New Orleans Republican.

A. L. LEE, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 2, 1868.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

is published every day (Mondays excepted) at No. 52 St. Charles street. Terms: $15 a year; $8 for six months; $4 for three months—payable invariably in advance. Single copies ten cents.

Rates of Advertising.

Squares.	1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos
One	$12 net	$22 net	$30 net	$50 net	$ 75 net
Two	20 "	36 "	50 "	90 "	125 "
Three	30 "	48 "	70 "	110 "	175 "
Four	38 "	57 "	80 "	140 "	225 "
Five	45 "	69 "	105 "	170 "	275 "
Six	54 "	83 "	120 "	200 "	325 "
Seven	60 "	96 "	135 "	230 "	375 "
Eighth	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 "	430 "	660 "
Fifteen	100 "	185 "	240 "	450 "	700 "
Thirty	175 "	330 "	400 "	750 "	1200 "

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

Second page monthly advertisements, each square $20 per month.

Transient advertisements, having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion seventy-five cents per square.

Second page transient advertisements, each insertion $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new each insertion.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, will be allowed such discount from above named transient rates as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed twenty-five per cent.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

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.

One hardly knows whether to admire most the wit, the logic, or the modesty of the advocates of Seymour and Blair. In all these respects they are unique and peculiar. Upon the whole, however, we incline to award them the palm for modesty. This is brilliantly illustrated in their love for the Constitution and their devotion to law. They are not only pathetically wedded to law and order and gospel, as they assure us, but their reverence for the great instrument of the fathers is affecting in the extreme. To witness it is enough to wring tears from the eyes of an alligator. They have all along been the champions of the organic law. They have guarded it with sleepless vigilance, and they are now so pained lest some infractions of its provisions should be permitted that they threaten, in the event of their gaining power, to drive out from among them, with bludgeon and pistol, the unholy wretches of the Union party whom they may have adjudged guilty of the foul enormity.

Very touching is their devotion to the Constitution, law, and order, and remarkably original is their method of showing it. They can bear the terrible "oppression" with which they are visited with lamb-like meekness and docility. So far as they themselves are concerned they are comparatively indifferent; but to think that the *Constitution* which Washington and his compeers formed for the purpose of securing the blessings of "a more perfect Union" to themselves and their posterity should suffer injury is what penetrates them with profound sorrow, makes them—the Seymour and Blair advocates aforesaid—cry out in the very bitterness of their sensitive souls. They call upon Hercules and the Republicans to help them save the Constitution.

Certain little reminiscences of the last six or eight years, it is true, would seem to throw some suspicion upon these their lofty professions, and to suggest to them the eminent propriety of laying it on a trifle more lightly. But this is all explained and made as limpid as the waters of any lagoon in Louisiana by the fact that they have been misunderstood. They have been the victims of a prolonged misunderstanding. When they drove Union men by hundreds and thousands from the South it was only for the purpose of defending the Constitution and vindicating law. When they seized the forts and arsenals of the United States, and confiscated the property of citizens of the Southern States without law and without a hearing, it was solely in the interests of the Constitution that they acted. When they tracked Union men with bloodhounds, and loaded them with chains, and left their bones to bleach in the pleasant sunshine, it was all from an intense desire to preserve the purity of the Constitution, and maintain the supremacy of law. Indeed, whatever the Radicals may say to the contrary, these acts, and a thousand more like them, were done, performed, and perpetrated in order to defend the principles of the Constitutional Union, and make eternal the republic!

That this was not perceived at the time, and is not so regarded now, only shows the extraordinary stupidity of the mass of mankind in general, and of an overwhelming majority of the American people in particular.

