New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 21, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

VARIETIES THEATRE—Gravier Street—Augustus Daly's great sensation drama, "Under the Gaslight."

ST CHARLES THEATRE—St. Charles Street—The thrilling drama of "Jane Eyre," and "Ireland and America."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—St. Charles Street—"The White Slave," the female Trapeuist, and Songs, Ballets, Burlesques, Minstrelsms, etc.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE—St. Charles Street.—Two headed Girl, Human Frog, and 100 other Curiosities.

See proposals in another column for building the Morancy levee, in Madison parish.

John Surratt rode in a recent Maryland "tournament" as "the Knight of Rome," wearing his Papal Zouave uniform.

We had the pleasure of a call this morning from Mr. Charles Bickley, formerly of the Houston *Telegraph*, but now representing the Houston *Times*. He is stopping at the St. Charles Hotel.

The official returns from the parish of Winn, just received, are as follows: Seymour, 711; Grant, 43. For Congress—Ryan, 702; Newsham, 43. The unofficial report was Seymour 712; Grant 43.

In dispatches to the Western Associated Press Boston, St. Louis and Western news will be found transferred to our telegraphic columns. The weather has been intensely cold at the West, after heavy snow storms

A notice, important to Supervisors of Registration, clerks and others having claims against the Board of Registration, appears in another column. The official paper in each parish is requested to publish the notice referred to.

First Congregational Church. Prytania street, corner of Calliope, Rev. J. W. Healy, pastor. Public service at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday. Theme in the morning, "Popular Christianity." In the evening, "The Husband at Home." Strangers are cordially invited.

Mr. Simon, the news and periodical and and stationery dealer, on Baronne street near Union, has our thanks for the latest number of *Harper's Weekly*, *Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, New York *Independent*, *The Nation*, *Franco-American*, and *Leslie's Illustrated Pictorial*. Go to Simon for Sunday reading.

Proposals for building Bass levee and Savage levee, in Carroll parish; Duckport levee and Delta levee, in Madison parish; Gillespie levee and St. Joseph levee, in Tensas parish; and Marengo levee and Glasscock's Bend levee, in Concordia parish, will be received by the Board of Public Works until 12 M. December eleventh. Attention is directed to the advertisement.

Meeting of the Third Ward Club.—The regular weekly meeting of this club will take place at half past seven o'clock this evening, at Clay Hall, Perdido street, between Franklin and Liberty. After the transaction of business details, which will not require much time, there will be speaking on subjects of public interest by General Flood and others. The public are invited to be present.

Editor Republican:

The resolution published in yesterday's Republican as having been adopted by the Board of Public Works should read: "And constructed, if necessary," after the word "engineers." This is an important matter, and was unintentionally omitted.

Proposals are invited until the eleventh December next for the building of eight levees on the Mississippi river. See advertisement.

Respectfully,

R. D. MITCHELL, Secretary.

Commerce of the Port of New Orleans.—Mr. Jona C. White, Deputy Naval Officer of this Port, furnishes to the *Price Current* the following statement for the months of September and October. The exhibit is not a very flattering one, which is owing to a very considerable extent, no doubt, to the unsettled state of political affairs, which have discouraged intercourse with this section of the country.

The figures which we give show a falling off in receipts as compared with the corresponding months in 1867 of 281,000.

September, 1868.	
Gold	$290,690 12
Fees	1,414 32
Storage	121 15
Cartage	38 10
Hospital	400 65
Tonnage	2,962 30
Total	$295,626 64
October, 1868.	
Gold	$399,007 68
Fees	2,023 51
Storage	361 55
Cartage	159 20
Hospital	820 10
Tonnage	6,331 90
Total	$408,942 94

A Curious Judge.

Our readers will remember that before the last election in this State Mr. Frederick L. Gates, of St. Mary parish, was Judge of the Third Judicial District Court. At the election Henry Train, Esq., was elected by the people, and has since held court in several of the parishes of his district; in one or two of his parishes, however, there existed a state of rebellion against the reconstruction laws, of which Judge Gates appears to have been the leader. Hence Judge Train had great difficulties in exercising the duties of his office in certain localities, and Judge Gates persisted in styling himself "the Judge." Now, however, that Grant is elected President, all persons, no matter how bigoted as Democrats, see that the reconstruction laws of Congress and the present State Government cannot be overturned or ignored, the members of the bar in the "rebellious" parishes no longer recognize Gates as Judge; and the latter is now anxious to back out of his ridiculous position, and expresses his intention to test the question of "who is Judge?" before the courts. It is about time he should have come to this conclusion.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR MOB VIOLENCE.

