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. 6, 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 the army to undo its work in 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 submit 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 to the obligations of the Constitution * * * I repeat that this is the real and only peace policy that should be allowed to control us.

FRANK P. BLAIR.

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 peace, quiet, and protection at the 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 submit 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 to the obligations of the Constitution.

I repeat that this is the real and only peace policy 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.

Tennessee	Sept. 12	Maine	Sept. 14
Nebraska	Oct'r 6	Iowa	Oct'r 13
Indiana	Oct'r 13	Ohio	Oct'r 13
Pennsylv'nia	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

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction to-morrow at half-past eleven o'clock A. M., on the premises, the contents of a drug store in block situated at the corner of Rampart and Dumaine streets, Second District; also of a lot of household furniture. See advertisement.

Personal.

It is with no ordinary feeling of sorrow that we learn of the death of the wife of our old army friend, Colonel W. D. Smith, for a long time on duty in this Department. To the many friends of Colonel Smith in this city this intelligence will be sad indeed, and all will unite with us in giving expression to the most sincere sympathy for our bereaved friend.

Judge Pardee, of the First Judicial District, returned yesterday from a month's vacation in the North, wearing the bloom of renewed health. We welcome him home.

He reports the great Northwest all aglow with the camp fires of Grant and Colfax.

Our friends continually bring us glorious tidings.

Colonel Yarrington, who has been absent about four weeks, returned last evening, having passed through the great West and a portion of New England. He represents that the Democrats generally, in private conversation, concede the election of Grant and Colfax, and admit that there is no chance for Seymour and Blair. The business men of the North are contributing money freely to secure Grant's election. From all he could see, hear, and learn, the glorious cause is sure to triumph without the vote of a single Southern State.

Simon, newsdealer, No. 84 Baronne street, has sent us the usual Sunday supply of reading matter, including *Harper's* and *Leslie's* illustrated weeklies and leading literary papers from the North and West. Go to Simon's, and he will sell you something to read.

General W. C. Wickham, late of the Confederate army, made a speech at Richmond lately.

The Democratic Colored Club movement has proved a dead failure; and there being no longer any hope that the colored voters will stultify themselves by casting their ballots in such a way as to take away their own rights and privileges, the Democratic journals are beginning to resume their normal tone.

They boil over once more with filthy abuse of the "nigger."

So much for the sincerity of these "best friends of the colored man."

Failing to get his vote, they pass their time in jeering at him, insulting him, and libelling him. Their conduct is the most remarkable mixture of childishness and hypocrisy ever known in the history of politics.

A man whose name has been variously reported as "Jones," "John James Nelson," and "Nelson Jones," was assassinated some nights ago. The Democratic press have repeatedly charged that the murder was the work of "Radical negroes," knowing all the time that it was the work of one James McGurk, a white Democrat.

And McGurk has been indicted for the offense by a Grand Jury, selected by a Democratic Clerk, and a Democratic Sheriff, under the direction of a Democratic Judge.

A brakeman on the Opelousas railroad, was shot a few nights ago, near Tigerville, whether by accident or design is not known. The *Times* declares he was shot by an "ambushed negro" at "three o'clock in the morning," as the train was passing the point where the shooting took place. The enormous slander in this statement is only equalled by its supreme silliness. It is pitch dark at three o'clock in the morning, and yet an "ambushed negro," could be seen and reported from a passing railroad train! The *Times*, of course, gave no authority for its story, for the simple reason that there was none to give. It was an absurd libel on its race.

Again. Senator Pinchback, a colored man, who has certainly commended himself to this community by his intelligence, and by his sensible political utterances, was attacked by a colored man on Canal street the other evening. He defended himself, and shots were exchanged.

Every one regrets such occurrences, but no one except a hypocrite will pretend that there is anything remarkable in the "soft note of the pistol" in New Orleans. Yet a crowd of Democratic ruffians and bullies assemble in an instant, and, while Mr. Pinchback and his antagonist are under the charge of the police, raise the yell of "kill him, the Radical nigger; hang the damned nigger," with other language too loathsome for record.

