New Orleans Republican.

A. L. LEE, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 16, 1868.

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.

KEEP THEM BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

Grant's Letter of Acceptance.

If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with the view of having peace, quiet, and protection everywhere. In times like the present, it is impossible, or at least eminently improper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years. New political issues, not foreseen, are constantly arising; the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I always have respected that will, and always shall. Peace and universal prosperity—its sequence—with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, while it constantly reduces the national debt. Let us have peace.

U. S. GRANT.

Blair's Letter to Broadhead.

There is but one way to restore the Government and Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these [reconstruction] acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to organize their own governments and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South; and, with the co-operation of the President, it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution * * * * I repeat that this is the real and only question that should be allowed to control us.

FRANK P. BLAIR.

The secession papers are in the habit of representing the government of the United States as a "despotism." The extravagance of their language knows no bounds. They exhaust the vocabulary of epithets and sigh for more to aid them in describing the extraordinary tenacity, rapacity, and tyranny of our government. One of them said a few days since that there is no country in Europe, Asia, or Africa cursed by worse rules than our own! One would almost think that they speak ironically. But they are in sober earnest, and they expect their readers to regard their pictures as photographs from the great luminary of truth. They expect, or seem to expect, to be believed by rational men. The writers for these papers profess to be much more enlightened than their opponents. They regard themselves as entirely sane, even when holding up our government as a foul blot upon the civilization of the age! We are not exaggerating. We could fill whole pages of the REPUBLICAN with extracts from Democratic papers to prove that we confine ourselves within the limits of strict veracity.

The effect of their course must be just the contrary to that which they wish to produce. It must offend the judgment and excite the disgust, indignation, and abhorrence of all reasonable men. Such unseemly fanaticism and grotesque caricature of facts must react against the cause which these papers espouse, and instead of arresting must help to roll on that popular tide which will submerge it and its advocates beneath the deep waters of everlasting oblivion

How happens it if our government is the "brutal despotism" it is represented to be that its opponents have the liberty which they enjoy to traduce and hold it up to the detestation of the country? How happens it that they who were so lately in mortal conflict against it are now living under its protecting aegis, free as those who battled for its existence, in the pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness? How comes it that none of its late enemies are in forced exile? How is it, if our government under the auspices of its present rulers is the oppressive power which it is upheld to be, that Jefferson Davis traverses at his pleasure the length and breadth of the republic, receiving the huzzas of his friends, and quite its soil or returns to it at his option? How is it that General Lee pursues peacefully and unmolested his vocation of a teacher almost within hearing of the national capital which he tried to take? How do you explain the circumstance upon the hypothesis of the Seymour orators and organs, that Beauregard, Johnson, Longstreet, and all the other leaders of the late revolt are engaged in useful pursuits, and growing rich under the protection of the victors in the late struggle—how? Did you ever think of it?

The Democratic papers, so-called, compare the South to Venice under Austria, Ireland under England, to Poland under Russia. The suggestion ought to blister the tongue and suffuse with shame the cheeks of those who make it. A lady was fined a thousand rubles, not many months ago in Poland, for having a little social party at her house without a government license. Russia applies the knout to her insurgents till the flesh drops piecemeal from the bones and then, if the victims survive, sends them in chains to a living death in Siberia. Austria took the sons of her rebels and put them to the front rank of her own armies in order that they might receive the bullets of their fathers, brothers, and friends. And England? Well, go ask the Irish and hear what they have to say about her clemency. If you are not satisfied with your inquiries, consult the graphic pages of Macaulay and learn how she puts down a revolt. The account is in his first volume, and our secession friends will find it highly interesting reading that "free and glorious" monarchy, which is so often held up to us as a model, hangs and quarters her insurgents. Upon the repulse of Monmouth's invasion she hung up the fragmentary corpses at the doors of sympathizers after having made the latter perform the quartering! She sent more than eight hundred prisoners of war as slaves to the West Indies, a fifth of whom were thrown alive to the sharks before reaching the end of the voyage! An old woman was burned at the stake for harboring a rebel. The children of the insurgents were cast into prison and dropped down dead from the terrors of their incarceration. So great was the slaughter, says Macaulay, that "the executioner stood ankle deep in blood." The spirit of Feversham, when Monmouth fell, was slightly different from that of Grant when Lee surrendered. Oh, but all that was in the seventeenth century! Things have changed since then.

