New Orleans Republican.

A. L. LEE, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 3, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

State at Large.

B. F. JOUBERT.
M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Congressional Districts.

FIRST DISTRICT—A. L. LEE.
SECOND DISTRICT—J. M. G. PARKER.
THIRD DISTRICT—D. H. REESE.
FOURTH DISTRICT—CORNELIUS DONATO.
FIFTH DISTRICT—H. R. STEELE.

KEEP THEM BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

Grant's Letter of Acceptance.

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

U. S. GRANT.

Blair's Letter to Broadhead.

There is but one way to restore the Government and Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these [reconstruction] acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the point of bayonets, 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 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.

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

We publish officially to-day the recantation certificate of William Kibber, of Vermillion parish.

The Associated Press does not condescend to give us any information about the rebel insurrection in Arkansas. We therefore transfer a dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat* of Tuesday.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—A notice from Superintendent Rogers, which we publish this morning, announces that the public schools of New Orleans will be opened on Monday, the seventh September. The supernumeraries are directed to the principals of the schools to which they were last assigned. For the present, no change in the rules governing the schools is announced.

Opening a Succession in Carrollton.

Judge Breaning, of Jefferson parish, has recently, at the request of the widow of Banks, an account of whose murder has been published, opened the succession of the deceased, and ordered the effects to be taken care of. The whole affair is described as something especially marvelous in one of the C. S. papers.

One of the Results.

Early in the session of the House yesterday, after the members had read the astonishing circular of Messrs. Macon, Theineman, Bacon & Co., instructing the Democracy to endeavor to withdraw all business from Republicans, with a view to starving them out, Mr. Carr offered the following resolution, which was adopted under a suspension of the rules:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be, and it is hereby instructed to report a bill providing for the appointment of auctioneers in the city of New Orleans, by the Governor of the State, by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, prescribing for them an oath of office, and fixing the amount and conditions of the bonds which they shall be required to furnish; and enacting proper safeguards for the protection of the interests of the people and of the State.

The paragraph from the circular is republished in the REPUBLICAN this morning, in connection with another article.

We have a friend in a neighboring parish who, during the last season, has cultivated sixty acres of land.

He has employed by the year two freedmen only, whom he has paid regularly, and treated with that kindness which is due to the hard-working man of any color. He has had no overseer; at times when work had to be done in a hurry, as in scraping cotton, he has hired extra hands.

The freed people have worked cheerfully, without being watched, early and late. His crop is roughly estimated, as follows:

60 bales cotton	$6,000
500 barrels sweet potatoes	1,000
500 barrels corn	500
	$7,500
His entire expenses	$2,000
Profit	$5,500

And beside this he has had his comfortable house to live in, his cows, horses, pigs, poultry, vegetables, and fruit, and has five thousand bundles of "fodder," saved and stacked.

But, alas, he is not a Democrat, and Messrs. Macon, Austin, Bacon & Co., of the Democratic State Committee, are going to withhold from him their "countenance" and are going to "thwart" his efforts to "maintain a business and social standing."

For full particulars see their pretty circular.

Perhaps Macon, Austin, Bacon & Co. will prevent the sun from shining on his little farm and the rains of Heaven from descending thereon. Perhaps, at their command, the soil of Louisiana will cease to laugh with harvests when he tickles it with a hoe. Perhaps, at their mandate, the freedmen will cease to work for a friend who pays them sure wages, and, better yet, respects their toiling manhood. "Very like."

Let us repeat the language of their circular. It is too notable to be hid under a bushel:

Circular.

DEAR SIR: * * * * * * * And we would earnestly declare to our fellow-citizens our opinion, that even the most implacable and ill-disposed of the negro population, those who show the worst spirit towards the white people, are not half so much deserving our aversion and nonintercourse with them, as the debased whites who encourage and aid them, and who become through their votes the office-holding oppressors of the people.

