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 26, 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 enciently 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 Broadcast.

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.

Grant stock is going down.—*Times.*

In the same way it did about the time of Lee's surrender.

Peter Cooper, a millionaire of New York and owner of "Cooper Institute," is out in a strong letter for Grant and Colfax. So the "solid men" of the country come.

Republican papers multiply throughout the South. The *Republican*, published at Columbia, South Carolina, is what its title indicates, and a daily paper at that.

The Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans will sell at auction, this day at five o'clock P. M., at his warehouse on St. Ann street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District, the contents of a Wagon Shop and a Blacksmith Shop, etc. For terms see advertisement.

There was a meeting of Republicans last night at No. 19 Commercial Alley, for the purpose of organizing the Empire Grant Club. A partial organization was effected and the meeting adjourned to meet on Friday evening at half-past seven o'clock, at the same place.

Colored men throughout the country are establishing papers to advocate Republican principles. They are sincere and earnest in this advocacy, and deserve success. The *New Era* is one of this class of papers, published at St. Louis, by Lewis Thompson, at the reasonable price of two dollars per year. We commend it to the colored men of this City, who desire to know what is doing by their Missouri brethren.

Ex-Senator John S. Carlile, of Baltimore, is out in a strong appeal for Grant and Colfax. He will take the stump in West Virginia.

Mr. Carlile is a very effective speaker, and will do good service in the cause of peace. He has been a rigid Conservative for years past, and his course will have much influence upon the Conservatives of Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—We call the attention of our readers to the resolutions adopted yesterday by the New Orleans Medical Association, asserting what is generally known that the Association is never governed by political motives; but was instituted for the promotion of social and fraternal feeling in the medical profession and among men of learning and scientific attainments generally. In the field of medicine in this country, at the South as well as at the North, no weeds of political growth are tolerated.

FROM NEW YORK.

A merchant of New York city, in a letter to a friend resident here, says:

"As to Grant's election there exists in the minds of Republicans very little doubt. I, for one, can not think Seymour's election possible. I don't think the better class of War Democrats can so far forget the battles fought with men of Seymour's views during the war, as to wheel into line and support the party still indorsing and advocating these views.

"Such speeches as those made by Blair, Hampton, Toombs, and others, are doing the Republican cause much good. Men get disgusted, and don't conceal their disgust. A large sum of money is now in the safe of the St. Nicholas Hotel, waiting for investment in an even bet that Grant and Colfax will be elected. All good men know that the country is safer in Grant's hands than Seymour's. I think I can safely say Republicans have no fears of defeat.

"The canvass is an exciting one, and will be fought with great vigor. Straws sometimes tell. On all railway trains where a vote is taken Grant and Colfax are invariably ahead."

WHAT THE SECESSION DEMOCRACY HAVE DONE FOR THE COUNTRY.

Not to speak of the graves that secession has dug, the widows and orphans it has made, the scalding tears it has caused to flow, the households it has blasted, the number of gray heads it has brought down with sorrow to the grave, the fields it has laid waste, the fortunes it has scattered to the winds, the hatreds it has engendered, the barbarism it has fostered, the iron-heeled despotism it has practised, the innocent blood it has shed, and the ruin, misery, and crime that have followed in its wake. Not, we say, to speak of these things, it has loaded the country with an enormous debt which imposes to-day a heavy burden upon every species of property, and every kind of industry to pay the interest upon it, and meet in good faith the obligations of the government. In particular, it taxes—

The house you live in.
The field you cultivate.
The office you occupy.
The store you rent.
The steamboat you own.
The barge you run.
The salary you earn.
The profits you make.
The hat on your head.
The boots on your feet.
The clothes on your person.
The food you eat.
The tea and coffee you drink.
The pot it is cooked in.
The cup you drink it out of.
The implements on your farm.
The tools you work with.
The paper you write on.
The pen and ink you use.
The papers and books you read.
The furniture in your house.
The gas or oil you burn.
The coal you consume.
The stove you burn it in.
The match you light it with.
The medicine you take.
The tobacco you smoke.
The pipe you smoke it in.
The dishes on your table.
All you eat off them.

All these constitute a part, and only a small part of the legacy which that cursed thing secession has left upon this afflicted country.