Some of the Seymour organs in the South appear to have learned very little by the teachings of the war. They were accustomed before that event to threaten if things did not go to please them, and when they threatened they expected that the people of the country would tremble. The war came on, but their threats failed of their expected results. The Union was saved notwithstanding their efforts "to shatter it into a thousand fragments." One would naturally suppose that the terrible lessons of the past would have made them wiser, and that they would at least cease threatening. Not so, however. The habit has become chronic with them. They openly or covertly express their intention not to submit to the result of the Presidential election unless that result shall please them. Well, perhaps not. But if they suppose that such a course will injure Grant or help Seymour they will be as badly disappointed as they were in respect to the results of secession. Every threat they make only helps the Union candidate, and so far as the success of the latter is concerned we are quite willing that their opponents should keep up their peculiar tactics, and continue to threaten. The patriotic people of this country may be reasoned with, and they will listen to and properly weigh the arguments addressed to them; but as to being bullied into this or that course—never.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The new Supreme Court as appointed by Governor Warmoth is an excellent tribunal. Its members possess the learning and intelligence which are necessary to command respect in such a position, and at the same time their patriotism and love of natural justice have been so often displayed as to assure the people of the State, that upon the great political questions of the day which may come before them, their views will be firm and sound. The task of selection and appointment by the Governor was necessarily a delicate one, and he has accomplished it in a manner worthy of high praise.

Mr. Chief Justice Ludeling has for many years been a leading member of the bar at Monroe. He is a gentleman of mature years and refined manners, accomplished and acute. He possesses a firmness which might become obstinacy were it not controlled by culture and a large sense of right. This trait gave to his Unionism during the war a persistence which was remarkable, and which, though it excited a strong feeling of hostility among the secessionists, tempered the feeling with undoubted respect. The same trait led him to differ upon questions of policy with his friends in the late constitutional convention, but as soon as the canvass of last spring opened, like a true man, he waived his personal views on minor points, and advocated the reconstruction of the State under the present constitution in speeches of great power.

Mr. Justice Taliaferro was a member of the former Supreme Court. His personal history is too well known to require repetition. His venerable years and ripe experience will be an ornament and an acquisition to the new court. It is true, as urged against him by some of our most esteemed friends, that he took a course in the last election which we could not approve, but on the whole we think his appointment by Governor Warmoth is not only an act of magnanimity, but a fit recognition of services from 1860 to 1868 which can never be forgotten. "The memory must be very short," said the Governor in our hearing yesterday, "which can ever forget those services to the Union cause."

Mr. Justice Howell has been on the bench for many years, as Judge of the Second District Court, of the Sixth District Court, and as a member of the Supreme Court. He is a hard student, a ripe scholar, and as conscientious and upright a man as ever lived. His intimate and practical knowledge of the law of successions is especially known.

Mr. Justice Wyley has been a lawyer of large practice for a long time in the Northern part of the State, his home at present being in the parish of Carroll. He has the confidence and respect of all who know him, and the special affection of the poor of that region, among whom he is widely known for his kindness and his integrity. He is emphatically a working man, and will bring to the discharge of his duties an energy which can not fail to make its mark. He was last spring elected District Judge, and his promotion leaves a vacancy.

Mr. Justice Howe was in former years a prominent member of the New York bar. Serving in the volunteer force during the war for the Union, its close found him in this city. His high character and legal erudition had commended him to Major General Banks, then commanding this department, as a fit man to safely fill the delicate and responsible position of Provost Marshal General. His course justified the sagacity of his commander. On the return of peace he commenced the practice of law in this city, and continued it with success until his appointment by General Sheridan as Judge of the First District Court. It was in that position that Judge Howe most commended himself to the bar and people of the city, winning golden opinions from all sorts of men.

Added to a thorough knowledge of law he possesses a familiarity with the French language and French literature which is most important in this community, and a most valuable adjunct to abstract legal lore.

We are glad to add that the appointments give much satisfaction to the bar and the public. The *Times* and *Picayune* speak well of them, and when political ferment runs high, and hard words are plenty, it is pleasant to know that without yielding any question of principle the leading journals of the city can write in commendation of one of the most important acts which the new Governor has yet performed.

GRANT'S EARLY RECORD.

