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 30, 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—I. 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.

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

U. S. GRANT.

Blair's Letter to Broadhead.

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

I repeat that this is the real and only question that should be allowed to control us.

FRANK P. BLAIR.

GRANT'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

The general order of General Grant, addressed to the soldiers of the United States when the war was over, will now be read with interest. Here it is:

"SOLDIERS OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES—By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, bravery and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution, overthrown all armed opposition to the enforcement of the laws and the proclamation forever abolishing slavery—the cause and pretext of the rebellion—and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permanent and enduring basis on every foot of American soil. Your marches, sieges and battles, in distance, duration, resolution and brilliancy of results, dim the luster of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriot's precedent in defense of liberty and right in all time to come. In obedience to your country's call, you left your homes and families, and volunteered in her defense. Victory has crowned your valor, and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts; and with the gratitude of your countrymen, and the highest honors a great and free nation can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizens. To achieve these glorious triumphs, and secure to yourself, fellow-countrymen, and posterity, the blessings of free institutions, tens of thousands of your gallant comrades have fallen, and sealed the priceless legacy with their blood. The graves of these a grateful nation bedews with tears, honors their memories, and will ever cherish and support their stricken families."

STATE ELECTIONS.

Vermont	Sept. 1	California	Sept. 8
Tennessee	Sept. 13	Maine	Sept. 14
Nebraska	Oct'r 6	Iowa	Oct'r 13
Indiana	Oct'r 13	Ohio	Oct'r 13
Pennsylv'na	Oct'r 13	West Va.	Oct'r 22
New York	Nov. 3	New Jersey	Nov. 3
Delaware	Nov. 3	Maryland	Nov. 3
Illinois	Nov. 3	Michigan	Nov. 3
Missouri	Nov. 3	Wisconsin	Nov. 3
Minnesota	Nov. 3	Kansas	Nov. 3
Nevada	Nov. 3	Massachus'ts	Nov. 3

Hard Pressed for Arguments.

The New York *Herald* says: "Mr. Pendleton's speeches in Main were devoid of point or force." Call you that backing your friends?

Another New Republican Paper.

We have received the first and second numbers of the Petersburg (Va.) Weekly *Times*, an able and vigorous Republican paper which promises to be of signal service to the cause of the Union in Virginia. The first issue of ten thousand copies was promptly sold.

The Monroe Intelligencer.

We have received several numbers of the Monroe *Intelligencer*, a new Republican paper published at Monroe, parish of Ouachita, by Messrs. Morey & Ennenoser, which makes a fine appearance, and is filled with interesting and instructive matter. The Union men of Ouachita should come to its support and give it a wide circulation. The support of Republican papers is one of the most patriotic duties devolving upon Union men. It is the sure road to victory.

Numbers in the Democratic Procession.

By actual count the whole number of men and boys in the Democratic procession last evening was 8,000, of whom one thousand were boys. Of these, 1264 were were mounted. There were three hundred "Innocents," and two hundred and ninety colored men. The number of vehicles in the procession was forty-two. The procession was an hour and forty minutes in passing one point. Another count made the whole number 7000. The display was magnificent, but the numbers were not up to the public expectation.

The *Bulletin* is trying to pick flaws in the school system of New England. It proves by documentary evidence, which would satisfy even the learned pig, that the New England system is not perfect. Did you ever! The *Bulletin* is growing fractious.

Everything in this world moves except the "Democratic party." And even that would move if it could, backward. It wants no new notions. It is afraid that new comers will disturb the somnolence of old prejudices, and cause the faithful to open their eyes and yawn. Talk to them of progress, forsooth. Could there possibly be any improvement upon what their fathers did? Did not their fathers ride in stage coaches, and put a rock in one end of the bag to balance the grist when they went to mill, and do you pretend that these new-fangled Yankee ideas can *improve* upon that? The Democratic party is the true Mexican party of this country. The Mexicans use the same pattern of wooden plows now that were introduced by Cortez and his followers, and are bitterly hostile to any change. Wooden plows are good enough for them. Their fathers knew everything that was worth knowing. They are conservatives, excellent Democrats, and their great object is to keep things as they were, only a little more so. When beaten at the polls they *pronounce*, and "march on the Capitol." So at the Democracy, so-called, here. They'll submit to the government provided they are the government. They'll obey the laws if the laws square in all respects with their views of the fitness and propriety of things, and not otherwise.