And now this same old secession party, calling itself the *Democratic (!)* party, unabashed and shameless, impudent and swaggering and reckless as ever, comes before the patriotic masses of the United States, and without a blush, modestly asks to be intrusted with the administration of a government which it did its best to overthrow. Never before was such a spectacle presented to gods or men.

Many of the very same actors that were instrumental in precipitating the Southern States into an attempted revolution, and thus bringing the long black catalogue of the horrors of an internecine struggle upon the land, are leading spirits in this Democratic party, so-called, demanding, with disgusting arrogance, to be reinvested with power to do again as they please.

Will the loyal masses of the republic comply with their demand? Will the men that are now loyal to this government, without respect to party names or to the past, again consent to place the old secession agitators in a position in which they can involve the country in further disasters?—in which they can impose additional burdens, additional taxation upon the people, and again paralyze the general prosperity? The secession leaders were trusted once, with what results, let the history of the last eight years tell. Shall they be trusted the second time? Will the Southern people again follow them? Have they shown themselves to be wise or safe counsellors? How fair were the promises held out to the Southern people by the secessionists of 1860? Has one of those promises been realized? Not one! Again we press the question home? Southern voters of all parties: Will you trust these Democratic leaders the second time?

"IT IS STATED."

It is stated, and we believe upon undoubted authority, that Wickliffe, the Auditor, after the passage of the bill forbidding the payment of any moneys from the treasury except for pay of members of General Assembly and their officers, audited a new account of the State Printer, not attested by any one holding authority under the General Assembly or otherwise, and for a large amount, and that the Treasurer paid the sum. This accounts for the fact that the Warrant Clerk is unable to pay the members their per diem, of which the colored Senator from Assumption complained the other day. We are assured that the money was paid on a single claim, set up by the printer, which was audited by Wickliffe, and in this shape paid by the Treasurer. If so they should be made to restore the money to the treasury and promptly removed from office.—*Picayune.*

Our aged neighbor is singularly unfortunate in its informants. The State Printer has so far rendered but two accounts against the State, and has drawn from the treasury just four thousand five hundred and sixteen dollars for doing the printing and advertising of the General Assembly for nearly sixty days. This prodigious sum of money drawn thus from the treasury is equal to the expenses of the REPUBLICAN office for about a week and a half. Not one cent has been drawn from the treasury since the bill referred to passed, nor has any account been rendered since that event.

Instead of depending upon idle reports, which the experience of our time-worn cotemporary has long since proved are very often mere falsehoods, the *Picayune* could have sent some one to the Auditor's office and got a perfectly straightforward account of the matter. But this would not have served any malevolent purpose. Like the story of the sawed braces it would have been spoiled by investigation. So the old dodge of resorting to "it is said" was adopted, and our cotemporary is, as usual, placed in a ridiculous position. If we were to publish all that "is said" about our neighbors in general, and the superannuated one on Camp street in particular, we could fill our columns with very spicy gossip.

THE CAMPAIGN GROWING IN ENTHUSIASM.

The campaign is daily growing in earnestness, says the New York *Tribune*, and the enthusiasm for Grant and Colfax everywhere is unbounded.

JUDGE RIVES, OF VIRGINIA.

Judge Alexander Rives, of Virginia, who has come out for Grant and Colfax, is a brother of the late Hon. William C. Rives, author of "Madison and His Times," and one of the most distinguished men that the Old Dominion ever produced.

Thus the great men of the country are rapidly coming to the support of the National Union party.

Judge Rives was recently invited to take part in a great Republican demonstration, but as he is on the bench he thought such action on his part would be improper, and therefore declined. In his reply he says:

Your letter, inviting me to participate in a meeting proposed to be called for the twenty-fifth for the ratification of the nominations of Grant and Colfax, in Richmond, has been forwarded to me at this place, where I have accompanied my wife for her health. I shall not, therefore, be able to attend it. I feel the liveliest interest in the success of this ticket, as involving the prosperity and peace of the country; but I do not feel it my liberty to depart from that proper reserve which has always been practised by the members of the judiciary in this State by taking a part in the public and exciting discussions of this campaign.

Most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ALEXANDER RIVES.

THE GERMANS FOR GRANT AND COLFAX.

