New Orleans Republican.

A. L. LEE, Editor and Proprietor.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

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Three	30 ..	53 ..	70 ..	110 ..	175 ..
Four	38 ..	67 ..	90 ..	140 ..	225 ..
Five	46 ..	80 ..	105 ..	170 ..	275 ..
Six	54 ..	93 ..	120 ..	200 ..	325 ..
Seven	60 ..	105 ..	135 ..	230 ..	375 ..
Eight	65 ..	115 ..	150 ..	260 ..	420 ..
Nine	70 ..	125 ..	165 ..	290 ..	460 ..
Ten	75 ..	135 ..	180 ..	320 ..	500 ..
Eleven	80 ..	145 ..	195 ..	350 ..	540 ..
Twelve	85 ..	155 ..	210 ..	380 ..	580 ..
Thirteen	90 ..	165 ..	220 ..	410 ..	620 ..
Fourteen	95 ..	175 ..	230 ..	440 ..	660 ..
Fifteen	100 ..	185 ..	240 ..	470 ..	700 ..
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THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

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

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

State at 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.

We hear many excellent persons declare that they do not like the Democratic nominee for the Presidency because he has no "war record." We do not like him because he has! Horatio Seymour earned a fame during the war which, while it causes the late defenders of the "Stars and Bars" to toss up their hats and rend their lungs in his honor, should make every loyal heart throb with indignation at the simple recollection.

From politic motives, of course, Southern Democrats for the time being conceal the real cause of their enthusiasm over the nomination of Seymour. They hide the fact that while in armed rebellion against the government they regarded him as one of their stanchest Northern allies, and that in laboring to make him President they but display a proper degree of gratitude for past services. They go further, and attempt to show that he was of great service to the Union cause; they endeavor to wrest nobly-earned laurels from the brows of gallant soldiers in order to deck him, and thus deceive the unwary. Their papers publish a few meaningless "certificates of character," and extract glittering generalities from old speeches, in order to strengthen this deceit.

But if no other evidence could be adduced to strip him of this unmerited fame, his speech to the rioters and orphan asylum incendiaries, made on the fourteenth of July, 1863, just five years ago, would damn him for all time in the esteem of every true and patriotic American citizen.

Reduced to the severest straits, the government had appealed to the Executives of the loyal States for an addition to the effective strength of our armies; and the draft which was ordered to secure this all-necessary aid was resisted in New York by a mob. Or to put the case perhaps more correctly, this draft was made the pretext for an outbreak intended to distract the national authorities from their giant task of suppressing the rebellion. While the bloodthirsty miscreants were engaged in burning colored orphan asylums, and hanging helpless black men to street lamp posts, their sympathetic "friend," Governor Horatio Seymour, appeared among them, and gave utterance to the following never-to-be-forgotten language. Not a word of pity for the innocent persons whose gore stained the pavements of the metropolis; no sympathy for their bereaved families; only comforting assurances for the murderers whom he audaciously addressed as "good citizens:"

Read this:

My Friends—I have come down here from the quiet of the country to see what was the difficulty—to learn what all this trouble was concerning the draft. Let me assure you that I am your friend. (Uproarious cheering.) You have been my friends, (cries of "Yes, yes;" "That's so!" "We are, and will be again!") and now I assure you my fellow citizens, that I am here to show you a test of my friendship. (Cheers.) I wish to inform you that I have sent my Adjutant General to Washington to confer with the authorities, and to have this draft suspended and stopped. (Vociferous cheers.)

Will our Democratic cotemporaries add this to their next collection from Seymour's speeches?

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The *Picayune*, which often makes a good legal point, says in reference to the suggestion that our Legislature may choose the electors for President and Vice-President:

"There is no reason to doubt the technical right of a State Legislature to pass laws in fulfillment of the Constitution of the United States, by which the Legislature itself may give the vote for electors. It was the early practice in most of the States, but was abandoned in all of them except South Carolina, where it still subsists, unless it has been changed by the new carpet-bag constitution.

It is a question which is much mooted whether our present Legislature should pursue "the early practice in most of the States," and choose the seven electors to which we are entitled in the national college. There are some strong reasons in favor of taking this course. The present Legislature represents just about the relative numerical strength of the two parties in the State. The expense of making a full and fair registration before November would be very large. The expressed determination of bad men in Louisiana to intimidate the colored voters of the State might, in the event of an election by the people in November, produce scenes of violence which the sober citizens of both parties would profoundly regret. And even if there should be no actual disturbance the loss of labor by registration and voting, which the Democratic press has always lamented and declared would be immense in the fall of the year, supplies another argument for the simpler method of choice.

