# 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 18, 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.

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When the Democratic party of the South went into the campaign with the names of Seymour and Blair, their "stronghold" was the Brodhead letter in which Blair promises to "disperse" by force the governments organized in the reconstructed States, including the present State government of Louisiana.

They have now heard from the North and are getting alarmed. The North is not in the habit of seeing State governments which have been peacefully and lawfully established "dispersed." Wade Hampton, Camp street & Co. are now backing down, and talk of Constitutional and peaceful means "if possible."

Now, there is no probability of the election of Seymour. But, for the sake of argument, let us admit that he will be elected. Will some of our opponents please answer these questions?

1. In the event of the election of Seymour, will he, as President, use force to disperse, abrogate, or interfere with the present State government of Louisiana as established under the constitution of 1868?

2. In the event of the election of Seymour, do the Democracy of Louisiana propose by force to disperse, abrogate, or modify the present government of the State as established under the constitution of 1868?

3. In the event of the election of Seymour, if force is not employed either by the President elected, or by the Democracy of the State, how is the present State government of Louisiana, established under the constitution of 1868, to be dispersed, abrogated, or modified; and of what advantage will it be as against this government to have elected Seymour?

Will the *Picayune* favor us with answers to these questions?

## THE PROPOSED SCHOOL SYSTEM.

At a meeting of citizens at the Governor's parlor last week, Mr. Duncan F. Kenner alluded to the school bill pending in the Legislature, and stated in substance that the public mind was much excited in regard to a provision of the bill "requiring all parents to send their children to the Public Schools under penalty of fine."

That so intelligent a gentleman as Mr. Kenner should have made such a statement in the utmost good faith, shows to what an extent the readers of the Democratic press have been misled on this subject.

Referring to the same topic, some of our colemporaries, without going quite so far as stated above, have declared that the law authorizes the seizure of all children who shall fail to attend either public or private schools, and their incarceration in houses of correction "with negroes."

We regret that a partisan press should deem it necessary to bewilder the public with such declarations.

By the section in question the failure to attend either a public or private school is not a sufficient cause of the interference of the State; but, "if after three successive admonitions parents or guardians neglect to send their children or wards to school, *or to have them otherwise instructed in the rudiments of a common education*, then the case shall be referred to the State Board of Education," etc.

In other words, the State is to interfere in cases where parents force ignorance on their children, just as it interferes in cases of vagrancy, professional beggary, and the like.

We are not in favor of compulsory education.

We do not believe the Legislature will be.

At the same time any arguments which its advocates urge ought to be calmly considered at the proper time. They say:

It is argued by some that parents have the right to bring up their children in ignorance if they are so inclined. We think no sensible man will agree that parents have any such right—if it is to be classed as a right.

Should we admit for argument's sake that parents have that right, then the question may be asked, 'Has not the child some rights as well as the parents?' and is it not a right of the child (which the State should secure when parents neglect to do so) to possess the advantages of education?' Parents have rights most assuredly, but children have rights equally sacred.

The State also has claims upon the child. It may very properly interfere with parents who grossly neglect and abuse their children, because its future safety depends very much on the education of its children.

Another feature which seems to meet with serious objection is that which requires the repetition of the Lord's Prayer or the reading of the New Testament at the opening of school. The charge is made that this provision, if adopted, would establish a system of sectarian religion in the State. If we should ask the question, "What sect is to be built up by this provision?" probably those who harp on it would be at a loss to tell. All Protestant sects believe in the Testament and in the Lord's Prayer, and Roman Catholics would probably feel greatly offended if it were charged that they did not believe in both.

As a sample of provisions in the act, to which all parties will, we think, yield a ready assent, we find the following:

Salaries of teachers in the city of New Orleans, and in each parish throughout the State, shall be fixed by the Board of School Commissioners of the parish or city in which the services shall be rendered; provided that female teachers, when employed under this law in the same grade as males, anywhere within the State, shall receive the same compensation that males receive, and no school corp ration shall be allowed to make the sex of the teacher a bar against his or her right to equal compensation for services rendered.