The suppression of the Sepoy revolt was not, however. That event took place in the nineteenth century, and only a few years before our late terrific struggle. When the British commanders in India shot their prisoners of war from the mouths of cannons, much light was thrown upon the spirit and manner in which the "model monarchy" crushes out rebellion, not in the seventeenth century, but in the nineteenth. If there had been a bloody outbreak in Ireland last year, we should have witnessed further illustrations of the same mode of temper and measures and oppression.

The extraordinary clemency and forbearance of our government toward the actors in the late revolt have never had a parallel in the history of mankind. Nothing can more brilliantly and strikingly illustrate the superiority, grandeur, and humanity of our institutions, and the true glory of our citizens. It shows the effect upon them of the training they have received in the school of free principles. We rejoice at the magnanimity our government has displayed. We exult in its mildness and patience. No greater proof of strength and permanence is possible. Nothing can inspire greater hope and confidence as to the future. Nothing could place our government upon a loftier pedestal before the nations of the earth, or cast purer or more luminous rays in upon the darkness of ignorance, oppression, and cruelty, which still envelopes so large a portion of it.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF ALARM.

The Boston *Post*, a Seymour paper, can not conceal its alarm at the effect produced in the North by the too free and too early utterances of its allies down South; and it therefore warns them that "their declamation may run into an excess of expression, and afford an opportunity to their enemies in the North to augment prejudice against them; at this work the Radicals are already laboring with all the ingenuity they possess. This fact the South should keep in view, and not afford help to those who desire to prolong the alienation between the North and the South by uttering words that may be distorted into a meaning adverse to the peace of the Union. The heated orators at the South do not properly represent the great mass of the people for whom they assume to speak. The sentiment among the people there is for quiet and peace; a restoration of old associations; the revival of business intercourse and obedience to constitutional law. Extreme men in both sections are obstacles to this consummation."

This was no doubt written after the editor of the *Post* had perused some such article as the following fine specimen of the loyal and tolerant Seymour Democracy of Mississippi, which we extract from the Brandon *Republican:*

THE TIME FOR RESISTANCE HAS COME.—Below we publish a bill introduced into the Congress of the United States on Friday last from the reconstruction committee.

This bill contains the essence of all former villanies, and is intended to place the government of our proud old commonwealth in the hands of those infamous scoundrels, perjured villains, cold-blooded assassins, hell-deserving thieves, Yankee hypocrites, foul-mouth blackguards, liars, and slanderers, etc. This bill has not yet passed, but we presume it will. Now we say emphatically that the time for resistance has come. * * We have submitted to being robbed, insulted, and trampled on *too long already.* * * If the bill passes and becomes a law, let our executive committee call a convention of the people, and adopt measures for resistance. Let us pledge ourselves, one to another, never to submit to so damnable an outrage. * * The time has come when we should drive the villains from our State, or perish in the attempt.

These are the compliments of a Mississippi Seymour organ *not* to the Union men of the South, not to the "carpet-baggers," "Radicals," "scallawags," "interlopers," "blatherskites," "prison birds," "dogs," "vermin," "carrion crows," "buzzards," etc., that all the decency, all the chivalry, and all the religion party journals in the South represent as composing the Republican organization in the Southern States; but to the national Congress of the republic. It is a threat not against the legislature of any reconstructed State, but against the legislature of the national government.

If this and that bill pass, "the time for resistance has come." Yet we are told that no paper of the Seymour party in the South inculcates resistance either to a State government or to the National Government. We are assured that the Seymour Democracy of the South want peace. Elect Seymour and Blair, and we shall have peace. Submit to all the demands of the Seymour Democracy, and we shall have peace. Disperse the Senate of the United States by force, and there will be a profound peace. Dissolve the State governments of the South—whose legality has just been solemnly recognized by Chief Justice Chase in his charge to the grand jury of the District Court of West Virginia; expel all Unionists, reconstruct Congress; send to the Senate John Slidell, Benjamin, Toombs, Mason, Breckinridge, Wood, Vallandigham, Wigfall, and other choice spirits of the Democracy, and we should have a peace and a solitude so "grand, gloomy," blissful, and peculiar that the good spirits of the air above would fold their shining wings and hush their celestial chants in bewilderment and astonishment at the extraordinary phenomenon.