If the laws should happen to be a little in advance of their antiquity, why presto! the thing won't do at all, at all, for they'll be in danger of being carried along with the current, which is above all things what they most dread. They have as great an abhorrence of a step ahead as the devil has of holy water. They would have hung Gallileo to the first lamppost as an audacious, intermeddling Yankee, seeking to turn the sun, moon and stars out of their course, and endeavoring to disturb ancient opinions and prejudices and the established order of things. Science is adding star after star, so to speak, to our system; is inventing new implements and new methods for the improvement, comfort, and moral, and mental elevation of man; is dispelling and sweeping away the darkness and ignorance, the barbarism and the caprices of the past, and triumphing, as it were, over the powers of nature in the interests of a steadily progressive, and every day widening and deepening, and exalting civilization, having for its grand and final object the happiness, the freedom, the highest good of the whole human race.

In Europe the Democracy, the true Democracy, heartily sympathizes with this grand march, march, march of the human intellect, and the aspirations of the human heart after freedom—after something better, something more elevated than the world has yet had, and they inscribe on all their banners, and breathe in every long-drawn sigh, and roll out upon the thick, stagnant, stifled air of ancient usage, of hereditary privilege, of hoary prejudice and brutal power, the spirit-stirring syllables of *Excelsior*.

In Europe the Democracy constitute the party of liberality and of progress. In this country the eyes of the Democracy are turned toward the setting, not the rising sun. They are yelling and crying over the past, as though that could come back. They throw up their caps and shout as if they could stop the mighty revolution which moral and intellectual agencies are everywhere accomplishing, and more rapidly, wisely and profoundly in the United States of America than any where else upon the face of the earth. Puny and idle effort! They might as well go place themselves upon the shore of old Ocean and attempt to stop his everlasting ebb and flow.

Everything, we say, in this country moves, except "the Democratic party;" and that will be obliged to move too. Depend upon it, the "Democratic party," whatever it may threaten, how much soever it may rave and storm and tear its hair and make itself unseemly or monstrous, will have to move. The mighty current that is sweeping on with resistless force will carry it away whether it wants to go or not. The torpid, unsightly animal must budge. The party will be compelled to yield to the inexorable spirit of the age, though the torture it may thereby feel should be like that of tearing a thousand molars from the jaws of some rapacious leviathan of the deep.

SPIRIT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, SO-CALLED.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, an old and highly respectable journal, comes to us with an entire page covered with extracts from prominent papers, and from speeches and letters of prominent persons, that are advocating the election of Seymour and Blair, showing the spirit by which they are actuated, and the objects they avow. There are about one hundred extracts of greater or less length, and they are from such men as Battle, Hampton, Semmes, M. Blair, Cobb, Forsyth, B. H. Hill, Toombs, Forrest, Ewing, Pike, Wise, F. P. Blair, Bowle, Williamson, Leftwich, Marshall, Lawton, J. B. Campbell, etc., etc., and from such journals as the Memphis *Appeal*, Memphis *Avalanche*, Mobile *Register*, Nashville *Banner*, Richmond *Dispatch*, Petersburg *Index*, St. Louis *Times*, Richmond *Examiner*, Petersburg *Express*, Vicksburg *Times*, Richmond *Enquirer*, Norfolk *Journal*, Augusta (*Constitutionalist*, Mobile *Tribune*, Charleston, *Mercury*, etc., etc., comprising the principal papers of the party out of this city, not one of which is mentioned. The record is a truly black and infamous one. We heartily wish it could be placed in the hands of every really loyal citizen of the United States. If there is any loyal man in the country at all in doubt as to the real animus and purposes of this so-called Democratic party, the perusal of the record which the *Bulletin* has prepared from authentic sources would surely remove such doubt. The proof of violent revolutionary purposes is fastened upon that party by the confessions and words of its own mouthpieces beyond the power of any successful attempt to remove it. Not all the waters of the Atlantic can wash out this damning record. We trust it will be published in circular form, and placed in the hands of every voter in the Middle, Eastern, and Western States. It is time to the country that these atrocious sentiments should be known. Let the Democracy even of Maine read these utterances. Mr. Pendleton was there with smooth speech and soft words, *with compliments to General Grant*, in the hope of strengthening the forlorn hope of the party. Let him be challenged by the Republicans and Union men of any State to read, if he dare, these extracts from his Southern allies to them. Let them be read in Pennsylvania and New York, Indiana and Illinois. In a word, let them be scattered broadcast over the country. These utterances show that the country is sleeping upon a volcano. Let its patriotism be roused in time to rescue it from the abyss which it nears.