These considerations are worthy of reflection, and we doubt not the Legislature will give them a careful examination.

THE POLICE BOARD.

Our Camp street cotemporaries are so accustomed to a reckless disregard of personal and public rights, and the law, in promoting their partisan and party interests that they are quite incapable of understanding or appreciating a just and patriotic course of action or more honorable motives.

The New Orleans *Times* of yesterday evening says:

It is currently rumored among the present members of the force that August first has been decided on for the grand police *coup d'etat*, when all the present incumbents will be decapitated at a single blow, and their places filled by the *corps d'Afrique* lately organized.

The police law provides that no member of the police force shall be dismissed without a fair trial and for sufficient cause, and the Board of Police Commissioners has acted and will continue to act in strict accordance with the law. Even the childish and contemptible threatenings of the rebel press will not lead them to depart from this course.

By the way, is it not about time that the New Orleans *Times* understood that its incendiary articles and terrible threats are disgusting all of our intelligent and respectable citizens? We are not aware that our cotemporary has ever been sublime, but it is certainly rapidly becoming ridiculous.

Sketch of Seymour.

The following is an extract from the speech of Daniel S. Dickinson, delivered at the Cooper Institute, October 8, 1862. Mr. Dickinson knew Horatio Seymour, and he spoke his mind freely in regard to him:

When the most atrocious conspiracy which ever desecrated earth found development in an assault upon our national flag at Sumter, and in efforts to massacre a half-starved garrison placed there in a time of profound peace according to uniform usage, for no other offense than asserting the supremacy of their country's constitution, and giving to the breeze, as emblematical thereof, the glorious Stars and Stripes of their fathers—when the brave volunteers who were hurrying to the defense of our nation's capital to save it from mob rule, and rebellion, and conflagration, were bleeding by traitorous hands—when strong men trembled, when women wept and children instinctively clung closer to the maternal bosom—when all communication between the loyal States and the capital was cut off by rebellious forces—when the President elect of the United States had then recently reached the seat of government, where duty called him, by a circuitous and unusual route, and in disguise, to escape the dagger of the assassin, and when our land was filled with excitement and consternation and alarm—when "shrieked the timid and stood still the brave," and the confiding masses looked about to see who were the men for the crisis, among the citizens of the Empire State who had borne a part in public affairs, and were naturally looked up to as examplars in such a crisis, he (Horatio Seymour) hied himself away upon the double-quick in the opposite direction, and for nearly half a year hid himself among the lakes and rivers and romantic woodlands and inland towns of Wisconsin; and his tongue was as silent on the subject of denouncing the rebellion as those of the murdered volunteers, whose "ghosts walked unrevenged among us." There we may suppose he basked and balanced, and watched and waited and turned and twisted until autumn when a small lot of defunct, defeated, desperate, and despicable politicians, who had for years hung upon the subsistence department of the Democratic party of this State, came to his relief by entering the field.

A Question of Etiquette.

A prominent ex-city official, whose eccentricities of character and official conduct have in former times been the subject of varying comment, last evening took to the congenial task of correcting his wife for a breach of etiquette at table, and the consequence was a domestic row and the interference of the police. It seems the lady inadvertently helped herself to butter with her own knife; whereupon the precise and faultless husband remarked that such an act in him would be deemed ungentlemanly, and in his wife was unladylike. The offending lady recognized the truth of the criticism, and attempted to make an apology for her thoughtlessness; whereupon the husband jumped up from the table and made a rush for her. The wife, having had some former experiences of a not very agreeable nature, left the table also and locked herself up in her room. The husband demanded admission; this was refused. The "model" husband now went in quest of an axe, and finding one, threatened to beat in the door unless he was admitted to the lady's presence. She screamed, called for the police—who came, but being unable to enter the front door of the house, were admitted finally at the rear, and by their presence put an end to the scene.—*Troy Times.*

The rebuke of Mr. James Brooks, member of Congress from this city, by Hon. Henry Dawes, of Massachusetts, was richly deserved, and was at the same time severe and cutting. Mr. Dawes, as chairman of the Committee on Elections, had reported in favor of the admission of the members recently elected from Alabama. Mr. Brooks, who always seeks occasion to be offensive, taunted one of the members with being a "carpet-bagger" from Maine. Mr. Dawes demanded whether Mr. Brooks himself was not a "carpet-bagger" from Maine, who had been elected to Congress from New York. This turned the laugh on Mr. Brooks, to the unalloyed gratification of everybody else.—*New York Commonwealth.*

The Cleveland *Plaindealer*, one of the most sturdy of Mr. Pendleton's supporters, referring to the nominations made at Tammany Hall, calls upon its party to "fling out the flag of purest white!" In token of surrender, we suppose.