THE STATE SEMINARY.

We print elsewhere a circular from Colonel D. F. Boyd, Superintendent of the State Seminary at Alexandria, asking for information in reference to the physical features of Louisiana, including its topography, geology, mineralogy, botany, zoology, climate, agriculture, manufactures, archeology, and whatever else may help to give an accurate knowledge of its physical state.

This is a move in the right direction, and we trust that every one who has any information of interest bearing upon the subjects referred to in the circular will communicate it to Colonel Boyd for the general weal. The nucleus of a State museum can in this way be established, which will gradually increase, and become ere long of great interest and value.

In this connection let us say that there is great need of a geological survey of the State. We know but little of what is beneath the surface, but that little is sufficient to warrant the expression of the opinion that such a survey, if properly made, would astonish us as to the extent and variety of the natural resources of Louisiana. Who would have supposed, before the war, that rich mines of salt lie beneath its soil? And who knows what other mineral productions there may be, now quite unsuspected, waiting for the hand of science, skill, and enterprise to drag them to light and make them subservient to the wealth and prosperity of the commonwealth? Such a work can not be accomplished in a day, or carried on without labor and expense; but it may be and ought to be undertaken during the present year, and steadily prosecuted to completion. The riches which it would be the means of developing would ere long repay a hundred fold its cost. There is a policy which has rightly been denominated "penny wise and pound foolish." It declines investing a penny which, when thus made to do duty, would produce a pound. Every cent spent in eviscerating the hidden resources of a community is money wisely and economically laid out, and will yield magnificent returns in kind.

Another idea we wish also to express in this connection. Some years ago the Congress of the United States made a grant of public lands to the States, for the purpose of promoting the interests of agricultural science and those branches of knowledge bearing upon it. As Louisiana and the other Southern States had gone off on a wild scent after the undiscovered and undiscoverable benefits of secession, she and they did not of course obtain the advantages of such grant.

The question recurs, can not Congress, at the next session, be induced to extend its benefits to Louisiana? The extraordinary abuse heaped upon that body by a large portion of the Southern press, makes this doubtful, we admit; but loyal Senators and Representatives may possibly be able to neutralize the effect of such abuse and secure the boon in question. At any rate the effort will cost nothing, and we trust it will be made. If it be backed up energetically by our citizens, and especially by the farmers and property holders of the State, through the manifestation of a proper spirit, we should not be without hopes of a successful appeal in the premises.

GENERAL REYNOLDS UPON THE SITUATION IN TEXAS.

General J. J. Reynolds, commanding the Fifth Military District, which now comprises the State of Texas, has written a letter upon the situation in that State, from which the following extract is made:

In addition to all that I have heretofore stated with regard to the necessity of military commissions in Texas, I beg now to add that my experience and additional information with reference to the amount of lawlessness throughout the State fully confirm my previous statements, and compel me to repeat the application. Scarcely a day passes that I am not appealed to for a military commission.

These appeals, though coming in a majority of instances from men of well-known Union sentiments, are by no means confined to them of any party. Conservatives, Radicals, whites, and blacks profess to earnest desire to have a stop put to the murmuring which is going on in the State to an extent which is almost incredible to citizens of other States, and which is a disgrace to the civilization of the age.

General Reynolds is a man of the utmost reliability and truth, and what he states, therefore, in reference to the condition of Texas may be received as literal fact.

"Murdering," he declares, "is going on there to an extent which is almost incredible to citizens of other States," and "is a disgrace to the civilization of the age."

Bureau Changes.

George Inness has been suspended from further duty in the Bureau as Assistant Sub-Assistant Commissioner for the parish of St. Charles, Louisiana, subject to the approval of the Commissioner, first, for misappropriating and selling government supplies and forage; second, for entering into agreements on the part of the Bureau with irresponsible planters to receive supplies under the the provisions of circulars Nos. 1 and 5, from Bureau headquarters, and for knowingly accepting as their sureties persons of irresponsibility; third, for informing planters, contrary to the provisions of circular No. 1, that they would be allowed to pay the amount due the Bureau instead of shipping their whole crops to the factor designated by the Bureau, as required by their bond; fourth, for forwarding to Bureau headquarters illegal bonds and affidavits.