Formerly female principals received three hundred dollars per annum less than males who performed the same services, and that in this city, where schools had reached a higher degree of efficiency than anywhere else in the State.

We have thus noticed some of the provisions of this bill, not as urging its hasty adoption, but to show that some of the objections to it are founded in ignorance of what it really proposes. It may well be that in consideration of the bustle and business of a Presidential canvass, the Legislature may choose to defer action on a subject that requires so careful deliberation. But we are sure that no true friend of Louisiana could desire that the State should long remain without a system which may afford a good education to all her children. Our opponents may desire the prevalence of ignorance if they choose; we do not.

## THE POPULAR GROUND SWELL.

The tide sets in strongly and gloriously. Its roar can be heard at a great distance, and it is like the voice of many waters. Its progress is irresistable, its breadth immense. The people are everywhere roused as to the mighty issues involved in the present contest, and are prepared to meet them as they should be met. The revolutionary programme of Blair and its undisguised endorsement by the old secession Democracy North and South have effectually "fired the Northern heart." His programme and its reception by its friends, have opened the eyes of the loyal masses throughout the Eastern, Middle and Western States, very wide. The guns of Beauregard upon Sumter hardly had a more startling effect upon the patriotism of the country. Every wind that sweeps from the North bears us evidence of this fact. The New York convention rendered a real service to the country by revealing the real dangers of the situation, and thus supplying, indirectly it is true, but nevertheless supplying the means to meet and avert the danger. We think the country by this time fully comprehends the nature of the question at issue. We put it in the singular, for though there are many collateral and minor matters, each one of which under other circumstances would be of great importance, yet the grand overwhelming issue presented in this campaign to the people of the United States, which no intelligent, honest patriot can blink, or dodge, or misunderstand, is simply and solely the question of peace or another attempt at revolution and civil war. Peace upon the election of Grant and Colfax, or attempted revolution and consequent civil war upon the success of Seymour and Blair. The latter has distinctly declared that the reconstruction laws of Congress must be wiped out at once; that it will be the duty of a Democratic President, if one should be chosen, with the House of Representatives, if one of the right stripe should be elected, to compel the Senate to submit to their demands and abolish all the laws which have been enacted for the last four years in reference to the Southern States. The only way in which this is possible is by an armed force, by a *coup d'etat*. Senators must be seized and cast into prison, and others put into their places by military power, or the said President and the said House must declare the consent of the Senate unnecessary, and proceed to make their edicts laws, and to enforce them at the point of the bayonet. There is no alternative. "Only this, and nothing more." There is no power upon earth that can change the political complexion of the United States Senate within the limits of four years. If any present member of it should die, the Governors or Legislatures of the respective States would instantly supply the vacancies so created, and the persons appointed or elected would represent the same political principles that the members of the Senate now represent. The Senate therefore can be compelled to yield to the dictation of a Democratic President and House only by brute force. Now, the reconstruction laws can be wiped out only by the consent of the Senate. It follows irresistibly that these measures can be overthrown only by physical power. This is an attempt at revolution. It is civil war. It is the feast to which the Blair-Seymour Democracy invite the Southern people and the Northern people, to which they invite the business, and material and moral interests of the country.

This has become fully understood in the great and populous States of the East and West, upon whose votes the momentous decision depends, and the people are rallying under the banner of Grant and Colfax with an earnestness, determination, and *vim* that nothing can successfully encounter. The Seymour-Blair leaders and organs feel this, and hence their frantic but unavailing efforts to stem the torrent that is extinguishing the last fires which secession is trying to kindle.

## "MAY" AND "MUST."

The *Bulletin* tells the Legislature that it "may" have all the legal perquisites, etc., and it "must" do several things which it mentions. The "may" is very gracious and condescending on the part of the *Bulletin*, and no doubt the Legislature will at once pass it a vote of thanks for thus enlightening the body and kindly defining the limits within which legal enactments "can" take place.