DOTS FOR DEMOCRATS.

Who gave aid and succor to the rebels? The Democratic party.

The duty of to-day is to do what Grant ordered Sheridan to do at Five Forks, "push things."

"I like Grant," said a German shoemaker the other day, "because he don't blow. He minds his own business, and makes no fuss about it."

The New York *Post* says Samuel J. Tilden is bewildered by the present political situation. We should think so.

The Democrats account for their ratification fizzles by saying "it is all owing to Frank Blair; he has taken the stiffenin' out of 'em."

Vallandigham made the Democratic platform in 1864, and the Democratic ticket in 1868. It would be hard to say which is the worst specimen of his work.

Democratic tactics: *Doo*little and *Say*mour. Grant's plan: *Say* less and *do* more.—*Boston Advertiser.*

The Boston *Advertiser* says that John Bell is belligerent still. And we see that Humphrey Marshall is belly-gerent still.

In some localities in New York it was found impossible to fire a salute for Seymour and Blair, because no Democrat knew how to handle a gun.

Sunset Cox delights in calling our Southern Congressmen "carpet-baggers." For Heaven's sake, what is *he?*

Seymour's "friends" are inspired with a *burning* enthusiasm. They burned a negro schoolhouse in Tennessee a day or two since.

It will require the exercise of the highest Christian virtues on the part of the owners of the vessels the rebel pirate Semmes destroyed to read his arrogant speeches at Democratic meetings.

Lincoln's letter to Grant on the capture of Vicksburg closed with these generous words: "I now wish to make a personal acknowledgment that you were right and I was wrong."

Chase to the Democratic convention, greeting:

"Perhaps you did right to dissemble your love,
But—why did you kick me down stairs?"

The Charleston (S. C) *News* says: "Give us but a little warning and the young Democracy of Charleston will prove to the delegates that they have fire and vigor enough to make their victory certain." Surely, these are chickens of the old rebel Democracy.

Hon. James Hughes, of Indiana, one of the most eloquent of the Democratic orators, now practicing law in Washington, will return to his State and take the stump for Grant and Colfax.

The Boston *Post* complains of the vigorous manner in which the Republicans conduct the campaign, and says: "The bloodhounds have been let loose." To which the *Transcript* replies: "Yes, and before the campaign closes our neighbor will see the foxy Seymour lose his brush, and the wolfish Blair his ears."

The *Patriot* opposes the election of General Grant because, it says, he "can not write a political letter." He can, however, "make his mark," as a great many of the *Patriot's* "Southern friends" can testify.—*Concord Monitor.*

A Radical paper says: "The mode of Governor Seymour's nomination for the Presidency, after having pledged himself not to be a candidate, reminds us of the story of O'Mulligan and his wife: "It's a bad cowld ye have. A drap of the crayther wud do no haarrum." "Och, hone," said Biddy, "I've taken the pildge, but yu can mix a drink, Teddy, and force me to swally it."

The Bridgeport *Farmer* says: "The vote for Seymour in New York next November will make Hiram sick." To which the *Standard* responds: "We don't know about that. The vote for Seymour was all out in New York during the draft riots in 1863, and it didn't make Hiram sick at all. On the contrary, he sent "Old Ben" up there, and, if our memory serves us, it was not Hiram, but Seymour and his voters, that were taken dreadful sick of that job."

We would direct our readers to the following card:

U. S. GRANT. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

GRANT & COLFAX,
Tanners, Washington, D. C.,

respectfully inform the people of the United States that they will be engaged in tanning some old Democratic hides until after the tenth day of November, 1868.

The senior member of the firm having considerable experience in the business, thinks that, by the help of his partner, all work will be done in a satisfactory manner.