As long as so much learned discussion is going on concerning the responsibility of the city to Mr. Belot we may as well have our say. A mob styling itself Democratic, but no doubt repudiated by every respectable citizen Democrat or Republican, broke into and sacked Mr. Belot's place, carrying off his valuables. Says one, the city is not responsible, because its Aldermen or Mayor don't appoint the police. Another says the responsibility of city corporations is a doctrine belonging to the common law, but cannot be enforced under civil or Roman law, from which we derive our institutions; unless the party held responsible has control of the means by which peace and order are to be preserved.

Now, the truth of the matter is that the subject does not involve any delving into the antiquities of the Roman or the English law, and has nothing to do with either of them, except so far as a statute of this State passed in 1852 and repassed in 1855 involves the common-sense principles of both systems. The statute says distinctly, "The different municipal corporations in this State shall be responsible for the damage done to property by mobs or riotous assemblages in their respective limits." That is all there is about it, and it matters little what King Alfred, or Justinian, or Tribonian or any otherman said or thought of the subject. There is not a word in the statute about the Metropolitan Police.

Not only the civil law but the common law of England always did recognize the principle. In ancient times it was carried so far that the county, the hundred, nay, even the tithing was made responsible not only in cases of loss of property or damages, but for the detection of crime of any kind committed from their number. This was on the doctrine of good neighborhood—every locality being responsible for aggressions upon its neighbors as well as for offenses or inhospitality to the sojourner in its midst. All this, notwithstanding the fact that sheriffs and justices of the peace were appointed and held their commissions from the crown; all other peace officers, bailiffs, etc., held office from them; and the constabulary, whenever there was one, was national and not local in its character and tenure of office.

It is needless to cite proofs; the books from Blackstone down are full of them. We have no doubt the history of the Roman law when examined into will show that while the constabulary was general or imperial the responsibility was local.

The result of this doctrine is that every community has an interest in preserving its own good name. We approve of the organization of a Property Owner's Association, such as exists in this city. It is to be hoped it will pursue its purposes as announced, and extend its subjects of inquiry affecting the public welfare. If it find that lawless men, invoking the name of a political cause, commit violence and robbery which taxpayers have to make good to the injured, while the spoliators go unindicted and unpunished, let it so report. Let their moral influence be exerted to frown down political violence, as injurious to business and trade, and burdensome to the taxpayer.

We have nothing to say specially of Mr. Belot's case as against the city; that would be out of the province of impartial journalism. It is only in its public features that we treat of it—those which have been made prominent by the comment of public officials, by the press and by street and office talk. In these respects it is important as an example for the future.

It is urged that because he has only paid taxes on so and so much he can not recover more. Now, economy in the payment of taxes is not peculiar to those who have the misfortune afterward to have claims against the city. It is a great failing with many men of various shades of politics.

General Butler made a good point against Dana, the great vindicator of the public credit, who wants to pay the bonds in gold, but avoided assessment in each of two places by claiming to live in the other. This is a very good point in politics, but would hardly deny to Mr. Dana the governmental protection because he did not happen to support the government. The responsibility of the city to Mr. Belot is like any other debt or damage; it stands upon its own merits. If Mr. Belot does not pay enough taxes, there is a way of correcting that for the future, at least. But the fact, if true, does not put him out of the pale of protection by the laws.

If the association of property owners chooses to take up the question of short payment of taxes, and we hope it will, it may find that some who claim to be most respectable inhabitants, ancient and orthodox in their ideas, always opposed to radicalism and other unpopular heresies, discriminate as well as other people between the public coffers and theirs, and are decidedly adverse to filling the former at the expense of the latter.

BUSINESS IN NEW ORLEANS.