Forewarned is forearmed.

EX-SENATOR JOHN S. CARLISLE, OF WEST VIRGINIA, FOR GRANT AND COLFAX.

The following is an extract from the letter of Ex-Senator John S. Carlisle, of West Virginia, to which we have before referred. Mr. Carlisle, it will be seen, was strongly opposed to the Congressional measures of reconstruction, but like Chief Justice Pearson, of North Carolina, Judge Rives, of Virginia, Hon. G. M. Weston, of Maine, Hon. P. H. Sibley, of California, General Sweitzer, of Pennsylvania, Judge Sudditford, of New York, Ex-Governor Johnson and Senator Hill, of Georgia, he sees that there is now no way out of our difficulties but by the election of the Union candidates.

The patriotic thinking men of the country, irrespective of old party lines, are rapidly arriving at the same conclusion.

Mr. Carlisle says:

My opposition to radicalism is well known. That I would have saved the Union party from it, if it had been in my power, is also well known. So great was my opposition to the ultraism of Congressional legislation, and so sincere my convictions, that, rather than abate the one or surrender the other, I gave up my place in the Senate, and for a time lost the confidence of my Union friends. I had hoped and expected that the action of the New York convention would have entitled its nominees to the support of Conservative Union men. Had its members pledged themselves to the maintenance of the right of local self-government in the States, as secured by the constitution, nominated as their Presidential candidate a man of undoubted Unionism, who believed in the right of the government to protect itself, and enforce its lawful authority, I should have voted for its nominees. This was not done. On the contrary, it is my opinion that Hendricks was defeated because he is not a believer in the right of secession. The war record of Hancock defeated him. Mr. Vallandigham's patriotism nominated Seymour, and crushed the aspirations of the Chief Justice. The friends of "the lost cause" triumphed over the Unionism of the Convention, and the strife of the battle-field is to be renewed to be fought out at the ballot-box. As much as I am opposed to the Radical legislation of the last six years, I am more opposed to disunion. So long as we are one people vicious legislation may be corrected, even constitutional amendments may be abolished, and constitutional liberty preserved; but once divided into separate States, under different governments, liberty and prosperity, peace and good government, are lost forever. Grant will receive no support from secessionists or their sympathizers; they are all to be found in the ranks of the party supporting Mr. Seymour. The conscientious Republicanism nominated Grant. The Radicalism of Democracy nominated Seymour. If the Supreme Court shall decide, as the Democracy hold it will decide next winter, the reconstruction legislation of Congress unconstitutional, it will doubtless be for the reason, among others, that the State has the right, free from Congressional interference or executive dictation, to form for itself its own constitution, provided it be Republican in form. If this be so, the governments created by the constitutions of the seceded States, under the laws of Congress, are nullities, and have no legal existence; the governments created under executive dictation must share the same fate, and these States will be remitted back to the governments created by the constitutions adopted by each after the passage of their several ordinances of secession and the repudiation of their allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. In this situation, with an Executive who thinks, with the late President Buchanan, that the government of the United States can not use force against the people of a seceded State to compel obedience to its lawful authority, will not disunion be a fact accomplished, and will not the war have been fought in vain? It is impossible, in the limits allowed by the press to communications of this sort, to do more than briefly refer to a few considerations that have brought my mind to the conclusion to which I have arrived. I may have occasion, before the election, to enter fully upon the vindication of my proposed action. This, if done, I shall do before the people who have heretofore honored me with their confidence.

