New Orleans Republican.
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THE CARPET-BAG.

We found in our Bag yesterday a circular from Mr. D. F. Boyd, Superintendent of the Louisiana State Seminary, requesting information to be sent him on certain specified topics. We immediately handed the paper to our accomplished friend Fitz Smith, who in fifteen minutes and thirty-one seconds returned us the following interesting monograph:

NEW ORLEANS, August 22.

BELOVED BAG:

The circular you have handed me requests information from "gentlemen of intelligence and public spirit," concerning the physical features of Louisiana. I need hardly say that in applying to me you have come to the right shop.

The following extract from the circular will most clearly define its purpose:

Persons wishing to aid in this good work, will please send, to the undersigned, information of any locality, which they may thoroughly know, on all or any of the following subjects:

1. TOPOGRAPHY.—An accurate map of the section, township, or parish, giving, if possible, the highest and lowest elevations above the sea, or above the principal water courses in the vicinity. State whether the streams are navigable, if so, for what class of boats, and for what length of time, noting particularly the obstructions, and if bars their low and high water depth. Also give the extent and depth of overflow.

2. GEOLOGY.—Specimens of rock, and well remains of animals, etc., of the various strata of earth, and different soils, and of salt and fresh water shells.

3. MINERALOGY.—Specimens of minerals; also state the facilities for mining.

4. BOTANY.—Specimens of plants (entire), and of the leaves, wood, and bark of trees, and shrubs. (The plants and leaves of trees and shrubs should be well pressed, say in a common letter press.)

5. ZOOLOGY.—Specimens of insects, reptiles, wild animals, birds, and fish. (These should be preserved in alcohol or skinned.)

6. CLIMATE.—The range of the thermometer in mid-summer and in mid-winter, the appearance and disappearance of frost, the periods of most rain and drouth, the prevailing winds, diseases, etc.

7. AGRICULTURE.—The plants, grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables grown or capable of being cultivated. Which are best adapted to the soil and climate. Also mention the facilities for market, and those mostly used.

8. MANUFACTURES.—The facilities for manufacturing; also state what manufactures, if any, are now carried on.

9. ARCHAEOLOGY.—Indian relics of any kind whatever, such as skeletons (whole or in part), specimens of pottery, implements of warfare, tools, etc., etc. Also mention any mounds, or other vestiges of the Aborigines; giving, if known, the name of the tribe.

I hasten to reply to these inquiries in their order, confining myself of course to my native parish of Orleans.

1. *Topography.* The parish of Orleans is situated on both sides of the River Mississippi. The western portion is on the eastern side, the eastern portion is on the western side. The river runs southwardly in a north-easterly direction. Mobile lies due east, but in going thither you go due west. Brashear City lies due west, yet in going thither you go due east.

There are several navigable streams in the parish, the principal of which is the Melpomene canal. The "class of boats" usually seen on this beautiful watercourse are of the shingle pattern, and are managed by small boys who stand on the bank and poke them with a stick. The obstructions are chiefly dead cats, and now and then cabbage leaves from Dryades Market. You inquire if there are *bars*. There are a few, and they are supposed to pay license. I ought to add that Common street from Baronne to Basin is navigable at most seasons of the year, and the depth of water after a shower varying from ten inches to ten feet.

2. *Geology.*—The inquiry in regard to "specimens of rocks" can be speedily answered. There was a time, before secession and rebellion were heard of, that people had their pockets full of rocks. There are few of this class remaining.

There are some blocks of granite on St. Charles street, which pretend to be a pavement. They need to be relaid. There is one rock which I wish might be removed. It is "Rock me to sleep, Mother," as sung fifteen times a day by a young lady on Prytania street, with a voice like that of a boss drayman.

Fossils abound in Camp street. The most remarkable is the man who writes for the *Times* a column entitled "On 'Change." He was dug up about eighty years ago, and is supposed to have lived about the time the coal measures were deposited, say 16,000,000 years prior to Adam.

3. *Mineralogy.* Minerals are scarce. There are some fine specimens of false teeth made by Dr. Knapp, whose skill in fabricating is boundless. The show of metals is better. Cold steel is a good deal in vogue in the Second and Third Districts. The supply of brass in Democratic faces is unlimited, and I think "the facilities for mining" in this direction are plenty.

"Facilities for mining" fire-proof safes also abound, and now and then one is blasted open with rich returns.

4. *Botany.* The principal vegetable of this season is mint. It belongs to the genus "julp" and species "julep."

The muccilagenous gumbo is quite common in New Orleans, at all seasons of the year, and the demand is enormous. I saw a Creole lady of mature years and rather portly figure eat some at a party last winter. She ate nine quarts.