In passing through the business portions of this city, stores, shops, offices and warehouses are open, goods, wares and merchandise are displayed, but there are very few customers. The streets seem almost deserted, where formerly they were thronged with passers to and fro, each eager, animated and intent in the pursuit of his trade or occupation. Who does not remember the cotton merchants of Carondelet street, and the sugar houses of Tchoupitoulas and New Levee streets, and the immense influence which they wielded in the commercial cities of Europe and this country? Where now are their prestige and former greatness? Whither have they fled and why? The cry is not now "cotton is king," but what shall we do to be saved? The echoing tread along our streets seems to be the mournful one of "passing away." One of our cotemporaries says: "A question that puzzles a good many merchants just now is how one is to grow rich when you pay from $500 to $1500 rent, and take in no receipts for sales." As rent day rolls round, faces lengthen as purses and pockets are found to be empty.

The credit and securities of the city and State are at a fearful discount, giving to those who receive them in compensation for labor and services performed, a mere pittance more than is absorbed in the support of themselves and families. Distress, trouble and perplexity are visible upon the countenances of our merchants as they are met upon our streets.

Need we remind these people why all these things are so? Let them look back at the course which has been pursued toward a class of men who have come to this city and State for business purposes, and who, for political causes, have been ostracized socially and commercially. They have been hounded with the cry of "carpet-baggers," "interlopers," "vagabonds," and other vile and vituperative epithets; threats have been made against their lives by men who, instead of being checked and punished for these outrageous wrongs against quiet and peaceable citizens, have been tacitly encouraged by the so-called substantial men of the State, who claim it by birthright and inheritance. Is it any wonder then that with murders' assassinations, persecution, riots, mobbing' and the destruction of property, timid men seeking business and investment for their money should turn a deaf ear to all entreaty to settle in a community that will not protect a citizen in his right to political opinions, person and property? Is it any wonder that stories of unprovoked assaults for opinion's sake that have been heralded through the land where people read and think, should cause them to say this is not the country for us wherein to enjoy peace and prosperity?

Prejudice, deep-seated prejudice, is the canker worm which is eating away at the vitals of this community, thereby bringing blight upon its commerce, distress upon its people and distrust upon its securities.

Where there is peace, law, order and a faithful execution of the laws, there is thrift and prosperity, and there is the busy hum of trade and commerce. There are laws here intended for the protection of life and property, but they are neither obeyed nor enforced. There are officers, too, who are called upon in their official capacity to administer justice equally and justly toward all; but fear or prejudices in many, too many cases, affect their minds and bias their judgment. Resistance to law is the rule, and obedience the exception, and the people of this State and city have now to reap the fruit of such teaching, in the destruction of commerce and the bankruptcy of our merchants.

If this people desire a change, then let them heartily and honestly welcome all who desire to come among them, regardless of political opinion; cultivate a spirit of toleration, be cordial and hospitable without simulation toward all honorable new comers, be he high or low; enforce and obey all laws for the protection of life, person and property, tolerate free speech and a free press, frown and put down all lawlessness and disorderly characters; be sober minded, industrious and law abiding; "cease to do evil and learn to do well," and commerce will again flourish, and peace and prosperity with all attendant blessings will be the result.

THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD COMPANY.

We notice that the above badly managed corporation stands a good chance of occupying the attention of the courts for the next few months.

A number of parties who have heavy claims against the road have instituted proceedings in the United States District Court, with the intention of forcing it into bankruptcy as an insolvent corporation. The main point at issue before Judge Durell is, can a corporation in which the State and city are stockholders to a large amount be forced into bankruptcy? At least, this is the ground upon which the company relies in opposing the petition.

Another suit has been brought in the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans by Charles Morgan against the company for $219,000 on two hundred mortgage bonds which he holds. Mr. Morgan already holds a controlling interest in the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, and has for some months been endeavoring to secure a similar hold on the Opelousas road. In case he succeeds in his suit before the Fifth District Court, he will, as the largest creditor, become the purchaser, under the laws of Louisiana, take possession of the property and assets of the road and dictate terms to the other creditors. But a decree of bankruptcy in the United States District Court will operate as a stay of proceedings, at any stage, in the State court, and place Mr. Charles Morgan on the list of creditors without preference. Important interests depend, therefore, upon the decision of Judge Durell.