It was not the fact of the affray that excited these howling thugs. It was the fine opportunity to kill a "nigger," under the pretence that he was in fault, that prompted those cries. Let us see what the *Times* has to say on the subject:

No wonder that when arrested an indignant crowd should threaten with appropriate punishment this reckless violator of the peace who was so seriously endangering the lives of our wives and children.

In other words, we are to murder, by lynching, every colored man who defends himself when attacked in a public highway. The dagger and the lamp-post are the appropriate punishment "in such case made and provided" by the Democratic press.

In the same spirit the Democratic journals have begun to slander, in advance, the Republican procession which is being prepared for the twelfth instant. In spite of the fact that the vast mass meetings and processions of the Republican party, in New Orleans, have always been of the most orderly character, these journals are predicting violence, and putting their misrepresentations into the form of prophecy. Do they wish to stir up the scoundrelism of our city, and organize an attack on the Republican procession? In no other way can trouble be produced.

The truth is—and it is a truth which maddens these Democratic editors into a daily delirium—the truth is, that the colored voters of Louisiana are and always have been orderly and law-abiding to a remarkable degree. Their industry for the last three years has saved the State from starvation, and extorted the praise of their most bigoted opponents. Their conduct in mass meetings and at the polls has been peaceful and orderly, to a degree which is certainly admirable when we consider how they have been insulted and abused by that class of people in our community who are determined that what they call "a nigger" shall have no rights. And they will maintain this high character. They will not suffer the sneers of bad men to rob the colored voter of his high reputation for good citizenship.

A NEW JENKINS.

The telegraph brought us yesterday the following pretty piece of snobbery, in reference to the letter of Robert E. Lee to General Rosecrans:

The late hour at which it is received here forbids telegraphing it in full, and it would be profanation to attempt a condensation of General Lee's noble letter.

As a set-off to this electrical Jenkins, suppose we take a little tonic on the same topic from the New York *Tribune*:

If we believed in constructive treason, or admitted the popular doctrine that rebellion should be punished by hanging, we should take General Lee as a conspicuous example. Of all the rebels, civil and military, he was perhaps the most gifted, the most dangerous, and the most wanton. As a soldier he carried the confidence of his chief to the camp of Rebellion, and aided in swaying Virginia into the war, without cause or provocation. Men rebelled from fanaticism, ignorance, devotion to slavery. General Lee was a rebel from ambition.

Peace brought political and personal duties to all of us. To Robert E. Lee it brought a duty of honor. He possessed great influence with the Southern rebels. He knew how greatly he had sinned and with what magnanimity he had been protected by General Grant. We are told that when he saw the generosity of Grant to his shattered army, he was "overcome with emotion"—that he was profuse with thanks. Hence that tearful day, however, he has been silent. He knew what the welfare of the South demanded—that amnesty was at hand if suffrage were given—that the North merely wanted justice secured to the race it had freed—to throw down every barrier, and unite every interest in the harmony of a restored Union. He saw the Cobbs and Hills of the South, the men who had been warriors in peace and citizens in war, fomenting discord and bitterly assailing every plan of reconstruction. He saw these cowardly myrmidons of hatred filling the South, like many evil spirits. Like the witches in Macbeth, they have worked their charms, and a fearful end—and infected the very air with their "hell-broth, boil, and bubble." Like the Centaurs in Dante's hell, their aim seems ever to drive back the race so long at their mercy into the dark river of blood. See what they have made the South! Emigration is arrested—capital shrinks from her cities and seaports—commerce seeks less congenial but more secure climes—credit is dead—her vast resources are neglected—there is no industry, no enterprise, no national progress, no public spirit—nothing but political chaos and social anxiety. The men whose energy would bless the South are banished, while those whose industry would make her fields to blossom as the rose are held in cruel and dreary subjection. This has come because her people have listened to prophets as false as Johnson, and Toombs, and Wise, and because the men whose voices should have been commanding—men like Lee and his generals—have been either silent or sullenly antagonistic. Lee, especially, has had the happiness of great States at his bidding, and he has chosen to remain neutral, to shrink from duty and responsibility behind the groves of his Lexington Academy. Instead of being the part of Washington, to which he is said to aspire, he has been merely the Turveydrop Grandison of the South. The people he led to ruin have looked for three years for leadership and action. He has merely given them deportment and phrases. * * * Let Robert E. Lee show himself as patriotic and far-seeing as Longstreet, and we shall listen to him. We do not mean to degrade the Southern white men, nor shall we permit the degradation of the Southern black men. Suffrage is withheld from Rebels now as a war measure, just as we built batteries and raised earthworks. When they show themselves worthy it will be given them, but beyond and before everything else we must have peace. Peace is the only "compromise" to which we will listen. This dallying with Lee, however well meant, is only an electioneering contrivance to help Seymour and Blair. Gen. Rosecrans forgets that the questions which he has referred to General Lee were decided by a great war, and that he contributed to that decision at Stone River and Luka.

