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 22, 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, and shall always hold, Peace and universal prosperity—its sequence—with economy of administration, will illuminate 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 cooperation 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 the action of the Democracy.

FRANK P. BLAIR.

The *Times* is becoming decrepit. It can not see the popular ground-swell for Grant and Colfax in the great Eastern, Middle and Western States. It can not hear it or feel it. Its ears are stopped up, and its eyes have become dim. The Oracle is dumb.

New Albany, in Indiana, one of the strongest Democratic holds in the State, showed a Republican gain, in the election which took place there a week or two since, of 700 votes, in a poll of 2029. The Oracle has not heard of this. Hon. P. H. Sibley, one of the Democratic State Executive Committee of California, has just declared for Grant and Colfax. The Oracle doesn't know it.

Hon. George M. Weston, of Maine, a Democratic candidate for Congress two years ago, has written a splendid letter in favor of Grant and Colfax. The Oracle hasn't heard of it. Hon. John Morrissey, Democratic member of Congress from New York, bets on the election of Grant and Colfax. The Oracle thinks that shows nothing. The New York *Sun*, an independent paper, (here's a fine chance for the Oracle to throw in one of its excruciating sneers,) says Mr. Morrissey's "opinion is shared by all cool-headed Democrats who are not carried away by their wishes or sympathies." A mere circumstance, quoth the Oracle, which amounts to nothing.

The *Germania*, a strong Democratic German paper of Ohio has run up the Grant and Colfax banner. Humph, thinks the Oracle, who cares about the Dutch?

The New York *Irish Republic*, organ in this country of Irish liberty and nationality, throws itself with true Irish enthusiasm into the ranks of Grant and Colfax. The Oracle knows nothing of all this, of course. It is a genuine know-nothing, see-nothing, and hear-nothing, but it *blares* like a calf.

THE BLACK FLAG.

General Forrest advised, in a speech at Memphis a few days ago, according to the report, against any quarter in the event of another revolt. Shade of Fort Pillow, what do we hear?

But it is not the first threat of the kind that has proceeded from the secession Democracy of the South, and if General Forrest should actually raise the black flag, it would not be the first one that has darkened her soil. Citizens of New Orleans of the utmost reliability, who were on the spot at the time, inform us that at a great military review in this city, in 1861, a huge black flag was borne aloft through the streets by men in shrouds as if ready for the grave! It was a revolting spectacle, but it well illustrated the spirit of secession. That flag, grim and horrible as was the apparition, did not deter the government from the effort to crush secession. It only served to nerve with more inflexible determination the hearts of the loyal millions of the country.

It only covered the cause which it emblazoned upon its black folds with everlasting infamy. The threat to re-raise such a flag can have no other possible effect than it had before. It will frighten nobody, and it will damn to eternal obloquy those who make it. We sincerely trust Mr. Forrest has been incorrectly reported. Such a threat is a most improper one in every respect—a threat that no man claiming a higher civilization than that of a cannibal should make.

INDICTMENTS RELD OUT TO CAPITAL.

A Seymour paper here prints, without a word of dissent, an extract from the Omaha (Neb.) *Register* to the effect that its editor will not be surprised if the negroes should drive out the "scallawags" from the South. This means, that the Democracy will assassinate, if they can, their dupes to acts of violence and outrage. One of these "scallawags" it is thus proposed to drive out is Senator Harris, who has invested in the State more than three hundred thousand dollars. Yet the Seymour Democracy are extremely anxious to induce capitalists from abroad to invest their money in Louisiana, and to contribute their energy and skill to develop its resources.

The Seymour Democracy hold out remarkably encouraging prospects for rich Northern carpet-baggers to settle in the South! They are sagacious friends of her material interests. They will fill her with an enterprising and intelligent population. They will make her independent and rich, in the same way in which they have been making her so for these many years past. Their brilliant success heretofore is of course a sure guarantee of it in the future. Who is such a dolt as to doubt it? They are almost as great champions of domestic improvements and prosperity as they are in the line of statesmanship; and in both the world has surely never seen their equals!