George L. Gaskell has been appointed, subject to the approval of the Commissioner and Secretary of War, Assistant Sub-Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for the parish of St. Charles, and will proceed without delay to Kennersville and relieve Mr. George Inness, receipting to him for all property appertaining to the Bureau now in his possession, and for which he is responsible.

One of the comic papers represents Salmon P. Chase on a little island in the Mississippi river, looking after two steamboats named Democracy and Republicanism, which have left him behind and are steaming out of sight.

The Democrats imported rebels from the South to stump the North against Lincoln, and initiate rebellion. They are now importing the same class of men to stump the North against Grant, and initiate revolution.

More Outrages in the Parishes.

FURTHER REPORT OF DETAILS.

Many Colored People Murdered.

SPIRIT OF REBELLION RAMPANT.

WILL GENERAL BUCHANAN REPORT?

In St. Landry parish, between the first and tenth of July, near Grand Coteau, a band of men disguised fired into a house where colored people were assembled at a party, killing one woman and two men and wounding three others. Parties fully identified by some of the colored people were arrested and examined before a justice of the peace; but they conveniently proved an "alibi" and were discharged.

In Lafayette parish, about the same time, a colored man who had testified in court against a white man was called out of his house at night by a party of four white men, who were known to him, and told by them that he must go to Vermillionville and testify in the same case, because his testimony at Abbeville was good for nothing. They took another colored man along with them and went about forty yards from the house, when they shot at both the colored men.

One of them was killed. The other was wounded, but escaped. The wounded man identified the parties, one of whom has been arrested and held to bail to await trial, not on the charge of murder, but on the less serious charge of "intent to kill." He being at large, of course advises the other three desperadoes to keep out of the way till the excitement is over.

In Calcasieu parish a white woman and a colored man were both found one morning murdered in the house where they resided. The civil authorities have made no effort whatever to investigate the matter.

In Donaldsonville on Thursday last a colored man, sitting in his own cabin, was approached by a raftsman, who pointed a revolver at him, and asked him if he was afraid of that. The colored man replied that he was not, whereupon the raftsman asked him to come outside. He did so, and the raftsman again pointed the revolver at him, and again asked: "Are you afraid of that?" He replied that he was not. The raftsman then exclaimed, "God damn you, then, take that!" and shot him through the left shoulder, fortunately inflicting only a flesh wound.

The raftsman was arrested and taken before Justice Dubois, of the Second Ward. When asked what he committed the deed for he replied, "He is a damned nigger!" The Justice remanded him to jail for appearance before the District Court, Judge Beauvais.

To two other colored men who witnessed the shooting the raftsman said, "Get out of the way, or I'll shoot you."

In Franklin parish perhaps we may recapitulate some cases that have already been reported. Moses Munger, colored, was murdered on the twenty-eighth of July, and his house fired. On the twenty-ninth a colored man was whipped by rebel ruffians, and another colored man wounded in the leg by a pistol shot.

In the same parish about the tenth of July freedmen were leaving the parish on account of the outrages perpetrated upon them.

In Franklin parish between the tenth and twenty-first of July seven colored men were killed and four wounded. Four white men were also killed during the same time, one of whom was Mr. Small. No arrests were made by either the civil or military authorities.

Between the twentieth and thirtieth of July two terrible outrages on freedmen were reported, but the civil authorities did not punish or attempt to punish the perpetrators.

On the fourth a white man was killed in Franklin parish, and yet no arrest of the assassin or assassins has been made.

Many of these reports have reached General Buchanan officially, but we have yet to learn that he pays the slightest attention to the cases of assassination brought to his notice. The records of his office could a tale unfold that would make the blood curdle with horror. But he refuses to give the details reported in them to individuals, or to the public. Why? Is it because the publication of the truth would expose the inefficiency, imbecility, or criminal negligence of his military administration?

Benevolent Insurance Association.

