New Orleans Republican.

A. L. LEE, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 2, 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.	Blair's Letter to Broadnax.

If elected to the presidency, he will use his utmost endeavor to restore the Union of the States, and that is the first and most ardent desire of his heart. There is but one way in which the United States can be restored to the sisterhood of States, it will be constitution, and that is by the Government and Congress of the United States, it will be constitutionally administered, and that is by the President-elect to carry into effect the laws as they shall be enacted by Congress. Congress is the law-making power, and the President-elect has no power to make laws, but he can and will execute those made by Congress, and he can and will do his utmost to induce the people of the South to accept the situation in good faith, with constitutional grace, and with full and void, compel the view of having the army to undo its work of usurpations at the election everywhere. South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, present, it is impossible for the white people to organize their own governments, at least embarrassing, if not impossible, and impossible to lay down a policy for the South, and elect Senators and Representatives, who will be admitted to their seats, and 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 President, it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit to once more to the obligations of the Constitution. Peace! I repeat that this is the real and only question that should be allowed to control us.

FRANK P. BLAIR.

THE NEW REBELLION.

The following appears in the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, now in session in New Orleans:

Mr. Briand, of St. Martin, offered a resolution considering the Constitution of 1868 null and void, and advising a Presidential election to be held under the Constitution of 1852, and advising the people to refuse to pay all sorts of State taxes to the present State Government; that we refuse to recognize negroes in offices; that we solemnly declare ourselves firm supporters of the Union and the Constitution, such as handed down to us from our forefathers.

The resolution was referred.

This is a fair sample of the expressed intentions of a class of desperate politicians in the South—men who have nothing to lose by bloodshed, riot and disorder, and yet who control, to a great extent, the party to which they are a disgrace.

The more reflecting men of the country look upon such threats with some degree of alarm; it is called a *new rebellion*. The Democratic press is outraged that these noble patriots, seeking so desirable an end in such a constitutional manner, should be classed as rebels.

But if overthrowing an organized government; if refusing to pay legally assessed taxes; if not recognizing constitutionally elected officers, is not rebellion, we would like to know what it is.

Now we do not believe that the people of the South—the white people, if you please—have any sympathy with such intentions. Those who desire the welfare of the country want peace; they have had quite enough of war and disorder.

This new rebellion is a fungus growth from the Blair letter.

The fruit, however, which it will bear in November will be an overwhelming Republican victory.

Let us have peace.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

General Grant will owe his election to his personal popularity, to the faith the people have in his ability to administer the government, and to the principles of justice and loyalty advocated by the Republican party, whose standard-bearer he is.

But to the folly and madness of his opponents Grant will be indebted for the nearly *unanimous* electoral vote by which he will be chosen.

From the moment that Blair was nominated upon his Brodhead letter, the fate of the Democratic party was sealed. But yet from that time to this the Southern wing of the Democracy has seemed bent upon the utter ruin of its party.

The Convention now assembled in this city adds another proof to our assertion. Every word uttered in that body will be read in the North, and will the more convince the people of that section that the Democratic party is not fit to be trusted with the administration of the Government.

The republication of the speeches of Southern orators, and the accounts of such outrages as those of Camilla and Opelousas, has opened the eyes of the peace-loving citizens of this land to the real intentions of the Democratic leaders.

KEEP COOL.

We address this to Democrats. Inevitable destiny has decreed the success of the Republicans in the nation and in this State at the approaching election. This result cannot be avoided or averted.

Indulge if you will in torchlight processions, gorgeous transparancies, elegant banners, banner presentations and buncombe speeches, but keep cool, and do not get angry, excited, or quarrelsome. The revolver, the gimlet knife and the stiletto never convince a political opponent.

Use all your endeavors to bring out a full vote, but be honest in all your political transactions. Do nothing that will tarnish the reputation of the Crescent City.

Do not fire into Republican processions from balconies or housetops. Do not shoot around the corner at a Republican because he don't agree with you politically. Keep cool all the time.

REGISTRATION.