Reference—Generals Buckner, Pemberton, R. E. Lee, and other distinguished persons of the same persuasion.

It is "nip and tuck" between the New York *World* and the La Crosse *Democrat*, but the dog is still "a *leetle* ahead." The last number of Mr. Pomeroy's paper that has reached us contains a roughly executed wood cut, intended to represent General Grant drunk, reposing in the arms of a Digger squaw, and entitled "The Loves of Ulisses I. His First Love." It is evident that our New York cotemporary must call for reinforcements if it expects to "fight it out on that line" with its Western competitor.—*New York Sun.*

At a Democratic ratification meeting at Washington General Thomas Ewing, Jr., said: "On the third of November next the American people will endeavor to restore those States to their constitutional rights. Should this by a possibility fail, the white population of those States may succeed in placing themselves in possession of their governments; otherwise, as sure as the Anglo-Saxon blood runs in the veins of Southern men, there will be an upheaval of civil war, and then, should Congress sustain the blacks, ashes will cover the ruins of the whole republic."

The Chicago *Journal* says: "One significant fact in connection with the recent Democratic National convention has not yet been mentioned in public, namely: that every delegate in that convention from the Southern States was a secessionist. Not one of the entire number had been a loyal Union man during the war. We presume it is also true that there is not a man in the South, white or black, who was loyal to the Union during the war, who will support Seymour and Blair. At all events, there is not a solitary Southern rebel, or Northern sympathizer with the rebels, who is not for that ticket."

An "ardent" admirer of General Blair made a speech at Alton, Illinois, on Monday. The crowd consisted of one. He comprised speakers and audience. Enthusiasm made up the deficiency of numbers. His ratification speech was sublime, but a trifle monotonous. It was as follows:

"Ray (hic) for Seymour; rah for (hic) Seymour; rah for Sey (hic) mour; rah for (hic) Bemeur and Blair; rah for me" (hic.)

At this point the sun overcame the ardent orator. That settles Illinois, of course. Let the *World* make another tally.

The Mississippi rebels are having a gay time murdering and outraging men who dared to vote for the free constitution at the late election. General Gillem allows the courts, which are controlled by them, to have their own way, and of course they can not see any crime in taking the life of a carpet-bagger, a scallawag, or a nigger. Their verdict in nearly every case, with scarce an exception, is "Acted in self-defense." This is the justice retailed by the shivalry. Have they not a rightful claim to being the superior race, and the only class fit to rule the South?—*Memphis Post.*

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

The following is a list of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, together with their residence in this city and postoffice address:

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

	RESIDENCE IN THE CITY.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.
Anderson, T. C	116 Customhouse street	Opelousas
Bacon, A. B	4th, bet. Car'delet & Bar'ne	New Orleans
Beares, J. D	190 Canal street	Harrisonburg, La
Blackman, W. F	159 Camp street	Homer
Braughn, G. H	25 Commercial Place	New Orleans
Campbell, H. J	399 Customhouse street	New Orleans
Coupland, F. V	94 Independence street	New Orleans
Darrall, C. B	214 Camp street	New Orleans
Day, R. H	48 Baronne street	Baton Rouge
Egan, J. C	159 Camp street	Mt. Lebanon, Bienville
Foute, M. A	38 Union street	New Orleans
François, A. R	171 Orleans street	St. Martinsville
Futch, R. W	159 Camp street	Farmersville
Jenks, L. B	260 St. Mary street	West Baton Rouge
Jewell, E. L	114 Poydras street	New Orleans
Jewell, P. L	18 Bourbon street	Pointe Coupee
Kelso, G. Y	67 Dauphine street	Alexandria
Lewis, J. B	53 Tchoupitoulas street	Manny, Sabine parish
Lynch, J	Cor. Gravier and Carondelet	Illawana, Carroll par.
Monette, J. J	8 Poet street	New Orleans
Offutt, W	116 Customhouse street	Wash'gton, St. Landry
Orden, R. N	27 Camp street	New Orleans
O'Hara, P. L	324 Customhouse street	Houma
Packard, C. C	Algiers	New Orleans
Poindexter, R	324 Customhouse street	Napoleonville
Pollard, C	Dryades, bet. Poyd's & Laf'e.	De Soto, via Vicksb'g.
Ray, J	64 Baronne street	Monroe
Smith, M. F	223 Canal street	Edgard Postoffice
Thompson, W. L	City Hotel	Greensburg
Todd, S. M	Chippewa street	Box 254, New Orleans.
White, R	157 St. Charles street	Shreveport
Whitney, A. R	64 Baronne street.	Waterproof, Tensas.
Wilcox, C	21 Rampart street	Box 1577, New Orleans
Williams, J. R	53 Tchoupitoulas street	Natchitoches
Wittgenstein, J	221 Camp street	Conv't P.O., St. James.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