We publish to-day the charter of the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana, to which the attention of our readers is called; the system although not new is for the first time offered to the public. It may be truly called a charitable institution in its purest and noblest sense on a large scale—it enables every husband, father, mother, or child, and every "good man" however poor to leave an inheritance through the benevolent assistance and aid of the surviving members. Persons of small means have long been debarred from the benefits of Life Insurance by the heavy charges made by the insurance companies. The Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association offers its benefits to all, rich and poor. Its guardians are some of our well-known citizens whose names give to it the assurance of success and permanency. By careful reading of articles four and five of the charter published in our columns of to-day, our readers will obtain a correct idea of the proposed system. The ladies especially should give it their particular attention.

Personal.

The numerous friends of Colonel Lewis Wolfley, recently confirmed by the Senate as Assessor of Internal Revenue for this district, will rejoice to learn that he was yesterday commissioned by the President, and will at once start for New Orleans. Colonel Wolfley is an honorable gentleman, a thorough business man, and what is still more to his credit, won a brilliant soldierly reputation during the rebellion at the head of the gallant Third Kentucky Cavalry. We trust he will strive to effect a thorough reform in the past and present character of the internal revenue service at this point.

We were pleased to see in our sanctum, last night, General J. H. Sypher, our Representative in Congress from the First District. He arrived from the North by the evening train, and is in excellent health.

The Sheriff will sell at auction to-morrow at noon at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, seven shares of the capital stock of the Carrollton Railroad Company.

DOTS FOR DEMOCRATS.

Horatio Seymour is not a parent now, nor will he be apparent after the election. *Hartford Post.*

If Frank Blair will continue to write letters, the Republican campaign will be an easy one.

Those who murdered our sons and brothers will vote for Seymour and Blair.

A great many Southerners are in New York. They are supposed to be looking for the revolution Frank Blair has promised them.

General O. H. LaGrange, the brave commander of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, is one of the Republican electors at large in California.

It is said "You can't eat your cake and have it;" but Blair drinks his horn and blows it.—*Columbus Journal.*

The difference between Grant and Blair is the difference between a "mum" man and a "rum" man.

A notorious Democratic editor in a Western town represents himself as going up in a balloon. He has a prophetic soul, as November will prove.

Since the new Georgia Senator came out for Grant and Colfax, the Democratic party in that State has been rapidly running down Hill.

Frank Blair says that the Republican party has lost confidence in white men. He has done enough to make it lose confidence in all men.

As the "lost cause" is on the point of being regained, Jeff Davis has probably gone to England to have it "recognized."

The Blair family have wonderfully thick hides. They will make excellent subjects for our tanners.

The New York *Tribune* says: "A few more speakers like General Palmer, of Illinois, will soon convince the intelligent voters of the West that it is the best policy to be honest."

Breckinridge and Mason are now about the only Democrats who have not come out for Seymour and Blair.

The Democrats of Indiana know a thing or two. They refuse to allow Blair to stump that State.

The Schenectady *Evening Star* puts the Democratic nominees at the head of its columns, and directly underneath says, "The Road to Ruin."

Drums are now ornamented with a likeness of Grant. A better man to beat doesn't exist.—*Boston Post.*

The Democratic managers affect to despise Grant's silence; but they would give all their old shoes if they could clap a muzzle on Blair.

No man will vote for Seymour and Blair who can not retain an emetic on his stomach without wincing.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that the white men of the Southern States "have seen the day when they could use the bullet, and if God in his anger permit the necessity to arise, they will see it again."

The Boston *Post* says "Chief Justice Chase was dined and wined," and it might have added, dished "in New York."

Frank Blair is a well-known, but not a distinguished man. There is a vast difference between notoriety and celebrity.

The Schenectady *Evening Star* puts the Democratic nominees at the head of its columns, and directly underneath says "The Road to Ruin."

"The Democracy go for civil liberty."—*Louisville Journal.*

Not only that, but everything they can lay their hands upon.

A number of Democratic papers were so much pleased with Mr. Seymour's letter of acceptance that they republished it. Probably this was necessary in order to discover its point.

Young man! The wretches who starved your brother to death at Andersonville will vote the Democratic ticket. Will you vote with them?

General Butler said of his recent arrest in the Monumental City: "Baltimore is getting civilized; in 1861 it shot Massachusetts men; now it uses them."