5. *Zoology.* We have some "insects, reptiles, wild animals, birds, and fish" in this parish. The roach and the musquito are seldom seen, but I will endeavor, if possible, to find a specimen of each. The copperhead is common in Camp street, though, as it lives continually in whisky, it will hardly be necessary to have samples "preserved in alcohol." The whole family will be "skinned" on the third of November next, and you will have no difficulty in procuring their hides for stuffing.

The "wild bore" is plentiful here, and often makes into editorial sanctums to offer advice. He is one of the most remarkable and dangerous of our *fauna*.

The American Eagle came here in 1837, and proposes to stay.

6. *Climate.* On this subject I merely inclose a file of the *Picayune*. The theme you will there find to have been thoroughly exhausted. The "prevailing wind," now, is that blown from the lungs of Democratic orators, who have blown so hard and long that the editors of their own party are now begging them to desist. "The next gale that sweeps from the North," to use the language of Patrick Henry, will blow from the Pennsylvania election, and will rather astonish these high flown gentry.

7. *Agriculture.* The plants and fruit which seem best adapted to our soil and climate are coco-grass, wild plums, and "forbidden fruit." The last is raised in great quantities and devoured with avidity. A large truffle or mushroom has made its appearance lately in our windows, and is called the "Horatio Seymour." It has a smooth, puffy, bald-headed look, which gives promise of succulence and sap.

"The facilities for market" are fine at present. A man can sell himself in Carondelet street three times a day. A Democratic legislator can be bought for from $50 to $5000, according to quality. An Alderman brings from $1 50 to $1000. An internal revenue official is worth from $100 to $100,000, according to rank.

8. *Manufactures.* Our manufactures are flourishing. Claret is made here for six bits a dozen. Champagne is made in large quantities. An enterprising Sicilian is engaged largely in the manufacture of counterfeit nickles. The fabrication of rumors and reports, of fallacies and fancies, by the Camp street press, goes on with undiminished vigor. For example, the *Times* of to-day states editorially that gold is going up, on account of the machinations of the Radicals, when everybody knows it is going down, and only went up on account of Democratic threats of repudiation.

9. *Archæology.* We can furnish quite a number of "skeletons," if desired, or, at least, drawings of such. They have been sent in large numbers to decent gentlemen, in letters signed K. K. K., accompanied with obscene and badly-spelled threats. They are interesting exponents of our civilization. In regard to "specimens of pottery," I refer you to the following interesting "pottery" from the Sunday *Times*, written by Adolphus Addlepate, the bard of Jackson street.

I faint, I sigh,
I groan, I cry,
With weary eye,
And why, oh why?
The nymph divine
Will ne'er be mine!

I shrink, I pine,
I howl, I whine,
My arms I twine
In vain. For mine
The girl divine
Doth still decline
To be—to be.
Oh, misery!
The nymph divine
Will ne'er be mine!

As for "implements of warfare" we have the gimlet knife, the dagger, and the revolver. A still more common implement in politics is *mud*, which abounds in the gutters of Camp street. The "powers of mud" are well known and wonderful. If you can not reply to the arguments of an opponent, throw mud at him. Call him a "renegade" and a "scallawag." And especially, if he owns more property, and pays his debts more punctually than you do, call him a "mendicant loyalist." The method is pretty, and may be carried out without the least expenditure, either of brains or trouble.

As for "mounds," there are plenty of such in our up-town streets—piles of dirt of every form and every variety of color. The Street Commissioner and the doctors can tell you more about them.

Very respectfully,
ALGERNON FITZ-SMITH.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A THEME FOR POETRY.—Since the earliest infancy of the art, poetry has owed much to the aqueous element in natural scenery. There are few rivers, streams, or running brooks that have not been the subject of verse, blank or otherwise. "Soft-flowing Avon," "Blue Moselle," and others beyond enumeration, have each in turn become the theme of the poet or versifyer.

But there flows through the heart of New Orleans a stream which, so far, has been overlooked by the devotees of the muse divine; and it is strange, for this stream possesses attributes belonging to none ever sung by bard. Let any of the poetic tribe make a pilgrimage to the banks of the stream that takes its rise somewhere about the Old Canal, and making its noiseless way along Claiborne street, finally empties itself—the Lord knows where. With its assemblage of nauseous belongings, its inky hue, slimy consistence, putrid effluvia, redolent with buoyant filth in every variety, abounding in old corks, varied with an occasional dead animal moving along like a hearse at a funeral. Surely, it exhibits material for original poetry such as no other stream ever did afford.