Whatever of resentment you have should be felt towards the latter, and not against the colored men. But in no case should you permit this resentment to go farther than to withdraw from them all countenance, association, and patronage, and to thwart every effort they may make to maintain a business and social foothold among you.

THOS. L. MACON,
President State Central Committee.
J. E. AUSTIN,
A. B. BACON,
THEO. F. THIENEMAN,
J. H. HALSEY,
Committee.

Our friend with his sixty acres is also a carpet-bagger. He has had the insolence to come hither from another State, with the absurd notion that Louisiana was a part of Uncle Sam's farm, and that any American citizen would be welcome here.

On the evening of Saturday last he went to see the long line of "Grant's paroled prisoners," called the "great Democratic procession" in New Orleans, and he saw two transparencies in the column which had a cheerful look. One was:

"FORTY THOUSAND COFFINS FOR CARPET-BAGGERS."

And the other was:

"YELLOW FEVER AND CARPET-BAGGERS DON'T AGREE."

And he thought to himself that the paroled prisoners were an enlightened race, and would build up the material prosperity of Louisiana in a hurry. "Very like."

APROPOS OF VERMONT. THE STAR THAT NEVER SETS.

A gentleman who was sometime ago a Democratic candidate for Congress in one of the Western States, told us of a tour he once made through Vermont. He had read much in Democratic papers about New England, and his curiosity to see for himself what manner of men lived there, finally got the mastery, and he concluded to gratify it. Landing in Vermont from Canada, he provided himself with his own team, and determined to take his time, see and judge of things, as they really existed. He was rather surprised at first to find that the people had neither hoofs nor horns, and did not have any black idols in their houses. At the first house he called the door was opened by a lady—"and who would pass for such," to use his own words, "anywhere." He supposed the servants were engaged in domestic duties, and that the lady of the house therefore answered his knock herself. He was invited to enter, and did so. Our friend was a millionaire, and millionaires are proverbially sharp. He took in the situation at once. Every thing displayed intelligence, neatness, taste, and thrift, though there was nothing luxurious or expensive. He concluded the establishment was an exceptionable one, and jogged on. The next place he saw was not up to No. 1, but was still quite creditable. No. 3 however exceed No. 1, and rather astonished him. We sum up in brief: He spent more than two months in the State, and he declared he never met with a woman in his whole tour whom he could not conscientiously call a lady; he did not see one low, vulgar, ignorant woman in Vermont. He supposed there were such people, but he did not see them. That he was right in his supposition is sufficiently proved by the fact that there is even to this day what passes for a Democratic party, and which received several votes there on Tuesday last.

Our friend was considerably impressed, if not more, with what he saw and heard in Vermont, and he concluded that if Vermont represents New England, he should be but too happy to belong to a party that New England sustains.

We need hardly add that, despite the classical protests of some of his refined Democratic friends out West, he is now a strong team in the ranks of the grand army that is marching to victory and to peace under the lead of Grant and Colfax.

That tour through Vermont did the business for him. It set him to thinking; and when a man in the "Democratic party" gets to thinking, he is speedily lost to the Democracy. That party is no place for a thinking man.

RATHER LATE.

Mr. Frank Blair writes all the way from Fort Saunders, Wyoming Territory, to Atlanta, Georgia, to contradict a statement that his motto is, "Let us have war;" and his letter is paraded under the title of "A Radical Lie Nailed to the Wall."

We beg leave to ask what his Brodhead letter means, if it does not mean "Let us have war."

A paragraph from that letter stands at the head of these columns. Will Camp street expound it?

The Brodhead letter either means war, or it means nothing. If it means war, its writer has virtually said "Let us have war." If it means nothing, if it was merely inspired by the whisky bottle—what claims has Blair on the votes of decent men?

THE FIRST GUN.

We notify our Democratic friends that the first gun from Vermont which they have heard is but a mere popgun in comparison with what they may expect to hear when the Grant column fairly opens. They will hear the booming of heavy artillery all along the lines from Maine to Iowa and Nebraska; and when the grand final charge is made on the third of November the Democracy will find themselves so "dispersed" that many of them, it is to be feared, will never find their way back again into the fold of the faithful.