The Germans are almost all Republicans, and they are entering into the spirit of the campaign with a downright, old-fashioned earnestness and power characteristic of the race. Those that were Democrats, since the nominations of the two Conventions, cannot hesitate as to the line of conduct which duty and patriotism call upon them to pursue, and they are making common cause with their Republican brethren in battling for Grant and Colfax, for the unity, prosperity and peace of the country. Hurrah for faderland!

THE FRENCH POPULATION OF NEW YORK FOR GRANT AND COLFAX.

The Franco-American citizens of New York and vicinity, a very numerous body, have organized for Grant and Colfax, and are entering the canvass with great spirit and enthusiasm. A strong club composed of Frenchmen has been formed, of which M. R. De Thouars is President, and who will take the stump for his adopted country in the American fashion. He will do yeoman service for Grant and Colfax.

GOVERNOR WARMOTH AT BATON ROUGE.

His Welcome Most Enthusiastic—The Speeches on the Occasion.

BATON ROUGE, August 20, 1868.

This day will be remembered by the Republicans of this parish as most brilliant. I refer to the visit of Governor Warmoth and his companions, General Sypher, Dr. Southworth, Mr. Baker, and others.

Owing to the fact that this visit was made known only the evening previous, no public demonstration was made on the arrival of the distinguished party; but a committee from the two ward clubs, consisting of J. Henry Burch, Chairman; L. François, Eli Beauregard, Antoine Lange, L. C. Allison, L. LeBlanc, and Augustus Williams, waited upon the Governor to ascertain his wishes.

In the meantime a large concourse of people began to assemble, attracted to the landing by Charley Neff's piece of artillery, "Speaker Colfax," firing a salute of ten guns in honor of the Governor's arrival.

Carriages were in waiting, and the party were taken in charge by the committee, and visited the public and charitable institutions of the city, and then returned to the steamer.

Learning that it was the intention of the Governor and party to remain overnight, an invitation was given to them to attend an impromptu meeting called especially for the occasion.

The invitation was accepted, measures taken to notify the people, and by eight o'clock, when the Governor and party arrived upon the boulevard, no less than four thousand people had assembled to hear the speeches.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. Henri Burch. David Grimes was appointed chairman, and Antoine Lange secretary.

The Governor was introduced to the people by J. Henri Burch, and as he stepped forward upon the platform a prolonged and enthusiastic welcome was accorded to him.

The Governor's remarks were listened to with marked attention by his audience, who hung spell-bound upon his words. At the close of his speech hats were flung in the air, handkerchiefs were waved, and the audience shouted in one long-continued voice in honor of him who had afforded them such gratification.

General Sypher was then introduced, and made a most telling and masterly effort. The two speeches have rendered incalculable service to the Republicans of this parish, and encouraged them on to their whole duty.

At the conclusion of General Sypher's speech the party, with an impromptu escort of mounted men, proceeded to the steamer, the entire audience accompanying them, and making the night lively with cheers for Grant, Colfax, Governor Warmoth, Sypher, and the Republican party.

As usual, Charley Neff was on hand, and as the party stepped aboard the steamer three times three were proposed by the people, and given with a hearty will, our thunderer, the piece of artillery, "Speaker Colfax," tendering a complimentary farewell to the distinguished party. The Governor acknowledged the compliment by a few well-timed remarks, bade the people a kind good night, and retired, the immense audience doing likewise in good order.

The result of this visit is not to be overestimated. Confidence in the success of the Republican party is greatly augmented, and the people are satisfied that after having assisted by their ballots to place these men in high official positions, they have not been forgotten by them. Our standard-bearers have come among the people, and spoken words of cheer, comfort, and encouragement; have given them new life and energy. We shall certainly make good our promises to redeem this parish at the next election. J. H. B.

LETTER OF HON. P. H. SIBLEY, OF CALIFORNIA.

We publish this morning the chief parts of the letter of Hon. P. H. Sibley, of the Democratic State Central Committee of California, to which we have before referred. It speaks for itself, and will do good. Read it, loyal Democrats, read, and summon up courage enough to think. We take it from the New York *Irish Republic*, which says this of it:

The letter from P. H. Sibley, of California, is a masterly exposition of the principles at issue. As Mr. Sibley, we believe, is an Irishman, it shows the revolution that is taking place among our race in America. Were it not for *old associations*, there is not an intelligent Irish citizen in the States that would not follow Mr. Sibley. Still, it is the weakness of crime to place association higher in the scale of manhood than duty.