The other day this reporter, leaning on the protective railing of one of the cross streets, contemplated the stream. But not long—for olfactory reasons. As he beheld it, and inhaled it, a sodden kind of inspiration came upon him, and *ecce signum:*

O nameless stream, that sneaks thy slimy way
Along broad Claiborne's shady avenue,
As if to shun the brightness of the day,
And hide thy nastiness from every view.

What is thine awful mission? Is it so
That thou wert formed dread cholera t'inspire?
Or loathsome typhoid? or consumption slow?
Or yellow fever's visitation dire?

For lo! e'en now there slowly moves along,
Steaming and festering in thy sick'ning tide,
Some "filthy witness," fraught with fetor strong,
To tell our noses that a dog has died.

Sadly I stand on thy repulsive shore,
And feel deep pity for each wight who dwells
Along thy borders, forced from hour to hour
To see thy sights and sniff thy horrid smells.

The subject becomes too excruciating and must be left to some "abler pen," and the ablest pen, and the most to be commended, will be that which shall write a city ordinance to provide other and better means of drainage than is obtained through this epidemic-suggesting collection of foul water.

THE PIONEER GRANT CLUB.—The enthusiasm of the Grant Pioneers in the good cause they have undertaken to help carry out in this city and State remains unabated. The same earnest purpose to place General Grant in the presidential chair, and thus secure substantial peace and respect for the laws throughout the length and breadth of our country still moves the men who were the first to organize in support of the matchless hero whose name they have made the title of their organization. Brave, generous, discreet, and unostentatious he came from the retirement of private life, where he was pursuing an humble but an honest calling in 1861; when his country needed his services he offered them as due to her. She educated him in the arts of war, and he was willing to use this knowledge to defend her against all enemies. Nobly did he keep his promise. He crushed a huge rebellion and saved the country. As a general he stands unrivaled. He possesses in an eminent degree executive and administrative ability—is not fond of politics, and has no taste nor feeling in common with political brawlers and trimmers. These are good and substantial reasons why the people rally to his support.

The club on Friday evening was addressed by Hon. O. H. Brewster, Captain Haynes, Judge A. Siemering, of Texas, and Mr. J. A. Craig. Judge Siemering has just returned from Europe, where he has been on a short visit. He took occasion to say in the course of his remarks that the people in Germany were all for Grant. In New York he talked with all classes of people, and in Pennsylvania he did the same, and the general impression was that Grant and Colfax would be elected easily. The people had come to the conclusion that this was absolutely necessary in order to secure peace and prosperity.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted by the club:

WHEREAS, Questions of vital interest are now being discussed in our State Legislature, and by the people generally; and

Whereas, The public interest demands that a full and fair expression of all public measures should be had; therefore

Resolved, That the Pioneer Grant Club, having full faith in the virtue and intelligence of the people to handle all political questions, as they are the source of all political power, will oppose any attempt to take from them the right, as recognized in every State of the Union with the exception of South Carolina, of electing Presidential Electors.

Resolved, That with a known majority of thirty thousand registered voters in this State, the friends of Grant can have nothing to fear in leaving this matter with the people, unless a system of terrorism is to be inaugurated by those who oppose the reconstruction laws. In that case it is the duty of government to be prepared to put down all lawlessness and secure a fair expression of the public voice at the ballot box.

Resolved, That in regard to the all important matter of public education, we desire to see a wise and judicious law speedily enacted, and a system of public education established and immediately put upon, that will harmonize as far as possible the conflicting views of every portion of society throughout our State upon this subject; so that all may become reconciled to the justice of the system instituted, and thus be made participants in its successful consummation.

Resolved, That we are opposed to anything that may savor of sectarianism being introduced in our new system of public education in Louisiana; imbued with reverence for true religion, we hold tenaciously to the American doctrine that Church and state must remain apart, so that perfect religious liberty may be enjoyed by all.

Resolved, That we are opposed to making it compulsory on parents to send their children to be educated; we deem that inexpedient at this time, and improper because it will give the enemies of public education a chance to misrepresent the motives of the Legislature in making a law to that effect; we believe that it is safe to rest the matter with parents for the present.

A BRASS KNUCKLER.—The unrestrained passions of Augustus Tillman led him into the barbarous use of brass knuckles. The story of William Schreder is that the naughty Augustus floored him, without cause or provocation, which, if proved true, will send the Tillman before a jury, where he will be taught that citizens can not at once be judge and jury to execute the laws, especially by the instrumentality of such delicate enforcers as he used. Let him be made to knuckle to the laws. Recorder Jackson will talk to him on the twenty-fourth instant.