The morning from the hills looks brightly and gloriously.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Political History.

We quote a portion of a speech delivered by Colonel William Brown, a confidential friend of Chief Justice Chase, at Frankfort, Kentucky.

During his remarks, he says:

I will now recall your attention to the the closing hours of the New York Convention; but I desire first to state that what I shall say of Mr. Seymour is spoken in no vindictive sense. In private life, I have no doubt that he is a most estimable gentleman.

The first choice of the reactionists was Mr. Pendleton, who had sympathized with the cause of rebellion during the war, and had won some temporary notoriety by advocating the financial views of Mr. Stevens and General Butler. But he was known to be an aristocrat by nature and education. He always had more love for the Southern planter in his baronial home, than for the working man of the North in his humble cottage. All these things put together made him so unpopular with the Eastern men, that it was evident from the first, to all but his satellites, that he could not be nominated. There was no other man in the reactionist faction so strong as Mr. Pendleton; and, when his chances were gone, that faction had lost ground it could only recover by strategy.

This it attempted, and with eminent success. The platform adopted is a curious document; it shows very plainly the workmanship of both factions. Nothing is said of a white man's government, nothing of negro suffrage, and nothing of greenbacks. The financial plank is non-committal, and means greenbacks or gold, according to the wishes of the reader. Thus far we see the triumph of the progressionists. Where the platform declares the reconstruction acts "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void," we see the only marked impression made by the reactionists upon the instrument, and which the progressionists could very well yield for the sake of party union and strategy, as if they had nominated their man, this plank would have been thrown out, and along with it all those rebels who might still desire to stand on it.

As soon as the balloting commenced, it became evident that the progressionists would ultimately win, if their men stood firm. They held the balance of power, and by a judicious system of tactics prevented the nomination of any one up to Wednesday night, and, taking advantage of the defection of Mr. Hendricks' friends to Mr. Pendleton, the former was very effectually killed off, the progressionists using General Hancock's name for that purpose on Wednesday, July 8. General Hancock never did, at any time, have the slightest chance for a nomination, and his strongest vote was given for strategic reasons by men whose first choice was an entirely different man. Mr. Hendricks was the only man Mr. Chase's friends ever feared; and when the convention adjourned on Wednesday evening, those who were in the secret of the vote given for General Hancock considered the victory as won, and had no doubt of Mr. Chase's nomination the next day.

The progressionists met in council that night. It was arranged who should nominate Mr. Chase, who should second it, what States were to vote for him on the first ballot, and what should be said on the occasion of bringing his name formally before the Convention. A most formidable strength was developed, and every circumstance was auspicious for success. But it was considered best to have a ballot or two next morning, before the nomination was made, so as to kill off the apparent strength of General Hancock and satisfy his friends there was no hope for him. It was known that the vote he received from this State would be withdrawn next morning, as well as scattering votes from several other States. New Jersey and Massachusetts were unanimously for Mr. Chase.

Not desiring to offend such friends as General Hancock had in the convention, or to make too manifest the reason of the vote Massachusetts had given him that day, it was arranged that the vote of New Jersey only should be withdrawn on the first ballot, and cast where it would not count; and this was done. There are reasons to believe that the deliberations of this meeting were betrayed to the reactionists. Every thing at this stage of the proceedings depended on the firmness of the New York delegation. From the fourth to the ninth of July this delegation had professed to be for Mr. Chase, and that it only waited a favorable moment to bring forward his name.

At midnight on the eighth Mr. Horatio Seymour still protested that he was for Mr. Chase; but Mr. Chase had friends who doubted Mr. Seymour's sincerity from the first, and who believed that he was acting with duplicity. It is true he had repeatedly declined the use of his name; many of his friends were saying, as Antony did to Cæsar:

"You all did see, that on the Lupercal
I thrice presented him a kingly crown,
Which he did thrice refuse."