The London *Spectator* says: "Of all the mad freaks a great party ever committed, the platform of the Democrats, unless indeed they mean war, seems to us the least sane."

The Albany *Argus* says it wants "a return to the rule of the old-fashioned Democracy." That's what Hampton, Cobb, Semmes, and the other rebels want.

Every boy in blue, who was maimed, slaughtered, or starved during the war, was maimed, slaughtered, or starved by those who support Seymour and Blair.

Secretary Welles is absent from Washington. The extreme heat affects his sleep unfavorably. He has gone to the mountains for a month's nap.

G. A. Miller, of Georgia, an original Union man, who, when the war broke out, left his fine plantation in Georgia, came North, entered the army, rose to the rank of brigadier general before its close, has taken the stump for Grant and Colfax.

There is only one thing which the rebels hate to see worse than a Union bullet, and that is a Union ballot. Still worse if it happens to be in the hands of a black man.

The Boston *Post* says the Democrats of Vermont had an old fashioned convention last week, and that "the enthusiasm rose to high-water mark." The Vermont Democrats are a set of cheerful clams. A gentle dew makes it high tide for them.

War! let us have war! says Frank Blair. War for what? We answer, that the "rich and well-born" of the South may again exercise the privilege of compelling their late boudmen to work without pay, or for only half pay.

Secretary Welles says he hopes to see the cabinet a unit on the Presidential question. The cabinet can hardly be a unit so long as old Welles is nothing but a cypher.

Nebraska will cast her virgin vote as a State in November. The campaign for Grant and Colfax has been auspiciously opened, and an overwhelming triumph will certainly follow.

General Butler made a speech in Gloucester, Massachusetts, Saturday week, in which he expressed himself still in favor of impeachment. He said he had become friends again with General Grant, and would support him for President.

Rebel General Kirby Smith has been converted, and is studying for the ministry. There is a Democratic vote lost. No Christian or patriot can vote the slavemourning ticket.

The Louisville *Journal* says Semmes is a modest, unaspiring man. His engagement with Winslow, and his flight to the British cutter, proves him to have been a man of an unusually "retiring" nature.

At the Democratic meeting in Newton, N. J., the other evening three cheers were given for "Seymour, Randolph, and the other gentleman on the Democratic ticket." Has it come to this already? The "other gentleman." How will Frank Blair relish that left-handed?

The Democratic party steadily and vigorously opposed the expenditure of any money for the prosecution of the "unhappy war." It is therefore perfectly natural and consistent that this same party should now wish to cheat such as advanced their funds to the government for that purpose.

MARRIED.

JONES—FREDERICK.—In this city, August 15, 1868 at the residence of the bride's mother, 344 Rampart street, by the Rev. R. K. Dixon, Francis W. Jones to Miss Irene C. Frederick.

[Advertisement.]

THE STATE LEVEE BONDS.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: Will you please tell, if you can, why the State should not refuse to pay the bonds which have been issued for levee purposes? Were they not issued and put into circulation illegally? Was it not notorious that they were worthless unless some further legislation was had to give them value? Was not their illegality the very reason why brokers and financiers gave so little for them?

The facts are simply these: Two million four hundred and three thousand dollars of bonds of the State have been issued under the pretended authority of Act 115, 1867, for the purpose of rebuilding the levees.

These bonds are now in the hands of speculators who bought them as a speculation for a mere song—some of them for less than half their face. Now what have the Levee Commissioners done in the way of rebuilding the levees? They have managed to expend about half a million of dollars. For what we will see on some other occasion. The purchasers and holders of the bonds knew they were illegal when they bought them; and that is just the reason why Northern capitalists would have nothing to do with them.

The management of the levee funds has been scandalous. The law has been openly and wilful ly set at nought.

The Legislature of 1866 provided (by acts 20 and 135) that the Levee Commissioners should not expend more than one million seven hundred and twenty thousand ($1,720 000) dollars, yet they, in face of the law made contracts to the amount of three and a half millions.

Is the State bound by the acts of such men—men who were not her choice? these men were the agents of the military authorities; let them hold these men to account for their conduct. Of course the State can not recover the money these men have so wantonly and illegally squandered; but most assuredly she is not bound either in honor or justice to pay millions of dollars of bonds illegally issued, and by which she is not benefited.

