New Orleans Republican.

E. 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 8, 1868.

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THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

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

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.

ELECTION RETURNS.

We request our friends throughout the country to send us the result of the elections in their precincts and parishes at the earliest possible moment. A record should be and probably will be kept by the supervisors of the election of every man who votes throughout the state, and immediately after the close of the polls on Saturday night we trust that our friends will send us the result, as nearly as it can be obtained, by mail, or telegraph, or by messengers.

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.

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.

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.

The great victory in Arkansas was celebrated by the Mississippi Republicans at Jackson, who had a hundred guns fired, and some of them made enthusiastic speeches.

GENERAL BUTLER'S OPENING SPEECH.—The *Nation* says that General Butler's opening speech in the impeachment trial was one of the ablest ever delivered in the United States. It is very logical and argumentative, and shows the result of untiring research.

The steamships Mariposa and Washington, of the Cromwell line, for New York, will take in corn in bulk loaded by grain elevators. The steamship General Grant, of the Merchants' line, will probably carry a quantity of corn in bulk also.

"A CHARITABLE INSTITUTION."—General Buchanan has decided that the state seminary at Alexandria is a "charitable institution" within the meaning of general orders No. 40. This decision enables the superintendent to draw money from the state treasury for current expenses.

We have received from the Hon. Anthony Fernandez a copy of the proceedings of the convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, and of the central executive committee for the year 1865. Mr. Fernandez was a reliable and influential member of this party at its inception in this state, and his many friends are very glad that he has sufficiently recovered from his late illness to be again out and among them.

The Howard Association.

The report of this noble charity discloses the fact that by far the largest portion of the funds have been contributed by the people of the North, and of this a handsome sum by New England. Actions speak louder than words, and figures of this sort are more eloquent than any oratory. While, therefore, the "mere brute," "bull-dozer" and "political banter" who explains the Democratic press of this state are trying to mill professor their readers that the people of the North are their natural enemies, and by some capital out of a projection that should never have existed, succeed in both, the mild whisper of charity and christianity the most effective answer to long stripe, stars.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Had it not been that the rebellion of 1861 brought to a sudden and untimely end the railroad enterprise, then in contemplation, it is more than probable that ere this time we should have been in communication with the Pacific coast by way of the then proposed Southern route. While the people of the South during the four unhappy years of the war were engaged in fighting, some of the superfluous energy of the North found occupation in the work of pushing forward the construction of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads, and the consequence is that this great enterprise is now rapidly approaching completion. So vast are the benefits that are certain to flow from this new channel of communication that New York is now agitated by the st[illegible] is going on between rival organizations [illegible] the control of its business, and all a[illegible] line of the road an ever increasing tide of emigration flows westward, spreading itself out on either side as it advances, converting the bleak and desolate prairies of the Northwest into fertile farms, and dotting them with smiling villages and bustling cities.

It is one of the penalties that the unhappy South has been called to pay for her great crime of rebellion that she, too, is not now reaping the benefits that would have accrued to her by the construction of a similar work through her borders. But it is never too late to do well. There is a proposition now before congress, and of the ultimate success of which there is little if any doubt, which will accomplish for at least a portion of the Southern states what would have been done had not the rebellion suspended the railroad schemes that were on foot in 1861. The scheme embraced in this pending proposition is a very remarkable and striking one. Certain railroad companies who own existing or projected lines in Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas which if completed and joined together would form a continuous railroad from Cairo to the Rio Grande propose to consolidate themselves in one organization, and ask of congress the loan of $12,000,000, to enable them to perfect their work. From the terminus of their road on the Rio Grande they are to be empowered to connect with a road that is to be constructed through the republic of Mexico to San Blas on the Pacific coast. A perfectly straight line, drawn from San Blas to Cairo, and continued northward with but a slight deflection, will reach the great northern lakes at or near Buffalo—and this is the final consummation aimed at by the projectors of this enterprise. The South, however, is more directly interested in the route over which the Southern end of the new line will pass. Commencing at Cairo it will pass through the southern corner of Missouri, the centre of Arkansas, the northern corner of Louisiana, the entire width of Texas, and the whole breadth of Mexico. From Cairo to San Blas is only sixteen hundred miles; from New York to Cairo is but nine hundred miles. Here is a Pacific railroad greatly shorter than the Central route and having advantages that the latter can never possess. There is of course much uncertainty concerning the speedy completion of that portion of the line which is to run through Mexico, but even its ultimate construction is only a question of time, and when the new road once reaches the Rio Grande, it will not be long before the stupidity of the "Greasers" will vanish in the light of "Yankee" enterprise. The Mexican government has been asked for authority to construct two roads having relation to this project. One is a road from the Rio Grande to San Blas, the other from the Rio Grande to the capital of Mexico; and the northern terminus of both of these roads is to be the point on the Rio Grande at which the road from Cairo reaches that stream. The present distracted state of Mexico and the foolish jealousy of foreign enterprise that still beclouds the mind of her people will for a while embarrass and retard the execution of these improvements, but there will come a day when these obstacles will no longer be suffered to stand in the way. The hills of Mexico, filled with mineral wealth; her valleys, blessed with a fertile and inexhaustible soil—need only to be opened to the tide of immigration by these roads to attract a population that will make of her another California, and fit her for her inevitable absorption into this republic. But even greater are the advantages that will be reaped by our own citizens through the construction of this road. The magnificent cotton, corn, and grazing lands of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, which can not now find purchasers at three dollars per acre, will then leap up in value with a rapidity that will bewilder their now impoverished proprietors. The grazing lands of these states, on which cattle are fatted all the year round without the cost of a dollar, will then be within five days of New York, and will be as valuable as are the farms of Illinois.