These gentlemen (referring to Hon. Isaac N. Morris, of Illinois,) have held on to the Democratic party while there was a chance for an honorable man to stand on; but when it became "party or country," there was nothing left for them to do but come under the national banner of Republicanism.

A MEMBER OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES HIMSELF FOR GRANT.

The following communication was addressed by P. H. Sibley to the Democratic State Central Committee of California, of which he has been until lately a member:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE—I would be doing violence to my own feelings, and guilty of unfair conduct to you, did I continue longer to share your counsels and possess myself of your plans in the coming political campaign. In sentiments and sympathy I am no longer with you. My judgment neither approves the platform of principles put forth by the New York city Convention, nor does my sense of duty to the country justify me in adding to advance Horatio Seymour to the office of President of the United States. In remembering that I am a Democrat, I cannot forget that I owe a higher allegiance to the American Union. I should be glad to remain in the Democratic party could I believe that in doing so I am not sacrificing those principles of patriotism that are higher and holier than any sentiment of mere party fealty. I believe that the war was inaugurated by the South in the interest of slavery. I believe it was the duty of the Government to resist the heresy of secession by arms. I believe the calling out of troops, the draft of soldiers, the prosecution of the war against the rebellion, was constitutional and necessary for the preservation of the life of the republic. I believe the emancipation of slaves was necessary and unavoidable as a war measure. I believe the creation of a national debt grew out of the exigencies of the long-continued and desperate conflict. I believe the issue of paper currency was an evil incident to the struggle. I believe that the national debt should be paid to the last dollar in coin of the national mint, and that no form or measure of repudiation is consistent with national honor. I am opposed to the taxation of Government bonds, as a breach of covenant made with the bondholders, and I am opposed to paying those bonds with currency instead of gold. I am not in any degree fearful of negro supremacy, nor do I believe that if to the negroes are conceded their just rights under the law, there will be any danger of elevating them to a social equality with any superior race. I am and have ever been opposed to mob violence, and I will never cast my vote nor use my influence to advance to high honors any man who, as Governor of a great commonwealth, could fraternize with a mob or encourage opposition to just laws, or who, when the nation needed its last man to put down the rebellion, could, by opposing the draft, put himself and the State in hostility to the General Government. I could have supported a war Democrat like Andrew H. Hendricks. I feel in my duty and conscience compelled to vote for Grant and Colfax. I shall expect the bitter animadversions of all who love the Democratic party better than they love their country. I shall expect to have my motives questioned and my honor impugned. I shall expect to be assailed by partisan malignity, and to have heaped upon me an unlimited amount of personal abuse; but, conscious of the rectitude of my motives, and in the confident belief that I am but doing my duty, I have deemed it proper to resign my position as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. I therefore respectfully tender you my resignation, gratefully remembering our past pleasant relations, and entertaining for you all only kind personal feelings. I am, very respectfully, gentlemen,

P. H. SIBLEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13, 1868.

THE CASE OF CHAPLAIN KINGSTON.

A cotemporary having stated that Chaplain Kingston was dismissed from office by Speaker Lowell, the reverend gentleman publishes a card in the *Times* positively denying the allegation. He says that during a ministry of thirty-seven years he has never given expression to a sentence contrary to the teachings of his Divine Master. We have never heard the reasons for his dismissal, and his card refers only to the published charge.

SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY TO NORTHERN MEN.

NEW ORLEANS, August 25, 1868.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN;

I trust that I do not intrude myself upon your valuable time if I occupy a few moments in reciting several incidents which occurred yesterday morning while on my route from Vicksburg to this city, on board the steamer Governor Allen.

I am a northern man, and arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana, some ten days since; and being desirous of seeing the scenery upon the Mississippi, proposed to an acquaintance and friend in the city to take a trip as far as Vicksburg.

Arrangements were made accordingly, and we left the city last Tuesday on the above named steamer. Every thing passed off very pleasantly on our trip up, and we were pleased with the courtesy extended by the officers of the boat; and also with the friendly feeling manifested upon the part of several passengers whom we became acquainted with on our return to the city.