THE LETTER OF ROBERT E. LEE & CO.

The mountain of White Sulphur Springs has labored, and brought forth a mouse of the feeblest sort—the letter of Robert E. Lee and others to General Rosecranz, which we publish in another column.

It needs but little comment. It is a restatement, in no very brilliant form, of what has been said with dreary iteration and reiteration by this class of men since 1865. Will the telegraphic Jenkins who said it would be a "profanation to attempt a condensation" of this document, forgive us if we declare it to be "twaddle" from the beginning to the end?

We can make brief reply to these gentlemen, who are solacing their leisure by drinking sulphur water, and writing political manifestoes. They say thus and so, we reply—what have you done? Let the following ordinance first make answer:

Ordinance relative to the police of recently emancipated negroes or freedmen within the corporate limits of the town of Opelousas.

WHEREAS, The relations formerly subsisting between master and slave have become changed by the action of the controlling authorities; and whereas, it is necessary to provide for the proper police and government of the recently emancipated negroes or freedmen in their new relations to the municipal authorities:

SECTION 1. Be it therefore ordained by the Board of Police of the town of Opelousas, That no negro or freedman shall be allowed to come within the limits of the town of Opelousas without special permission from his employer, specifying the object of his visit, and the time necessary for the accomplishment of the same. Whoever shall violate this provision shall suffer imprisonment and two days work on the public streets, or shall pay a fine of two dollars and fifty cents.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained that every negro or freedman who shall be found on the streets of Opelousas after ten o'clock at night without a written pass or permit from his employer shall be imprisoned and compelled to work five days on the public streets, or pay a fine of five dollars.

SEC. 3. No negro or freedman shall be permitted to rent or keep a house within the limits of the town under any circumstances, and any one thus offending shall be ejected from premises by his employer, or leave the town within twenty-four hours. The lessor or furnisher of the house leased or kept as above shall pay a fine of ten dollars for each offense.

SEC. 4. No negro or freedman shall reside within the limits of the town of Opelousas who is not in the regular service of some white person or former owner, who shall be held responsible for the conduct of said freedman. But said employer or former owner may permit said freedman to hire his time, by special permission in writing, which permission shall not extend over twenty-four hours at any one time. Any one violating the provisions of this section shall be imprisoned and forced to work for two days on the public streets.

SEC. 5. No public meetings or congregations of negroes or freedmen shall be allowed within the limits of the town of Opelousas, under any circumstances or for any purpose, without the permission of the Mayor or President of the Board. This prohibition is not intended, however, to prevent freedmen from attending the usual church services conducted by established ministers of religion. Every freedman violating this law shall be imprisoned and made to work five days on the public streets.

SEC. 6. No negro or freedman shall be permitted to preach, exhort, or otherwise declaim, to congregations of colored people, without a special permission from the Mayor or President of the Board of Police, under the penalty of a fine of ten dollars or twenty days work on the public streets.