To this, others would respond as did the fourth citizen,

"Mark'd ye his words? He would not take the crown;
Therefore, 'tis certain, he was not ambitious."

To be sure that Mr. Seymour was sincere, it was arranged before breakfast on the morning of July 9, that he should be put in nomination by a friend of Mr. Chase's, in order to force him from cover and compel him to reveal his true policy. On the very ballot that he was nominated, his name would have been put before the convention by a gentleman from a Southern State, who is young, intellectual and courageous, and was a warm advocate of Mr. Chase's nomination. The object of this "movement" was to circumvent Mr. Seymour's treachery, if he intended any; but it was defeated by the superior strategy of the reactionists.

The only hope they had after Mr. Pendleton's defeat, was to secure a weak, nervous, cowardly man the first place on the ticket, and to nominate a bold, courageous, strong-willed reactionist for the Vice-Presidency, and in this attempt they succeeded so perfectly as to excite my admiration of their tact, skill and courage. It was arranged at the meeting of the progressionists to which I have referred, that a petition which had been prepared by a German editor from Wisconsin, and which had been signed by nearly every German editor then in New York City, asking for the nomination of Mr. Chase, should be read to the convention by Mr. Seymour, as its presiding officer, he having previously declined to nominate Mr. Chase himself, on the ground that he was the President of the convention; but I have been told by a gentleman now living in New York city, and whose veracity I have no doubt to question, that on the morning of July ninth, a short time before the convention met, Mr. Seymour read to him from the manuscript, a very chaste, neat little speech, which he said he would deliver to the convention when Mr. Chase's name was brought before it, and he believes Mr. Seymour had that speech in his pocket when he was nominated. Relying on Mr. Seymour and the New York delegation, the progressionists met in the convention on the morning of July ninth, full of hope in the success of their plan. But a counter movement had been going on. I was told in Cincinnati, the other day, by a prominent Democrat, that only six members of the Ohio delegation were made privy to the nomination of Mr. Seymour. This was the game.

These men determined, with the aid of the Southern rebels, to capture Horatio Seymour from the progressionists, and nominate him; knowing that this would so demoralize that faction as to give them absolute control of the Convention, and that not a voice would be raised when they brought forward their own man for the Vice Presidency, who had already been agreed on by the reactionists. It was the most successful movement ever made in this country in a National Convention; but it was a forlorn hope; any moral courage on Mr. Seymour's part, any thought of how great men act in trying emergencies, any reflection on his part of the resolution displayed by Cæsar at the Rubicon, by Huss at the stake, by Luther at Worms, by Jefferson or Franklin at Independence Hall, by Grant at Vicksburg, by Thomas, at Chickamauga, and any desire to emulate the example of these great men, would have covered the reactionists with overwelming defeat.

But they knew well their man. Ohio led off. Mr. Seymour rose to his feet. The stillness of death filled the great hall. There, on that bright July morning, in the midst of that vast mass of humanity, in the commercial metropolis of the nation and of his own State, to which the eyes of forty millions of people were turned that day, Mr. Seymour, trembling with excitement and filled with fear, stood and pleaded for his character. It was a piteous sight. The poor man told of his promises; that when he had refused the use of his name he meant it, and that now his honor forbade it. Think of this, my hearers. He stood there and pleaded for his "honor." I believe he felt what he said, for to say that, under the circumstances, he was guilty of preconcerted treachery would be to say that by his side Judas Iscariot, and John Wilkes Booth had lost the luster of their infamy.

When he had finished his appeal, he was boldly told that, after what had occurred, his honor was now safe in the hands of the reactionists. Ohio returned to the charge; the rebels throughout the hall raised the same wild and savage yell with which Hampton and Forrest had so often charged the soldiers of the Union. It was too much for Mr. Seymour. Braver men than he had quailed before that battle-cry; he hesitated, he yielded, then fled ignominiously from the scene. I know of but one incident in modern history comparable to this event—that of the present French Emperor, in the barrack-yard at Strasburg, in 1836, when, just at the point of success, his courage failed him, and the stern will of Talandier made him cower like a whipped hound.