To judge from the constant cry of the Camp street journals, it would seem that it must be very difficult to get the Democrats out to register. And, indeed, we have no doubt that they will find it an herculean task. You see, men don't like to take the trouble when no good can come from it. Every one in this city knows that nothing can defeat the thirty thousand majority of the Republicans in this State. So they intend to let the thing go by default, or, if they do register, they will secretly vote for Grant and Colfax.

John Quincy Adams, in accepting the nomination of the Democracy for the Governorship of Massachusetts, said, among other things, "I believe that true statesmanship would have imposed on the Southern leaders the task of bringing their people back into the Union by frankly and confidently offering to them the day they had laid down their arms, the right hand of oblivion of the past, and reconciliation in the future, which they might reject, if they wished or dared."

Let us reduce this to an individual case, to show its imbecility. A man is grossly insulted by another in the street, and chastises him into submission and apology. Thereupon the person wantonly assailed is expected to say to the ruffian who assaulted him, "Let bygones be bygones. Come and see me at my residence. You are a brave fellow. You resisted the whipping well. Give me your hand; let us be friends. Take charge of my financial affairs. You have exhibited great energy in trying to rob me; the same ability displayed in my service would be greatly advantageous to me."

The man who would act thus would be characterized as a natural born fool. Would the nation that world act with equal indiscretion be liable to less odium!

The persistency with which the Radical press speaks of every Democrat as a "rebel" is just about as spitefully foolish as it would be to still call General Grant's wife Miss Dent.—*Times.*

Now we call that a fair admission that the present Democratic party was once, at least, entirely rebel. We don't suppose that the party has changed more than in name. Mrs. Grant is the same lady who was Miss Dent.

JOINT DISCUSSION.

Between Republicans and Democrats at Amite—General Sypher vs. Thomas Greene David-on.

AMITE CITY, LA., September 26, 1868.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN—Our village was the scene of the most interesting political meeting held in this section of the State since the war. About a week ago posters were put up throughout the parish announcing a "Grand Republican Mass Meeting," for Saturday the twenty-sixth, at which General J. H. Sypher and other speakers from your city were to speak. The Democrats of Amite addressed a letter to General Sypher, proposing a discusion between the Republicans announced to speak, and some of the Democrats of Amite. Civil and courteous treatment was promised, in case the challenge was accepted.

The proposition was signed by E. J. Ellis, James J. Lemon, E. Spiller, A. H. Greene, N. A. Stuart and J. Michel.

General Sypher promptly sent a dispatch accepting the challenge, and informing the Democrats that he would arrive here on the next train.

On receipt of this dispatch the Democrats of our village were in high glee, expecting a great victory over the carpet-bag General and his party, and they at once dispatched for the Hon. Tom Green Davidson, the heaviest gun of the Democracy, who was to be held as a masked battery, which was to annihilate and put *hors de combat* the whole carpet-bag fraternity. On Saturday the speakers arrived. They were General J. H. Sypher and Captain Sam H. Houston. They were waited upon at their hotel by a committee of the Democratic party, who introduced themselves, and a few moments were spent in pleasant conversation, when the rules to govern the time of the speakers were drawn up and signed. The rules were, in substance, that a Republican orator should open with a speech of half an hour, followed by a Democratic orator of an hour, then a Republican of three quarters of an hour, then another Democratic orator an hour, and a Republican orator was to close with an hour's time. The meeting was called to order at one o'clock, by Mr. Fred. Butler, President. General Sypher was introduced, and read a very carefully prepared speech of about twenty minutes, in which he reviewed the Democratic party, showing that it ruled the country for more than twenty years previous to the war; it became corrupt and despotic, the enemy of liberty, the implacable opponent of the Union; at Charleston it consented to its own disruption to lay the foundation to dissolve the Union. He said the same men who ruled it then led it to-day. They controlled the nominations at New York, and they were now on the stump advocating the election of Seymour and Blair upon the same issues involved in the war. General Sypher quoted from Wise, of Virginia, that the election of the Democratic ticket would be the triumph of the "lost cause." It would secure by the ballot what they had lost with the bayonet. He quoted Cobb, Hampton, Vance and the violent journalists of the South to show that the honest men of the South were again being driven on to ruin and perhaps rebellion itself by the old party whip applied by demagogues.