But I am convinced that such hospitality and friendship was extended under the impression that our political sentiments harmonized with their own, for when politics were brought forward, and we expressed ourselves in favor of the Republican platform and the nominees of the Republican party, they became suddenly most rampant in their language, and continued their abuse from time to time until their society became obnoxious, and we were compelled, from obvious reasons, to keep aloof from them the remainder of the journey.

They protested the right of man to live in the South unless he was a Democrat; became infuriated when we remonstrated with them; made threats of violence, and used such abusive language that we feared for some time they would carry some diabolical plan into execution which would peril our lives. For these reasons, do we repeat, and being unprovided with means of self-defense against these villians, we were compelled to retire to our rooms, and there remain the rest of our trip.

From the tone of their language I feel, Mr. Editor, that I am perfectly sanctioned in saying that had I chose to remain with these men, and argued my position and sustained myself to the last, they would have inflicted violence upon my person, and my life may have been in danger.

As a stranger to the Crescent City I desire to know if this is the "chivalry of the South." Is this an exhibition of the "right of free speech?" Is this the inducement offered for men of the North, East, and West to visit or settle in the South for honorable enterprise, when without a knowledge of their character or their purposes, they are assaulted and abused, and their very life threatened? By giving this publicity through the columns of your most valuable journal, you will be performing an act of justice.

REPUBLICAN.

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, August 25, 1868.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The New Orleans *Times* of this morning reproduces in its columns an article from the Baton Rouge *Gazette* assailing General J. H. Sypher, and among other things calls him a "bond forfeiter."

The facts relating to the bond are as follows: in the spring of 1866, General Sypher employed same colored men near the village of Plaquemine, in the parish of Iberville, to work upon his plantation in Rapides. For this act he was arrested under the act of the Legislature, approved December 21st, 1865, making it a penal offense to hire laborers who had previously made contracts. Whether these colored men had previously contracted has never been established by the State, but General Sypher denies that he was aware of any such previous contract.

When arrested he gave bond to appear when notified to answer the charge, and deposited with the surety one thousand dollars, that being two hundred and fifty dollars more than the amount of the bond.

At the next session of the Court at Plaquemine the District Attorney forfeited the bond, but the forfeiture being illegal the Court set it aside. Thereupon the District Attorney instituted suit upon the bond against General S. and his surety. An exception was filed to the petition on two grounds.

1. That the bond did not describe any offense.

2. That the bond was defective and void for the reason that no time or place was designated for his appearance.

These points were ruled in favor of General Sypher in the District Court, and the District Attorney obtained leave to amend his petition. He did amend, and the exceptions were repeated and ruled upon as before. Thereupon the District Attorney appealed to the Supreme Court. When the case came up in the latter court the Attorney General, A. S. Herron, in open court, said he was willing judgment should go in favor of defendants, but the case was submitted to the Court on briefs filed, and the judgment of the District Court was affirmed, and General Sypher and his surety were released from all obligations arising under the bond. This is the whole of the bond-forfeiting business. What I have written above I know, for the reason that I was the Attorney for General Sypher in the whole affair.

Very respectfully,
L. A. SHELDON.

300 DOLLARS REWARD

BY

H. C. WARMOTH, GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of Louisiana, New Orleans, August 25, 1868.

WHEREAS, official information has been received by me that one WILLIAM EYER was shot by one JAMES HICKS, on the second day of July, 1868, at Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita, and afterwards died from the effects of the wounds inflicted thereby; and

Whereas, The said JAMES HICKS 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 three hundred ($300) dollars for the apprehension and conviction of said HICKS; the reward to be paid upon the certificate of the District Attorney, that the person claiming it is the party who caused the arrest, and furnished evidence to procure the conviction.

HICKS is a short, thick-set man, about forty years old; has heavy eyebrows, full head of brown hair and whiskers, and dark complexion.

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

By the Governor: H. C. WARMOTH.
GEORGE E. BOVEE, Secretary of State. au26 3t

NOTICE

To State Tax Assessors and to Taxpayers.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, August 6, 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.

au8 D30t W3t

THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION

MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER.

THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION, organized to promote and protect trade, by enabling its subscribers to attain facility and safety in the granting of credits, and the recovery of claims at all points, have to announce that they will, in September, 1868, publish in one large quarto volume:

THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER, containing, among other things, the Names, Nature of Business, Amount of Capital, Financial Standing, and Rating as to Credit, of over 400,000 of the principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers, and public companies, in more than 20,000 of the cities, towns, villages, and settlements throughout the United States, their Territories, and the British Provinces of North America; and embracing the most important information attainable and necessary to enable the merchant to ascertain at a glance the Capital, Character, and Degree of Credit of each of his customers as are deemed worthy of any gradation of credit, comprising, also, a Newspaper Directory, containing the title, character, price, and place of publication, with full particulars relative to each journal, being a complete guide to the press of every country in the United States.

The reports and information will be confined to those deemed worthy of some line of credit; and as the same will be based, so far as practicable, upon the written statements of the parties themselves, revised and corrected by well-known and reliable legal correspondents, whose character will prove a guarantee of the correctness of the information furnished by them, it is believed that the reports will prove more truthful and complete, and therefore superior to and of much greater value than any previously issued.

By aid of the MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER business men will be enabled to ascertain at a glance the capital and gradation of credit as conferred with financial worth of nearly every merchant, manufacturer, trader, and banker within the United States of commercial limits.

On or about the first of each month subscribers will also receive the MONTHLY CHRONICLE, containing, among other things, a record of such important changes in the name and condition of firms throughout the country as may occur subsequent to the publication of each half-yearly volume of the MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER.

Price of the Merchants' Union Mercantile Reference Register, fifty dollars ($50,) for which it will be forwarded to any address in the United States, transportation paid.

Holders of five $10 shares of the Capital Stock, in addition to participating in the profits, will receive one copy of the MERCANTILE REFERENCE REGISTER free of charge; holders of ten shares will be entitled to two copies; and no more than ten shares of the Capital Stock will be allotted to any one applicant.

All remittances, orders, or communications relative to the book should be addressed to the Merchants' Protective Union, in the American Exchange Bank building, No. 128 Broadway (Box 2660, New York. au25 6t

THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE

Is located corner Conti and Royal, old State Bank entrance on Conti, up Stairs. au15

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,
au18 15t 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 a' 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,
au11 30tD 56W 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 McNalley, Hugh Smith, Garrett J. Oldis, John Bromel, 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.
au13 30t

AUCTION SALES.

SUCCESSION OF MARCELIN ELEN—No. 32,280.

BY S. GUINAULT, AUCTIONEER—Office Exchange Alley and Bienville street.—SATURDAY, September 26, 1868, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at public auction at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of the parish of Orleans, dated August 24, 1868, the following described property, to wit:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situated in Suburb Tivoli, in the parish of Orleans, dated August 26, 1868, the following described property, to wit:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situated in the square bounded by Dumaine, Bourbon, Dauphine, and St. Philip streets, being the ninety-first lot from the corner of Dumaine street, by one hundred and fifty feet deep, together with the buildings thereon, consisting of one story frame house, containing a cistern, story house, bricked between posts, covered with slates, containing four and two rooms in the attic, a back gallery, a kitchen bricked between posts, two stories high, containing six rooms, yard, kitchen, cistern, and appurtenances, bounded by The house bears the No. 97 Dumaine street; being the same property acquired by the deceased by act before P. Lewman, notary, dated fifteenth September, 1859.

Terms of Sale—One third cash, the balance on a credit of one year, for notes divided into thirds, 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; the third cash to be paid; in case of non-payment of the notes at maturity all law charges and the fees of the lawyer employed to prosecute suit thereof 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 pro rata in 1869. United States revenue stamps at the expense of purchaser.

Act of sale before J. B. Dorimond, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser.

au 14 21 28 sep3

VACANCY.....VACANCY

Death has lately taken away a PARTNER, and one has a capital of $6000 is required to fill the place. It is a rare chance. A business already established; manufacturing an saleable article; a very large profit; the only place of the kind in the South. Address L. B. B., Postoffice box 1028. 1y26 1m

SHERIFF'S SALES.