Says Kinglake: "One of the ornaments which the Prince wore was a sword; yet, without striking a blow, he allowed himself to be publicly stripped of his grand cordon of the Legion of Honor and all his other decorations." In a similar manner, overcome by his fears, Horatio Seymour permitted the reactionists to strip him of his "honor," and to make him do that which he could not do without its violation, as he himself confessed. All was now over. The demoralization of the reactionists was complete, and the rebels had it their own way. Hence, an unpardoned rebel soldier could rise to his feet and propose the name of Francis P. Blair, Jr., the very prince of revolutionists, as the Vice-President of the nation this same rebel had fought to destroy. Rebels again triumphed: the deed was done, and when the convention adjourned the happiest men in New York city were General William Preston, General Wade Hampton, and General N. B. Forrest; and they had good reason to be so, for in the heart of the great North they had achieved the greatest political victory of the present generation, and had done their work wisely and well. Thus through the cowardice of one poor weak man perished the fairest and most auspicious movement in behalf of liberty and progress that this country has witnessed since the old bell of Independence Hall proclaimed the birth of our nationality.

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FOR THE HAIR
Improved.
It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.
It causes the Hair to Curl beautifully.
It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy.
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It forces the Hair and Beard to grow luxuriantly.
It immediately stops Hair Falling Out.
It keeps the hair from Changing Color from Age.
It restores Gray Hair to its Original Color.
It brings out Hair on heads that have been bald to years.
It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable substances.
It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from physicians in high standing.
It is sold in half-pound bottles, the name blown in the glass by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere, at One Dollar per Bottle. Wholesale by Dem Barnes & Co.; C. F. Wells & Co.; Schieffelin & Co., New York.
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No extra charge for residence in or travel to any part of the civilized portion of the United States or Europe.
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OFFICIAL---OFFICIAL.

[No. 40.

AN ACT

To incorporate the New Orleans Elevator and Warehouse Company.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That Louis J. Higby, Theron Higby, Sen Higby, J. H. Oglesby, Charles E. Slayback, J. T. Burdeau; James T. Tucker, and their associates and successors are hereby created a body politic, and corporate, by the name of the "New Orleans Elevator and Warehouse Company," and by that name shall have succession for twenty-five years, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in stock, which may, by the will of the Directors, be increased to five hundred thousand dollars, and shall be capable in law and equity of doing all things necessary to carry out the object for which said corporation is hereby created.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the capital stock of said corporation shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which shall be deemed personal property and shall be transferable on the books of the corporation in such manner as its by-laws may prescribe.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the corporation hereby created shall have power to acquire by purchase or otherwise any real estate in the State of Louisiana, fronting on the Mississippi river, not exceeding five hundred feet frontage on the river in any one locality. The real estate so obtained by this corporation shall not be subject to expropriation for any purpose whatever, so long as the same shall be used for grain elevators, warehouses, grain dryers, and uses connected therewith, for storage of grain and other commodities, and the said corporation may erect one or more wharves, grain and flour elevators, warehouses, and grain dryers, on the lands and wharves they may have obtained, and this corporation shall have power and the privilege to connect their elevators, warehouses, and dryers, by a railway track and switch, with any railway track in this State, first having acquired the right of way from individual owners of property on which it may pass, and the consent of the city corporation thereto; and when so connected, all grain and other freight consigned to this corporation shall be delivered on said track by the railway company operating the same, charging customary rates.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That this corporation are to construct their elevators, warehouses, and dryers so as to allow a connection between any railway company in this State, giving them a track way over their ground convenient to said elevators, warehouses and dryers, and to so construct and accommodate the river interest by giving all requisite facilities to boats for unloading grain in bulk or otherwise, and other freight; and no boat or ship shall be liable for any wharfage or levee dues to any city for discharging or receiving any freight consigned to or shipped by this company from or to any foreign or domestic port at the wharves of this company.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That this corporation shall not collect any greater charges for storage or handling than are customary and established rates and prices in the city of New York, and shall be held responsible for all property in their care, but shall not be insurers against fire or water.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That this corporation shall give all necessary receipts for all property intrusted to their care, and shall deliver the same when called for by the holders thereof, which receipts shall be negotiable without indorsement, and shall be signed by the President and Secretary, and stamped with the impress of the seal of the corporation, and likewise all other instruments of this corporation, which seal shall contain the device of a sheaf of wheat and barrel of flour.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That the affairs of this corporation hereby created shall be managed by a Board of seven Directors, any four of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The persons named in the first section of this act shall form the first Board of Directors from the date of the passage of this act until the first Tuesday in January, 1869, and until their successors shall be elected, which election shall be held on said first Tuesday in January of each year thereafter, at the office of said corporation, in the city of New Orleans, between the hours of one and three o'clock P. M. of that day, notice having been given in two daily newspapers in the city for ten days previous to the time of such election. Each share of paid stock shall be entitled to one vote in person or proxy, and the persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared duly elected (provided the same shall be a majority of all the shares of the stock) directors for the ensuing year and until others are elected. It shall be the duty of the directors immediately after the election to choose one of their number President, Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall serve for one year and until others are elected.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall be in force and effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved August 27, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 41.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Tendering the thanks of the General Assembly of Louisiana to the chairman and members of the Board of Registration.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the thanks of the General Assembly be and are hereby tendered to the chairman and members of the Board of Registration (self-elected, being created by an ordinance of the late constitutional convention) for the faithful, energetic and judicious manner in which they have discharged the duties and responsibilities imposed upon them.