BATAFORA AND THE OFFICERS.—Some days ago certain officers in the Fourth District were informed that Batafora, Sicilian, keeper of a little fruit stand on Camp street, near Magazine Market, had been selling counterfeit nickles to several parties. A search-warrant was issued, the premises searched by three officers, a quantity of the spurious coin found buried in the stable yard, the accused arrested, taken before Commissioner Warren, who sent him to the United States Court for trial, the prisoner furnishing bonds to appear when notified. No sooner was Batafora at liberty than he made, or caused to be made, an affidavit before Recorder Jackson, that the officers who searched the place had robbed him of a considerable quantity of money, gold, silver, and currency. Several days afterward the officers accused were pointed out as the culprits. The case was taken up, when the principal witness, a woman, swore so incoherently, strangely and contradictorily, that the Recorder committed her to jail for contempt of court, and the suit was continued.

When the case was again taken up the witnesses were unable to make their extensive evidence dovetail, nor combine alleged circumstances in proper order. In fact, the witnesses being poorly drilled, it became apparent that animosity and hopes of revenge on the officials were the incentives to this prosecution, hence the court dismissed the subject.

LANDLORD AGAINST TENANT.—Only a few weeks ago a widow women in the First District, who was raised in refined and good society, found it impossible to pay her rent, or purchase sufficient bread and meat to satisfy her three little children. The grocery man near her dwelling was kind, and as long as he could in part provided for her immediate necessities, only hoping that he was casting his bread on the water. The wolf that was snarling so close to her door, finally entered the poor abode, poverty and hunger took actual possession, driving the widow into the streets, with only her squalid children and the clothing on her back. This was a practical execution of one of the "good old times" laws of Louisiana.

Failing to settle with her landlord for rent he sued out a "provisional seizure" (mild law phrase for legal robbery) and that little household was *sacrificed*, literally. A constable, quite the same as in moral plays, entered and inventoried the articles that had in former and prosperous days been used in happy scenes when an indulgent husband and father were enjoying life. The chairs and sofa on which they rested, the table and dishes from which they ate, the stove that warmed them in winter and cooked their scanty meals, and all things else, except her bed, were sold from her at auction, all to satisfy a man whose claim for rent *must* be satisfied, while other creditors, with claims for necessities, stood by and wondered how it was that they too could not, if willing, rob the widow of her household wares to liquidate their demands. The barbarous laws of Louisiana protect only the houseowner in this instance. The man who furnished *bread* on credit could find no twist in our outrageous laws which would sustain his claim.

All creditors must stand aside, and allow the landlord to grasp the last bit of furniture, because the sweet-scented code of Louisiana make all provision for him, and tell the baker and the butcher to stand one side—they are only *mechanics*, and are of little consequence. It is a burning shame that such outrages are continually perpetrated. No week passes that "provisional seizures," an abomination that the present Legislature can obliterate, are executed, while the victims are turned whither they can go, deprived of those articles so dear to them from affectionate associations. Will our friends in the Legislature make a needed reformation?

CRIMINAL COURT.—Richard Jenkins was sentenced to imprisonment for one day. He pleaded guilty to larceny.

Felix Martin and J. J. Tompkins, larceny, ten days Parish Prison.

William Johns, feloniously entering a dwelling house and larceny, two years Penitentiary.

Jean Louis, assault and battery, fined $100 or to have three months Parish Prison. He took the prison.

Jake Kits, assault and battery, ten days Parish Prison.

Eugene McCarthy, charged with false imprisonment, furnished bonds to appear for trial. Bonds $300 in each suit.

The Grand Jury found a true bill against Frank Brown for stabbing with a dangerous weapon with intent to murder, while in the act of robbing.

CORRECTION.—In the notice of the Insane Asylum, in yesterday's issue, there appeared a typographical error. The printer made us say the "stately mansion occupied by Governor Murphy." It should have read "Governor Marigny" instead of Murphy, as no such man as Murphy ever governe' Louisiana.

"BLAIR'S TONIC WILL KEEP OFF CARPET-BAGGERS."—The above valuable specific may be had, wholesale and retail, on Prytania street, corner of Felicity Road, second story. The inventor of this medicine being a well-known political *physic*, we would recommend large doses of the tonic to be taken by the members of the Democratic party, who seem to be solely afflicted at this time. They have the *Mange* and the *Small* wox, besides several other cutaneous diseases, among which is a most intolerable itching for office.

LEGISLATORS WILL HAVE THEIR JOKES.—An act for the relief of a lady who had become security for the appearance at a court in this city of her nephew, now deceased, charged with embezzlement, went to its final passage in the House yesterday.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, said: "Mr. Speaker, I like women and shall vote for the bill."

Mr. Hill, of Ascension: "Mr. Speaker, is she the widow of a soldier?"

The Speaker: "She is nobody's widow."