WON'T MENTION IT.

All the Seymour papers of New Orleans published, with a great flourish of trumpets, the canard about Mr. O. L. Grant's support of Seymour. General Grant's brother refuses to support him they all exclaimed in full chorus. He has given a thousand dollars to the Democracy of Chicago. The brethern here were in ecstasies. O. L. Grant must be a patriot of the first water.

Well, O. L. Grant promptly branded the story as a silly roorback, destitute of every semblance of truth.

Ordinary decency would require that these organs should inform their readers that they had been imposed upon, and that Mr. O. L. Grant is an enthusiastic supporter of Grant and Colfax.

Have they done so? Not one of them, except the *Crescent*, and such of their readers as do not see the REPUBLICAN, of course still think that General Grant's brother is opposed to his election!

This is a fine specimen of Democratic fairness. The organs let their friends know only what they wish them to believe. Every fact that militates against their cause they carefully exclude from their columns. These organs are wonderfully astute, and evidently think that the people will not know what is going on if they—the organs—only keep silent

PLEADING FOR PEACE.

In vain we plead a quiet submission to the oppressive laws.—*Times.*

Comment by the *Bee:*

We shall advise our citizens to resist any such law.

Comment by the *Crescent:*

Should a lumbering metropolitan police, such as projected, precipitate itself upon the iron edge of this resolution, most assuredly something would be badly smashed, and, most assuredly, it would not be the voting phalanx of the Democracy! Mark the warning.

Comment by the Brandon (Miss.) *Republican:*

If this bill passes the time for resistance has come.

Comment by the Mobile *Register:*

These men will not be tolerated one moment after we get the power.

Comment by the Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette:*

The end justifies the means.

Comment by the Memphis *Appeal:*

Make the Ohio and Susquehanna rivers of blood and fire, which no Northern Hun shall attempt to cross and live.

"Let us have peace."

THE NOISE OF BATTLE.

There was a gathering of the "fierce Democracy" the other night in Mobile. The *Tribune* tells of the presence there of the "boue and sinew" of that community, and forgets not to fetch along the "valor and the chivalry." They were there. Perhaps some of the few colored people present may have recognized the "valor and chivalry" as harsh opponents of their participation in political meetings not long since, but with all classes—Jack Hod Carry and Starch Musk Well—present and mingling fraternally there the meeting was bound to be a success—the city was bound to be "ablaze with glory," a kind of mild incendiarism no ways objectionable. There was a short speech made by that aged secessionist, but now renovated and done over as good as bran new patriot, John Forsyth.

Brevity is good, especially with ninety-five degrees temperature. So John held forth briefly. He stirred his audience up considerably, but considerately refrained from raising them to too high a pitch of exaltation. This, the climax, the point according to rhetoricians to be always worked up and reached by successful public orators, was reserved for one—a hero and an orator. And his name it is Battles. In the past days of hard tack and knocks we fear Battles was not a success. We have searched the rolls of those whom the Confederacy, for hard labors in the red field, delighted to honor with its lavish titles and emoluments, and there the name of Battles is not. Perchance the belligerent cognomen was acquired and held before the "late unpleasantness" began, that on some field of mimic conflict, in past days, the high, resounding honor of this "handle" was thrust upon him. More peaceful the ambitions of our Battles. An ancient rhymster sang and many have acted thereon.

"Alas! What perils do environ
The man who meddles with cold iron."

But he oped his mouth and spake. Yea! by the *Tribune* eloquently—a very God of Battles. The subject was one inflating, perhaps inspiring to himself of feeling, interest to his audience. He commenced with the Confederate flag and its two hundred successful battlefields. He recalled the fundamental principles of the Confederacy, and assured his hearers that the Democratic party had fully indorsed them, and that they need not hesitate to enter the Democratic fold. He cheered them with the declaration that the reconstruction acts were unconstitutional, null, and void, and that upon the election of Seymour and Blair the "irregular and the revolutionary governments of the Southern States must give way" to other forms of government. Glorious in his exordium, in his peroration he fairly "soared."