But the "must" sounds a little lordly and imperial. It smacks slightly of the old *le roi dit* of our regal neighbors over the water who rule by divine right and the grace of God. *Ecce ego.*

How odd such language would sound in a Northern journal, addressed to a Northern Legislature. It would there be regarded at once as the utterance of intimidation and sedition. The Seymour organs of the South are decidedly behind the times. They don't comprehend the situation. They forget they are not authorized to dictate the laws of the land. Their party attempted that some years ago, but the success they met with was not of such a character as to warrant them in still employing the old phraseology or exhibiting the old spirit. Modesty is not one of their shining characteristics, we know, but we would deferentially suggest that an effort to cultivate that grace would not, under the circumstances, be unbecoming in them.

## THE NORTHERN PRESS ON THE CAMPAIGN.

We give elsewhere extracts from leading Northern journals, in order to let the public here know what the state of feeling really is in the North, and how the great popular tide there sets.

We design keeping this up from day to day, as the state of our columns will permit.

We beg the people of all parties to peruse carefully these extracts.

## JUDGE HANDLIN'S REASONS.

We copy the following from the *Era* of July 8, 1864, being extracts from the report of the case of Osmond vs. Roman:

This is a case that came from Judge Isard's court on an appeal made by the defendant. The case grew out of the action by plaintiff to recover certain articles of furniture, which Judge Isard decided in her favor and against her former owner. The case came up *yesterday* morning in the Third District Court, Judge Handlin presiding.

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After the Attorney General had concluded, Judge Handlin said that he knew of no disposition on the part of the Judges to disregard the military laws of the land. For his part, it was his desire to administer justice wherever the law was clear and explicit. But beyond this he did not think it the duty of the Court to go. The Court could not legislate—it was not expected that the Court should make law. He thought in the present case the military orders were deficient in regard to these people that had formerly been held as slaves. He thought that an enabling act or order was necessary defining their rights.

A foxy old "critter" is Bennett of the *Herald*. He has made up his mind with his accustomed shrewdness that if the Republican ticket is elected Grant will administer the Government, and if the Copperhead ticket is elected the Blair family will administer it. And so the *Herald* goes for Grant and Blair! That is a stroke worthy of Martin Van Buren himself.

**Political.**

The State Executive Committee of the Republican party of Louisiana is requested to meet at the Senate Chamber this evening at half past seven o'clock.

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The Brookhaven (Miss.) *Journal* has at the head of its columns "For President in 1869 Horatio *N*. Seymour." It was well to say "in 1869," for Horatio N. will never be elected in 1868.

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There was a grand Seymour ratification meeting at White Sulphur, Virginia, a few days since, presided over by Thomas L. Price, of Missouri. About twenty ex-Confederate generals were present. One of the resolutions passed is as follows: *Resolved*, That the efforts of the Radicals in Congress to overthrow the Constitution, change the form of government, and establish negro supremacy in the South, can not succeed without involving the country in another bloody and desolating war.

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The Southern wing of the Democracy are getting very anxious to know what preparations the Northern Democratic leaders are making for carrying out the revolutionary programme of Frank Blair. One Southern paper asks if the work of raising regiments has yet been begun by the Seymour party; and it expresses a great dislike of the hot blooded Southerners getting into another difficulty only to be again deserted by their Northern "friends."

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The rebels will soon be fighting among themselves. General Preston, of Kentucky, denies that Wade Hampton or any other Southern man placed the words "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void" in the Democratic platform. He says it was placed in it by a Freesoil Northerner. How will Wade Hampton stand being called a liar?

Wade Hampton says that, whatever he may be hereafter, "should this dear old mother of ours (South Carolina) call her sons together to defend her altars, if life and volition are left to me, none will respond more cheerfully or promptly than myself." From that text he then goes on to show the necessity of Seymour's election.

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An old Democrat came into Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana, a few days since and inquired of a citizen "if it was true that a mob had hung Seymour, for being concerned in an Express robbery?" When the proper explanation was made the old veteran seemed considerably relieved, and remarked "I thought it was little singular."