He closed by assuring his audience that Frank Blair's revolutionary scheme, which had secured him the nomination at the hands of Southern delegates, and which had fired the Southern heart almost to open rebellion again, would fail, and General Grant would be elected by an overwhelming majority.

E. J. Ellis, Esq., Democratic speaker, followed General Sypher with a rehash of all misrepresentations against the North so common among Southern politicians twenty years ago—such as the Northern people "*sold their niggers to the South*;" that all the slave ships were fitted out in Boston. He made the absurd statement, and attempted to prove it, that the "*niggers owed their freedom to the South.*" He then launched off into the financial question.

Captain Houston followed this flighty chap, who quotes Milton like Pat performs Hamlet, and measures finance by the mile. Sam very soon found something "*dead in the corn bread*," and in a few sentences brushed aside the mist in which his opponent left his audience, and then he made a sound, logical speech, interspersed with humorous stories, which pleased and convinced everybody present whose minds were open to conviction.

Captain Houston was followed by Hon. Tom Green Davidson, who was expected not to leave even a *grease spot of the carpet-baggers.*

He commenced very much as did Mr. Ellis, who no doubt is one of his disciples, by saying the North had sold all their niggers South, that Boston had built all the slavers. He then attempted to prove that the old planter was the colored man's "*best friend.*" He then jumped into the bondholders, and treated (*bored*) his audience with some confused ideas on finance and taxation, closing by saying that it was the fault of the Republican party that shirting and shoes and other articles of clothing, and the necessaries of life cost more now than before the war. He also stated that the "*national debt could not be paid; that he was in favor of repudiation.*" He gave the carpet-baggers a severe lashing, but complimented General Sypher upon his good looks.

He was followed by General Sypher, who had not spoken scarcely fifteen minutes before both the Democratic speakers left the meeting, and many of their party followed. General Sypher went prepared to refute falsehood—he had law, history and statistics with him, and to show the friendship of the South to the colored man he quoted the apprentice and vagrant and labor laws passed by rebel Legislatures in 1865 and '66; he furnished the statistics of the number of murders committed in Louisiana and Texas in the last year.

In fact, we are entirely unable to make any report of General Sypher's speech. In matter it was truthful and masterly; in delivery it was highly pleasing to his friends. The meeting passed off quietly and orderly, and we think good feeling prevailed among all parties. The result was highly satisfactory and encouraging to our Republicans, and we don't believe the Democrats will challenge General Sypher very soon again in a joint discussion.

THE CONTRITE HEART.—The *Times* repents and is sorry for having called General Schenck and Senator Morgan "infamous creatures." It pleads, however, the temptation of bad example, the contagion of contemporary billingsgate.

There is someting in this excuse. To belong to the same party as Brick Pomeroy and escape the infection of scurrility would be a miracle indeed.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT [No. 103.

To Authorize the Closing of Benoit's Bayou, in the Parish of Bossier.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That whenever Frank J. Smith, W. L. Hilton, Isaac A. Dillard, Robert T. Stinson, William C. Hamilton, William C. Maples, Thomas M. Gilmer, Rufus Y. Graves, Richard W. Turner and John H. Howell, or any five of them, or such other persons as they may associate with them, shall have formed themselves into a corporation, under an act entitled "An act for the organization of corporations for works of public utility and improvement," approved March fourteen (14), eighteen hundred and fifty-five (1855). Said corporation when so formed shall have the rights and privileges hereinafter specified, said grant of privileges hereinafter made being conditioned and dependent upon the previous formation of said corporation under the provisions of said act.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That said corporators be and are hereby authorized and empowered to close Benoit's Bayou, in the parish of Bossier, by the erection of a levee, dam or other necessary works at any place within four hundred yards of the point of which said bayou flows from Red river.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That said corporators are hereby furthermore authorized and empowered to use the earth, sand, or other necessary materials convenient to the point they may select, as hereinbefore provided for the erection of said levee or other necessary works for closing said bayou, by making compensation therefor to the riparian, owners or proprietors, according to the provisions hereinafter enacted.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That if said corporators, said reparian, owners or proprietors, shall be unable to agree upon the compensation to be made for the use of earth, sand or other necessary materials convenient to the point, they, the said corporators, shall select for the erection of said levee, dam or other works necessary for closing said bayou, then and in that case said corporators shall petition the Parish Judge of the parish of Bossier, which said Judge shall immediately order a jury of twelve disinterested citizens of said parish, to be summoned according to law, to assess the damages occasioned by such use of earth, sand or other necessary materials authorized to be used by said corporators under the provisions of this act, and upon tender by said corporators to the owners or proprietors of said earth, sand or other necessary materials of the amount assessed by said jury as aforesaid, as damages or as the value of said earth, sand or other necessary materials, said corporators are hereby authorized to use the same for the purposes contemplated by this act.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That either the said corporators or said riparian, proprietors, shall have the right to appeal from the decision of the jury, provided for in the fourth section of this act, to the Court having jurisdiction of the amount in controversy: Provided, however, said appeal shall not delay the construction of said levee, dam or other works.