These bonds, it must be remembered, were issued when, according to the Congress of the United States, there existed no legal government. How, then, if no legal government existed—and the United States Congress had proclaimed to the world there was none—can the people of this State be bound for these bonds, issued when no legal government existed?

No sir, there is only one way to dispose of this matter—let the Legislature refuse to recognize these bonds. Whatever she may owe to contractors or others for work actually done on the levees should be paid; but millions of dollars, for the benefit of a lot of harpies and for which the State has had no consideration, should be promptly—let no half repudiate, for that would imply she was bound, which I deny—rejected.

Let our legislators look to this. If they would "do the State some service," now is the time; let them not hesitate; the people, if they do their duty, will have good cause to remember them with gratitude; but if they inlist, and neglect this opportunity, they will have done more to consign their memories to everlasting reproach than could all of their enemies.

TAXPAYER.

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL HALL.

Poydras Street,

BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND LIBERTY STS

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has leased this new, large, and commodious Hall, and that a Colored

PUBLIC BALL

will be given therein every Wednesday and Saturday evening. This Hall will be rented to associations and individuals for meetings, balls, concerts, soirees, etc., on reasonable terms.

Application to be made to

ISIDOR STITCH, Lessee.
No. 268½ Lafayette street.

ja23 1y

BROOKLYN HOUSE, CORNER OF PATTERSON and Bagatelle streets, one square below the Second District Ferry, ALGIERS. Excursion Ferry for Colored People. Billiard Room, Dancing Saloon, Shady Garden with every requisite for Amusement. The best of Wines and Liquors at the Bar. Soda, Ice Cream, Cakes, and Choice Refreshments of every description. Dancing every Saturday Afternoon.

HENRY CARTER,
Proprietor.

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SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Therise Conand, Deceased No. 26,030.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by Victor Conand, H. F. Rubieux, and A. C. Tremoulet, testamentary executors of the deceased, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

au12 16 21 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of John C. Lang and Wife.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by Frank Hooks, testamentary executor of the late George F. Knight, deceased, in estate, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

au11 15 20 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of Stephen L. Schilling—No. 32,194.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

au7 11 16 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of Widow Basile Jaillot or Jaillian—No. 30,240.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the curator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

au12 12 16 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of B. G. Vignaud—No. 32,036.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

au11 15 20 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of Annie Mosby—No. 32,326.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Succession Joseph Mosby has petitioned the Court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Annie Mosby, deceased, intestate, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

au11 15 20 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of Thomas B. Moore, No. 29,557.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by Maria Elizabeth Moore, widow and tutrix of her minor children, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

au 15 19 24 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of Jean Despouey.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

au13 16 21 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Successions of F. Powers, Julia A. Powers and of Mary E. Powers deceased, wife of M. Orsham, consolidated.—Nos 26,656 and 32,295.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any have or can) why the account presented by Samuel Orsham, Testamentary Executor of Mary E. Powers should not be homologated and approved, the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

au13 16 21 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

PRICE CURRENT

On Monday, the thirty-first of August, we issue our Annual Statement of the Commerce of New Orleans for transmission to all parts of our and foreign countries.

We shall be prepared to furnish merchants and others with any required number of our Price Current or Letter Sheet form, with or without cards, private circulars attached, and will thank our friends to favor us with their orders at their earliest convenience.

Very respectfully,

YOUNG, BRIGHT & CO.,
Price Current Office, 129 and 131 Gravier street.

New Orleans, August 15, 1868. au16

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, August 12, 1868.

Whereas, application has been made to me to accept the official bond of Thomas Bradford, M. D., Coroner in and for the parish of Orleans, to wit: bond dated December 3, A. D. 1867, for the sum ($25 000) twenty five thousand dollars, signed Thomas Bradford as principal, and James A. Gunn, Charles M. Strong, Wm Foley, James McNally, Hugh Smith, Garrett J. Oldis, John Bronsel, and W. Johns as security, the said bond being in faithful performance by the said Thomas Bradford of his duties as Coroner aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, the said bond to show cause in writing at the office of Secretary of State, within ninety days after the publication hereof, why the said bond should not be canceled and annulled.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, the above date, and the Independence of the United States the ninety-third.