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The London *Spectator*, of July 25, says:

"We never remember to have read American documents which puzzled us so entirely as the Democratic 'platform' and the report of the meeting by which that platform was accepted. They read as if the Democrats had lost their senses altogether, and degenerated from a great party into a mere faction, too hopeless of success to care for anything except the programme which should most fully defy and irritate their antagonists."

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The Prince of Wales seems infatuated with Schneider. The "infatuation" began and was notorious in Paris.

## DOTS FOR DEMOCRATS.

The prayer of the office-seeker: "O that I were an event, that I might take place."

The Boston *Post* says Mr. Seymour is an "irresistible besom." Why not call him a parallelogram and be done with it?

The men who cursed our dying heroes at Andersonville are now shouting for Seymour and Blair.

General Grant crushed the rebellion. The present political contest is the endeavor of the rebellion to crush him.

The hands which cut down the boys in blue on the battle field will all deposit Democratic ballots next November.

In 1860 the Southern fire-eaters threatened rebellion if they failed. They now threaten revolution if they succeed.

The trouble with Wade Hampton is that Grant gave him his parole, but in doing so took from him his payroll.

Frank Blair to the crowd at Omaha: "Fel'r ci'zens! 'I'l've don' any thin' 't displease yer, 'raign me 'fore 'er b-b-bar!"

The Nashville *Gazette* with terrible irony says: "When they employ a colored porter in Savannah, the only stipulation is that he shall not run for Congress."

Governor Seymour says he has been "caught up by the whirling tide." That was what ailed Early when Sheridan got after him and sent him "whirling through Winchester."

The *Boston Post* says Mr. Seymour's the only man who grasps the whole situation. He is a pretty good grasper. General Hancock says so, and adds the Choctaw word "Dammim."

When Seymour feels the cold wind of the third of November blowing upon him he will exclaim as he exclaimed to Lincoln during the war—"Stop the draft!"

A Southern editor thus describes the rebel General Cleburne: "He was as ferocious as a tiger, and yet as cold-blooded as a fish, and as impassable as an owl." That is boiling down to "atomicity," as our savans say.

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The Republicans of New York are forming "Monitor Clubs" in honor of their candidate for Governor, who supplied the means to build the first Monitor, which did such glorious work at Fortress Monroe.

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The Richmond *Enquirer* says that those who have used the bullet can use it again. Perhaps it forgets that they have given a parole not to do so until regularly exchanged.

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Son! The rebel who deprived you of a father will vote for Seymour and Blair. Father! The rebel who deprived you of a son will vote for Seymour and Blair. Will you vote for them?

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The miscreant whose bullet sought the brain of Abraham Lincoln, were he alive, would vote for Seymour and Blair. Friends of the martyred President! will you vote for the same disloyal men?

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Mr. Chase lately informed some of his legal friends that if the Supreme Court had been allowed by Congress to pass upon the reconstruction laws last winter they would have been pronounced constitutional.

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The Presidency has "no attractions" for Horatio Seymour. Oh, no. He says it don't. He also said the nomination didn't. He's a first-class decliner, Horatio is. Artemus Ward said "Not a drop of good liquor has passed my lips in fifteen years. Cause why! I reached out and nipped it before it got by."

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The envious Copperheads, impecunious, ragged, dirty wretches, have a good deal to say against "carpet-baggers," but only give them a chance to *steal* a carpet-bag and its contents, and they have nothing more to say.

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The Democratic outcry against putting arms in the hands of the Governors of the reconstructed States, for the use of the people in case of necessity, has its origin in the apprehension that this arrangement may interfere with their own treasonable plans in those States. That's what's the matter.

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The Rochester *Express* says: "We have had a suspicion that Blair knows the effect of his letters, and it would be in strict harmony with the impudence of the Blairs to have him asking a Cabinet appointment or a foreign mission from President Grant for services in promoting his election."

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Coming down to St. Louis on the steamer Lucy Bertram, a Copperhead learned of the death of Thaddeus Stevens, and was so much rejoiced that he ordered the barkeeper to treat all on board. Both the malignant hatred and the mode of testifying it were eminently characteristic.