The aid asked of congress for the accomplishment of this work is comparatively small. The general government has given to the Union and Central Pacific railroads $50,000,000; but for the completion of this southern route the sum of but $12,000,000 is asked, and this, also, in the shape of a loan, to be paid in fifty years. Hitherto, since the close of the war, the South has resolved to invest from the general government, and perhaps there was good reason why this should be so. But, ere long, it will not only be safe but necessary to adopt a more generous policy, and nothing could be other and more beneficial to the entire country, than the granting of the loan necessary for this work. The company asking for it propose to commence the work at various points along the line, giving the preference to the employment of laborers to those who will take a whole or a portion of their wages in land, pledging themselves to sell their lands at not more than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and giving to officers appointed by the secretary of war or the President's bureau the right to supervise the contracts made with laborers. Within three months after the loan is granted the company propose to have 40,000 men at work along the line of their road, and this of itself would be an almost incalculable benefit to the laboring classes of the South.

This road can not be built without direct and momentous advantages accruing to New Orleans. With a little enterprise on the part of our own citizens, the trade that it will open up with Texas and Mexico can be made to centre here, and it may prove to be as valuable to us as the Northern and Central Pacific roads promise to become to New York.

A LOYAL GOVERNMENT.

In less than ten days the election for state, parochial, and municipal officers will be held in Louisiana. The Democratic opposition virtually abandon the contest for state officers, and the election of Judge Warmoth and a Republican legislature is generally conceded. Whether conceded by our opponents or otherwise the result indicated is certain, and there exists not the shadow of a doubt as to the election of H. C. Warmoth and O. J. Dunn, and a state legislature, a majority of the members of which will be Radical Republicans.

That there is a large disloyal element in New Orleans there can be no question. That element in 1866 controlled the police force of this city, and its deeds precipitated upon the nation the thrilling story of the terrible massacre of July thirty. We have no apprehension of the possible success of the rebel element in the approaching municipal election, however much it may desire to regain possession of the police force of New Orleans to re-enact scenes of outrage against loyal men, and to strip the uniform from every man of the force who has a drop of colored blood in his veins. Though all the members of the police at the present time are not loyal to the government of the United States, as some few men still remain who are tainted with the great crime of the July massacre, yet as a body the policemen of New Orleans are eminently loyal, and many of them have exposed their lives in defense of the nation.

Whatever may be the result of the municipal election in this city, of this we feel assured: that the police will be composed of men loyal to the government of the United States. The loyal legislature of Louisiana never will intrust the liberties and lives of the loyal citizens of the great metropolis of the South to the tender mercies of policemen whose chief merit consists in having fought to destroy this national government, a merit for which the Monroe policemen were generally appointed. Come what will come, New Orleans will have a loyal police, and unrepentant rebels have no show for reinstatement as policemen under any circumstances.

It may be as well that the two or three thousand men who are expecting police appointments in the event of the success of the Democratic ticket in this city should understand now that there is not the slightest hope for the attainment of their expectations. The government of Louisiana and of New Orleans will be administered by loyal men, and all others than loyal men will be permitted to take back seats.

THE VAGRANT SWINDLE.