J. S. Simonds vs. Steamship Philadelphia and Her Owners, Thomas K. Porter and Ortle.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans. No. 17,206—By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable Fifth District Court for the Parish of Orleans, in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of the city, on SATURDAY, the twenty-sixth day of September, 1868, at twelve o'clock M.—

A LOT OF GROUND, together with all the improvements thereon, situate in the First Municipal city, in the square bounded by Thalia, Carondelet, and Baronne str-eets, as per plan by J. A. Fuoyo, late architect, dated twenty-first January, 1865, and deposited in the records of Percy, late a notary public in this city. Said ground measures in American measure, thirty-five front on Thalia street by one hundred and sixty-eight feet in depth, together with a right to the passage five feet wide and front on Thalia street, sixty feet deep, established as a servitude and lot and stores adjoining; which property acquired by purchase from John Grealy in the name of Mrs. Lizzie Wade, wife of Allen Ottis, by act passed before Hugh Mc[illegible], late a notary public in this city, dated fifth October, 1863.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOS. L. MAXWELL,
au26 sel2 26 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Edgar Montegut vs. Jules Alexander.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans—No. 21,638.—By virtue of a fieri facias, to me directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court for the Parish of Orleans in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to public auction, on the premises hereinafter mentioned, on MONDAY, the seventh day of September, 1868, at 45 o'clock P. M.—

THE CONTENTS OF A DRUG STORE, situated at the corner of Rampart and Dumaine streets, in the Second District of this city. Also, all the furniture and Movable Effects in said premises contained, as per inventory, which may be seen at my office.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS L. MAXWELL,
au26 sel 6 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Folger & Co. vs. John Fredenstein—No. 32, vs. Same.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW Orleans, Nos. 20,223 and 20,047.—By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to George W. Avery, late Sheriff, and by said late Sheriff to me transferred, and by the Honorable the Fourth District Court, New Orleans, in the above entitled causes, I will proceed to sell at public auction at my warehouse, situated on St. Ann street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, in the Second District of this city, on WEDNESDAY, August 26, 1868, at five o'clock P. M.—

THE BALANCE UNSOLD OF THE CONTENTS of a Wagon Shop and Blacksmith Shop taken from the premises situated on Philippa street, near Chippewa street, in the Fourth District of the city, as per inventory which may be seen in my office.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms and Conditions—This being the second last auction, the said property will be definitively adjudged to the highest and last bidder. Whatever it will bring, at twelve months' credit, purchasers furnishing bonds with good and sufficient security conditioned according to law, bearing eight per cent interest per annum from date of sale, paid. Such purchasers to deduct from their bids and pay in cash their proportion of the costs of Sheriff's fees, Clerk's fees, keeping, etc., amounting altogether to about $75.

THOS. L. MAXWELL,
au15 21 26 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC auction, at the Anchor Press, in the city, on the thirty-first day of August, 1868, a large lot of dessicated POTATOES and mixed VEGETABLES, put up in large tin cans.

These articles are sound, are good, and will keep for years. Dairymen are requested to be present at the sale.

A. BECKWITH,
Brevet Major General U. S. A., and Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of Louisiana.
au25

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 at this office.

ONE (1) OARED YAWL BOAT, complete. Specifications 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 agreements with any branch of the Government.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for 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.
au20 6t In charge of Office.

OFFICE OF THE RECORDER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS,

24 St. Anthony's Alley, near the Street Office,

(Between Chartres and Royal streets.)

The public are hereby notified that according to the provisions of an act providing for the registry 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 as 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. Any 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,
au16 1m Recorder of Births and Deaths.

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS BUREAU OF REFUGEES, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, La., August 11, 1868.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST Thomas H. Hanner, late Assistant Sub-Assistant Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, parish of Carroll, Louisiana, for moneys withheld by him, being the proceeds of a certain cotton entrusted to his care or turned over to him for sale, for the benefit of said parties, are hereby notified to present the same, in writing, to those headquarters before the thirtieth day of September, 1868, or they will be debarred from participation in their share of the moneys that may have been or may be recovered from said Thomas Hanner.

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

LOUIS H. WILDER,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., Captain 9th Ninth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN HOUSE, CORNER OF Bourbon and Esplanade streets, one square below Second District Ferry, ALGIERS. Elegant Colored People. Billiard Room, Dancing Pavilion, Shady Garden, with every requisite for Amusement. The bar is well stocked with Wines, Liquors, Ale, Ice Cream,