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The Memphis *Avalanche* says the Democratic nomination of Blair proves that "the people of the North are rife for revolution." How is it, boys who fought with Grant and Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan? Are you ready to become rebels, and change places with the men you whipped?

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Howell Cobb is making speeches at the South to stir up the old rebel fire, and he sustains Seymour by appeals of this sort:

"Come one and all, and let us snatch the old banner from the dust, give it again to the breeze, and if needs be, to the God of battles, and strike one more honest blow for constitutional liberty." (Prolonged and enthusiastic applause.)

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Our Democratic exchanges are publishing a list of fifteen Union Generals who support Seymour and Blair. Two of the number have already pronounced for the Republican ticket. Five more were retired in disgrace during the war. One of the number has been court-martialed and punished since the close of the war. Two were never in any engagements; one is dead, and of the remaining four the country never heard, unless it be Slocum.

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The difference between the Seymour party and the Grant party is this—when, in 1864, the latter said, "Carry on the war," the former said, "Stop it!" Now, in 1868, when the latter says, "Let us have peace," the Seymour-Blair party calls out, "Let us have war." The people who were for war in 1864 are for peace in 1868, and *vice versa*.

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While Pendleton was making a speech to a Democratic crowd at Lafayette, Indiana, he said: "If Congress has the right to regulate suffrage in South Carolina, where did it get it? Where did it get it? I pause for a reply, if any gentleman wishes to reply." To which a voice responded, "There's no gentleman in this crowd."

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"Enormous taxes!" Well, who caused them? Who piled up, high upon the heaving breast of labor, the great debt which not only cuts off from the luxuries of the rich but shortens the loaf of the poor? They were caused by those who now endeavor to make them the means of returning to power the very men that made them necessary. They were caused by the wicked rebellion that broke out in the South, with the encouragement of the Democratic party in the North.

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Being a Democrat makes the colored man fit company at dinner in South Carolina now a days. We read that "the colored Democrats in the vicinity of Willington, Abbeville district, gave an excellent dinner to their white friends at that place on Saturday last. A large crowd, composed of whites and blacks, were in attendance. Short addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Porcher, and James Bryan, colored."

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Frank Blair was nominated by the soldiers. Of course he was. General Preston, of the rebel army, nominated him. Wade Hampton seconded the nomination, and General Forrest supported it. Thus set in motion it carried the convention by storm, and this class of soldiers are to support him. The "boys in blue" will leave the graybacks to perform that service.


## THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE

Is located corner Conti and Royal, old State Bank entrance on Conti, up Stairs. aug18

## NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

**Tax on Gross Sales or Receipts.**

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, August 17, 1868.

In obedience to the law approved February 19, 1866, entitled, "An act to provide for the collection of tax on gross sales or receipts," whereby it is made the duty of "all persons pursuing any trade, profession, or occupation within the limits of the city of New Orleans' to pay the tax of one-fourth of one per cent on gross sales or receipts, I hereby give notice to all parties concerned that have not paid said tax for the last quarter ending July 1, 1868, that unless they comply with this law within ten days from the date hereof, I shall proceed against them in accordance with law. It will therefore be to the interest of all concerned to settle promptly, to save penalty of twenty per cent and costs.

G. M. WICKLIFFE, Auditor.

aug18 15t

## 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 all delinquents on said tax roll will be required to settle their Convention Tax at this office from and after this date. Prompt payment is advisable, to save dan ages and costs.

G. M. WICKLIFFE, Auditor of State.

aug11 30D 8tW

## NOTICE TO LOTTERY DEALERS.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, August 9, 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 such stamps on hand will immediately return them to this office, and get their tickets stamped in accordance with law.

G. M. WICKLIFFE, Auditor.

aug 9 10t

## NOTICE TO LOTTERY DEALERS.

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

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

G. M. WICKLIFFE, Auditor of State.

aug7

## NOTICE

**To State Tax Assessors and to Taxpayers.**

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

So many complaints having been made to this 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 in 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 full 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; but he shall in no case reduce the amount of any assessment without first notifying the Assessor of his 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 assessment corrected; and I now warn all taxpayers to avail themselves of this provision of the law, as I shall not hereafter, under any circumstances, interfere with the assessment rolls of any parish.