A Camp street journal is unhappy because Judge Howe, who, it admits, "has the reputation of being an honest man, sincerely desirous of performing all the duties of his office in a straightforward, conscientious manner," has called the attention of the grand jury to the way in which the workhouse is being used as a political machine. It would have been more candid if the journal in question had quoted in its comments all that the judge said on this subject in his charge. It would then have appeared that he said, in view of the approaching election:

As a court and jury we have nothing to do with partisan politics, and questions of party must of course be strictly excluded from our deliberations. But with the crimes and offenses that may be committed by designing men at such times we have a great deal to do.

After stating that information had reached him that poor men had been arrested in large numbers, thrust into the workhouse as vagrants, and then released on condition that they would leave the city and thus affect the result of the coming election, he very properly tells the grand jury that if this information be correct the guilty parties ought to be punished, and if the information be incorrect it is due to the reputation of our police officers and magistrates that erroneous reports of this startling character be decisively silenced.

We do not see why Camp street should criticise instructions so impartial and dignified as these, unless, perchance, the information to which Judge Howe refers be true. In that case we can easily account for the writhings of the critic.

ONE MORE DAY TO REGISTER.

Republicans! but one more day remains in which to register your names, so that you may become fully qualified to vote for the ratification of the constitution and for the Republican candidates for office under it. A solemn responsibility rests upon the Republicans of Louisiana in the crisis that is upon them. The constitution must be accepted or rejected, and although it will be adopted by an immense majority, every Republican who votes for it will feel a pride in telling his children and his grandchildren what he did by his ballot in 1868 to secure equal rights and privileges for all.

Do not fail to register, all you who have not done so, and before the registration closes this evening hold within your grasp the great charter of freedom—the right to cast the ballot.

CONNECTICUT.

The telegraphic returns from the late election in Connecticut indicate a divided result, but on the whole a gain for our cause. The present incumbent of the office of governor, a Democrat, appears to have retained his seat by dint of personal popularity and the power of patronage by a small majority. But the Republican party have gained a more important success in the legislature, increasing their majority on joint ballot, and rendering certain the election of a sound radical in the place of Dixon in the senate of the United States. The policy of congress now is indorsed, and will be endorsed by the state of Connecticut. In this respect the news is of the great character, "startling, and should, by every Republican, be received with joy." Only three months since the loss in granted the company proposes to

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.

POLITICAL SLANDERS.

It is usual for unprincipled politicians, just before election, to circulate falsehoods and slanders against their political opponents. So much is this the custom in the older states that statements made under such circumstances against gentlemen who are in nomination for office are quite harmless to those against whom they are uttered, and, if they have any effect at all, only injure those who originate and circulate the slanders. We are reminded of these facts by what purports to be a speech, published in the Exchange alley newspaper, and containing charges against some of the candidates of the Republican party. Most of these charges are so absurd, so self-evidently false, that none but a political novice would have made them, and the others have been so repeatedly disproved that it is not only a falsehood, but also an insult to the intelligence of this community, to repeat them.

Fair and honorable dealing is expected of all gentlemen, whether in private or political life, and the circulation of falsehoods against political opponents should be promptly and emphatically denounced by all honorable men.

A Cuban letter confirms American merchants against Spanish Doubloons of 1864 weight, which have been sent to the United States for circulation.

CIRCULAR TO THE REPUBLICANS OF LOUISIANA.

HEADQUARTERS COMMITTEE OF THE CAMPAIGN, Radical Republican Party, No. 12 Royades street, New Orleans, March 5, 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 20, 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 McLeran, Caddo.
George Y. Kelso, Rapides.
Samuel E. Cuney, Rapides.
S. L. Snazr, 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. Masicot, 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, Terrebone.
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. THIBAUT,
Plaquemines.

HEADQ'RS 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, Bonnefoil, of Pointe Coupee, Dupart, of St. Tammany, Butler, of St. Helena; and four white men, Taliaferro, of Catahoula, and Crane, Smith, and Mashaway, of Orleans, are the only members of the convention who favor their tickets, on which four of them (Taliaferro for governor, Smith for secretary of state, Crane for attorney general, and Bonnefoil 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. Yoinche, L. Rodriguez, J. H. Sonde, W. R. Crane, J. L. Menthion, 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.

OFFICIAL

The Board of Registration.

ORDINANCES CREATING THE BOARD.

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS AND SHERIFFS.

COMMITTEE ROOMS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION, New Orleans, March 10, 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 cooperation with and furtherance of the same. Their authority shall extend to all matters of execution or doubt 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 refusal 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. VIGERS, Secretary.

