legal notices be published in the New Orleans Republican, the New Orleans Advocate and the Homer *Iliad*.

On motion, resolved that the official papers of this board be required to publish the constitution in their regular issues until the days of election, inclusive, to be paid at the regular rates fixed by the convention.

S. B. PACKARD, Chairman.

R. C. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION, New Orleans, March 27, 1868.

At a regular meeting of the board, held on Friday, March 27, 1868, the following resolution was adopted:

"On motion, resolved that the final settlement of the tax collectors and sheriffs throughout the state with the state treasurer, as fixed in the original tax ordinance adopted by the constitutional convention December 24, 1867, section 4, be extended to the first day of May, 1868."

By virtue of the above ordinance, approved March 3, 1868, I hereby notify all tax collectors and sheriffs throughout the state that they continue to collect the convention tax up to the first of May next.

They are further instructed that the penalty imposed for non-payment of said tax which penalty was revoked until after March 20, will be enforced from that date.

S. B. PACKARD, Chairman.

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REVISION OF REGISTRATION.

Location of Offices for the Wards of New Orleans.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, Office of Bureau for Civil Affairs, New Orleans, La., March 30, 1868.

Circular No. 11.

In compliance with special orders No. 55, current series, from these headquarters, registration will be opened for revision at the following named places in the city of New Orleans for a period of five days, commencing on Friday, the 3d of April, 1868:

First Ward—No. 416 St. Charles street.
Second Ward—Corner Bayouse and St. Joseph streets.
Third Ward—City hall, Room No. 7.
Fourth Ward—No. 713 Canal street, corner Bampart street.
Fifth Ward—Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.
Sixth Ward—No. 54 Gallatin street, opposite United States mint.
Seventh Ward—No. 13 Frenchmen street.
Eighth Ward—Corner Marigny street and Levee.
Ninth Ward—No. 21 Montegut street, between Moreau and Levee.
Tenth Ward—No. 126 Pythania street.
Eleventh Ward—Corner Washington and Magazine streets.

Office hours from 7 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 to 7 P. M.

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan:

ROBERT CHANDLER,
Capt. and Assistant Adj't Gen'l Affairs.

apl 1t

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

I have sold my interest in the Ruth C[illegible] and Connor Saloon to Mr. GEORGE R[illegible] order that I may devote my whole time to [illegible] portant canvass now pending in this State. [illegible] use every proper endeavor to secure the [illegible] the Constitution and the success of the Re[illegible] publican party.

I recommend my successor to the favor of [illegible] friends. JOHN P. BR[illegible]

apl 5 2t*

WANTED.

TIMBER,
LUMBER,
STONE,
BRICK,
SAND,
LIME,
CARPE[illegible]
AND
COMMON LABORERS.

To build a large Grain Elevator on the [illegible] merly occupied by the Louisiana Rope M[illegible] ing Company, on Levee, between Pleasa[illegible] many, at which place contracts will be m[illegible] dately for above materials and men.

N. O. ELEVATOR AND WAREHO[illegible]

apl 10t

DEAFNESS—DEAFNESS

DR. W. I. DAVIS,
Aural Surgeon and Consulting Ophthalmi[illegible] has removed to 221 Canal street, between [illegible] Franklin.

Dr. Davis can be consulted daily at his o[illegible]

Hours of consultation on Deafness and [illegible] afflictions, 10 to 2. mh31

SECONDHAND FURNITU[illegible]

Bought by the single piece or in bulk [illegible] breaking up housekeeping and wishing [illegible] block or to avoid the inconvenience of a[illegible] requested to call. Furniture neatly re[illegible] varnished on reasonable terms. Furniture [illegible] hire, and particular attention paid to warer[illegible]

P. M. TOURN[illegible]

mh8 1m 2p 146 Customhouse, near Dauphi[illegible]

BANKRUPT BLANKS.

ALL THE

BLANK FORMS IN BANKRU[illegible]

Now Ready.