The management of the Opelousas road has been most wretched of late. During the earlier period of the rebellion, the officers of the company, nearly all of whom were rebels, resolved to use it entirely in the rebel interest. The treasurer at that time was Benjamin F. Flanders, who refused to give his sanction to the treasonable and nefarious scheme. He was, therefore, an obstruction to be removed. A trumped up charge of being an abolitionist, and hence an enemy of the South, made by one of the officers of the company, operated under the semi-civilized customs of those barbarous days, as a death warrant, and involved the necessity of instant flight. From this time until the road was seized by General Butler, all its officers were strong rebel partisans, and rendered the road such an instrument of evil that its seizure was a military necessity.

Upon the surrender of the road by the War Department, the old political ring was reinstated in the management. As might have been expected the result has been disastrous. By their neglect, inefficiency and mismanagement they have forfeited the liberal grant of land made by Congress in 1856, conditioned upon the completion of the road to Opelousas in ten years. And the political character of the directors has been so hostile to the majority in Congress and to the sentiments of the people of the United States that a renewal of the grant has been impossible. It has been plain to every thinking man that this great interest has had nothing to hope for from Congress so long as it was controlled by its present officers. So far from profiting by this disastrous result of their mismanagement, they have gone on from bad to worse. During the recent campaign the cars and engines of the road were profusely decked, inside and out, with Seymour and Blair flags, mottoes, banners, etc., and the conductors and other employes nearly covered with Democratic badges. Disorderly crowds of half-civilized barbarians passed over the road every day, to the great annoyance and inconvenience of decent people, singing, swearing, bullying, shouting for Seymour, Jeff Davis Blair, and the "white man's government." The height of their ambition seemed to be to get some worthless negro drunk, and then persuade him to respond affirmatively to groans for prominent Union men. This being regarded by these besotted and benighted beings as a sort of political blasphemy, was enjoyed with great zest. All these things were done with the full knowledge of the officers of the road, who take no pains to protect their passengers from annoyance and insult.

Such has been the history of the conduct of this road up to the present time. Is it any wonder that Congress should have withdrawn all confidence from it, and peremptorily refused to renew the liberal grant of lands? Is it remarkable that Northern capitalists should have avoided a concern that was run as a portion of the party machinery of the South? Does any sane man hope for a change for the better under the present management?

We hope to see the whole concern placed into the hands of the general assignee, and sold out, root and branch. It is the only hope the stockholders now have of ever being able to realize on their investments. The State and city are the most largely interested; and heretofore their stock has been deemed lawful plunder by the partisans who have controlled the road.

"SCALAWAG."

Words change their meaning with their application; and thus terms originally opprobrious sometimes become honorable, and *vice versa*. The term "wench" was originally one of endearment, and applied as such by fond fathers and husbands, to ladies of royal rank. "Villain" meant simply a peasant, and might be used as a term of address to an estimable Christian laborer. Political nicknames, however, almost always have a double signification, according to the standpoint of the speaker. The revolutionists of the Netherlands in the middle of the sixteenth century were stigmatized by their opponents, as "*Gueux*" (beggars). They accepted the name, and it became very popular; the young progressive nobility decorating themselves with the beggars' badge, and singing patriotic songs, in which they gloried in the title of "*gueux*." So the term "Scalawag" is in a fair way to become an honorable designation by being constantly applied to the broadminded and patriotic citizens of the South who, during the late war, prized their whole country more than a portion of it, and, seeing the rebellion to be wrong, hoped to see it defeated. The very idea of applying the term "scalawag," which means literally a scapegrace—a low, worthless fellow—to such a man as Judge Taliaferro, for instance, or Judge Ludeling, or Judge Durell, or many others who might be mentioned, is so absurd that a continuance of it must necessarily change the meaning of the word. In fact, that is already done in this locality, at least, so that the image now presented to the mind by the word is that of a citizen of the South who remained true to the government during its time of trial—in one word, the opposite of a rebel. This does not make it the less a term of opprobrium with those who were rebels. Blinded by disappointment, wounded pride, they regard with rancorous hostility, all, who being among them were not of them, and consider no name too bad to be applied to such. "Tory," "renegade," "traitor," have all been tried in turn, and in turn discarded. The last was too suggestive of retort to have a long run, and was soon abandoned. Finally, the word which heads this article was hit upon and readily adopted, as conveying an idea of social inferiority, but for the reasons above mentioned it is, as we have already stated, fast losing all objectionable meaning and becoming a desirable title.