The Democratic press dare not attack the latter pages of General Grant's military record. From the fall of Vicksburg to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Courthouse they are wisely chary of allusion to his war history. But they believe that the early events of the great struggle are so wrapped in uncertainty that they can with impunity make charges to his injury, and not fear successful contradiction.

Without commenting upon the contempt which all honorable men must feel for those who indulge in this description of guerrilla warfare, we append a series of allegations made by the New York *World*, and their refutation by the *Advertiser*, of the same city. The *World* says:

First—That "the chief merit of that siege was due to General C. Smith."

Second—That no credit was due to Grant for obtaining a surrender, inasmuch as "there was no danger to brave, or even any resistance to encounter."

Third—That only 8000 prisoners surrendered to him.

Fourth—That Grant's removal immediately after the surrender proved that his superiors lacked confidence in his skill, and "ascribed the success at Fort Donelson" to C. F. Smith, who was given his command.

Fifth—That C. F. Smith "unfortunately fell sick and died," and consequently could not be continued in the command.

Sixth—That had it not been for this unfortunate sickness and death of Smith we should have been saved the "disgraceful first day at Pittsburg Landing."

The *Advertiser* crushingly responds:

First—Smith's reply to Buckner: "No congratulations are due me. I simply obeyed orders."

Second—The particulars of a fierce battle on the day before the surrender, showing that instead of being "exhausted" the besieged were able to partially repel a fierce and bloody assault.

Third—Grant's figures, showing that he captured and sent North 14,623 prisoners.

Fourth—The letter from McClellan, Halleck's Chief of Staff, written to Grant four days after the surrender: "I received with the highest gratification your reports and letter from Fort Donelson, so gallantly captured under your brilliant leadership. I, in common with the whole country, warmly congratulate you upon this remarkable achievement."

Fifth—Halleck's letter to Washington, stating that after "investigation" he had become satisfied that the supposed causes for Grant's partial removal did not exist.

Sixth—Halleck's letter to Grant, in response to three requests to be relieved, viz: "You can not be relieved from your command. There is no good reason for it. Instead of relieving you, I wish you as soon as your new army is in the field to assume the immediate command, and lead it on to *new* victories."

Seventh—Smith's letter to Grant on restoring to him, in March, the superior command, after holding it for a few days: "I wrote you yesterday to say how glad I was to find from your letter that you were to resume your command, from which you were so unceremoniously and as I think so unjustly stricken down."

Eighth—General William T. Sherman's letter to the *United Service Magazine*, showing that instead of being "sick" and "dead" weeks before, General C. F. Smith selected the battle-field of Pittsburg Landing. General Smith died on the nineteenth of April, nineteen days after the battle.

SEYMOUR'S "FRIENDS."

The *Irish Republic*, published in New York, should be in the hands of every Irishman in this country. It is edited by Irishmen who, to judge by their written sentiments, are heart and soul devoted to the cause of Irish independence and the advancement of their countrymen. We make these prefatory remarks and recommend this paper because we, too, take a living interest in the welfare and well-doing of our numerous friends of Hibernian extraction.

Below will be found a sample of the editorial matter of the *Irish Republic*, which contains allusions somewhat personal to "Seymour's friends," and as these remarks are penned by men "on the spot," and who declare themselves in every way answerable for what they promulgate, it is at least allowable to believe there is no "defamation of character" therein, since no refutation has been attempted.

The fact that Seymour and Blair were nominated in Tammany Hall and under Tammany influences does not militate against the force of the allusions to that astounding political monstrosity.

The *Republic* says:

We have purposely pitched our tents over the way from that Mecca of Democratic pilgrims, the City Hall (the word should be spelled with an e), and we swear by the Goddess of Liberty, who blushes on the cupola for the crimes committed in her name below, that we shall yet help to rout the unlettered, unwashed, and never-to-be-redeemed horde, who are banded together for the infamous purpose of robbery and mutual protection. We need not say to you, long-fingered but bull-necked garroters, "make harvest while the sun shines." Crime never sleeps but it dreams of murder. Tammany never sleeps but it dreams of plunder.