	RESIDENCE IN THE CITY.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.
Charles W. Lowell, Speaker	416 Carondelet street	Shreveport
Abbott, Isaac A., Concordia	302 Canal street	Natchez, Mississippi.
Alexander, Frank, Orleans	Gosselin street, Algiers	Algiers
Antoine, F. C., Orleans	3 Prieur street	New Orleans
Adolphe, C. J., Orleans	Bagatelle street	New Orleans
Bennett, W. W., Claiborne	159 Camp street	Homer
Buckingham, E. F., Morehouse	172 Carondelet street	Bastrop
Belot, Octave, Orleans	152 Claiborne street	New Orleans
Brewster, O. H., Ouachita	195 Carondelet street	Trenton, Ouachita, La
Barbee, Leslie, Sabine	Corner Broad and Gasquet	Fort Jessup
Burrel, Dennis, St. John Baptist		
Bergeron, J. B., St. Martin		
Chaney, B. E., East Baton Rouge	73 Rampart street	Baton Rouge
Collins, B., Orleans	Corner Locust and Julia	New Orleans
Calhoun, W. S., Rapides	73 Rampart street	Alexandria
Carr, M., Orleans	Glass Box 2082, Postoffice	New Orleans
Cuney, Sam. E., Rapides	32 Derbigny street	Alexandria
DeGrange, J. H	87 Camp street	New Orleans
Deslonde, P. G., Iberville	86 Bienville street	
Dewees, E. W., Bienville	86 Bienville street	P. O. Box 191
Dufresne, P. L., Iberville	650 Craps street	Bayou Goula
Dupre, Aicle, St. Landry		
Demarest, A. J., St. Mary	5 St. Ann street	Franklin P. O
Dupart, Ulger, Terrebonne	88 Royal street	Homer
Evans, T. B. W., Jefferson	Levee street, Carrollton	Carrollton
Esnard, J. B., St. Mary	Craps street	Jeannerette
Faulkner, A. W., Caldwell	64 Baronne street	Columbia
Foots, David C., Winn	64 Baronne street	Louisville
Guigonet, P., Avoyelles	St. Ann street	Marksville
Gair, John, East Feliciana		
Garstkamp, J., Jefferson	Jersey and Valence, Jeff. City	New Orleans
Gray, Charles, St. James		Convent P. O
Guidry, Paul, Terrebonne		
Hill, G. H., Ascension		
Haskell, William, Calcasieu	11 Dauphine street	Lake Charles
Hanlon, J. T., Orleans		
Honore, E., Pointe Coupee	Customhouse street	New Texas Landing
Harper, Peter, St. Charles	Cadiz bet. M'g'zine & LiveOak	New Orleans
Hutchinson, J. W., St. Tammany	3 Prieur street	Covington
Holland, W. M., Tensas	64 Baronne street	Waterproof
Isabelle, R. H., Orleans	98 Franklin street	New Orleans
Kent, Amos, St. Helena	225 Thalia street	Tangipahoa
Kavanagh, M. D., St. Landry	St. Ann and Roman	Washington
Le Blanc, E., Avoyelles	119 Toulouse street	
Lee, A. L., St. Bernard	210 Common street	New Orleans
Le Roy, Chas., Natchitoches	324 Customhouse street	
L'Hoste, E. F., Orleans	289 Carondelet street	New Orleans
Lott, Harry, Rapides	Claiborne street	Alexandria
Landers, J. B., Union		
Morris, Milton, Ascension	Mg'zine bet. Lyon and Cadiz	Donaldsonville
Mollere, S. C., Assumption	Orleans Hotel	Donaldsonville
Mather, Theophile, West Baton Rouge	St. Philip street	Lobdell's Store
McMillen, W. L., Carroll	190 Canal street	Lake Providence
McVean, J. H., Caddo	corner Rampart and Canal	Shreveport
Marrell, Wm., Lafourche		
Melvin, W. C., Natchitoches	Gumbel's Hotel	Natchitoches
Mansion, Joseph, Orleans	251 St. Philip street	New Orleans
Morey, Frank, Ouachita	234 Baronne street	Monroe
Marmie, R. J., Plaquemines		Fantaisie
May, C. R., Orleans	120 Jackson street	New Orleans
Mathews, James S., Tensas	239 Baronne street	Franklin Postoffice
Magee, Jacob, Washington	144 Rampart street	
Noble, W. Pope, Orleans	Cor. Pleasant and Constance	New Orleans
Pearce, John, Bossier	Dryades near St. Andrew	Benton
Pratt, C. B., Claiborne	159 Camp street	Minden
Page, John, Jefferson	178 Toledano street	New Orleans
Pierce, Wm. H., Livingston	140 Carondelet street	Ponchatoula
Prescott, Willis, St. Landry	116 Customhouse street	Washington
Raymond, M., Jefferson		
Reese, D. H., Lafourche	84 Baronne street	Thibodaux
Rey, Henry L., Orleans	95 Columbus street	New Orleans
Slaton, H. C., Jackson	159 Camp street	Vernon
Smith, William, Pointe Coupee	324 Customhouse street	
Sterrett, Moses, Caddo	324 Customhouse street	Shreveport
Tate, Onezime, St. Landry		
Taylor, Robt. J., West Feliciana	Corner Baronne and Julia	St. Francisville
Tureaud, A., St. James	80 Gasquet street	Convent P. O
Walsh, James J., De Soto	187 Camp street	
Washington, Geo., Assumption	81 Gasquet street	Donaldsonville
Wren, B. C., Bossier	88 Bienville street	New Orleans
Wilson, E. S., Catahoula	90 Canal street	New Orleans
Williams, Wm. C., East Feliciana	266 Bienville street	Jackson
Williams, Henderson, Madison	167 Dryades street	Vicksburg, Mississippi
Young, Nicholas, Vermillion		
Young, P. Jones, Carroll	corner North and Moreaque	Lake Providence
Young, David, Concordia		
Zoelly, J	Corner Magazine and Delord	New Orleans