HUM-BUG!

The entomologist, in the prosecution of his studies, frequently makes a collection of the dwarfish forms of life, whose nature and habits he investigates. He is particularly happy when, seizing some brilliant specimen, he impales him on the fatal cork. The ghost-yielding bug oft swiftly swirls his wings and gyrates around the impaling pin, producing a sound which—the actual cause unseen—can be easily mistaken by an unpracticed eye for the same hum of hilarious life as in past hours of free, untortured existence. But it is his bitter valediction of execration at his tormentor and note of expiring anguish.

Another Republican President has been elected by the Republican party to administer the affairs of government for four years. He was elected upon a platform of principles entirely satisfactory to the party by a majority the largest, with one exception, ever received by any candidate. The satisfied voters who have elected him feel no apprehensions concerning his ability or intentions to administer the government with wisdom, economy and justice to all men. It is therefore pleasant—nay, amusing—to Republicans to witness the mental disturbance and gyrations of certain political opponents in regard to his future actions and policy. By telegrams—to order—and a continuation of the veracious letter writing so constantly displayed before election, they strive to impress upon their readers the ideas of fierce quarrels between prominent members of the Republican party, and dissension between our noble leader elect and his friends, wisely leaving, however, to their credulous minds the self-pleasing task of drawing illusory advantages from false premises. But these cries of exultation, to an attentive ear, wonderfully resemble the sounds which issue from the brilliant specimen aforementioned, and their utterance is unmistakably due to similar hilarious feelings.

CHARTER.

State of Louisiana,
Parish of Orleans,
City of New Orleans.

Be it known that on this seventeenth day of November, A. D. eight-en hundred and sixty-eight, before me, Henry C. Dibble, a Notary Public, duly commissioned and sworn in and for the parish of Orleans and city of New Orleans, personally came and appeared the several parties whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of the laws of the State of Louisiana in relation to the organization of corporations, they have covenanted and agreed and by these presents do covenant and agree, and bind themselves and those whom they represent, to establish an incorporated Company for the objects and purposes and under the obligations, stipulations and regulations hereinafter set forth, to wit:

ARTICLE FIRST.

This corporation shall be domiciled and have its principal office in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, and the name and title of the same shall be "The New Orleans Republican Printing Company." Said corporation shall have and enjoy corporate powers and privileges for the full term of twenty-five years from the date hereof, and the same shall commence business as soon as the sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed to its capital stock. The President of said Corporation shall be the proper officer upon whom to serve citation and all other notices in case of any suit or suits for or against said corporation.

ARTICLE SECOND.

The objects and purposes of this Corporation are declared to be the printing and publishing of newspapers and the carrying on of a general book and job printing business in the State of Louisiana and all things properly appertaining thereto.

ARTICLE THIRD.

The capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at one hundred and ten thousand dollars, divided into eleven hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, to be paid at the time of subscription, and which capital stock once subscribed and paid may be increased at any regular meeting of the stockholders, called for that purpose, and by a majority of all of the stock of said company, to any amount not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That each and every stockholder shall have at least thirty days notice of such intention either in person or by notice of the same published for said time in any of the newspapers published in the city of New Orleans.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

All the corporate powers of the Corporation shall be vested in and exercised by a Board of Directors and such officers and employes as they may appoint. The Board of Directors shall consist of five members of the Company who, after the expiration of the term of office of the present Board, hereinafter named, shall be elected by ballot on the second Tuesday of January of each year, at the office of said Corporation, of which election the Board of Directors shall give at least ten days notice in one of the newspapers published in the city of New Orleans, and the Board of Directors shall appoint three stockholders to preside as inspectors at such election; and should any of the inspectors decline or fail to attend the President shall appoint other persons to fill the vacancies. And any failure from any cause whatever to elect Directors on the day named for that purpose shall not dissolve this Corporation, but the Directors then in office, as well as the President and Secretary, and all other officers, shall hold over until their successors are elected. In the event of no election taking place on the date aforesaid, the President shall cause another election to be held within thirty days thereafter and give notice of the same as aforesaid.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