It is monstrous that here in the metropolitan city of America, in the nineteenth century, and in our boasted Republic, a set of scoundrels that could give lessons to the best Italian bandits, have taken possession of our public buildings and our judicial chairs, from whence they sally forth to rob, and levy black mail on all honest men. By Heaven, the respectable citizens of New York—American, Irish, English, German—are the veriest cowards and commercial poltroons in the world, or they would have come together long ago, and charged on this foreign horde—foreign in feeling, not in the matter of their birth—and carry fire and handcuffs into their midst. There can be no parleying with crime. Therefore, all the true men of the city should rally to the redemption of New York from the hands of the criminals who have ruled it for years, and should never rest until they were sent to the congenial occupation of breaking stones. There is surely enough of virtue in our city to redeem this great metropolis. To work, then, and let your watchword be: "Down with Tammany to the devil, from whence it came."

It is a delicate question, but *did* the editor of the *Irish Republic* ever visit New Orleans during the Monroe regime?

The tendency of much of the language employed by the Seymour papers is having a most unhappy effect upon the more ignorant and unthinking of their followers. This is seen in the numerous outrages perpetrated in the country, of which the authorities are receiving almost daily notice. These outrages are often palliated or excused, or denied altogether. The evidences, however, are too many and too strong to admit of any doubt whatever as to their reality. Yet the Seymour papers say they want peace. They desire, they say, the era of good feeling to return.

Our *constitutional* friends, *par excellence*, are endeavoring to illuminate this obscure subject, and to set their love for the constitution, the rights of man, and their own modesty in an overpowering light. They will no doubt succeed to their entire satisfaction, for when did they ever fail in any patriotic undertaking?

Some time ago the opposition were clamorous to have General Hancock or somebody else suppress what they were pleased to term as secret political societies. They thought such societies inconsistent with the public good. Now the papers of the same opposition contain cabalistic advertisements of the meetings of secret political organizations of a most censurable if not treasonable character, without a word of dissent or a single homily in the way of reproof. They evidently suppose that the authorities here and elsewhere are not posted as to the doings and *animus* of these Know-Nothing plotters—the innocents.

The Democratic ticket may be regarded as the metallic ticket, Governor Seymour furnishing the copper, and Blair the brass.

DOTS FOR DEMOCRATS.

Chase sulks.
Andy storms.
Seymour promises.
Grant performs.
Randall schemes.
Seward dickers,
And the country snickers.
The wind blowath.
And so does blatant Blair.
But his wind has a disagreeable smell.
Seymour professes all the cardinal virtues.
But H. G. says he will lie.
Grant acts.
Seymour talks.
And Blair blows.
Cape May has Hancock.
Washington has Wade Hampton.
The Blair family is a remarkable family.
They are blood relations of the Barnacles.
And stick to office closer than a brother.
Carl Schurz is a capital good fellow.
And can think well, talk well, and act well.

It is said that when Blair stumped Indiana in 1860 against Douglas, he branded the Democracy as a "vile, miserable party," and abused Douglas and Hendricks so fiercely that Voorhees called him (Blair) the "prince of blackguards." Voorhees having now been renominated for Congress can ask Blair to come and harangue "the vile, miserable party" once more from a Democratic stump.

Toombs says: "If General Grant wants peace, let him join the Democratic party." That's it. And turn his guns against the party that saved the Union. There will be no peace until the ends which Toombs and his compeers set out to gain are accomplished. That is what Toombs means and what he says. Wait until Grant succeeds to the Presidency, and Toombs shall have his answer!

About two thousand Democratic lies, at a low estimate, are smashed up by a single dispatch of three or four lines announcing that the whole appropriation for expense of reconstruction at the South was "nearly five hundred thousand dollars." So much for the pretense that reconstruction costs the country ever so many millions!