Be it further resolved, etc., That the loyal people of this State are greatly indebted to said board, for its efficient aid in the important work of establishing a civil government for the State, based upon the political and civil equality of all men irrespective of race or color.

Adopted in General Assembly in the city of New Orleans, this twenty-second day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor, and President of the Senate.
Approved August 29, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State

[No. 42.

AN ACT

To Amend an Act entitled an Act and the Amendment thereto, concerning the Town of Bastrop, in the Parish of Morehouse.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That section second of an act entitled an act concerning the town of Bastrop, in the parish of Morehouse, approved March 12, 1860, and the amendment thereto, approved March 9, 1861, be further amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows, viz:

That the trustees of said town shall have the power to assess such an amount of taxes as they may deem proper, not to exceed the sum of five thousand dollars per annum, to be collected in the usual manner, and that all property situated within the limits of the present corporation of one mile square, (upon which the State levies a tax,) shall be subject to taxation by said corporation.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Trustees of said town shall have authority to elect a Street Commissioner, whose duty shall be defined and salary fixed by said Board of Trustees.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That all laws or parts of laws conflicting herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved August 29, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 43.

AN ACT

For the Relief of the Widow of Thomas A. Montague.

WHEREAS, The widow of Thomas A. Montague is in destitute circumstances on account of the death of said Thomas A. Montague, a pilot, who has lost his life by the burning of the steamer Fashion while heroically endeavoring to preserve the lives of her passengers,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of three hundred dollars be paid annually from the treasury of the State to the widow of Thomas A. Montague, deceased, so long as she may remain a widow, and that the said sum shall be paid on the warrant of the said widow, countersigned by the Auditor, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; the first warrant to be drawn on the passage of this act, and the further warrants to be drawn during the month of January of each succeeding year.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved August 29, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 44.

AN ACT

Appropriating One Hundred Thousand Dollars for the pay of mileage and per diem of the Members, and per diem of Employes of the General Assembly, and the Contingent Expenses of the same.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money now in the treasury, or that may hereafter come in, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the mileage and per diem of members of the General Assembly, the per diem of employes, and the strictly contingent expenses thereof, not including bills for printing, publishing, or advertising.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor, and President of the Senate.
Approved August 29, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

[No. 45.