SEC. 6. 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 25, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT [No. 101.

For the Relief of Augustus Bowers, a patient in the Insane Asylum at Jackson, Louisiana.

WHEREAS, Augustus Bowers was admitted as a paying patient in the Insane Asylum at Jackson, Louisiana, on the eighth day of July, 1857, and his board and expenses having been paid up to the fifth of September, 1861, and whereas, since said fifth September, 1861, said patient nor his friends have been able to pay any part of said expenses, leaving the amount of about fifteen hundred dollars due by said Bowers to this charitable State institution; and whereas, Mrs. Mary E. Wardell, sister to said Bowers, professes and desires to remove said patient from the Asylum and provide for him at her own expense hereafter.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the amount due by Augustus Bowers to the Insane Asylum at Jackson, Louisiana, be and is hereby remitted, said amount not to exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

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 16, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

JOINT RESOLUTION [No. 105.

Relative to a Joint Committee Consisting of the Committee of each House on Charitable Institutions, be and they are hereby Authorized to Visit the Lunatic Asylum at Jackson, Louisiana, and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Baton Rouge, and other Charitable and Public Institutions in this State.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, That a Joint Committee consisting of the Committees of each house on Charitable Institutions, be and they are hereby authorized to visit the Lunatic Asylum at Jackson, Louisiana, and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Baton Rouge, and other charitable institutions in this State at such time as they may deem proper during recess or after the adjournment of the General Assembly.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved September 25, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT [No. 107.

To amend an act entitled An Act to Incorporate the Town of New Iberia, in the parish of St. Martin, and for other Purposes, approved March 13, 1839, and the Acts amendatory thereof, approved March 14, 1855.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the first section of the act approved March 14, 1855, which reads thus: "That the inhabitants and legal voters residing at New Iberia, in the parish of St. Martin, south or below the line (lower) of the plantation of Harvey Hopkins, and north or above the line of the plantation of John F. Miller, extending ten arpents from the Bayou Teche on each side thereof, and within said limits, be and they are hereby made a body politic and corporate by the name of the trustees of the town of New Iberia, and by and in that name to have a perpetual succession, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, make and use a common seal, and be capable of holding and conveying property, immovable and movable, with all the powers and rights of a political corporation, and as such shall have power to raise money by taxation of all property immovable, movable and slaves; provided that the same be equal and uniform on the value, and by taxing merchants, retailers, grog shops, billiard tables, bankers, peddlers, and white male persons above twenty-one years, in such amount and amounts as may be deemed expedient, without exceeding in the limits aforesaid; provided that the amount so raised shall not exceed the amount of one thousand dollars in any one year," be and the same is hereby repealed, and instead thereof the following be and the same is hereby enacted, to wit:

That the inhabitants and legal voters residing at New Iberia, in the parish of St. Martin, south or below Hopkins street, and north or above the line of the plantation of Mrs. Cordelia D. Lewis, extending twenty-five acres from the Bayou Teche, on the west side thereof, and ten acres on the east side thereof, and within said limits, be and they are hereby made a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Trustees of the town of New Iberia, and by and in that name to have perpetual succession, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, to make and use a common seal, and be capable of holding and conveying property, both movable and immovable, with all the powers and rights of a political corporation, and as such shall have power to raise money by taxation on all property, movable and immovable; provided, the same be equal and uniform in the value, and by taxing merchants, retailers, grog-shops, billiard tables, hawkers, peddlers, shows, circuses, menageries, concerts, etc., and male citizens above twenty-one years, in such amount and amounts as may be deemed expedient, within the limits aforesaid; provided, the amount of tax so to be laid does not exceed the parish tax in any one year.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the second section of the above act, which reads thus: "That the first Monday of June of each year and every year, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M., the qualified electors residing within said town or limits shall meet and elect five freeholders, residents of said town, to be trustees thereof, who shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified, and in the event that said election should, from any cause, not take place as aforesaid, then the same may be held at any time thereafter, on giving ten day's public notice by posting up at three public places within said town, and such elections may be held by a Justice of the Peace and two freeholders, or three freeholders, to be named by the Board of Trustees," be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted as follows, to wit:

That on the first Monday of June of each and every year, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M., the legal voters residing within said limits shall meet and elect seven resident voters of said town of New Iberia to be trustees thereof, who shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified; and in the event that said election should, from any cause not take place as aforesaid, then the same may be held at any time thereafter on giving ten days' public notice by posting up at three public places within said town, or by publication in a newspaper, should there be one published in said town, and such elections shall be held by three resident voters to be named by the Board of Trustees and by the President thereof or a Justice of the Peace.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the third section of said act which reads thus: That the President of the Board of Trustees shall have full power and authority to punish all infractions of the laws or ordinances of the Board of Trustees, and all disorderly conduct within the limits of said town, by levying the fines and penalties prescribed by said Trustees, and by imprisonment in the prison or guard-house of said town, not exceeding twenty-four hours at any one time, and shall further have full power and authority to imprison all slaves found within said limits, without a proper permission, and to cause any and all runaway slaves to be imprisoned in said prison or guard-house, and shall be entitled to charge the fees allowed by law in such cases made and provided, be and the same is hereby repealed, and re-enacted as follows, to wit:

That the President of the Board of Trustees shall have full power and authority to punish all infractions of the laws and ordinances of the Board of Trustees, and all disorderly conduct within the limits of said town, by levying the fines and penalties prescribed by said Trustees, and by imprisonment in the prison or guard-house of said town, not exceeding twenty-four hours at any one time: Provided, no fine shall exceed the sum of fifty dollars.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the fourth section of said act which reads thus: That from and after the passage of this act the police jury of the Parish of St. Martin shall no longer exercise any jurisdiction within the limits of said town of New Iberia, or impose any tax on property or persons therein, except to impose such special tax as may be required to make or repair the courthouse or jail of said parish.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That section of the act approved March 13, 1839, which reads thus: That a majority of said Trustees, together with the President, shall be a quorum for transacting business and shall meet on their own adjournment, and shall have power, from time to time, to pass and make such ordinances and by laws in writing, not inconsistent with the laws of the State or of the United States, as they may deem proper in relation to the public markets in said town and in relation to the streets, alleys, highways, etc., therein, and draining, filling up, keeping in order at improving the same, relative to a town-watch and patrol, and relative to anything whatever that may concern the police and good government of said town; but no such by laws shall extend to the regulating or ascertaining the price of any commodities or articles of provisions that may be offered for sale in said town, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the following words, to wit: But no such by-laws shall extend to the regulating or ascertaining the price of any commodities or articles of provisions that may be offered for sale in said town.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That the third section of said act which reads thus: That at ten o'clock on Monday in the forenoon, after the election of said trustees, it shall be their duty to meet at the place where such election may have been held, and there shall elect by ballot one of their own body to be President, whose duty it shall be to preside at their meetings, to sign all ordinances or by-laws passed by them, to call a meeting of said trustees whenever he may deem necessary, and to take care that their by-laws and ordinances are faithfully executed; provided that in such elections it will require a majority of votes to elect, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words at ten o'clock on the Monday in the forenoon, and insert in lieu thereof the words within eight days.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That in case of absence, sickness, resignation or death of the Justice or Justices of the Peace residing or holding office within the limits of the said town, the President thereof shall be vested with the same power in criminal cases for all crimes and offences committed within the limits of said town; provided that his powers as such shall cease upon the same being assumed by a qualified Justice.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws and parts of laws contrary to these be and the same are hereby repealed, and 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 25, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT [No. 106.