The New York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* announces that General Franklin is about to write a series of articles "showing up what sort of a fraud" General Grant is. Certainly; it is now in order for Franklin, Fitz John Porter, McClernand, and every other played-out humbug to throw mud at General Grant.

The Tanner Clubs are thus described: The uniform consists of a leather apron and a peculiar cap, and the men are armed with lanterns like those formerly borne by the Wide Awakes. All good Republicans are admitted, and military men are usually chosen for officers.

An exchange remarks: "The *World* says in one place that everybody is coming over to Seymour and Blair, and in another that 'the Rads are making jackasses of themselves.' If the former statement is true the latter must be."

The London *Spectator* says that the Republicans of America will "have only to raise the cry of 'Grant and Honesty' to carry the whole country." It is a good idea and a good cry. The American people, after having sacrificed everything for their country, will not consent to have their country's flag dishonored by the foul stain of repudiation.

The Norwich *Bulletin*, having read Mr. Belmont's speech, in which he charged the expenses of the war upon the Republicans, says that General Forrest ought to have followed in a speech charging the Fort Pillow massacre upon the "niggers" who were butchered.

Democratic quarrels have already begun. The *National Intelligencer* thus "pitches into" its Democratic ally in New York:

"We observe that the New York *World* is entering fiercely into controversies as to whom and to whom not Cabinet appointments shall be given by Mr. Seymour. It is an exceedingly wise organ, indeed, that foments discord in the bosom of its own party before its success is assured. Let us suggest to that shining concern to confine its attacks to the common enemy."

Some fellow who disgraces the name of "Democrat," informs the general public that Mr. Seymour is a descendant of the nobility of England, and has bright aristocratic blood in his veins. Whereupon every Irishman is expected to go into raptures for this representative of British aristocracy!

There is a *hiatus* in Grant's history, say the Democrats. That may be, but it is nothing compared with the *hiat us* he made in the Democratic party at Vicksburg in 1863, and at Appomattox in 1865.

It is a significant fact that several young men who were formerly prominent in the Democratic councils of this city have been unable to "go" the nomination of Seymour and Blair, and have expressed their determination to vote against that ticket.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, an other one of the rebel gentry who thinks that Seymour will restore the Lost Cause, says that, in the event of Democratic success, all that has been done toward reconstruction will be wiped out.

The Williamantic *Journal* says Seymour and Blair are supposed to be engaged in the temperance cause—Seymour giving the lectures and Blair furnishing the frightful example.

A Vermont paper thinks it very natural that "amnesty for all past offenses" should form a part of the platform framed by the Democratic convention; there were so many of them who needed it.

The first "straw" of the campaign is that Grant badges don't sell well in Boston.—*Boston Post.*

We have heard of a profane man who was wont to speak of a place where New Testaments were not in demand.—*Providence Journal.*

Says the New York *Commonwealth:* "The Democrats declare they can't recognize any right in our keeping the Southern States out of the Union. During the war they couldn't recognize any right in keeping those States in the Union."

An "enthusiastic" Democrat in Indiana has publicly announced that he will "support Frank Blair, notwithstanding he had said he would rather sleep with a nigger than a Democrat."

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* says that the Democratic party has proclaimed the reconstruction acts unconstitutional, null, and void, and that if their candidates are elected the legal governments of the Southern States shall be reinstated though the sword has to be invoked. Still it does not regard this as a just ground to fear a civil war. If war comes the Radicals, in its judgment, will be responsible for it. The same paper claimed that the North was responsible for the rebellion.

DIED.

BARTLETT—In New Orleans, July 24, at half-past 6 P. M., ANNA IONE, aged four months and sixteen days, daughter of Fanny Barnet and Henry G. Bartlett.

"Disturb not her slumbers, but let her sleep on
In her beauty and loveliness there.
The world was too dreary, too dark, and too cold,
She too lovely, too fragile, and fair.

* * * * * * * *

Sad, and in the heart of that fond mother now
Since the pet of her household is gone,
And faded away the sweet hope of her life,
Which a hale around her had thrown.

