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A. L. LEE, Editor and Proprietor.

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Published every Saturday morning. Subscription \$3 per annum, in advance, but yearly and quarterly rates may be ascertained upon application. Single copies ten cents.

NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Stated as Large.

B. F. JOUBERT.

M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Congressional Districts.

FIRST DISTRICT—A. L. LEE.

SECOND DISTRICT—J. M. G. PARKER.

THIRD DISTRICT—D. H. REESE.

FOURTH DISTRICT—CORNELIUS DONATO.

FIFTH DISTRICT—H. R. STEELE.

The act of Congress determining the time for the election of Senators in Congress provides that in case of vacancy the Legislature shall proceed "on the second Tuesday after the commencement and organization of the session" to choose Senators to fill the vacancy or vacancies.

Under this law, when shall our Legislature choose Senators to fill the vacant seats of Louisiana?

We believe that Tuesday, the seventh instant, is the proper date on which to enter upon the election as contemplated under the law.

An organization of a legislative body is effected when a quorum of that body choosing its officers resolves itself into an effective working organization.

The present Legislature did this when it elected Hon. B. L. Isabelle as temporary chairman, appointed committees, and entered on business.

Tuesday, the seventh of July, will be the second Tuesday thereafter, and doubtless on that day, in compliance with the statute, the Legislature will inaugurate proceedings looking to the complete investigation of our State in its rights and representation as a sovereignty in the Union.

Arkansas, hasty in its approach to the long-forgotten national council, did not wait for full compliance with this law, but at once on the meeting of its Legislature chose its Senators in joint convention, and the Senate of the United States, regarding the enactment of Congress as only directory, admitted the Senators elect without demur.

Florida followed in these lately marked footsteps, and at once not only provided for existing vacancies, but anticipated another.

It being settled from and by the above precedents that Tuesday of next week is a safe day for legal procedure in this matter, we trust it may be entered upon and concluded at once.

Until it be done, we can hardly expect the Assembly to settle to the hard work of the session, and the material interests of the State certainly need for their advancement their proper representatives in the halls of Congress at the earliest possible day.

SAFETY IN TRAVEL.

The annual loss of life by drowning in consequence of accidents to passenger vessels is appalling, and causes incalculable grief and suffering. Laws have been enacted in any number requiring water craft to adopt numerous specified precautions to enhance the safety of travel, but either through neglect to enforce their provisions or the faultiness of the means employed the loss of valuable human life has not been diminished.

It is incumbent upon masters and owners that all vessels carrying passengers should be provided with a sufficient number of life preservers; but how seldom is this regulation carried into effect. Take our Mississippi steamer as an example—and they were so worse than vessels employed in other trades—and the average, we venture to assert, will not exceed one life preserver to every ten passengers. Nor can this scanty supply usually be found when an emergency arises, for they are generally hid away in dark corners, under benches and in other scarcely accessible places, and how very few travelers would know to do with the same, or how to use them in an emergency.

It is a large majority of cases it is safe to say persons attempting to use them would be persons so constituted in these "life preservers"

ers—a palpable misnomer—that they would only hasten death.

Our well-known fellow citizen Dr. Rosvally, the Washington papers inform us, has invented a genuine preserver of life against drowning in the shape of a suit of clothing which enables the wearer to float on or walk upon the water without the slightest danger of sinking, or even getting wet. The invention has been thoroughly tested in the presence of distinguished government officials, the Navy Department placing a vessel at the Doctor's service for the experiment. The wearers of the suits sprang or were pushed overboard into the Potomac, and demonstrated beyond cavil that the merits of the preserver had not been overrated. In fact, a game of baseball on the sparkling bosom of Chesapeake Bay is in contemplation, and ere long we may expect that aquatic foot races will become a popular sport.

Of course this invention will be put to a thousand useful purposes in time; but Congress ought to pass a bill immediately requiring every vessel to procure a full supply, and refuse a clearance to any and all neglecting to comply. Collectors of ports and other government officials might be given some discretionary power, but the only valid excuse for non-enforcement of the law should be the impossibility of obtaining life-preservers at the place where the vessel might be. It would not be necessary to give Dr. Rosvally a monopoly; but let any equally good invention, which had been tested and approved by the navy department, say, enter into competition. It is the highest duty of a government to protect the lives of its citizens. We hope Congress will do its duty in this respect.