Members who have not done so are requested to inform us of the place of their residence in this city, and their Postoffice address in the various parishes, that we may complete the above list.

The Providence *Journal* says: "It will be one of the mysteries of history if, after all that has happened, this nation deliberately disowns Grant and adopts Seymour as the representative of its opinion and the leader of its policy. Where would be the glory of Appomattox Courthouse? Did Lee and rebeldom surrender there to Horatio Seymour and his principles? Would there have been any surrender, would there not be a Confederacy still, or a bargain which would be worse than its continued existence if in 1864 this people had followed the lead of Horatio Seymour? When this nation repents of the war, and is ashamed of its glories, and wishes to turn back its legitimate results—when it wishes to reopen civil feuds and restore breath of life to rebels and encourage revolution, it will give its highest offices to Horatio Seymour and Frank Blair."

An exchange says: "Mr. Howell Cobb, to whose extraordinary energy and noble patriotism the country is indebted for an empty treasury at the breaking out of the war, has indorsed the Democratic nominations. In the course of the speech he made it appears that he 'scared with the fires of his indignation' General Grant and the Chicago platform. It must be a fearful thing to fall into the hands of a runaway thief. Cobb don't like it because he can't vote. It's the fate of fellows of his kidney in most of the States, though they first generally lead a secluded life a few years in one of those buildings where the 'underpinning runs up to the eaves.'"

A man with the form and strength of the Farnese Hercules appeared before the court of revision of the National Guard. "You ask to be exempted from service as a National Guard?" "Yes, sir." "What grounds of exemption do you claim?" "Sir, I have the gravest infirmity." "Go into the closet." "But——" "No words; go into the closet." The National Guard went into the closet, when, before he could say Jack Robinson he was reduced to Adam's costume. He was then brought back before the court. "Now, tell the court what is your infirmity." "I'm near-sighted!"

Menken's recent illness in Paris is accounted for as follows: Miss Menken arrived at a hotel at Bonglval, escorted by three young gentlemen, and the whole evening the establishment was disturbed by the revelling of the party. At one in the morning three gentlemen had rolled under the table in quiet helplessness, and the fourth member of the party preserved just sufficient consciousness to crawl to bed. The next day Miss Menken was compelled to keep berroom.