SEC. 7. No freedman, who is not in the military service, shall be allowed to carry firearms or any kind of weapons, within the limits of the town of Opelousas, without the special permission of his employer, in writing, and approved by the Mayor or President of the Board of Police. Any one thus offending shall forfeit his weapons, and shall be imprisoned and made to work five days on the public streets, or pay a fine of five dollars in lieu of said work.

SEC. 8. No freedman shall sell, barter, or exchange any articles of merchandise of traffic, within the limits of Opelousas, without permission in writing from his employer or the Mayor or President of the Board, under the penalty of the forfeiture of said articles, and imprisonment and one day's labor, or a fine of one dollar in lieu of said work.

SEC. 9. Any freedman found drunk within the limits of the town shall be imprisoned and made to labor five days on the public streets, or pay five dollars in lieu of said labor.

SEC. 10. Any freedman not residing in Opelousas who shall be found within its corporate limits after the hour of three o'clock P. M. on Sunday, without a special written permission from his employer or the Mayor, shall be arrested and imprisoned, and made to work two days on the public streets, or pay two dollars in lieu of said work.

SEC. 11. All the foregoing provisions apply to freed men and freed women, or both sexes.

SEC. 12. It shall be the special duty of the Mayor or President of the Board to see that all the provisions of this ordinance are faithfully executed.

SEC. 13. Be it further ordained, That this ordinance is to take effect from and after its first publication.

Ordained the third day of July, 1865.

S. D. ESTILLETTE,
President of the Board of Police.

JOS. D. RICHARD, Clerk.

This precious piece of municipal legislation was not provoked by any "irritation." Hardly two months had elapsed after the surrender of Kirby Smith. Congress had not assembled. Not a "Radical" had been heard upon the subject of reconstruction. And yet the people of a flourishing town in Louisiana ordained this sort of "kindness" for the newly enfranchised.

A few months more passed on, and the extra session of the Louisiana Legislature met in New Orleans. There was, as yet, no cause for "irritation." The Johnson Policy had full sway, Congress had not yet matured any plan of reconstruction, nor had it definitely declined to admit members from Louisiana. Yet look at the vagrant laws of that brief session the labor laws, and the pains and penalties denounced against the exercise, by the colored man, of any of the rights of a free laborer! We shall publish these from time to time, as well as those, which during the same period, were enacted in Alabama and Georgia.

You talk finely, gentlemen, and make many promises to protect the rights of the freedmen and of the Union men, (those "debased whites" as you call them,) who have stood up for the rights of the laborer. But, again, what have you done?

How did you treat the black men in 1860–61, when you had full sway, and your fill of "constitutional rights?" How did you treat them in the summer and fall of 1865, before the ink had dried on your iron-clad oaths, and before Congress ever met to consider your *status?*

GENERAL BUCHANAN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

A few days since the Governor forwarded to General Buchanan the petition of Colonel Hough, Judge Crawford, and others, relating to the outrages which have been recently perpetrated in Franklin parish, in which over fifty loyal men have been murdered in cold blood by armed bands of desparadoes. The petition was accompanied by the letter of the Sheriff, resigning his place on account of his inability to maintain order and execute the laws.

The Governor sent with these evidences of this lawlessness of Franklin parish a letter requesting General Buchanan to station fifteen or twenty United States soldiers in that parish with instructions to cooperate with the Judge of the district and Sheriff of the parish in maintaining order.

The instructions of General Grant say: "By a timely disposition of troops when there is reason to apprehend a necessity for their use, and by their *passive interposition between hostile parties*, dangers of collision may be avoided;" and that officers "are expected in this regard to exercise upon their own responsibility a wise discretion, *to the end, in any event, that the peace may be preserved.*"

In the face of this, General Buchanan refuses to make such disposition of his troops as was contemplated in the orders of the Secretary of War and General Grant, and thus, by the neglect to do his duty, is daily responsible for murders of men whose only crime is that they have been the friends of the flag which he is here to sustain.

The Late Dr. Taylor.