For the relief of William Pearson, of Union Parish.

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 two hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury of the State, or that may be received therein, and not otherwise appropriated, for the refunding to William Pearson, of the parish of Union, the amount erroneously paid to James L. Guthrie, State Tax Collector for the parish of Union, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, claimed to be due for license on a distillery; and that the same be paid on the warrant of said William Pearson.

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 25, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT [No. 160.

For the Relief of the Office of Attorney General of the State of Louisiana.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the Attorney General of the State of Louisiana be and is hereby authorized to lease a suitable room or rooms for his office in the city of New Orleans; provided the lease shall not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars ($100) per month.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars ($2500) be and the same is hereby appropriated from the State Treasury to purchase books for said office; provided, that such books and other articles purchased by the said Attorney General, shall become State property, to pay rent and other contingent expenses, which shall be paid by the Treasurer on the warrant of the Attorney General, stating specially for what purpose, and which expenditures shall be reported to the General Assembly by the Auditor of Public Accounts.

(Signed) CHAS. W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved September 24, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT [No. 162.

To Amend an Act to Provide for Supplying the Loss of the Public Records and other Papers consumed by the Burning of the Courthouse, in the Parish of Rapides, during the month of May, 1864, (eighteen hundred and sixty-four), and to ratify the Appointment by Governor Wells of a Commissioner for that Purpose.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the appointment by Governor Wells of A. N. Ogden, Jr., as a Commissioner to restore the lost records of Rapides parish, and the acts done by the said A. N. Ogden, Jr., under the authority conferred by the Governor, are hereby ratified and approved.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the functions of the said Commissioner shall cease from and after the passage of this act, and that hereafter any person desiring to establish any deed, bond, mortgage, judgment, or any writing whatsoever which was of record or deposited in any office in said parish, and destroyed by the burning of the Courthouse in May, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, (1864), may have the same established by applying to the Judge of the District by petition, setting forth the contents and description of the deed, bond, mortgage, judgment or any writing whatsoever which he, she or they may wish to establish, with as much specific certainty as possible, which petition must be served on the maker, or their party or parties in interest of the said maker or other party or parties in interest, residing in the parish of Rapides; but if the said party or parties in interest reside out of the State, it shall be set forth by the petitioner under oath, and the Judge of the District Court shall appoint a curator *ad hoc* for such person or persons, upon whom service of citation and petition shall be made.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the party demfendant in all applications as aforesaid shall have the usual legal delay as in other suits, but when the said party answers he shall admit the petition or deny it partially or wholly, and said denial shall be under oath; whereupon the Judge shall proceed to the trial without the intervention of a jury, and upon hearing the evidence shall decide and render judgment, establishing or not, such deed, bond, mortgage, judgment or other writing as the evidence proves to have existed.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That if the plaintiff or applicant make oath to the allegations of his petition, it shall be *prima facie* evidence of the existence of such deed, bond, mortgage, judgment or other writing which may be rebutted by the denial, under oath, of the defendants; provided that the only issue to be raised shall be the existence or non-existence, registry or non-registry and date of the document or instrument of writing in controversy and sought to be established.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That the costs incurred in suits to establish instruments of writing by this act shall be paid by the plaintiff if no opposition be made, and if opposition be made, it shall be paid by the party cast.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That in all cases in which there are costs due, the clerk, sheriff, recorder, or other officer, they shall be collected as in other cases, upon the clerk, sheriff, recorder, or other officer making out specific fee bill verified under oath.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That the recording in the proper books in the office of the Parish Recorder, of a copy of any judgment rendered under the provisions of this act, establishing any deed, bond, mortgage, judgment, or other writing, shall have the same force and effect, as the recording of the original deed, bond, mortgage, judgment or other writing which was destroyed.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That the registry in the Recorder's office of a certified copy of any deed, bond, mortgage, judgment or other writing, the original of which has been destroyed by fire, shall have the same force and effect as the original had previous to its destruction.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That in all criminal prosecutions, when bills of indictment had been formed and destroyed by the burning of the courthouse of the parish of Rapides aforesaid, the Grand Jury shall be authorized to find new bills and substitute them in the place of those destroyed.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That the District Judges of the parish of Rapides shall have exclusive, original jurisdiction in all suits brought under the provisions of this act when the amount in dispute exceeds the sum of five hundred dollars and all amounts of five hundred dollars and under in dispute, the parish Judge in and for the parish of Rapides shall have exclusive jurisdiction; but when there is no amount in dispute, then either judge can act accordingly with the provisions of this act, whether as against persons residing in or out of the parish, and that they shall have power to try the cases contemplated by this act in chambers.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That the provisions of this act shall not extend beyond the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five: Provided that this limitation shall not extend to applications made and decided within that time.