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

The Associated Press reports, as they go forth from Washington, are entirely lacking in that impartial tone which would render them as news summaries so important to the daily journals of the country. Before giving credence to any of the statements which now appear the reader in self-defense is forced to make an estimate whether it would pay an interested party to bribe the news agents to lay the subject matter before the country in the exact shape in which it is published. If no motive for such a course can be divined, the dispatch may be believed, provided sufficient allowance is in all cases made for the apparently irresistible impulse on the part of the press agents to get as far away from the truth as circumstances will admit of.

A telegram which appeared in the evening papers yesterday states a fact which is of importance to the entire American nation. The House committee appointed to ascertain whether the acquittal of President Johnson was acquired by corrupt means has made its report. It is very natural to suppose that an agent who is paid by the combined press of the country, irrespective of political leanings, would extract the leading facts of such a document and allow the subscribers of the association to comment thereon according to their several judgments and views. But such is not the plan pursued. Instead of facts, the individual opinions of this Washington newsmonger are sent over the wires, and he curiously and coolly sums up the two months' labor of several of our greatest statesmen by saying: "The amount of dirt thrown is amazing!"

So long as the Democrats pay well for corrupting this once useful news agency, we have no hope for relief from such outpourings of the dispatches published in this issue of the Republican; but still we enter our protest. In doing so we have no expectation of effecting a reform, but merely desire to satisfy our readers that the editor of this paper must, in no degree, be held responsible as an indorser of what appears in the telegraphic department of the paper under the line "Associated Press Dispatches."

"OHASE AND THE SOUTH."

Some enthusiasts write from New Orleans to the New York Herald that the most observing politicians in the South are strongly in favor of the nomination of Chase by the Democrats; also that the Republican betrays great alarm at the prospect of such a consummation, seeing therein a defection of at least one-third the Radical party of Louisiana. This Herald correspondent is either a wild visionary or the broadest political joker now running at large; and it is hard to say which. He certainly has queer notions as to what constitutes alarm; for there is no man in the country who would sooner see head the Democratic ticket than the Chief Justice, for the very easily understood reason that there has been no one named in this connection whom General Grant could so easily defeat. Why, with such an opposition ticket our gallant standard-bearer would "walk over the track."

The Herald correspondent states one plain truth, however. He says that should Chase not be nominated the Democratic leaders here can discern "not even a chance for success." No one who at all comprehends the political situation here will add to this statement, but it might be added with equal truthfulness that under any other leader defeat for the so-called Democracy is every bit as inevitable.

A REPEALED LAW.

It should be borne in mind by State, parish, and city taxpayers that the law suspending the payment of taxes for the years 1862, '63, '64, '65 has been repealed as declared in article 149 of the new constitution. As soon as the State is fully admitted and the constitution becomes operative these taxes will all be collectible on very short notice. It will be well for those interested to keep this fact in mind, and prepare for payday. This can be done by buying city notes at thirty-eight per cent discount, and holding them for future use. When the city of New Orleans issues the notes, a peremptory demand upon the debtors for the little balances due, and collect them, which it will do as surely as death within three months, its own credit will not be so low that city notes will sell at forty per cent discount. Payday is at hand, gentlemen, and it will be an act of wisdom to prepare for it.

A SPECIAL DISPATCH.

As an illustration of the peculiar style of special dispatches from this city to the rebel papers of Mobile and other Southern cities, we copy the following extract from one dated here July 1, and signed "Tom":

As it was understood that the Democratic members of the Legislature, in accordance with the instructions from General Grant, would insist on taking their seats to-day, large numbers of negroes assembled around the Institute before the hour of meeting, threatening a serious outbreak.