But if Radicals will precipitate a revolution; if they defy the popular will, and in contravention of law to attempt to maintain their usurpations by force of arms the army must vindicate the national honor; and if maddened by the lust of power and frenzied by an unhallowed ambition they fire upon the flag of the Union, then may Heaven shelter the heads uncovered in a righteous cause, and "damned be he who first cries hold, enough!"

How sweetly suggestive! The army, perchance, beneath the lead of this doughty champion of Union and Republican principles, must vindicate the national honor. What a leader for the Boys in Blue! But should the Boys in Blue, "maddened by power and frenzied by unhallowed ambition," fire upon the flag of the Union, then does this hero call upon high Heaven to "shelter the heads uncovered in a righteous cause, and 'damned be he who first cries hold, enough.'"

Like the broth of a boy who at Donnybrook Fair, in light marching order for anticipated conflict, shook off all save shirt, and coat-tail pinned thereto, this hero beckons the hatless to pitch in, and with the familiar quotation displays his dauntless stomach for the fray. But, Battles, much talk had made thee mad. Never, in thy company or of thy sort, shall the military protectors of our peace do ought save to repress the turbulence which thy braying speech may excite in the minds and hearts of the simple or hot-headed. In the minds of the scarred veterans on either side, some of whom may have, perchance, heard thee, the warlike blast of thy penny horn in these times of peace excites but mild derision. Good-bye, Battles.

Personal and a Coincidence.

In May last Judge Siemering, of the San Antonio *Express*, passed through this city on his way to Europe. About the twenty-fifth of July Major Moore, of the same journal, passed through here on his way to Washington. Accidentally they meet in New Orleans, on their way to San Antonio, Major Moore having arrived here on Wednesday and Judge Siemering on Thursday. They leave for Texas on Sunday. Both these gentlemen have called on us. These gentlemen having purchased a large and varied assortment of job type, the *Express* now has one of the best and most complete job offices in the South.

Spanish Opera.

The Spanish dramatic company of this city will give a performance at the New Opera House, on Sunday evening, at half-past seven o'clock. The grand drama of the celebrated Spanish writer J. Calderon, entitled "La Vida es Sweno," in three acts, will be presented by a brilliant company, consisting, in part, of Senors A. Rodriguez, J. Gonzalez, E. Goyhenne, E. Gampode Amor, C. Goyhenne, T. Lopez, and Senoras A. Ramirez and L. Brenes. This will be a rare occasion, and will, no doubt, draw the entire *élite* of our Spanish population.

The Sheriff will sell this day, at ten o'clock A. M., on the premises, the entire contents of the Pelican planing mill, situated at the corner of Liberty and Cypress streets, First District.

Honorable Job Stevenson, late a Breckinridge Democrat, is a Republican candidate for Congress in Ohio.

Vallandigham has been nominated for Congress. It's a good joke. The New York *World* says he's a scallawag.

The Seymour Sentinels have gone into Stone's hospital.

THE NORTHERN PRESS ON THE CAMPAIGN.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The *World* is clear out at last in support of the Blair policy, as we said the other day it would be. It says, speaking of Blair's letter:

"There is nothing in that letter which we could wish him to retract or explain away. His position is, that if a Democratic President is elected, the negro reconstruction can not stand."