SEC. 12. 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 25, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT [No. 104.

Entitled An Act for the Relief of Widow Hettie Sinclair, of Ouachita.

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 three hundred dollars is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to Hettie Sinclair, widow of Frank Sinclair, of Ouachita parish, upon the warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts.

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 25, 1868.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE,
Secretary of State.

OFFICE BOARD OF REGIS[TRATION]

STATE OF LO[UISIANA]
Room No. 7 City [illegible]
New Orleans, septemb[er 1868]

REGISTRATION OFFI[CE]
—FOR THE—
PARISH OF ORL[EANS]

WILL BE OPENED ON

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25,

AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES:

First Ward.
Race street, corner of Annunci[illegible]
Supervisors—G. P. HOUGHTON, WM. [illegible] J. H. MELLIEUR.

Second Ward.
Triton Walk, corner of Baronne [illegible]
Supervisors—SETH W. LEWIS, J. C. [illegible] E. GIFFORD.

Third Ward (Front.)
No. 113 St. Charles street near Poy[illegible] who reside East of Rampart st[illegible]
Supervisors—JULIUS A. NOBLE, T[illegible] SHUTS, CHAS. CHEVALIER.

Third Ward (Rear.)
No. 108 Liberty street, near Perdido, f[illegible] side West of the centre of Rampart [illegible]
Supervisors—JAMES NEWTON, MAR[illegible] J. P. KEATING.

Fourth Ward.
Corner of Conti and Treme stre[illegible]
Supervisors—M. H. HANMORE, JO[illegible] RARD, THEO. MARTIN.

Fifth Ward.
No. 139 Burgundy street between Toule[illegible] Peter streets.
Supervisors—A. ROUGELOT, L. A. SN[illegible] LARRIEU.

Sixth Ward.
Economy Hall, Ursulines street, between [illegible] Villere.
Supervisors—ALCIDE LEWIS, A. L[illegible] JOHN SCHULZ.

Seventh Ward.
Frenchman street, between Levee and [illegible]
Supervisors—ARNOLD BERTONNEA[illegible] GREENE, E. J. BARKDULL.

Eighth Ward.
No. 401 Victory street, between Elysian [illegible] Marigny.
Supervisors—JOHN McWHORTER, SCHULTZ, J. DOMINGON.

Ninth Ward.
No. 158 Front Levee street, between Mo[illegible] Clonet.
Supervisors—W. C. KINSELLA, JOHN [illegible] W. J. MOORE.

Tenth Ward.
Corner St. Thomas and Josephine s[illegible]
Supervisors—WM. BURROUGHS, G. L. [illegible] JOHN DRIVER.

Eleventh Ward.
No. 835 Magazine street, between Se[illegible] Eighth streets.
Supervisors—ROBERT MORRIS, D. F. S[illegible] C. J. FOGERTY.

Right Bank, Algiers.
Corner Fulkerson and Lavergne stre[illegible]
Supervisors—T. S. JOHNSON, C. L. SWE[illegible] PEASE.