AN ACT

Authorizing the Secretary of State to administer Oaths.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Secretary of State of the State of Louisiana be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to administer oaths in all cases where it is legal to do so under the laws of this State.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved September 1, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

E. WARREN—
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
—AND—
United States Commissioner,
No. 79 Customhouse street, up-stairs,
jy22 3m NEW ORLEANS.

WM. H. SEYMOUR—
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR ILLINOIS, TEXAS, MISSISSIPPI, AND OTHER STATES.
Passports for Europe Procured at Short Notice.
34 EXCHANGE ALLEY,
jy19 1m New Orleans, (Up-Stairs.)

THEODORE O. STARK,
NOTARY PUBLIC, ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.
Office No. 5 Carondelet Street,
jy17 6m Second Floor.

HENRY C. DIBBLE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
No. 19 Commercial Place,
(Back Office.)
my3 1y NEW ORLEANS.

FERD. B. EARHART—
NOTARY PUBLIC,
AND
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 69 Canal street,
(Near the Customhouse,)
jy15 3m NEW ORLEANS.

E. BELDEN. J. L. BELDEN.
E. & J. L. BELDEN—
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 86 St. Charles Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
Strict attention to all Civil and Criminal business the State and United States Courts. au24 1y

JAMES B. SYMPSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Galveston, Texas.
Special attention to commercial business and to the collection of claims in the cities of Houston and Galveston. jy2 4m

WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY.
Secure a Home in California.
THE IMMIGRANT HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA.
Incorporated under the laws of the State November 30th, 1867, for the purpose of
PROVIDING HOMES FOR ITS MEMBERS,
and thereby induce immigration.
Capital Stock.....$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 shares at $5 each, payable in UNITED STATES CURRENCY.
Certificates of Stock issued to subscribers immediately upon receipt of the money.
NO PERSON ALLOWED TO HOLD MORE THAN FIVE SHARES.
A Circular containing a full description of the property to be distributed among the shareholders, will be sent to any address upon receipt of stamps to cover return postage.
Information as to price of land in any portion of the State, or upon any other subject of interest to parties proposing to immigrate, cheerfully furnished upon receipt of stamps for postage.
All letters should be addressed
SECRETARY IMMIGRANT HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION, Postoffice Box No. 65, San Francisco, California. my27 3m

OFFICIAL---OFFICIAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SPALDING & BIDWELL,
Proprietors and Managers.
During the summer recess the Academy has been entirely redecorated; the stage enlarged, new machinery, and new curtains, with greater facilities for ingress and egress, ventilation, etc., making it the most complete Theatre in the country.
The Amusement Season
Will open with
EMERSON, ALLEN & MANNING'S
Great Combination of
ETHIOPIAN COMEDIANS.
Embracing Stars in every branch of Minstrelsy, collected with great care, especially for this Southern tour.
LOOK OUT FOR THEIR EARLY APPEARANCE. au1

THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE
Is located corner Conti and Royal, old State Bank entrance on Conti, up Stairs. au31

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, August 10, 1868.
I hereby notify all taxpayers that the time for election of the Convention Tax by Tax Collectors and Sheriffs having expired all delinquents on said 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 30d D 5t W Auditor of State.

NOTICE
To State Tax Assessors and to Taxpayers.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, August 8, 1868.
So many complaints having been made to the 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 1853, 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 partly 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 petition or district court 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 assessments corrected; and I now warn all taxpayers to satisfy themselves of this provision of the law, as I shall be hereafter, under any circumstances, interfere with the assessment rolls of any parish.
G. M. WICKLIFFE,
au8 D20t W2t Auditor of State.

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 bond of WILLIAM HENRY, as Harbor Master for the port of New Orleans, to wit: A bond dated July 9, 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.
By the Governor: H. C. WARMOTH,
(SEAL.) GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State. au23 3t

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