Oh, why put our trust in the frail things of earth
When we know they are snatch'd away?
Why make ourselves idols and cling to them still
When we know that those idols are clay.

H. C. B.

OFFICIAL—OFFICIAL.

[No. 9.]

AN ACT

Granting Certain Powers to the Several Parish Judges.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the several Parish Judges shall have the power, in the absence of the District Judge from the several parishes, or when he is interested, to act in cases before the District Court in granting orders of arrest, attachment, sequestrations, provisional seizures, and orders of seizure and sale, to issue writs of possession and distringas; to grant orders setting aside sequestrations, and fixing the amount of the bonds therefor; to grant injunctions in all cases where it is legal to do so; to grant appeals and fix the amount of bonds thereof when the same is not fixed by law; to issue commissions to take testimony of witnesses residing out of the parish, where it is made to appear the witness is about to depart, or where from any other cause the party desiring his testimony may have cause to apprehend that he will otherwise be deprived of it; and to appoint a commission to execute the same; and to fix the return day thereof; and to appoint tutors or curators ad hoc in all cases; and that Parish Judges are empowered to grant these orders or writs when application is made to them in proper form according to the laws of this State therefor, and when the party or his attorney make oath that the District Judge is absent from the parish, or that, being interested, he is unable to give the orders.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act be and are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved July 24, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 10.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To appoint a Committee to examine into the act of the late Legislature creating the issue of Four Million Dollars of Levee Bonds.

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana appoint a joint committee of five, viz: two from the Senate and three from the House, to investigate and examine the act created by the late Legislature, whereby four millions of dollars in Levee Bonds were issued, and to ascertain what disposition has been made of the same.

Adopted, In General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, in the city of New Orleans, on this twenty-second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved July 24, 1868.
(Signed) HENRY C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 11.]

AN ACT

In Relation to the Trial of Contested Election Cases.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the District Courts of the parish of Orleans shall proceed, within twenty days from the passage of this act, to hold a special term to try all cases of contested elections pending before them, and for that purpose the judges of the said courts are authorized to order the Sheriff to summon a sufficient number of persons to serve as jurors to try and determine such of the cases in which a jury may have been prayed for by either party.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor, and President of the Senate.
Approved July 25, 1868.
H. C. WARMOTH.
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 12.]

AN ACT

Relative to the First and Second District Courts for the Parish and City of New Orleans.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the First and Second District Courts for the parish of Orleans shall be and remain open during the whole year for the trial of all causes in their respective courts.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws and parts of laws contrary to the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed. This act to be in force from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved July 25, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 13.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Referring to the appointment of a Joint Committee to examine into the Accounts, Vouchers, etc., of the offices of Auditor of Public Accounts and Treasurer of the State.

Resolved, That a Joint Committee, to consist of two on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House of Representatives be appointed to examine the books, accounts, vouchers, and other official documents in the offices of the Auditor of Public Accounts and the Treasurer of the State.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved July 25, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 14.]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the Acting Clerk of the District Court and Parish Recorder of the Parish of Caldwell to count and complete the votes cast for Justices of the Peace for Ward No. 4 of said Parish of Caldwell, and the Sheriff of said Parish of Caldwell to make return of the result thereof to the Secretary of State as soon as practicable.

WHEREAS, At the election held in this State on the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, 1868, for State, parish, judicial, and municipal officers, the military registrars and election officers made no return of the votes cast for Justices of the Peace and other municipal officers of the parish of Caldwell; and

WHEREAS, There is no Justice of the Peace for Ward No. 4 in the said parish, which embraces the town of Columbia (an incorporated town) and the courthouse of said parish, and it is indispensable to the civil and criminal administration of justice therein that there be a qualified Justice of the Peace in said Ward; and

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Clerk of the District Court and Parish Recorder of the Parish of Caldwell count and compile the votes cast for Justices of the Peace in and for Ward No. 4 of said parish on the seventeenth and eighteenth days of April, 1868, and that the Sheriff of said parish make return of the result thereof as soon as practicable to the Secretary of State, and the Governor of the State issue a commission or commissions to the successful candidates for a Justice of the Peace for said ward.