So there you have it. Frank Blair has at least done one good thing, he has compelled the *World* to avow just what is to be the policy of Seymour's administration, in the event of his election. Again the *World* says:

"When the Democratic party has elected the next President it will be manifest to everybody that the negro governments can not be permanent. If the Senate and the Southern negroes shall then yield to the will of the country, we shall have immediate tranquility. But if they choose to make a factious opposition, the Southern whites will probably cut the gordian knot without waiting for a chance in the Senate to have it untied. If the negro governments should suddenly collapse a Democratic administration will not interpose to resuscitate them, and the local authority will easily revert into the hands of the whites. If there should be a deviation from the usual forms it will be because the Senate and the negroes refuse to comply with the will of the majority as expressed in the Presidential election."

This journal tries to draw it mild, so it talks of revolution, anarchy, and the violent overthrow of the new governments in the South as "deviation from the usual forms."

The first rebellion, according to Mr. Nasby, was a little "onpleasantness," the second rebellion, according to the *World*, is only a "deviation from the usual forms."

The people will choose between Seymour and Blair and Grant and Colfax, and in so choosing will elect whether we are to have peace or war.

[From the Albany Evening Journal.]

BLAIR AND SEYMOUR AND WAR.—When the Democratic party has elected the next President it will be manifest to everybody that the negro governments can not be permanent. If the Senate and the Southern negroes shall then yield to the will of the country, we shall have immediate tranquility. But if they choose to make a factious opposition, the Southern whites will probably cut the gordian knot without waiting for a change in the Senate to have it untied.—*World.*

Thus is repeated the distinct and unequivocal threat of revolution with which the Democratic party has entered this canvass.

What the *World* calls "negro Governments," what Frank Blair styles "carpet-bag Governments," what every true Union man knows to be Constitutional Governments, based upon loyalty and equal rights, have already been established at the South.

The Fourteenth amendment has been accepted and is part of the fundamental law of the land. It left the States to determine the suffrage under certain conditions. Most of them accepted these conditions, and are now thoroughly reconstructed. The government of Alabama, or of Georgia, is in this respect as valid, and as far removed from outside dictation or interference, as the government of New York.

A few weeks ago the *World* pointed out that negro suffrage was already settled; that the Supreme Court would not probably pronounce the reconstruction acts unconstitutional; that if it did so, the fact would make no difference, as the States would previously have been admitted by Congress, which has undoubted authority to decide when their governments are Republican in form; that the Senate is and will remain Republican by a large majority, and no repealing legislation can therefore be expected from it. And the *World's* conclusion from all these premises was, that the Democratic party would be wise to accept reconstruction upon the basis of equal suffrage as a finality, and endeavor to capture the negro vote for its benefit. But that was before the rebels held their convention in New York—before Frank Blair had uttered the new shibboleth of Democracy—before Wade Hampton had drawn up the declaration that the Southern State governments must be overthrown.

The *World* does not even now quite abandon its former ground. It does not say that the newly reconstructed governments have been formed under unconstitutional laws. It does not look to the Supreme Court for a decision pronouncing them invalid. It does not expect that a vote will be mustered for the Democratic ticket, sufficient to put them out of existence. But it proclaims that in the event of Seymour's election, "the Southern whites will cut the Gordian knot," and demonstrate that these governments can not be permanent. In other words, it is a naked, bold, undisguised threat of revolution—a prophesy that the rebels will again take forcible possession of power, with the encouragement of a Democratic President. The "if" is well put in; because if Grant is chosen, the *World* and all other advocates of treason very well know that the swords which these bloodthirsty rebels propose again to draw, will grow rusty in their scabbards.

Let the facts be borne in mind. The Democratic party before the war was a party of secession. At the commencement of the war it was a party of rebellion. Toward the close of the war it became a party of submission. And now, it is openly proclaimed by its leaders and organs as a party of revolution. If Blair and Seymour are elected, what is the programme? The national debt repudiated; Congress dispersed, and a disloyal assemblage convened in its stead. Loyal governments overthrown. Property taken during the war to be restored and paid for. The freedmen returned to a condition of virtual slavery, and deprived of the rights of citizenship conferred upon them by the Constitution. Union men turned out of office, and rebels restored to control over the States. Does anybody suppose that such a programme could be carried out without civil anarchy, business depression, financial ruin, social suffering, and finally bloody war? Or does anybody who is not at heart a vile traitor, a foe to his country's best interests, and to the welfare of humanity, desire that it shall be carried out? Yet the Democratic party has declared its desperate purpose, and the *World* and other organs are compelled to indorse it.