It was our sad duty to record recently the death of one of our most worthy citizens, Dr. John F. Taylor. Dr. Taylor had a large circle of intimate friends, and those who knew him best held him in the highest esteem. He had been a resident of Louisiana for twenty-five years—twenty years in and near New Orleans. He was born in Schenectady county, New York, and was a graduate of Castleton (Vermont) Medical College. He was by natural sympathy as well as by education a Liberalist in the true sense of the word. He could not brook oppression; he would not countenance wrong. Though he had resided nearly a quarter of a century here in the midst of slavery, the hour of the rebellion found him an uncompromising Abolitionist, and during the dark days of treason he was an unflinching Unionist. From that faith he never fell.

Dr. Taylor was a well educated man—a student and a thinker. A less modest man with his advantages might have outstripped many of those who pass for erudite scholars. His intimate friends alone knew his acquirements.

In his dealings with the world Dr. Taylor was incorruptably honest. He possessed in an eminent degree that characteristic which leads a man to turn to an educated conscience as a guide in all of the relations of life.

The Florence House at Auction by the Sheriff.

We call public attention to the sale at auction to be made to-morrow, at noon, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of two lots of ground, with the three-story brick house, with verandah in front, situate at the corner of Camp and South streets, Lafayette square, known as the Florence House. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

A Welsh Grant and Colfax club has been organized in Utica, New York.

Fred. Douglass said at the Equal Rights Convention, a few years ago, that the only luxury he enjoyed was a whole seat in a car. Even that luxury he did not have now. The other night he was riding muffled up in his blanket, when somebody asked him for half a seat. He stuck out his head and replied, "I'm a nigger." "I don't care who the d—l you are, I want a seat." The people are conquering their prejudices.

VERMONT ELECTION.

Sentiments of the New York Press.

We copy the following from dispatches to the Western press received last evening:

NEW YORK, September 2.

The *Times* says the election in Vermont demonstrates the popularity of Grant, and shows the power of Republican principles.

The *Herald* says the Republican victory in Vermont is owing partly to the unwise course of Southern fire-eating orators proclaiming their devotion to the rebel flag, and the Vermonters went to the ballot-box as if expecting to fight the old battles over again.

The *World* says the Republicans triumphing in Vermont is like the Dutch taking Holland; the Democrats allowed the election to go by default—its result not being considered as indicative of the sentiment of the country.

The *Tribune* says the victory in Vermont surpasses its highest hopes. The Democrats made a desperate struggle—it was the issue of Sumter over again—and the result is a decisive victory.

DIED.

SMITH—In Orange, New Jersey, on Friday evening, August 21, 1868, COLONEL W. D. SMITH, late of Colonel W. D. Smith.

"He has entered the ranks of those who have passed through the valley and shadow of death, and that unseen which has long delight shall touch her not, nor torment again."

REPUBLICANS,

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION

—ON—

Saturday Evening, September 12.

Let every Club and every Republican prepare to turn out in force. Let the friends of peace and prosperity, and equal rights once again rally around the flag which is to lead us to a complete and glorious victory. Let our watchwords be

Grant and Colfax—Peace and Prosperity.

J. A. RAYNAL,
Chairman Joint Committee Arrangements.
THO. LYNNE, Secretary. se6

THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE

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

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 damage and costs.

G. M. WICKLIFFE,
au11 30t D tf W Auditor of State.

NOTICE

To State Tax Assessors and to Taxpayers.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, August 2, 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 such error; 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,
au8 D30t 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 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 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. 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 November 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 McNaley, Hugh Smith, Garrett J. Gildea, John Bronsel, and C. 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 bonds 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

DEAFNESS—DEAFNESS.

DR. W. L. DAVIS,

Who has for many years been engaged in the practice of Acoustic Medicine, as is well known, trusts he may without impropriety assert that the reputation he has secured by opening the ears of the deaf shall be maintained.

Dr. Davis can be consulted daily at his office, 231 Canal street, on all Diseases of the Ear, embracing Deafness and kindred affections. mh11 eod

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Published every Wednesday, at
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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

E. WARREN—
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
—AND—
United States Commissioner,
No. 19 Customhouse street, up-stairs,
jy22 3m NEW ORLEANS.