Be it further resolved or enacted, That said act or joint resolution will take effect immediately after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved July 27, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 17.]

AN ACT

To amend and re-enact the First Section of an act entitled An Act Relative to Bonds of State and Parish Officers, approved March 12, 1855.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the first section of an act entitled an act relative to bonds of State and parish officers, approved March 12, 1855, be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

That all bonds given by the tax collectors of the State, and by persons charged with the collection of the parish taxes, and by all public officers, whether State or parish (except the Treasurer of the State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Parish Recorders, and Clerks of the District Courts), who by existing laws, or those to be hereafter enacted, may be required to give bonds, shall, when the securities given on such bonds reside in the parish where the officer is to exercise his office, be accepted by the Parish Recorder, the Clerk of the Court, and the President of the Police Jury of the parish for which such officers have been elected or appointed and in which the securities reside.

That if the securities on such bonds reside out of the parish for which such officer was elected or appointed, such bond shall be approved by the Parish Recorder, the Clerk of the Court, and the President of the Police Jury of the parish in which such securities reside.

That in either of the above cases, if either the Parish Recorder, Clerk of the Court, or President of the Police Jury should be absent from the parish or unable to act, then the Parish Judge of the parish in which the security may reside, or the Judge of the District Court of the district in which such security may reside, shall act in place of such absent officer.

That when the securities on any such bonds reside in the city of New Orleans, such bonds shall be approved by the Recorder of the district where the security resides, and the Recorder of Mortgages of the parish of Orleans, and in that part of the parish of Orleans lying on the right bank of the Mississippi river, by the Justice of the Peace for that district, and three members of the Police Jury, to be designated by the President thereof; said bonds in all cases to be executed within thirty days from the date of the commission and before entering into the discharge of the duties of the office.

That all such persons required to give bonds as State or parish officers as above provided for shall be required to furnish security residing in any parish in the State.

That all such bonds shall be authenticated by the attestation of two witnesses and the signature of the Recorder of the parish in which the securities reside, and shall be marked in a separate book kept for that purpose, and also be registered in the mortgage book of judicial mortgages of the parish where the officer giving the bond exercises his office.

That bonds when registered as above provided shall operate from and after the date of the registry as a mortgage upon all the real estate of the principal obligor therein, in the parish where he exercises his office. The bonds of all State officers to be made payable to the Governor of the State, and those of the parish officers to the President of the Police Jury of the parish.

That if it becomes necessary to enforce the collection of any of the bonds that may be taken under and in pursuance to this act, and the securities reside out of the parish in which the officer exercises the duties of his office, the court of the parish in which the officer exercises or may have exercised the duties of the office for which the bond was given shall have jurisdiction over the securities, it matters not in what parish they may reside. That each and every security on any of the bonds provided in this act shall make oath that he has property over and above his liabilities sufficient to respond to the amount for which he obligates himself in said bond.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act take effect from after the passage thereof.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved August 1, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

A WORK OF INTEREST.

LIFE OF A. P. DOSTIE;

Or, The Conflict in New Orleans.

BY EMILY HAZEN READ.

This intensely attractive and interesting book has recently been received from the New York publishing house, and is for sale by A. SIMON, 85 Baronne street.

The trade can be supplied by Mr. SIMON.

Every citizen of New Orleans should have a copy of this book. It treats of persons and transactions here with a free pen, and will no doubt receive some criticism from those not complimented by the author. 1y2

PENSACOLA OBSERVER,

PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY

BY

WILLIAM KIRK & CO.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Twelve Months.....$5 00
Six Months.....$3 00
(IN ADVANCE.)