DOTS FOR DEMOCRATS.

The spirit of imitation is strong even with Presidential candidates. It is said that when the intelligence reached St. Joseph, Missouri, that Seymour was last seen on his farm putting in new hay, Blair, who was in the place, immediately put in a little old rye.—*Hartford Post.*

General Sigel has been elected President of the German Central Grant and Colfax Club. This patriot warrior is always found battling for the right, and a host of Germans will always "fight mit Sigel."

A veteran of an Albany battery, who fought all through the war, remarked recently: "The soldiers got no encouraging words from Horatio Seymour when they were in the field, and they will give him none now."

A late North Carolina paper has a list of persons on the line of march of Frank Blair's corps, who lost various articles, which it enumerates, and then says that although they have always been Democrats, they can not support a ticket with Blair's name on it.

It is rumored that two of the most prominent Major Generals who took part in the soldiers' and sailors' gathering held in New York during the Democratic convention, are "kicking in the traces," and are only held back by powerful influences from declaring for Grant and Colfax. Soldiers don't feel good in copperhead fellowship.

It was Beauregard, one of the chief advisers of the Tammany Hall convention, who proposed as we all remember, to fight under "the flag of sable hue," commonly called the black flag. Under Forrest, a Tammany delegate, the suggestion was actually carried into effect at Fort Pillow.

Colonel E. J. Conger, the captor of Booth, has been nominated for Recorder in Richland county, Ohio. He is a Republican, of course, and the Democrats will try hard to defeat him because he was instrumental in capturing the assassin.

The cue given by the leading Democrats to their followers to be mum about the war is shrewd advice, since they can count upon about half the fingers of one hand all the really distinguished Federal soldiers who indorse Seymour and Blair, while they can not find a rebel who does not accept them—platform and all.

The Boston *Post* is made anxious by the question of a religious paper at Chicago, "Can a Democrat be saved?" It is a difficult problem, indeed, but if a Democrat will eschew the sins of his leaders, and neither drink like Blair nor lie like Seymour there may be some hope for him.

The Democracy of Lima held a ratification meeting to listen to the Hon. H. M. Beck, of Tennessee. The orator made a dead failure, and confessed that he was nothing but a traveling gum peddler. The Democracy acknowledged the corn.

The Chicago *Times* rebukes the New York *World* for publishing and commending a letter from Samuel J. Tilden advising the Democracy to act on the aggressive, and in the same issue devoting three columns to a defense of Seymour's war record! The *Times* says this does not look much like "forcing the fighting."

A Democratic paper praises Seymour on the ground that he "can neither be called a peace Democrat nor a war Democrat distinctively." Since the publication of Frank Blair's letter before his nomination, there can be no doubt concerning him. He is a strong *war* Democrat.

John Morrissey is a queer, and in some respects a great man. His facility for naming the winning horse, the winning card, and the winning man, amounts to a certainty.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

And he names General U. S. Grant for President, and backs him with his money.

General F. D. Sewall, a life-long Democrat, who has identified himself with the Republicans for the first time this year, presided at a great Republican mass meeting in Bath, Maine, held on the sixth instant. Generals Logan and Shepley made speeches.

The Hon. William D. Kelley, the able Representative of the Fourth District, Pennsylvania, will take an early departure for the State of Maine to lend his voice in behalf of the Republican cause. His tour will extend over a period of two weeks. His first speech will be delivered at Portland on the evening of the eleventh instant.