When the roll was called Mr. Faulkner responded, "Yes, a thousand times yes!" Strange to say, however, the Clerk of the House only recorded one "Yes" against the name of Mr. Faulkner.

IRISH REPUBLICAN GRANT AND COLFAX MEETING.—A preliminary meeting of this club, of which P. E. Collins was Secretary pro tem., was held last evening at 115 Carondelet street. The club meets again at the same place on Tuesday next, at seven o'clock P. M. A glee club will be attached to the club, and eloquent speakers will be in attendance from time to time. All Irishmen favorable to the election of Grant and Colfax are respectfully invited to attend.

ROW IN ST. CHARLES NO. 2.—There was a nice little rumpus at or near the corner of Perdido and Baronne streets last evening about dark. William Gurse was stabbed in the back by Sherry Fournette, the difficulty arising from a little game of monte. Gurse's face was bloody, as if he had been badly bruised. While on his way to the calaboose his language was loud and very obscene, and that alone should condemn him to a month's imprisonment. When the accused was in the clerk's office he again attacked complainant, and had not the officers restrained him there would have been a pretty fight right there.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB.—The Fifth Ward Republican Club met on Friday evening for organization—two hundred and fifty members present. The Club was addressed by Colonel C. W. Lowell, General Sypher, General Flood, Captain Ingraham, and Hon. T. W. Conway. The Club will hereafter meet regularly every Friday evening. The officers of the Club are: Hon. B. F. Joubert, President; H. J. Jean, Captain Eug. Staes, Vice Presidents; Captain Wm. Vigers, Secretary; V. Eug Macarthy, Treasurer.

FUMES OF CHARCOAL.—By the carelessness of some one in the family of Mr. C. H. Reed, Baronne street, a charcoal furnace, partly filled with fire, was left in a room where two children were sleeping, and of course the children were nearly suffocated. Medical aid resuscitated one of them a little, but the other was so near death that it is expected it will die.

NOTES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. In the House of Representatives yesterday there was an interesting debate on the bill to levy a special tax to provide for the payment of the past due interest on the bonds of the State, outstanding warrants, certificates of indebtedness, and Convention warrants.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson, moved to amend the proposition to levy a tax of one-half per cent instead of one per cent. On this motion Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, addressed the House. He advocated the propriety of a special tax of one per cent to pay the indebtedness of the State contracted in the past on the property in the State, now owned to a large extent by those who resided here when the debt was contracted. He believed this debt ought to be paid by those who contracted it, rather than by those who propose to come here and invest their capital. The season has been propitious, the crops are good this year, and the times warrant the levy of the tax proposed.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, maintained that one-half of one per cent would be a heavy tax on an impoverished people who have as yet derived no benefit from bountiful crops.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, regarded one half of one per cent a sufficient tax. He wanted to have the details of the indebtedness, and to know the purposes for which it was created. He favored the draft of another bill more definitely explaining the facts that would enable him to vote intelligibly.

Mr. Page, of Jefferson: It is mismanagement that has plunged this State into indebtedness, and compelled this State to pay a higher rate of interest than any other. Let us impose this pitiful tax of one per cent, wipe out this indebtedness, and rid the State of the incubus of debt, and restore its credit.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, doubted whether he would live to see the day when the State of Louisiana would not owe a dollar. The people of New Orleans could pay the proposed tax, but in the parishes of Northern Louisiana the tax of one per cent cannot be collected without serious embarrassment.

Mr. McMillen hoped the gentleman, Mr. Isabelle, would not enlarge upon the inability of Northern Louisiana to pay their taxes. We are amply able to pay all taxes imposed, he said.

Mr. Isabelle—Perhaps you can, General.

Mr. Abbott, of Concordia, asserted that his parish was able to pay the tax proposed.

Mr. Isabelle: Railroads heretofore exempted from taxation must now be taxed. This taxation will increase the revenues of the State largely. Why have taxes been burdensome? Because corporations have been exempted from taxation. The Opelousas Railroad has paid no taxes for ten years.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles: When the war closed and Lee surrendered, the soldiers of the Federal army returned to to their homes and went to work to pay off the State debts created by the war. The conquered soldiers instead of devoting themselves to honest toil, have employed much of their time, as in Northern Louisiana, in riding around and threatening to murder others if they do not agree to vote the Democratic ticket.

The Democrats can not talk any worse about the "scallawag Legislature" consuming the substance of the people, if they levy a tax of one per cent than they would if they levied a tax of one half per cent.

Mr. Zoelly, of Orleans: How can the people pay the taxes?

Mr. Harper: Instead of coffee I would drink water; instead of a store shirt I would wear a checked shirt; instead of five dollar shoes I would wear dollar and a half shoes, that is how I would pay my taxes.