TRAVELERS,

You who spend the summer at the Watering Places—Sporting men, you who are troubled with dyspepsia—all that like a change of diet, and all children should call at No. 20 Baronne street or No. 192 Camp street, and buy their BISCUITS, CRACKERS, CRACKNELS, SPICE NUTS, etc. The above are sold by the pound or in Tin Cases of all sizes. Manufactured at the London Biscuit Bakery, No. 20 Baronne street, New Orleans. Branch depot No. 192 Camp street. Liberal discounts to the Trade and to responsible Agents.

JOHN WESTRUP & CO.,
jy18 1m Proprietors.

DEAFNESS—DEAFNESS.

DR. W. L. DAVIS,

Who has for many years been engaged in the practice of Acoustic Medicine, as is well known, trusts he may without impropriety assert that the reputation he has secured by opening the ears of the deaf shall be maintained.

Dr. Davis can be consulted daily at his office, 221 Canal street, on all Diseases of the Ear, embracing Deafness and kindred afflictions. m31 eod

A WORK OF INTEREST.

LIFE OF A. P. DOSTIE;

Or, The Conflict in New Orleans.

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[No. 1.]

AN ACT

Creating a Board of Police Commissioners.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a Board of five Police Commissioners for the city of New Orleans, who shall have full power to appoint and remove and control the officers and men of the police force of the city of New Orleans.

SEC. 2. That no officer or member of the police force shall be removed, except for good and sufficient cause, and after a fair trial by the Police Board.

SEC. 3. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved July 9, 1868.
(Signed) HENRY C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEORGE E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 2.]

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Ratifying a Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States has adopted a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, and to be known as article fourteenth of said Constitution, as follows:

ARTICLE XIV.—*Section* 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall be to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, or claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Passed June 13, 1866.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the said Constitutional amendment, in manner and form as proposed and submitted by the Congress of the United States be and the same is, on the part of the State of Louisiana, hereby ratified and accepted.

(Signed) CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved July 9, 1868.
(Signed) HENRY C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEORGE E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No 3]

AN ACT

Making Appropriation to Defray the Expenses of the General Assembly.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That there be and is hereby appropriated the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars out of any money now in the State treasury and out of the first money hereafter paid into the State treasury, to be held and used for the sole purpose of paying the per diem of the members of the General Assembly and the salaries of the several officers thereof, and such other expenses, incidental and otherwise, as may be incurred in holding the present session of the General Assembly.

Be it further enacted, etc., That this act take effect from and after the date of its passage.

(Signed) CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved July 11, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEORGE E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 4.]

AN ACT

Relative to the Finances of the State.

WHEREAS, By special orders No. 40, issued from the headquarters of Fifth Military District on the twenty-second day of February last, 1868, Major General W. S. Hancock, for the reasons stated in said special orders, and on the recommendation of His Excellency, Governor Joshua Baker, did order all the licenses, revenues, taxes, and dues of the State of Louisiana to be payable and collected in United States legal tender treasury notes; and

Whereas, It is important and proper that no change giving rise to uncertainty, inconvenience, and confusion should be suddenly instituted before the Treasurer and Auditor of Public Accounts of this State, and the Committees on Finance in the two Houses of the Legislature shall have made an examination into the condition of our State finances with a view to their improvement, therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That until further legislation all the licenses on trades, professions, and occupations, the revenues, dues, and taxes of the State of Louisiana shall continue to be payable and collected in United States legal tender notes of the treasury, and it is hereby made the duty of the State Treasurer, and of all other persons charged with these collections, to exact payment as above.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved July 11, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEORGE E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

OFFICIAL--OFFICIAL.

[No. 1]

AN ACT

To amend an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Commercial Bank of New Orleans," approved April 1, 1833.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the city of New Orleans by and is hereby authorized to execute and deliver to the President and Directors of the Commercial Bank of New Orleans its bonds, pursuant to the provisions of section forty-two of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Commercial Bank of New Orleans," approved April 1, 1833, whenever there shall have been such award or decision as is provided for therein, any law in force to the contrary notwithstanding, and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved July 22, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEORGE E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No 4]

AN ACT

Transfering certain funds in the State Treasury to the General Fund.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the State Treasurer be authorized and required to transfer all moneys now in the treasury known as the Levee fund, and other funds except the school fund and the convention tax fund, to the general fund as a temporary loan for the purp