Doolittle complains bitterly because the Radicals have entranchised the "brutish blacks." General Bragg says "we make no complaint against negro suffrage." Who shall decide when Democratic doctors disagree?

A Minneapolis letter says: "The people of Minnesota are good for ten thousand majority for Grant and Colfax. The Democrats here fail to convince the rank and file that the New York Convention did just 'the right thing.'"

OBITUARY.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Aug. 18, 1868.

In Memory—Whereas, it has pleased Providence in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the HON. THADDEUS STEVENS, a member of the United States Congress; and whereas, in his demise the country has lost one of its ablest statesmen and most distinguished citizens, the Republican party one of its ablest leaders, the oppressed and enslaved of this republic one of its most fearless champions, and justice and liberty one of its purest friends; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the "Third District Republican Grant and Colfax Club," that we sincerely condole with the relatives in the loss they have sustained, and that the members of the said Club shall wear the usual badge of mourning in honor of the deceased, for the period of thirty days; and,

Be it resolved, That the Secretary shall forward a copy of these resolutions to the Hon. Thomas J. Durant, at Washington, with the request that they be forwarded to the relatives of the deceased.

Be it resolved, That these resolutions be published in the New Orleans Republican.

CHAS. W. BOOTHBY, President.
OSWALD REID, Secretary. aug22

THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE

Is located corner Conti and Royal, old State Bank entrance on Conti, up Stairs. aug8

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, 1868, 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.

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 damages and costs.

G. M. WICKLIFFE,
Auditor of State.

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 delivered 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.

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. Oldis, 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

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

BY

H. C. WARMOTH, GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

WHEREAS, OFFICIAL INFORMATION HAS been received that a foul murder was committed upon one MARSHALL THOMPSON by one JOHN O'NEAL, aided and abetted by his brother, PETER O'NEAL, on the first inst., about a mile below Kingston, in the Parish of St. Helena; and whereas the said John O'Neal, the murderer, is now at large, a fugitive from justice—

Now, therefore, I have thought proper, in the name and by the authority of the State, to issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of said JOHN O'NEAL; to be paid upon the certificate of the District Attorney that the per-on claiming it is the party who caused the arrest, and furnished the information which led to the conviction.

JOHN O'NEAL is a slim, spare man, about thirty years of age, of medium height, light brown hair, inclined to be curly; very thin side whiskers and slight mustache, and goatee quite short, and small hazel eyes. He is supposed to be clothed in brown kersey, considerably worn and ragged, and when last seen was near McGuire's Bridge, on Amite river, a bout thirty-six miles from Oyska, Mississippi. Given under my hand and the seal of State this tenth day of August, 1868, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-third.

By the Governor: H. C. WARMOTH.
GEORGE E. BOVEE, Secretary of State. au11

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 improprietY assert that the reputation he has secured by opening the ears of the deaf shall be maintained.

Dr. Davis can be consulted daily at his office, 221 Canal street, on all Diseases of the Ear, embracing Deafness and kindred affections. mh11 sod

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 a portion of the transactions here with a free pen, and will no doubt receive some criticism from those not complimented by the author. jr2

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND IN THE Fourth District by Auction.

SUCCESSION OF MICHAEL CONNELLY, Second District Court—No. 26,833.

BY W. I. HODGSON, AUCTIONEER—Office No. 21 Commercial Place—SATURDAY, September 12, 1868, at twelve o'clock M., at the Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by order and in pursuance of an order of the Honorable Louis Davisonand, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated July 30, 1868, Docket No. 26,833, will be sold—

ONE VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Washington avenue, Prytania, St. Charles, and Sixth streets, measuring 30 feet 7 inches and 2 lines front on Sixth street by a depth of 100 feet between parallel lines, American measure.

Together with the Shanty thereon.

Terms—One-half cash in United States Treasury notes; remainder in a note at twelve months, bearing six per cent interest from date, and special mortgage until final payment.