Mr. Murrell, of Lafourche, opposed fooling with a half per cent tax. He declared himself in favor of a tax of one per cent, and would even advocate two per cent if necessary. His remarks were delivered with the usual vigor, energy, force, and emphasis.

Mr. Burrel, of St. John the Baptist: Voting for one per cent tax is a very easy thing to do. I have accumulated a little property myself. I will have to suffer together with others under this tax. The burden would fall upon the whole people. This is a money question, and requires deliberation. The State of Louisiana has brought itself in debt. I want time for deliberation—time to use my faculties, and to show that the colored race are able to represent the State of Louisiana. I hope further action on the bill will be postponed at this time.

Mr. Carr: Which would gentlemen prefer to do? Pay one per cent now and liquidate entirely the debt, or pay extravagant interest on the debt, while the State credit continues to suffer? The rebels run the State in debt, and they should be made to pay the debt. Let the debt be wiped out, and then Northern capital will come here, and not before.

Mr. Faulkner: The tax of one per cent would be onerous on all classes alike. In my parish many of the laborers, white and black, are in destitute circumstances, and instead of wearing shoes costing only a dollar and a half, wear no shoes at all.

Mr. Belot, of Orleans: No quorum present. We can not take action.

Mr. Faulkner, continuing: Do you want to kill the goose that laid the golden egg? Do you want to destroy the interests of the State by oppressive taxation, in order to bring Northern capital here?

ROWDYISM AT THE BISMARCK.—One of the Republican Representatives of this city visited the Bismarck on Royal street Friday evening, with a prominent citizen of Texas. The Representative was recognized by an unhappy and unreconstructed rebel who called him a damned Radical, and struck him a blow in the face. The unrepentant finished his amusement by shying plates, and making the head of the Representative a target.

A SCENE IN ST. CHARLES STREET.—The Honorable James Mann, the Democratic Representative in Congress, last night, rode through the streets, in an open barouche, at the head of a column of Blair Guards, with torches and transparencies, on one of which was painted: "Down with Carpet-Baggers." As the procession passed this office the band played the "Bonnie Blue Flag," and the Guards gave three cheers for the REPUBLICAN.

CITY ITEMS IN BRIEF.—Hugh Timmons, a painter, just cleared from an accusation of rape, will have a hearing on the twenty-fourth instant, on the charge of wounding William Dunlap.

Charles and Lucy Johnson, although not of kin, go down to the Criminal Court together, both of larceny. Charles stole twenty five dollars from Mrs. J. Kelly, corner Howard and Erato streets. Lucy stole trinkets from Mrs. S. B. Todd, 335 Terpsichore street.

John Williams goes down for nothing less than stealing a small bit of meat from James Flannaggans.

Others than lawyers make speeches in the First District Recorder's Court. Cora Lee being arraigned for violating city ordinance 558, was fined $25. As she was taken from the courtroom she made a poetical speech that shocked even the oldest stager in the house.

George J. Sinnegar was badly cut across the abdomen at Keller market the night of the Democratic meeting. Mathew Stebe is the man who did the cutting.

Henry Walker stepped into the live corpus of D. P. Welsh and tried to make a dead rabbit of him. Henry walks to the Criminal Court for trial.

Mr. Angelo, 153 Canal street, intrusted to a yellow Terreuce a five dollar bill to have it changed, but so much money wiped out Terrence's memory. He had forgotten all about it until Judge Gastinel informed him that he might answer before a jury.

Harriet Micheal was not altogether pleased with the jocose manner of Oscar Patterson, when he took from her two good dresses and sold them, appropriating the proceeds to his own use. Case goes to the Criminal Court.

The charge of kidnapping against Amelia and Mary White was not sustained. They are not kids, and can not be caught napping.

"PLANTATION MEDICINES."—This was the glaring sign over a balcony group of young ladies on Canal street, last evening, who were waving their handkerchiefs as the Democratic torch light clubs were marching along, all animated by the same patriotic spirit exhibited by the ladies of the South during the war, in cheering onward those who were fighting for what has become the lost cause. These "plantation medicines" are good to take.

TORCH LIGHT PROCESSIONS.—Several Democratic torch-light processions passed the REPUBLICAN office last evening. One of their transparencies came to grief by a sudden conflagration. The inscriptions are as blank as will be the faces of the members in November next.