G. M. WICKLIFFE, Auditor of State.

aug 3 30t W3t

## NOTICE.....NOTICE.

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

Whereas, application has been made to me to cancel the official bond of Thomas Bradford, M. D., as Coroner in and for the parish of Orleans, to wit: A bond dated December 23, A. D. 1867, for the sum of ($25,000) twenty five thousand dollars, signed by Thomas Bradford as principal, and James A. Gresham, Charles M. Strong, Wm. Foley, James McNaliey, Hugh Smith, Garrett J. Oldie, John Bronsel, and E. W. Joins as securities, the said bond being for the faithful performance by the said Thomas Bradford of his duties as Coroner aforesaid:

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

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of 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.

aug13 30t

## ANNUAL STATEMENT.

**PRICE CURRENT.**

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

We shall be prepared to furnish merchants and others with any required number of our Newspaper or Letter Sheet form, with or without cards or 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. aug15 2t

## LOUISIANA INTELLIGENCER.

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

Terms, $3 a year in advance, or $5 if paid at its 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. au7

## 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 improprietyassert 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, 23 Canal street, on all Diseases of the Ear, embracing Deafness and kindred affections. mh31 eod

## PENSACOLA OBSERVER,

PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY
BY
WILLIAM KIRK & CO.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Twelve Months.....$8 00
Six Months.....$5 00

(IN ADVANCE.)

This long established journal has become very desirable at this time, in view of the fact that Pensacola is offering her railroad communications with the Northwest, as ( 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 lumber and timber trade growing up in the vicinity, as also to other commercial items. Enough to show a careful reader will indicate the development of the great natural advantages of Pensacola as a port.

☞ Advertisements solicited.

Exchanges publishing will have like courtesy extended them. jel3

## 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. jy2

## 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 all children should call at No. 26 Barone 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. 26 Baronne street, New Orleans. Branch depot No. 192 Camp street. Liberal discounts to the Trade and to responsible Agents.

JOHN WESTRUP & CO., Proprietors.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN HOTEL, CORNER OF PATterson and Bagnis streets, one square below the Second District Ferry, ALGIERS. Exclusively for Tolerated People. Billiard Saloon, 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, au1 1m Proprietors.


## SUCCESSION NOTICES.

**Succession of Hy. Kuckmier—No. 32,185.**

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.

M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

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**Succession of Gabriel J. Lewis and Wife.**

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 tutor of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

aug18 22 27

**Succession of Geo. Baumann—No. 29,825**

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 testamentary executor of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

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**Succession of Theriac 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 can, why the account presented by Victor Conand, H. F. Chenez, and A. J. Tremoulet, testamentary executors of the deceased, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

aug12 16 21

**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 Gecks, testamentary executor of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith, and the said Frank Gecks discharged from all further trust and liability in the premises.

By order of the Court.

M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

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**Succession of George F. Knight.**

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORleans, No. 32,355.—Whereas, Alfred George Knight has petitioned the Court for letters of administration on the estate of the late George F. Knight, 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.

M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

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**Succession of Jean Desponcy.**

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORleans, No. 32,357.—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.

M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

aug13 16 22

**Succession of Benjamin D. Harris—No. 32,363.**

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 tutor of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

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**Succession of H. W. Schwartz—No. 29,857**

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 the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

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**Succession of Joseph H. Johnson.**

SECOND DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORleans No. 20,722.—Notice is hereby given that I have petitioned the Court for Letters of Administration on the estate of the late Joseph H. Johnson, deceased, and notice is hereby also 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.

M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

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## AUCTION SALES.

SUCCESSIONS OF MR. AND OF MRS. JAMES Lamont.

Lamont, late of the Docket of the Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans.