Act of sale before F. F. Coffey, notary public, with stamps at the expense of the purchaser.

au6 15 22, 29. set 5 14

SUCCESSION OF C. A. CASTILLO—NO. 20,339 Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nicholas J. Hoey, Auctioneer—Office No. 17 Exchange Place—SATURDAY, September 12, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, by virtue of an order of the Hon. L. Davignaud, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated August 6, 1868, will be sold at public auction, for the account of the successors of C. A. Castillo, deceased, the following described property, viz:

1. A LOT OF GROUND in square bounded by Bourbon, Dauphine, Hospital and Bienville streets, measuring, more or less, 26 feet 6 inches front on Hospital street by about 120 feet in depth on the line marked D urbon street, and about 119 feet 10 inches in depth on the other line. The improvements comprise a two story brick kitchen, together with thirty-two shares of the capital stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, secured by mortgage on said property.

2. A LOT OF GROUND on Ursulines street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, designated as lot No. 28 on a plan by L. Bringier, Surveyor General, dated September 18, 1821, and deposited in the office of O. de Armas, Notary Public. Said lot measures in American measure 25 feet front on Ursulines street by 109 feet 6 inches in depth, bounded on one side by property of Jacques Dupre, or assigns, and on the other side by property of Widow Bertoulin. The improvements comprise a two-story brick house, together with one hundred and thirty three shares of the capital stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, secured by mortgage on said property.

Terms of Sale—For property firstly described, the purchaser to furnish his stock note to the said Citizens' Bank for the sum of $462, due first July, 1869, with six and a half per cent interest thereon, cash in advance, from the day of sale to said first July, 1869; the balance of the price of adjudication payable at one year, in notes indorsed to the satisfaction of the administratrix, if she should require it, bearing interest at eight per cent per annum from date, and secured by special mortgage on the premises, with the clauses of non aliendo and attorney's fees fixed at five per cent on the amount. Improvements to be kept in-ured, and policies transferred. Taxes of 1868 to be paid proportionally by vendor and purchaser when due.

The notes to be furnished to the bank for both properties, renewable and curtailable agreeably to the charter of the bank, and the other conditions required by the bank, on the transfer of property mortgaged to it, to be complied with by the purchasers.

Acts of sale and United States Revenue stamps at the expense of the purchasers, before A. Dor ocourt, Notary Public. au11 22 29 set 5 12

IMPROVED PROPERTY IN THE THIRD District.

SUCCESSION OF BARBARA LAQUE—No. 32,303

BY WHITMAN & GRAY, AUCTIONEERS—Office No. 167 Poydras street—Will be sold on SATURDAY, September 12, 1868, at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue and in pursuance of an order of Honorable Alex. Dupineau, Judge of the Second District Court, parish of Orleans, dated August 6, 1868:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situated in suburb Washington in this city, in square bounded by Girod St. John the Baptist, St. Ferdinand, and Fort streets, designated as lot No. 22 on a plan drawn by John Schreiber, dated March 15, 1837, and deposited in the office of Achille Chiapella for reference. Said lot measures in English measure, according to said plan, twenty-eight feet five inches front on St. Ferdinand street by ninety feet six inches in depth between parallel lines. Together with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a one-story frame house and kitchen, cistern, etc., the whole as per plan by William H. Bell, architect, which will be exhibited at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange previous to sale. The purchaser to assume the taxes of 1868 payable in 1869.

Terms—Cash in United States Treasury notes.

Act of sale before E. S. Earhart, Esq., notary public, at expense of the purchaser, including the United States Internal Revenue stamps.

au11 22 sed 12

SUCCESSION OF BRIDGET McCANN—No. ——, Second District Court of the parish of Orleans.