ARRIVALS AT THE CITY HOTEL.—W S Jordan, Mansfield, La; Thos. O'Brien, Marshall, Texas; M S Benton, Jackson, Miss.; H Van McCane, Montgomery, Ala.; J W Dawson, E T Jacques, Texas; G Turner, Bryan, Texas; W B Fry, Gonzales, Texas; G B Davis, Miss Davis, Miss Blue, Independence Texas; M W Miller, El Passo, Texas; W A Ellis and lady, Galveston; E D Bigger, Kentucky, B F Scott, Alexandria, La; C A Pearse, J B Johnson, Bryan, Texas; E Heerters, C Heerters, J J Fisher, Texas; J Joseph, P Herber, Austin, Texas; Henry Blunt, A Koenighiem, H Koenighiem, F W Heitmann, A Mitchell, C. D. Hutchinson, Texas.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Third District Republican Grant and Colfax Club.—At a meeting of the Republicans of the Third District, held on the eighteenth instant, a permanent organization was effected for the coming campaign, styled the "Third District Republican Grant and Colfax Club." The following officers were elected for the ensuing six months, viz:

Captain C. W. Boothby, President; William O Kinsella, First Vice-President; J. Domingon, Second Vice President; O. Reid, Secretary; B. M. Smith, Assistant Secretary; Captain William J. Moore, Corresponding Secretary; D. Douglas, Treasurer; Jerry Curtis; and B. Walker, Sergeants at Arms.

For the information of all Republicans, who are respectfully invited to join, the meetings of the Club will be held every TUESDAY EVENING, on Morales street, between Marigny and Mandeville streets.

CHARLES W. BOOTHBY, President.
O. REID, Secretary.

Republican Meetings—PARISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Republican Parish Executive Committee at Clay Hall, every THURSDAY evening.

REPUBLICAN WARD CLUBS.—First Ward Club—Terpsichore street, between Apollo and St. Charles streets, every TUESDAY evening.

Second Ward Club—Corner Triton Walk and Dryades street, every FRIDAY evening.

Third Ward Club—Clay Hall, Perdido street, every SATURDAY evening.

Fourth Ward Club—Turners' Hall, Derbigny street, between Customhouse and Bienville, every TUESDAY evening.

Fifth Ward Club—Union Hall, St. Louis street, between Treme and Marais, every FRIDAY evening.

Sixth Ward Club—Economy Hall, Ursulines street, every TUESDAY evening.

Seventh Ward Club—Corner Union and Greatman streets, every MONDAY evening.

Eighth Ward Club—Morales street, between Mandeville and Marigny, every SATURDAY evening.

Ninth Ward Club—Crescent Beer Garden, Poland street, every WEDNESDAY evening.

Tenth Ward Club—Corner St. Mary and Fulton streets, every FRIDAY evening.

Eleventh Ward Club—Corner Dryades and First Streets, every MONDAY evening. jo26

The German Radical Central Club—Meets every WEDNESDAY, at Carroll Hall, corner of Poydras and Carroll streets.

Parish Executive Committee.—We are furnished with the following list of the officers and members of the Parish Executive Committee:

PRESIDENT—Hon. SETH W. LEWIS.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—J. B. NOBLE.

TREASURER—J. M. BURCHARD.

SECRETARY—W. B. GRAY.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY—W. H. BURROUGHS.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS—ALEX WILLIAMS.

FIRST WARD—Delegates—C. B. Young, S. W. Lewis, Nelson Woody, C. H. Hughes.

SECOND WARD—Delegates—H. C. Dibble, J. B. Noble, C. H. Fox, David Wilson, E. Miller, E. Gifford.

THIRD WARD—Fabius Dunn, W. O. McConnell, Thomas Lynne, R. H. Isabella, S. Jones, J. M. Burchard, W. Mulford, S. R. Moses.

FOURTH WARD—T. A. Martin, N. W. Green, R. M. Kenner, R. C. Howard, Wm. Vigers.

FIFTH WARD—N. Villery, Eug. Staes, E. Davis.

SIXTH WARD—P. Benedict, Captain W. George.

SEVENTH WARD—J. J. Meldrick, W. H. Green, M. Lebiano, E. Perrault.

EIGHTH WARD—W. J. Douglass, O. E. Blandon.

NINTH WARD—Joseph Kline, W. C. Kinsella Douglas Brown, Thomas Curry.

TENTH WARD—W. B. Gray, Dr. D. Mackey, L. C. Scriven, Hattle Payne.

ELEVENTH WARD—Peter Landry, Robert Ray.

ALGIERS—W. Pease. jy17

Pioneer Grant Club.—This Club meets at Carrol Hall, corner of Poydras and Carroll streets, every FRIDAY EVENING at eight o'clock. Members are requested to be present at all the regular meetings. All persons who support General U. S. Grant for the Presidency are invited to join the Pioneer Grant Club.