JOHN S. CARLISLE.

THE LAST YANKEE TRICK.

Some Yankee Radical has been playing a trick upon the staid gravity and dignity of the Old Dominion, which should at once receive the indignant attention of the Democracy. It's a great outrage he has been guilty of, which should not be submitted to by an enlightened public. It's a Yankee innovation which is not wanted in the South. We hasten to detail this latest trick played off upon the Old Dominion for the purpose, doubtless, of diverting attention from some contemplated measure of oppression which the Radicals design to bring forward. It appears that one Captain David E. Moore, of Lexington, has a good old grapevine growing on his premises which has "come down to him from a former generation." It is a good Democratic vine, and has always produced Democratic grapes. The Radicals have come, however, and upturned everything, even to Captain Moore's grapevine, for he waked up the other morning and lo! and behold, there was a genuine Yankee apple coolly growing upon his vine! Fact. On one side of the apple there was what might have been a grape blossom. There was a mixture—a sure proof that some Radical has been at the bottom of the whole business. Naturally, there was great excitement about Captain Moore's house, in Lexington, and throughout all that region, which will, of course, spread to all parts of the State at this new interference with Southern institutions. What! can't a man's grape vine be secure against Yankee interference and vandalism? Is there nothing sacred in the eyes of these restless, insatiable carpet-baggers? Must they invade, like the frogs of Egypt, the very houses of the first families of Virginia? Can not the grape vines be let alone? Shall there not be left a single vestige of ancient customs to tell of the renown and glories of the past? By all the gods of the Pantheon, yes!

The Democracy, we understand, are going to take hold of this matter at once. When it comes to this, that a man's grape vines produce apples, it's time for the chivalry to move, and meet the issue like men.

TWO REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

Hon. R. W. Johnson, of Arkansas, Senator in Congress from that State before the war, having engaged in secession, come out of it hale and hearty, asked of the President pardon and received it, has again risen above the political horizon and made a speech. Its spirit and tenor may be judged of by the following paragraph from the Pine Bluff (Arkansas) *Republican*:

He comes to-day, with hands reeking with the blood of a betrayed people, after receiving the pardon of a too generous Government, and openly counsels resistance to the laws of the land; tells the people to resist the Tax Collector; to consider each member of the Radical party as their personal enemy, and to treat them as such. Mr. Johnson's speech was incendiary in the extreme, and fraught with the most disloyal sentiments.

Mr. Johnson was a Secession-Democrat before the war, and did his best or his worst to plunge the South causelessly into it. He was, and is now, a representative man. Without adding another word of comment upon the above, we shall contrast Mr. Johnson with another representative man, and one who was not a Democratic secessionist before the war, and is not one now. We refer to Hon. Joshua Hill, of Georgia.

He was a Union man before the war, and he is a Union man now. He addressed a communication the other day to a member of the Georgia Legislature—which elected him Senator,—and from this we extract the following:

It is very well known to the reading public that I am the friend of Grant and Colfax, and nothing has transpired with me to diminish my confidence in them, or lessen my desire for their success. I have an earnest anxiety for the early restoration of Georgia to quiet, good order, and consequent security of all personal rights. This can only be achieved by the employment of patriotic and competent public agents, and by good men of all parties abstaining from the folly of denouncing others for opinion's sake.

Messrs. R. W. Johnson and Joshua Hill, we say, are representative men, and the spirit of the two parties which they now fairly represent, is very forcibly illustrated by the above extracts. They speak for themselves.