By the Governor:

H. C. WARMOTH.

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

au8 w

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, New Orleans, August 10, 1868.

I hereby notify all taxpayers that the time for collection of the Convention Tax by Tax Collectors and Sheriffs having expired and delinquents on said roll will be required to settle their Convention Tax at this office from and after this date. Prompt payment is advisable, to save damage and costs.

G. M. WICKLIFF,
Auditor of State.

au11 30 D 5 W

NOTICE TO LOTTERY DEALERS

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, August 6, 1868.

Learning that the stamps at present used for lottery tickets are mostly counterfeit, I notify all dealers that the old issue of stamps will be no longer recognized by this office. All dealers having stamps on hand will immediately return them to this office, and get their tickets stamped in accordance with law.

G. M. WICKLIFF,
Auditor.

au9 10t

NOTICE TO LOTTERY DEALERS

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, New Orleans, August 7, 1868.

In obedience to the law requiring all vendors of lottery tickets to have the same stamped by the Auditor, I hereby notify all lottery dealers that they must comply strictly with the requirements. Any person found selling lottery tickets without being stamped will be proceeded against as the law directs.

G. M. WICKLIFF,
Auditor of State.

au7

NOTICE

To State Tax Assessors and to Taxpayers.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, New Orleans, August 8, 1868.

So many complaints having been made to the office of injustice done to taxpayers by State Assessors in different parishes, I hereby notify all State Tax Assessors that the law requires them to notify taxpayers as follows:

"The Assessors and Board of Assessors shall immediately give notice by advertisements, posted at least two public places in each parish or district that they have lodged their assessment roll with the Recorder, Justice of the Peace, or parish Recorder as the case may be, in order that any person aggrieved by such assessment may appeal, and have the same corrected if found incorrect." (See Revised Statutes of 1855, 1856, p. 467, 36.)

I also notify all taxpayers that the law makes provisions for the correction of all errors of Assessors as follows:

"Section 37. Any person conceiving himself aggrieved by any assessment, may, within thirty days after it shall have been delivered and advertised as required in the preceding section, make an appeal in writing, stating particularly the correction desired; on proof of the fact, the Recorder, Justice, or Parish Recorder shall have full power and authority to correct errors; he shall in no case reduce the amount of any assessment without first notifying the Assessor of the parish or district of such claim; and it shall be the duty of such Assessor, before the expiration of the time for closing said assessment roll, to examine such application, and confer with such Recorder or Justice on the correctness of the claim. If any omissions are discovered, or errors in the additions are found, the same may also be corrected." (See Revised Statutes of 1855-1856, page 467, 37.)

All persons desirous of doing so can thus have ample time and opportunity to have their assessments corrected; and I now warn all taxpayers to save themselves of this provision of the law, as I shall hereafter, under any circumstances, interfere with the assessment rolls of any parish.

G. M. WICKLIFFE,
Auditor of State.

au8 D30t W5t

LOUISIANA INTELLIGENCER,

Published every Wednesday, at MONROE, LOUISIANA, BY MOREY & ENNEMOSER.

Terms, $3 a year in advance, or $5 if paid at expiration

The Intelligencer is published in one of the most flourishing parts of Louisiana. Its circulation is as large as that of any other paper published in the same section of the State.

Business Cards and Advertisements inserted on liberal terms. au

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, 57 Canal street, on all Diseases of the Ear, embracing Deafness and kindred affections. mh31 ed

TRAVELERS,

You who spend the summer at the Watering Places—Sporting men, you that are troubled with dyspepsia—all that like a change of diet, and children should call at No. 20 Baronne street or 121 Camp street, and buy their BISCUITS, CRACKERS, MARMALADE, SPICE NUTS, etc., the above are sold by the pound or in Tin Cases of 5 lbs. Manufactured at the London Biscuit Bakery, No. 20 Baronne street, New Orleans. Branch No. 122 Camp street. Liberal discounts to the Trade and to responsible Agents.

JOHN WESTRUP & CO.,
Proprietors.

jy12 1m

PENSACOLA OBSERVER,

PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY

BY

WILLIAM KIRK & CO.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Twelve Months.....$8 00
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(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 and 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 this vicinity, as also to other