WM. H. SEYMOUR—
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR ILLINOIS, TEXAS, MISSISSIPPI, AND THE UNITED STATES.
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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.)
sep3 1y NEW ORLEANS.

FERD. H. FARRAR—
NOTARY PUBLIC,
AND
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 88 Canal street,
(Near the Customhouse.)
jy15 3m NEW ORLEANS.

S. BELDEN. J. L. BELDEN.
S. & J. L. BELDEN—
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 86 St. Charles Street,
NEW ORLEANS.
Strict attention to all Civil and Criminal business in the State and United States Courts. au26 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 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPALDING & BIDWELL,
Proprietors and Managers.

During the summer recess the Academy has been entirely redecorated, the stage enlarged, new scenery, 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 on TUESDAY, Sept. 8, 1868, with

EMERSON, ALLEN & MANNING'S

Great Combination of

ETHIOPIAN COMEDIANS,

Embracing Stars in every branch of Minstrelsy, selected with great care, especially for this Southern tour. se6 tf

AUCTION SALES.

SALE POSTPONED TO THE FOURTEENTH instant—Succession of Marie Bastier, wife of Auguste Gaillard, No. 343.

BY AUGUSTE GAILLARD, Tutor—Office, Guinault, Auctioneer—MONDAY, September 14, 1868, will be sold at 11 o'clock A. M., at the cow stable of Mr. Delor, Bienville street, and near that of Perre Conteron, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second Judicial District Court, of the parish of Jefferson, dated August 15, 1868,

20 MILK COWS, several with calves and others on the eve of calving.

1 BULL.
3 HORSES, 1 MARE, 2 COLTS.
1 MILK CART, and 1 PROVISION CART.
The GOODWILL and UTENSILS of the dairy.

Terms—Under $200, cash; from $200 to $400, six months; from $400 to $600, nine months; and above $600, twelve months credit for notes satisfactorily endorsed.

Notes to be drawn and endorsed on the spot. se4 6 13

SUCCESSION OF N. L. SUNIER—No. 32,276.

BY S. GUINAULT, AUCTIONEER—Office corner of Exchange Alley and Bienville street—SATURDAY, September 12, 1868, will be sold at public auction at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated August 11, 1868—

THREE CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, together with the buildings thereon, and all rights, ways, privileges, and advantages thereunto belonging and appertaining, situated in the Second District of this city, in square bounded by Jackson Walk, Claiborne, St. Louis, and Robertson streets, designated by No. 1, 2, and 3, on a plan made by F. N. Tourne, architect, on the fifteenth of July, 1868, and deposited in the office of A. E. Bienvenu, notary, as plan No. 48. Said lots adjoin each other and measure as follows, viz: Lot No. 1 forming the corner of Claiborne and St. Louis streets, 30 feet 8 inches front on Claiborne street, by 51 feet 4 inches and 4 lines in depth, and front on St. Louis street; No. 2 and 3, each 27 feet 4 inches front on Claiborne street, by 51 feet 4 inches and 4 lines deep between parallel lines.

Terms cash.

Act of sale before A. E. Bienvenu, Notary Public, at the expense of the purchaser, including United States stamps and the taxes for the running year 1868. au30 21se2 10 13

SUCCESSION OF BERNARD KARCHER.

BY CHARLES E. FORTIER, AUCTIONEER—Office No. 49 Exchange Alley—MONDAY, September 7, 1868, at twelve o'clock M., on the premises on Gentilly Road, near the Pontchartrain Railroad, will be sold by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court for the parish of Orleans dated August 20, 1868:

The GROCERY STORE belonging to said succession.

Also a lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc.

Terms—Cash in United States Treasury notes. au27 se1 7

VALUABLE

IMPROVED PROPERTY ON SPAIN STREET

Between Gretmen (now Dauphine) and Cascalvo (now Royal) streets.

Succession of William Conner—No. 32,067.