Which party represents peace, and which strife? Let these extracts show.

CAN'T BEAR THEM.

They recently refused to erect a statue to Lord Brougham in London because the streets of the city are already sufficiently disfigured by a host of such lamentable failures in stone and iron. The two specimens of taste New Orleans furnishes might be safely classed in the same category, Jackson being only an exaggerated copy of the toy leaden soldiers little boys play with, and Henry Clay a gross libel upon every rule, either physical or artistical.—*Times.*

Clark Mills will surely hide his diminished head after this brilliant burst of criticism from a great artist. His equestrian statue of the immortal Old Hickory, in Jackson Square, has been admired for many years with an enthusiasm which a true artist, or a real lover of the true and the beautiful only can feel, and by men of almost every shade of critical taste who have never suspected, the caricature upon art it is described to be in the above paragraph from the astute *Times*. But the shoe pinches not in the domain of art, but of politics. "By the eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved," said the old hero, and the secession Democracy have hated him and his memory for it ever since. They even wince to see his statue; and should they ever again triumph, we presume his majestic and beautiful statue on Jackson Square, as well as that of the great commoner on Canal street, would both be swept remorselessly away. In the eyes of Democratic vandalism nothing is sacred.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Our friend Major H. F. Morse visited our sanctum yesterday to deliver several policies of life insurance which he had taken out in the Old Phœnix Mutual Company of Connecticut. We are glad to learn that the Major is equally successful in this as in other business in which he has been engaged. A large number of our friends have insured with him. He represents one of the oldest and best companies in the United States. It also possesses the equally desirable merits of being one of the very cheapest represented, or its dividends have averaged fifty per cent year after year. From the well-known character of the company and its managers we can commend it in the highest terms. We advise all our friends to provide against possible contingencies by insuring their lives, and to see the Major, who is conversant with the business, and will afford reliable information upon every point. His office is at 112 Canal street.

WHISTLING TO KEEP THEIR COURAGE UP.

The *Crescent* and the *Picayune* are whistling bravely to keep their courage up, and amusing their readers by trying to make them think that there is a chance for Seymour and Blair to be elected! This may pass for amusement, perhaps, but it is hardly fair thus to trifle with the community.

These journals intimate their belief that the Seymour-Blairers may be successful; but they are careful not to adduce any facts in proof of it—the best evidence that they have none to adduce. We have been chronicling proofs for weeks past, which show that the tide sets strongly in favor of Grant and Colfax.

A resident of this city who has traveled through several of the Western States, returned two days since, and reports that the enthusiasm for Grant is greater than ever before for any presidential candidate. Eleven votes were taken on the cars, in all of which the majority for Grant was overwhelming, the vote for Seymour in no case being higher than one to four. The West is described as ablaze with political excitement, the division being about the same as during the war. The election of Grant is an admitted fact all over the West.

As a show the Democratic procession and illumination last evening was a success. As a political movement to win Republicans, colored or white, to the support of Democracy, it was an utter failure.

Hon. M. Vidal addressed the French Grant and Colfax Club at New York on Tuesday evening.

BOYS FOR DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic platform has three planks: Nullification, repudiation, civil war.

General E. M. Lee, of Connecticut, will stump Indiana until the October election.

The Pilgrim fathers were among the original "carpet-baggers" in this country.

But for rebel and Copperhead votes, the Democrats would not be able to carry a single State in the Union. With those votes, they will not carry half a dozen.

Why is the eighteenth letter of the alphabet like the Presidential election of 1868? Because it is the end of both Seymour and Blair.

The first gun of the campaign was fired in Dover, New Hampshire, and two Republican flags were thrown to the breeze. Senator Cragin addressed the assemblage.

General Sol. Meredith, of Indiana, famous as commander of the "Iron Brigade," last year inclined to Johnsonism, has come out like a true soldier, and taken the stump for Grant.