Be it ordained by the constitutional convention of the state of Louisiana, That the board of registration created by ordinance adopted by the convention February 13, 1868, shall have authority to enforce the collection of the taxes levied by the several ordinances of the convention, and to perform any and all duties appertaining to the same.

Adopted in convention this third March, 1868.

JAMES G. TALIAFERRO,
President.

Attest:
WM. VIGERS, 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 VIGERS, Secretary.

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

Resolved, That all official minutes of the proceedings of this board, together with all proclamations, resolutions, and other legal notices to be published in the New Orleans REPUBLICAN, the New Orleans *Advocate* and the Bonner *Ledger*.

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, be 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.

mh28 dawtmy1

REVISION OF REGISTRATION.

Location of Offices for the Wards of New Orleans.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, Office and Secret Service Bureau, New Orleans, La., March 30, 1868.

Circular No 12.

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 Bacourse and St. Joseph streets.
Third Ward—City hall, Room No. 7.
Fourth Ward—No. 313 Canal street, corner Rampart street.
Fifth Ward—Corner Orleans and Bourbon streets.
Sixth Ward—No. 54 Gallatin street, opposite United States mint.
Seventh Ward—No. 123 Frenchmen street.
Eighth Ward—Corner Marigny street and Levee.
Ninth Ward—No. 31 Montegut street, between Moreau and Levee.
Tenth Ward—No. 326 Fortunate 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 Sec'y Civil Affairs.

apl 1t

NOTICE TO THE PUBL[illegible]

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

I recommend my successor to the favor [illegible] friends.

ap5 2t* JOHN P. RE[illegible]

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 W[illegible] ing Company, on Levee, between Please[illegible] nony, at which place contracts will be m[illegible] diately for above materials and men.

N. O. ELEVATOR AND WAREHO[illegible]

ap3 10t

DEAFNESS—DEAFNES[illegible]

DR. W. L. DAVIS,

Aural Surgeon and Consulting Ophthalm[illegible] has removed to 211 Canal street, between [illegible] Franklin.

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

Hours of consultation on Deafness a[illegible] afflictions, 10 to 2. m[illegible]

SECONDHAND FURNITU[illegible]

Bought by the single piece or in bo[illegible] breaking up housekeeping and wanting [illegible] block, to avoid the inconvenience of [illegible] requested to call. Furniture nearly ne[illegible] varnished on reasonable terms. Furnitu[illegible] hire, and particular attention paid to m[illegible]

P. M. TOUR[illegible]

mh8 1m 2p 140 Customhouse, near Dau[illegible]

BANKRUPT BLANKS

ALL THE

BLANK FORMS IN BANKR[illegible]

Now Ready.

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

Per 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 District [illegible]

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

Price, 50c.

FURNITUR[illegible]

J. B. HUBBARD

128.....Rampart Street.....

Corner of Perdido.

$150,000 Worth of New F[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.

2000 Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, [illegible] Bedsteads.

CHAIRS.

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

WARDROBES.

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

BUREAUS.

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

TABLES.

400 Extension and Leaf Tables.

—ALSO—

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

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

Gold Sts New [illegible]

KNICKERBOCKER MUTUAL [illegible]

INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

ERASTUS LYMAN, PRESIDE[illegible]

Branch Office, No. 30 Camp St[illegible] NEW ORLEANS.

H. C. PAXSON, MANAGER.
J. S. GUTHRIE, GENERAL A[illegible]

Policies Issued and Losses Paid [illegible] Office.

Premiums non-forfeitable under the [illegible] Company. After five years policies [illegible] kept for non-payment of premiums [illegible] ments in application.

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

I. G. BERRY. [illegible]

BERRY & HART,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in [illegible]

FANCY AND STAPLE GROC[illegible]

71 Camp Street,

NEW OR[illegible]

Country orders promptly attended to.

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

WANTED.

SMALL HOUSE WANTED.—[illegible] to rent, near Annunciation, with five or [illegible] Must not exceed $25 per month. Addr[illegible] office giving particulars.

BOARDING.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—[illegible] rooms and board for families [illegible] Orleans can be obtained by immediate ap[illegible] 140 Tulia street.

FOR RENT.

TO RENT.—A LARGE AND [illegible] Brick Dwelling, with all modern [illegible] Rooms, Cistern, Cisterns, & Gas fixtures [illegible] street, near Carondelet street. The [illegible] being divided into two stores. The [illegible] will be rented either together or [illegible]

M. ERSON, No. 1 Perry Buil[illegible] fronting Camp and Carondelet sts.

TO RENT.—A NEWLY BUILT TW[illegible] Brick Dwelling, with all mod