BY G. DE FERIET, OFFICE NO 88 BIENville street—SATURDAY, September 26, 1868, at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by public auction, by virtue of an order from the Hon. John W. Thomas, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated July 30, 1868, the following described real estate will be sold—

THE UNDIVIDED HALF OF A LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Third District of this city, in square bounded by Cascalvo (now Royal), Greatmen (now Dauphine), Maurigny and Spain streets, measuring fifty feet front on Spain street, by 165 in depth.

Terms—$500 in cash, and the balance on a credit of twelve months, in a note secured by special mortgage and vendor's lien, and bearing eight per cent interest per annum from the day of sale until full payment; the buildings to be kept insured and the policy transferred to the vendor. In case of suit the purchaser will be required to pay five per cent attorney's commissions on the amount recovered, which will be likewise secured by mortgage; the purchaser assuming the payment of the taxes for 1868.

Act of sale, with internal revenue stamps, at the expense of the purchaser before W. J. Castera, notary public. au27 se3 10 17 24

IMPROVED PROPERTY IN THE THIRD District.

SUCCESSION OF BARBARA LAQUE—No. 32,30

BY CHARLES G. HILL, AUCTIONEER—Office, corner of Exchange Alley, etc.—Will be sold on SATURDAY, September 12, 1868, at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue and in pursuance of an order of Honorable L. Duvignaud, Judge of the Second District Court, parish of Orleans, dated August 6, 1868—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situated in suburb Washington in this city, in square bounded by Girod, St. John the Baptist, St. Ferdinand, and Fort streets, designated as lot No. 7, on a plan drawn by John Schreiber, dated March 15, 1857, and deposited in the office of Achille Chiapella for reference, and lot measures in English measure, according to said plan, twenty-eight feet six inches front on St. Ferdinand street by 106 feet eight inches in depth between parallel lines. Together with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a one-story frame house and kitchen, cistern, etc.; the whole as per plan by William H. Bell, architect, which will be exhibited at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange previous to sale. The purchaser to assume the taxes of 1868 payable in 1869.

Terms—Cash in United States Treasury notes.

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

au11 22 se2 12

SUCCESSION OF C. A. CASTILLO—NO. 20,20

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans.

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

1. A LOT OF GROUND in square bounded by Bourbon, Dauphine, Hospital, and Ursulines streets, measuring, more or less, 36 feet 4 inches front on Hospital street by about 120 feet in depth on the nearest Bourbon street, and about 119 feet 10 inches in depth on the other line. The improvements comprise a two-story brick kitchen, together with two two shares of the capital stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, secured by mortgage on said property.

2. A LOT OF GROUND on Ursulines street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, designated as No. 86 on a plan by L. A. Bringier, Surveyor General, dated September 16, 1825, and deposited in the office of O. D. Armas, Notary Public. Said lot measures in American measure 32 feet front on Ursulines street by 150 feet 6 inches in depth, bounded on one side by property of Jaques Dupre, or assigns, and the other side by property of Widow Berlin. The improvements comprise a two-story brick house, together with one hundred and thirty two shares of the capital stock of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, secured by mortgage on said property.

Terms of Sale—For property firstly described, the purchaser to furnish his stock note to the Citizens' Bank for the sum of $462, due first July, 1867, with six and a half per cent interest thereon, cash in advance, from the day of sale to said first July, 1869; the balance of the price of adjudication payable in cash.

For property secondly described—The purchaser to furnish his note to the said Citizens' Bank for the sum of $2631, due first July, 1869, with six and a half per cent interest thereon, cash in advance, from the day of sale to said first July, 1869; the balance of the price of adjudication payable one year, in notes indorsed to the satisfaction of the administrator, if the should require it, bearing interest at eight per cent per annum from date, and secured by special mortgage on the property, with the clauses of notarial aliendo and attorney's fees fixed at five per cent in case of suit. Improvements to be kept insured, and policies transferred. Taxes of 1868 to be paid proportionally by vendor and purchaser when due.

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

Acts of sale and United States Revenue stamps at the expense of the purchasers, before A. Dot-ocum, Notary Public. au11 22 29 se3 12

VALUABLE LOT OF G