The Southern Democrats are taking to the negroes wonderfully. They are fairly hugging them to death—with ropes.

"Taxation without representation is despotism." "None but white men shall vote." Nasby is invited to write a letter harmonizing these two Democratic doctrines: nobody else can do it.

There was a time when blacks voted in North Carolina. Judge Pearson says that in those times, before the Constitution of 1835, it was a subject of remark: "The free niggers always vote for the most respectable men."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* has the largest circulation of any neutral paper in the United States. On Tuesday last it published a very strong leader in favor of Grant and Colfax. There is no ebb to the great ocean of popular sentiment which will bear Grant to the White House.

The Democrats revile the Freedmen's Bureau without stint, though a large part of its expenditure has been in behalf of poor and wretched white people in the Southern States, who would have starved without assistance, and who were victims of the Confederate rebellion.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, was a rebel general. Just before a battle he urged his troops to "pile hell so full of Yankees that their feet would stick out of the windows." This man was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, and is now making stump speeches for Seymour and Blair.

One of the compliments bestowed by the Mobile *Register* upon the Northern Democracy is that a rebel soldier can talk with a Northern Democrat upon political subjects with as much assurance of sympathy and common aim and purpose as he could feel in talking with one of his old comrades in arms.

Robert Douglas, son of the great statesman, Stephen A. Douglas, delivered his maiden political speech at Raleigh, North Carolina, a few days ago. He championed the principles of the Republican party.

A corps of 4000 tanners has been organized in Chicago.

Republican prospects are improving in California. It is said that there has been a "reaction" from the extraordinary popularity of Governor Haight, who has become the best "haighted" man in the State.

If the Democracy consider it of such great moment to secure the silence of Frank Blair during the campaign, we suggest that they present him with a straw and set him down beside a still. By this method he'll keep still, if the still won't keep.

An Illinois Copperhead writes to Brick Pomeroy's new paper that "the woods are full of Democrats this year." Innocent fool! Everybody understands that. They take to the woods when the sun rises, and to the towns when it sets. And it has been so from the beginning of time.

General Logan says of the union of Northern Democrats and Southern rebels, that "we should have had the charming meeting before, had it not been for a few boys in blue, whose line from the Atlantic to the Mississippi kept those Northern and Southern Democrats apart, but the moment that line was withdrawn, the same old Democratic family comes together."

The Republicans of the Fifth District of Indiana had a splendid meeting at Martinsville. Fourteen car loads went from Indianapolis, including a large battalion of fighting boys. A thousand came in from Fairland, and many others from other places. The speaking was done from two stands, by Colonel Will Cumback, Colonel Thomas H. Nelson, General Coburn, the Honorable Albert G. Porter, Governor Baker, and Barnabas C. Hobbs, and a fine torchlight procession closed up the meeting.

Brick Pomeroy's paper has an old cut of Rosa Bonheur, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and one of a negro, side by side, the first labelled "Democracy," and the second "Republicanism." In his explanation of the cuts Brick says: "White soldiers, you return from the war to pay taxes to support white bondholders and negro paupers who did not fight, and for a further reward are told that the rebellion never would have been put down had it not been for the negro, who by law is to be made your equal. We say, white supremacy or another war."

It is strong evidence of the want of faith in the success of the Democratic ticket that a prominent member of the Chigago Board of Trade has publicly announced his desire to bet any sum from $5000 to $25,000, that Grant and Colfax will be the next President and Vice-President of the United States, and has offered to wait ten days for a taker, but has found no person ready to accept his terms.

Last week the Republicans of Hobart, Indiana, and vicinity assembled to greet General Jasper A. Packard, who is to succeed the Hon. Schuyler Colfax as Representative in Congress from this district. The demonstration was by far the largest ever witnessed in this part of the country. General Packard spoke for two hours. His defense of the Republican platform and its candidates was very eloquent and impressive, and satisfied all that the vacancy in Congress caused by the election of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax to the Vice-Presidency will be filled with credit to the district.