BY C. E GIRARDEY & CO—NICHOLAS J. Hoey, Auctioneer—Office, No. 17 Exchange Place—SATURDAY, 5th September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, by virtue of an order of the Honorable L. Davignaud, Judge of the Second District Court of the parish of Orleans, dated fourth August, 1868, will be sold at public auction in the above entitled matter—

A LOT OF GROUND in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by Apollo, Bacchus, Second and Third Streets, measuring 28 feet 5 inches and 1 lne front on Apollo street by 127 feet in depth. The improvements comprise a one-story Frame House, kitchen, cistern, etc.

Terms—$1,000 cash, and the balance on a credit of twelve months, in note bearing interest of 8 per cent per annum from date of sale until final payment, secured by special mortgage and vendor's privilege on the property, with the clause of 8 per cent attorney's fees in case of suit; improvements to be kept fully insured and policy transferred, and the purchaser to assume payment of all taxes for 1868.

Act of sale before F. F. Coffey, notary public, with stamps at the expense of the purchaser.

au6 15 22 29 sed

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BAGATELLE street, between Goodchildren and Morales streets—Succession of Justine Clay, Deceased Wife of Pierre Wilson.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, AUCTIONEER—Office No. 48 Exchange Alley.—SATURDAY, September 5, 1868, at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated June 27, 1868, and the proceedings of the Second Judicial District Court, parish of Orleans, dated June 29, 1868, will be sold at public auction, for the account of the succession of Justine Clay, deceased, the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Bagatelle, Goodchildren, Morales and Union streets, measuring (American measure) 81 feet 11 inches and 6 lines front on Bagatelle street by a depth of 127 feet 10 inches between parallel lines, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Also—

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

Terms—Half the Stock cash; for the Real Estate one-half cash, and the balance at a credit of one year with eight per cent interest from day of sale until payment, the notes to be divided into three to suit the convenience of the heirs; said notes to be secured by mortgage and vendor's privilege; the buildings to be insured and the policy transferred. Act of sale before De Ave de Armas, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser, including stamps.

au 12 22 set 5

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT Match and Single Horses, Elegant Saddle Horses, Fine Work Mules, Fine Milch Cows, Buggies, Elegant Brette, Harness, Wagons, etc., etc. at auction.

BY MONTGOMERY BROS. & CO.—R. S. Montgomery, Auctioneer—Will be sold on SATURDAY, August 22, 1868, at 11 o'clock, at P. Liner's Stable on Gravier street,

Elegant MATCH HORSES,
Elegant Single and SADDLE HORSES;
Fine WORK MULES;
Fine MILCH COWS;

Top and Open Buggies, Elegant Brette, Harness Wagons, etc.

TERMS—Cash, in United States Treasury notes. au8

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

Margaret K. Dess, Widow, etc., vs. Mrs. C. D. Moncure et als., Heirs of Henry Dogal, Deceased.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, for the Fifth Circuit and District of Louisiana—No. 1966.—By virtue of an alias writ of fieri facias issued in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession and will expose for sale at public auction on SATURDAY, the nineteenth day of September, 1868, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon at the Courthouse at Pointe à la Hache parish of Plaquemines, Louisiana, the following described property, viz:

A CERTAIN PIECE OR PORTION OF GROUND situated in the parish of Plaquemines, Louisiana, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, and having eighteen arpents, more or less, front on the said Mississippi river, the upper five arpents of which have a depth of eighty arpents and the lower thirteen arpents, adjoining the first named five arpents, have a depth of forty arpents; said lands forming the lower part of the "Fairview" plantation, and are bounded below by lands now or formerly owned by Aristide Thibaut; and above by the upper portion of said "Fairview" plantation; together with all the rights and appurtenances thereto whatsoever nature or kind on or appertaining to said portion of ground, as well as all the mules, stock, cattle, implements and all the inventory on file in my office.

Seized in the above entitled suit and to be sold to satisfy the demand of the plaintiff, amounting to five thousand four hundred dollars, together with interest as set forth in said writ and all costs.

Terms of Sale—Cash at time of adjudication in United States