As there was no refusal to admit the Democratic members who could qualify, there was no occasion for them to insist on taking their seats. And furthermore if they had insisted ever so strenuously, there would have been no necessity for "large numbers of negroes to assemble around the Institute before the hour of meeting, threatening a serious outbreak," for, as there were at least twenty-two Republican Senators and only twelve or fourteen Democrats, the former were fully a majority for the latter either on a vote or in a melee. But there was a very large crowd of men on Canal street, few, if any, of whom were colored, or would thank "Tom" for calling them "negroes." Many of these men were recognized by the reporters of the press, who wrote in their evening papers that they were white citizens with lowering brows, who only awaited the slightest incident to lash themselves into violence. At the time this was written there were fears on the part of one party and hopes on that of the other that there would be a riot; but as the day passed away, and the crowd of "lowering faces" slunk one by one to their respective holes and corners in the slums of the city, and the expected "uprising of the people" began to show unmistakable evidences of a fizzle, these veritable reporters, and "Tom" likewise, made the discovery that the crowd of armed, angry, threatening rowdies were all negroes, and that white men had generally remained at home attending to their business. Such is the veracity of modern reporters for the Democratic rebel press.

The truth is not a man, woman, or child in all the limits of this city had reason to fear or did fear an act of violence from one or all of the colored people. Everybody, "Tom" included, knew there was no danger to be apprehended from them.

In the Texas dispatches of the Associated Press a few weeks ago there appeared a report reflecting very severely on the character of R. V. Whaley, lately male Collector of the port of Brownsville, charging him with inaugurating the utmost corruption and fraud and discord in the customhouse, conniving at smuggling on an immense scale, and allowing himself to be kept constantly drunk by the smuggling ring. It would appear from the testimony before us that this report was an altogether false and malicious one, fabricated by one Barkdale, who is represented in the Rio Grande Courier of June 20, in a long article entitled "Barkdale, the Boss Lion of America," as being a very knavish and unlovely character, indeed, and absolutely unworthy of belief. We have been shown by the agent of the Associated Press in this city, who admits that he was badly sold by Barkdale, a letter from Mr. Whaley, vindicating himself from the slanders above mentioned, and asking a correction of false and injurious reports. Mr. Whaley's letter is indorsed by A. A. Devalon, Deputy Internal Revenue Collector; Edward Downey, Postmaster; and W. Healey, Mayor; all of Brownsville, and also Sub-District Commander Brevet Major General A. McD. Cook. It is but just that Mr. Whaley's reputation should be circulated as extensively as the charge against him.

Grant and Butler.

A dispatch to the Boston Advertiser says the following story:

The friends of General Butler have for a long time been trying to bring him back to Florida to command the military expedition made an effort four months ago, but accomplished nothing, though General Butler was not on his side, and he had no hostility toward General Butler.

Another delegation took up the matter two months ago, and was equally unsuccessful, though Senator Wilson was one of the persons interested. George Wilkes finally engaged himself with the question, and that when General Grant, during the march increased at General Grant for removing him from the command of the army of the James just before the end of the war, and that when General Grant, during the first winter of his residence here, sent out the invitations to his first grand party, General Butler conceived that the sending of one to him was intended as an insult, whereupon he returned it in short order, which time he has had no intercourse with General Grant except a formal and official character.

The adjustment of the situation was made by one letter from George Wilkes to General Grant, and another from General Grant to George Wilkes, one from George Wilkes to General Grant, and finally a note of ten or twelve lines from General Grant to George Wilkes. It is understood that Butler's party partially withdrew his rejection of General Grant's party invitation on a statement from Mr. Wilkes that General Grant intended to visit him, and he had not the least intention to insult General Butler in sending it, and was much surprised at its withdrawal. General Grant further said verbally that he had no personal disrespect, but that he withdrew his rejection of General Butler in the language of his respect for the close of the war. That phrase about being "bottled up" was common in the army at that time, and was used to denote a military fact. General Butler responds to Mr. Wilkes that he does not so much object to the general as to the general's report, which he considers unfair toward him. General Grant's note says that he is willing to consider General Butler's report of the same withdrawal, and that while he cannot open matters about his report, in which he had no intention of wronging any one, he is willing that General Butler should make a withdrawal of his report if he chooses. This correspondence was brought to a conclusion with this note, and it is believed to be satisfactory to Mr. Butler's friends.

The bill introduced by Senator Pomeroy transferring the Bureau of Indian Affairs from the Department of the Interior to the War Department, and directing that the duties thereof be hereafter performed by the Commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, is being actively managed to be introduced by the committee on Indian Affairs, and is expected to be introduced in the next session of Congress.

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