Ex-Governor Charles S. Morehead, of Kentucky, made a speech at Frankfort on last Monday night. Mr. Morehead was arrested and sent North, early in the war, for disloyalty. Being asked to give some account of his absence from home, he said: "This shall be done in due time, when the episode of my imprisonment shall constitute a part of the history of the times, and this assassin of liberty be held up to the execration of mankind." He means Mr. Seward, whose little tinkling bell summoned Mr. Morehead away from the delights of secession.

LOUISIANA INTELLIGENCER.

Published every Wednesday, at

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BY MOREY & ENNENOSER.

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Business Cards and Advertisements inserted on liberal terms. s17

THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE

is located corner Conti and Royal, old State Bank entrance on Conti, up Stairs. au18

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Tax on Gross Sales or Receipts.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, August 11, 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 penality of twenty per cent and costs.

G. M. WICKLIFFE, Auditor.

au18 15t

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

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

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

G. M. WICKLIFFE, Auditor of State.

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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 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, 38.)

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

NOTICE

Of the Cancellation of Bonds.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, August 19, 1868.

WHEREAS APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE to me for the cancellation of the official bonds of WILLIAM HENRY, as Harbor Master for the port of New Orleans, to wit: A bond dated July 28, 1865, in the full sum of twenty-five hundred dollars ($2500), signed by William Henry as principal, and John Dimond and Thomas M. Conley as securities, each in the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars ($1250); and a bond dated March 24, 1866, in the full sum of twenty-five hundred dollars ($2500), signed by William Henry as principal, and John Dimond and Thomas M. Conley as securities, each in the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars ($1250), the condition of said bonds being for the faithful performance by the said William Henry of his duties as Harbor Master aforesaid;

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

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

[SEAL.]

By the Governor: H. C. WARMOTH.
GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State. au23 30t

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, Ruan Smith, Garrett J. Olds, John Bronsel, and E. W. Johns 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

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the public that, in accordance with the provisions of its charter, the organization of this Company has been completed, and the following officers appointed by the Board of Directors:

C. T. HOWARD, President.
C. H. MURRAY, Treasurer.
F. F. WILDER, Secretary.

The amount of capital required by the charter to be subscribed and paid in before the Company can begin operations has already been secured, and arrangements made for giving the bond securing to the State the payment of the annual tax of forty thousand dollars. The office of the Company is, for the present, located at the corner of Camp and Common streets. au29 6t2p

A WORK OF INTEREST.

LIFE OF A. F. DOSTIE;

Or, The Conflict in New Orleans.

BY EMILY HAZEN READ.

This intensely attractive and interesting book has recently been received from the New York publishing house, and is for sale by A. SIMON, 85 Baronne street.

The trade can be supplied by Mr. SIMON.

Every citizen of New Orleans should have a copy of this book. It treats of persons and transactions here with a free pen, and will no doubt receive some criticism from those not complimented by the author. 1y2

PENSACOLA OBSERVER,

PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY

BY

WILLIAM KIRK & CO.

SUBSCRIPTION:

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

(IN ADVANCE.)

This long established Journal has become very desirable at this time, in view of the fact that Pensacola is adopting her railroad communications with the Northern and Western States, and is becoming a point of interest to the Union men. It is devoted to the development of the material interests of the State of Florida, and to the interests of the South, giving special attention to the immense lumber and timber trade, and, in its vicinity, as also to other commercial items, which to the careful reader will prove a mine for development of the great natural advantages of Pensacola as a port.

Advertisements solicited.

Exchanges publishing will have the courtesies extended them. jel2

DEAFNESS—DEAFNESS.

DR. W. L. DAVIS,

Who has for many years been engaged in the practice of Acoustic Medicine, as is well known, hereby 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. au11 eod

AUCTION SALES.