All the above named persons are requested [illegible] their oaths of office immediately or oth[illegible] appointed in their places.

These offices will be open daily from 8 A. M., and from 2 to 6 P. M., Sundays excep[illegible] the evening of October 24, 1868.

For the information of the public the [illegible] of the different Wards are given:

First Ward—From Felicity to Thalia stre[illegible]
Second Ward—From Thalia to Julia stre[illegible]
Third Ward—From Julia to Canal street.
Fourth Ward—From Canal to St. Louis s[illegible]
Fifth Ward—From St. Louis to St. Philip
Sixth Ward—From St. Philip to Esplana[illegible]
Seventh Ward—From Esplanade to Elysi[illegible] street.
Eighth Ward—From Elysian Fields stre[illegible] fayette Avenue.
Ninth Ward—From Lafayette Avenue to [illegible] limits of city.
Tenth Ward—From Felicity to First street.
Eleventh Ward—From First to Toledano[illegible] (upper limit of city).

By order of the Board of Registration:

WM. BAKE[illegible]
Chai[illegible]
se21 1m

NOTICE.

OFFICE BOARD OF REGIST[illegible]
State of Lo[illegible]
New Orleans, September 2[illegible]

In accordance with the provisions of s[illegible] of an act to create a Board of Registration [illegible] intend the registration of the qualified e[illegible] the State, approved September 7, 1868, a[illegible] refused registration by the Supervisors of [illegible] tion have the right of appeal from their de[illegible] the Board of Registration.

The Board of Registration hereby give n[illegible] all appeals must be in writing, and that t[illegible] sit every Tuesday and Friday, for the p[illegible] hearing and determining such appeals, o[illegible] hearing all parties will receive proper notice.

By order of the Board.

se25 WILLIAM BAKER, Cha[illegible]

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONER[illegible]
—OF THE—
Consolidated Debt of New Orle[illegible]
CITY HALL, ROOM NO[illegible]
New Orleans, September 1[illegible]

By virtue of the act of the Legislature [illegible] State of Louisiana entitled "An act to enable [illegible] City of New Orleans to procure a loan of m[illegible] meet its current liabilities," approved Sept[illegible] 5, 1868, to the amount of ONE MILLION [illegible] LARS, ($1,000,000), and pursuant to the provi[illegible] an Ordinance of the Common Council, [illegible] approved September 11, 1868,

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received [illegible] office until the tenth day of October, 1868, at [illegible] o'clock M., for the purchase of all or any po[illegible] a series of bonds to be issued as follows:

500 Bonds of $50 each, payable in one year.
750 Bonds of $100 each, payable in one year.
150 Bonds of $1000 each, payable in one year.
500 Bonds of $50 each, payable in two years.
750 Bonds of $100 each, payable in two years.
150 Bonds of $1000 each, payable in two years.
500 Bonds of $50 each, payable in three years.
750 Bonds of $100 each, payable in three years.
150 Bonds of $1000 each, payable in three year[illegible]
500 Bonds of $50 each, payable in four years.
750 Bonds of $100 each, payable in four years.
150 Bonds of $1000 each, payable in four years.

Said bonds to be dated first October, 1868, p[illegible] at the office of the City Treasurer, with INTER[illegible] at the rate of TEN per centum per annum, di[illegible] into coupons attached thereto—said coupons [illegible] made payable semi-annually on the first of Apr[illegible] first of October of each year, at the office of the [illegible] Treasurer, or at such bank in the city of Ne[illegible] leans as the Controller may direct.

The proposals to be indorsed, "Offer for the [illegible] chase of Bonds of the city of New Orleans," addressed to O. DePUYSTER, Secretary, and to be op[illegible] and adjudicated to the highest bidder, at the [illegible] above mentioned.

The Commissioners reserving the right of refu[illegible] any or all bids.

Board:
JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
J. O. LANDRY, Controller.
W. S. MOUNT, Treasurer.
JOHN A. O'BRIEN,
Chairman Finance Committee Board of Aldermen.
THOMAS F.