We have completed the printing of the [illegible] BANKRUPTCY BLANKS, seventy-nine in [illegible] cluding the Schedules, and are ready to s[illegible] demand in any desired quantity at the [illegible] PRICES:

For hundred.....
Per dozen.....
Single copies.....

Orders from the country solicited.

RULES IN BANKRUPT[illegible]

ADOPTED BY THE

HON. E. H. DURELL,

Judge of the United States Distr[illegible]

Together with a list of the United State[illegible] Officers of the State, and the Act of the L[illegible] dividing the State into Congressional Dis[illegible] just been published at the REPUBLICAN O[illegible] is now ready for delivery.

Price, 50c.

FURNITUR[illegible]

J. B. HUBBARD

12[illegible] Rampart Street

Corner of Perdido.

$150,000 Worth of New Fu[illegible] at Cost,

AND STORE TO RENT.

The stock of goods is all new and [illegible] finish, and will be sold low to close out.

BEDSTEADS.

2500 Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, an[illegible] Bedsteads.

CHAIRS.

1200 dozen Spring Seat, Cane, Wood, an[illegible] Bottom Chairs.

WARDROBES.

800 Rosewood, Mahogany, and Walnut [illegible] robes.

BUREAUS.

800 Marble and Wood Top Bureaus, of [illegible] kinds and styles.

TABLES.

600 Extension and Leaf Tables.

—ALSO—

A large lot of Cottage and Bedroom Sets. All kinds of Marble and Wood Top Washs[illegible] Parlor Sets of all kinds, and every desc[illegible] Furniture usually kept in a first-class establi[illegible] Purchasers can rely upon it that every ar[illegible] by me will be as good as represented, and wi[illegible] as low as the same description can be ha[illegible] other store in the South.

J. B. HUBBARD,
Corner Rampart and Perdido stre[illegible]

de24 6m New O[illegible]

KNICKERBOCKER MUTUAL [illegible]

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Assets.....$8,0[illegible]

ERASTUS LYMAN, PRESIDENT

Branch Office, No. 50 Camp Str[illegible] New Orleans.

E. G. PAXSON, MANAGER.
J. E. GUTHRIE, GENERAL AG[illegible]

Policies Issued and Losses Paid [illegible] Office.

Premiums non-forfeitable under the rule[illegible] Company. After five years policies issu[illegible] except for non-payment of premiums or f[illegible] misstatements in application.

No extra charge for residence in or tra[illegible] part of the civilized portions of the United [illegible] Europe.

L. G. BERRY, [illegible]

BERRY & HART,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FANCY AND STAPLE GROCE[illegible]

71 Camp Street,

NEW ORLE[illegible]

Country orders promptly attended to.

N. B.—Goods delivered to any part of the [illegible] of charge.

WANTED,

SMALL HOUSE WANTED.—[illegible] D[illegible] room, one story frame house, with fire or [illegible] Rent not to exceed $20 per month. Addr[illegible] office giving particulars.

BOARDING.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—PL[illegible] Rooms and Board for families and si[illegible] Board can be obtained by unmarried ladies [illegible] St. Pauls street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—A JARGE AND EL[illegible] Rampart and the State in the city—No. [illegible] street, near Carondelet street. It is one [illegible] being divided into two stores. To a good [illegible] will be rented cheap. Inquire of [illegible]

M. LEROY, No. 3 Street Ballt[illegible] Corner of Camp and Common st[illegible]

FOR RENT.—A NEWLY BUILT TWO-[illegible] 3 Story Dwelling, with all modern improv[illegible] No. 8 Rampart street, a few doors above [illegible] street. Inquire grocery immediately, [illegible] St. Gerard, No. 8 Story Building.

NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that applic[illegible] has been made for the primary of Eight One Th[illegible] Dollar Certificates of Stock of the Rowley [illegible] Dock Company, the originals having been lo[illeg