BY A. GUINAULT, AUCTIONEER.—Office Exchange Alley and Bienville street.—SATURDAY, fifth of September, 1868, by virtue of an order rendered by the Honorable Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, bearing date Saturday, July, 1868, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Custom house and Canal streets, the following after described, belonging to said successions of Mr. and of Mrs. James Lamont, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND situated in the square bounded by Dumaine, Bourbon, Dauphine, and St. Philip streets, having a front on Dumaine street, by one front on Dumaine street, by one hundred and fifty feet deep, together with the buildings thereon, consisting more particularly in the following: A commodious house, bricked between posts, covered with slates, containing four rooms and two rooms in the attic, a back gallery, a kitchen bricked between posts, two stories high, containing six rooms, yard bricked, double parlors, outbrewerks, cistern, etc. The house bears the No. 91 Dumaine street; being the same property acquired by the deceased by act before H. Lavergne, dated fourteenth September, 1866.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash, the balance on a credit of one year for notes divided in equal proportions, secured by mortgage on the property sold, the buildings to be insured for at least the amount of the notes furnished, and the policy transferred to the administrator, the notes to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum from their date until paid; in case of non-payment of the notes at maturity all law charges and the fees of the lawyer employed to prosecute payment shall be held to be paid by the purchaser, said fees to be five per cent on all amounts collected, the purchaser to pay the taxes for the year 1868 payable in 1869. United States revenue stamps at the expense of purchaser.

Act of sale before A. D. Dortocourt, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser.

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## AUCTION SALES.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, SCRIPS, HOUSEhold Furniture, Silverware, Jewelry, Iron safes, etc.—Succession of S. H. Thorn—No. 27,934.

BY O. VALETON, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE 43 Exchange Place, N., will be sold at Merchants' Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, by virtue of an order from the Honorable Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, no. 27,934, dated August 15, 1868, for account of the succession of S. H. Thorn—

2 BONDS of the city of New Orleans, in favor of Jacks-n Railroad Company, payable May 1, 1874, January 1, 1875, $1000 each.

1 SHARES Telegraph Company, $100 each.

40 SHARES New Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western Railroad, $25 each.

75 SHARES Union Bank of Louisiana, $75 each, reduced to $40.

40 SHARES New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad, $25 each.

10 SHARES Lafayette and Pontchartrain Railroad.

1 SCRIPT Home Mutual Insurance Company, $500.

1 SCRIPT Home Mutual Insurance Company, $60.

1 SCRIPT Sun Mutual Insurance Company, $150

10 SCRIPTS Sun Mutual Insurance Company, $110 ea. h.

11 SCRIPTS Sun Mutual Insurance Company, $70 each.

1 SCRIPT Sun Mutual Insurance Company, $40.

1 SCRIPT New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company 1860, $10.

1 SCRIPT New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company 1861, $40.

1 SCRIPT New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company 1862, $50.

1 SCRIPT New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company 1863, $30.

1 SCRIPT New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company 1864, $30.

1 SCRIPT Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company 1859, $60.

1 SCRIPT Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company 1859, $50.

1 SCRIPT Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company 1860, $40.

1 SCRIPT Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company 1860, $825.

1 SCRIPT Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company 1861, $40.

1 SCRIPT Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company 1861, $270.

1 SCRIPT Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company 1862, $70.

1 SCRIPT Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company 1863, $110.

1 SCRIPT Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company 1864, $80.

1 SCRIPT Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company 1865, $130

1500 Dollars in GOLD COIN—$1850.

1 PEW in Christ Church—No. 28.

1 PEW in Trinity Church—No. 50.

A list of PROMISSORY NOTES and DRAFTS which may be seen at the Auctioneer's office, will be recited at the sale, the whole amounting to about $11,670.

—Also—

On MONDAY, August 31, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at No. 58 St. Charles street, corner of Philip street, Fourth District—

One lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
One lot SILVERWARE.
One lot JEWELRY.
Two IRON SAFES.
Terms—Cash, in United States Treasury notes.

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LOT CORNER KERLEREC AND JOHNSON streets—Succession of John Cronan—No. 32,[illegible]

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO., NICHOLAS J. HOY, Auctioneer—Office No. 17 Exchange Place.—SATURDAY, ninetenth September, 1868, at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, by virt