This long established Journal has become very desirable at this time, in view of the fact that Pensacola is effecting her railroad communications with the Northwest, and becoming a point of interest to enterprising men. It is devoted to the development of the material interests of the State of Florida; and in its local department devotes special attention to the immense lumber and timber trade growing up in its vicinity, as also to other commercial items, which to the careful reader will indicate the development of the great natural advantages of Pensacola as a port.

☞ Advertisements solicited.

Exchanges publishing will have the courtesies extended them. jel17

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 presumptuously 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 affections. mh31 eod

TRAVELERS,

You who spend the summer at the Watering Places—Sporting Gentlemen, who visit the Springs—all that like a change of diet, and all children should call on No. 22 Baronne street or No. 120 Camp street, and buy their BISCUITS, CRACKERS, CRACKNELS, SPICE NUTS, etc. The above are made by the pound or in the Cases of all size. Manufactured at the London Biscuit Bakery, No. 22 Baronne street, New Orleans. Branch depot, No. 120 Camp street. Hotels and thoroughfares supplied on the Trade and to responsible agents.

JOHN WESTRUP & CO.,
Proprietors.

AUCTION SALES.

SUCCESSIONS OF MR. AND OF MRS. JA[illegible]

Lamothe—No. ——, of the Docket of the [illegible] and District Court for the Parish of Orleans.

BY S. GUINAULT, AUCTIONEER, [illegible] Exchange Alley and Bienville street—[illegible] URDAY, fifth of September, 1868, by virtue of [illegible] order rendered by the Honorable Judge of the [illegible] and District Court of New Orleans, in the [illegible] titled cause, dated twenty-fourth of July, 18[illegible] be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Auctioneers' Exchange, on Roya street, [illegible] Customhouse and Canal streets, the property [illegible] after described, being the said succession [illegible] Mr. and of Mrs. James Lamothe, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the [illegible] bounded by Dumaine, Burgundy, Dauphine, and Philip streets having French measure, thirty [illegible] front on Dumaine street, by one hundred and [illegible] feet deep, together with the buildings thereon, [illegible] sisting more particularly in the following: [illegible] story house, bricked between posts, covered [illegible] slates, containing four rooms and two cabinets [illegible] attic, a back gallery, a kitchen bricked between posts, two stories high, containing six rooms [illegible] bricked, double paving, waterworks, cistern, [illegible] The house bears the No. 87 Dumaine street; [illegible] the same property acquired by the deceased [illegible] before H. Lavergne, dated fourteenth September [illegible]

Terms of Sale—One third cash, the balance [illegible] credit of one year for notes divided in equal [illegible] secured by mortgage on the property sold, the buildings to be insured for at least the amount of [illegible] notes furnished, and the policy transferred to the administrator, the notes to bear interest at the [illegible] eight per cent per annum from their date [illegible] paid; in case of non-payment of the notes at [illegible] rity at the maturities thereof, the same to be employed to prosecute payment thereof to be [illegible] the purchaser; said fees to be five per cent on [illegible] amount collected, the purchaser to pay the [illegible] for the year 1868 payable in 1869. United States [illegible] enue stamps at the expense of purchaser.

Act of sale before A. D. Dorignac, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser.

au2 14 21 28

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BAGATELLE [illegible] street, between Goodchildren and Bagatelle streets—Succession of Justine Clay, Dupuy Wife of Pierre Wilson.

BY CHARLES E. PORTIER, AUCTIONEER, Office No. 48 Exchange Alley.—SATURDAY, September 5, 1868, at twelve o'clock at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated July 29, 1868, the following property, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Bagatelle, Goodchildren, Morales, and Union streets, measuring (American measure) 91 feet 11 inches and 3 lines front on Bagatelle street by a depth of 127 feet 10 inches and 4 lines, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

—ALSO—

TWO SHARES of the capital stock of the Southern Bank of New Orleans.

Terms—For the Stock cash; for the Real Estate one-half cash, and the balance at a credit of one year with eight per cent interest from day of sale; payment, the notes to be divided into shares [illegible]