CHOICE POYDRAS STREET PROPERTY—

on St. Ferdinand street—Mrs. Mary McM vs. Emily C. McM'llen—No. 30,081—Second trict Court for the parish of Orleans.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO., Auctioneers—Nicholas J. Hoey, Auctioneer—Office No. 17 Exchange Place—SATURDAY, October 10, 1868, at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants' Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal, between Commercial and Customhouse streets, in this city of New Orleans, by virtue of a judgment rendered in the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, on March 14, 1868, and signed on March 16, 1868, an order of the Honorable the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, dated August 13, 1868, will be sold at public auction in the above entitled matter, the following described property to wit:

TWO PORTIONS OF GROUND in the First District of this city in the square bounded by Poydras, Lafayette, Franklin, and Liberty streets, designated as Lots A B and C.

1. Lots A and B adjoin, and measure together 40 feet 6 inches and 1 line front on South Poydras street, 49 feet 5 inches in rear, by 133 feet 6 inches and 2 lines deep on the line toward Liberty street, 149 feet 10 inches and 4 lines deep on the line of Lot C. The improvements comprise a double brick building and kitchen, etc., known as Nos. 232 and 234 Poydras street.

Together with this property lots A and B attached thereto and secured by mortgage thereon will be sold 71 shares, reduced to 67 shares, of Capital Stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana upon which there has been no loan by the Bank. The purchaser of these lots (A and B) will assume over and above the price of adjudication, all the liabilities of a mortgage stockholder of the Citizens' Bank.

2. Lot C adjoins lots A and B and measures 40 feet front on south Poydras street, by 149 feet 10 inches and 6 lines in depth on the line of lot A, B, a first depth of 119 feet 7 inches 9 lines on the line towards Franklin street, then narrowing 4 inches, has a further depth of 27 feet 2 inches and 4 lines, by a width of 30 feet. The improvements comprise a one story house and kitchen, and fronting in rear. The property is known as No. 236 Poydras street.

Together with this property lot C) attached to it and secured by mortgage thereon, will be sold shares reduced to 8 shares of the capital stock of Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, upon which there has been no loan by the Bank. The purchaser of property (lot C) will assume, over above the price of adjudication, all the liabilities of a mortgage stockholder of the Citizens' Bank.

3. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Third District of this city, in square No. 96, bounded by St. Ferdinand, Cotton Press, Vespasian and Force streets, designated by the No. 12, measuring 56 feet 10 inches front on St. Ferdinand street by 120 feet in depth between parallel lines.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash, balance in one and two years' credit, in notes of the purchaser to be drawn by them, payable to their own order, and by them indorsed dated on the day of the sale, bearing interest at eight per cent per annum from date of sale until final payment, and secured by special mortgage and vendor's lien on the property sold, with the clauses of "non alienando," and "pactum de non petendo" to be inserted therein, and to be sued upon. Insurance to be effected up to the full amount of the notes, and the property so kept insured, and policies transferred to the vendor, and all the taxes for 1868 to be assumed by the purchaser.

Acts of sale and United States revenue stamps at the expense of the purchasers before E. G. Duchalk, notary public. au30 ae17 19 2 eo

COTTAGE ON CLIO STREET.

SUCCESSION OF FRANCIS P. WEBB,

No. 29,397—Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO., Auctioneers—Nicholas J. Hoey, Auctioneer—Office No. 17 Exchange Place—SATURDAY, October 10, 1868, at twelve o'clock M., at Merchants' Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, by virtue of a judgment rendered in the above entitled matter by the Hon. L. Duvigneaud, Judge of the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans, on the twelfth August, 1868, will be sold at public auction for account of the succession of John Cronan—

A LOT OF GROUND in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Esplanade, Derbigny, Prieur, and Johnson streets, designated as No. 19, and measuring 32 feet 8 inches front on Johnson street, by a depth and front on Kerlerec street of 119 feet 1 inch and 7 lines between parallel lines, forming the corner of Johnson and Kerlerec streets.

Terms—Cash in United States Treasury notes; purchaser to assume payment of all taxes for 1868, and Acts of sale and United States stamps at the expense of the purchaser