JOHN M. G. PARKER, President.
N. W. TRAVIS, Secretary. my28

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Office Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana—New Orleans, August 4, 1868.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected officers of the Association to serve two years:

JOHN DAVIDSON, President.
W. S. PIKE, Vice-President.
B. W. YOUNG, Secretary.
L. A. FOURNIER, Treasurer.
W. R. RONTZ, Attorney.
W. C. NICHOLS, M. D., Physician.

The office of the Association for the present is located in the old Bank of New Orleans, corner of Union and St. Charles streets, where the officers of the Association are prepared to receive applications for membership. au15 1m

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS FOR BOAT.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., August 19, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office until 12 M. TUESDAY, the twenty-fifth inst., for the delivery in this city of

One four (4) oared YAWL BOAT, complete.

Particulars may be learned on application at this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and no proposals will be entertained from parties who have failed to comply with their agreements with any branch of the Government.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Four-Oared Boat," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan.

R. N. BATCHELDER, Brevet Colonel and Q. M., U. S. A., In charge of Office.
au20 6t

PROPOSALS FOR BOAT.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., August 19, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, twenty-sixth instant, for the delivery at Fort Pike, La., of—

One six (6) oared YAWL BOAT complete.

Particulars may be learned on application at this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and no proposals will be entertained from parties who have failed to comply with their agreements with any branch of the Government.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Six-oared Boat," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan.

R. N. BATCHELDER, Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster U. S. A., In charge of Office.
au20 6t

OFFICE OF THE RECORDER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS,

24 St. Anthony's Alley, near the Sheriff's Office,
(Between Chartres and Royal streets.)

The public are hereby notified that according to the provisions of an act providing for the registering of births and deaths, the birth of every child born in the city and parish of Orleans, on both sides of the river Mississippi, must be duly registered in the above office. The declaration for registry must be made by the father, or in case that is impracticable by any other person present at the birth. Every person neglecting to comply with said act is liable to a penalty not exceeding ten nor less than five dollars. The above mentioned law will be strictly enforced.

L. PESSOU, Recorder of Births and Deaths.
aug1 1m

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, Fifth District, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., August 15, 1868.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST Thomas H. Hannon, late Assistant Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, parish of Caddo, Louisiana, for money withheld by him, being the proceeds of certain cotton entrusted to him to sell or turned over to him for sale, for the benefit of said parties, are hereby notified to present the same, in legal form, to the headquarters before the twenty-fifth day of September next, when they will be entered from any participation in their share of the money that have been or may be received from said Thomas H. Hannon.

By command of Brevet Major General R. C. Buchanan, U. S. A., Assistant Commissioner.

LOUIS M. WARNER, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Captain Thirty-Ninth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General. au15 6t

OFFICIAL NOTICES—CITY.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, August 10, 1868.

No. 975—New Series.

Resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized to adjudicate a contract after ten days notice, in the official journals, to the lowest bidder or bidders, for shelling and grading Josephine street, between Apollo and Liberty streets the work to be done in strict accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor.

(Signed) ALFRED KRAUSS, President Board Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY, President Board of Aldermen.

Approved August 10, 1868.
(signed) JOHN B. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, New Orleans, August 19, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that the Controller will at his office on TUESDAY, September 1, 1868, at noon, adjudicate to the lowest bidder or bidders the above contract as per specifications.

PAS. LABARRE, Deputy Controller.

SPECIFICATIONS Concerning the Contract for Grading and Shelling Josephine Street, from Carondelet (late Apollo) to Liberty Street.

The roadway between the gutters shall be graded in accordance with the lines, levels, and curvings to be given by the City Surveyor.

A trench in the center of the roadway, twenty feet wide and six inches deep, shall be filled with clean and sound bank lake shells, free from dirt or sand; said shells after the trench being filled shall be rolled and compressed with a 8000 pound roller, as often as necessary to make the whole solid and compact.

The sides shall also be rolled, so as to make the whole road, earth and shells, perfectly hard, smooth and even.

The whole work to be performed to the entire satisfaction of the city surveyor and chairman of the Committee on Streets and Landings, jointly.

The contractor shall be bound to begin the work in the ten days following the approval of the adjudication by the Common Council, and to complete the same ninety days after, under a penalty of ten dollars per day for each and every day thereafter the same is not completed.

The contractors shall be bound to keep in perfect good repair, in addition the said street, for and during one year after the completion of the work, and its acceptance by the City Surveyor and chairman of the Committee on Streets and Landings, and to guarantee the faithful performance of this condition, the Treasurer will retain in guarantee ten per cent of the contract price for one year, which ten per cent shall then be paid to the contractor should the street be found in perfect good order and condition, otherwise to be forfeited for the use of the city.

Payment in cash on the completion of the work, and acceptance of the same by the City Surveyor and chairman of the Committees on Streets and Landings jointly.

Good and