The Board of Directors thus elected shall assume their duties on the Tuesday following their election, and shall hold their offices until their successors are duly elected. Those stockholders, receiving a majority vote of the stock represented at an election, shall be considered and declared duly elected. The Board of Directors shall elect from among themselves and fix the compensation of a President, who shall be the general manager and business agent of the Corporation. The Board of Directors shall have full authority to fill all vacancies in their number from among the stockholders of the Company. And the said Board is hereby invested with full power to frame and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem requisite and necessary for the company and the transaction of its business; provided, the same do not conflict with this act of incorporation or the laws of this State. The said Board shall have power, and are hereby authorized, to buy real estate for the use and purposes of the company, to sell the same, to make contracts, leases, mortgages and compromises, and to borrow money, and to do all and singular such acts as may be necessary to carry on the business and further the objects of this company.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

In all elections the vote shall be by ballot, and each and every stockholder shall be entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy, for each and every share which he, she or they, respectively, may hold, and no person or persons shall be entitled to vote on any share or shares transferred to him or them within ten days prior to such election.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

No stockholder shall be held responsible for the contracts, acts, faults, debts or obligations of the said Company beyond the amount of their unpaid capital stock, and no mere informality in organizing shall have the effect of rendering this Charter null, or of exposing the stockholders to any liability beyond the extent of their stock.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.

The following named persons: A. L. Lee, John M. G. Parker, Michael Hahn, Jacob Hawkins, Thomas G. Tracy, shall be and they are hereby constituted the first Board of Directors, and they shall hold their office until the first election under this charter, or until their successors are duly elected and shall have taken their seats.

This board shall assume control on and after the first Monday in January next, it being understood and agreed that the present management of New Orleans Republican shall continue until that time; and the said Directors are hereby invested with all the rights, powers and privileges appertaining to their office.

ARTICLE NINTH.

This Act of Incorporation may be modified, altered or amended, and additions made to the same, or the said Company dissolved at a general meeting to be convened for the purpose, after thirty days notice in one of the newspapers published in the city of New Orleans, with the assent of three-fourths of all of the Stock of said Company.

ARTICLE TENTH.

At the expiration of this Charter, or the dissolution of this Company prior thereto, the liquidation of the Company shall be conducted by a Board of not exceeding three, who shall be appointed by the Board of Directors, and which Board of Liquidators shall immediately proceed to wind up the affairs of the Company by selling off the assets, privileges and property of the Company, collecting all amounts due the same, paying all the just debts, and distributing the balance *pro rata* among the stockholders.

The compensation of said liquidators shall be fixed by the Board of Directors at the time of appointment.

Thus done and passed in my office in New Orleans, aforesaid in the presence of Harvey M. Dibble and Terence Wolfe, witnesses of lawful age who hereunto sign their names with the parties and me notary, day and date first above written.

Original stamped ten cents United States Internal revenue.

Original signed, A. L. Lee and others, Harvey M. Dibble, Terence Wolfe witnesses, and Henry C. Dibble, Notary Public.

Recorded in Society Book 7, folio 207.

I certify the above and foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original act in the records of my office.

Witness my hand and seal, at New Orleans, this nineteenth day of November, 1868.

HENRY C. DIBBLE,
Notary Public.

The artesian well at Stockton, California, is 1002 feet deep, and discharges 360,000 gallons of hot water daily.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

Whereas, his Excellency, the President of the United States, has set apart Thursday, November 26, 1868, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to the Supreme Ruler of the universe for his manifold blessings to the creatures of earth:

Now, therefore, I, H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do proclaim the same day to be observed as a day of thanksgiving to the Almighty for His mercies to us in the past, and of prayer that He may continue His bounties to us in the future.

And I do especially recommend to the good people of the State, that in view of our freedom from pestilence during the past season, the prospective abundant harvests, the peaceful issue of our national political contest, and the comparative state of peace and quiet which now reigns within our borders, they abstain from their ordinary avocations upon that day, and repair to their usual places of worship, and ascribe to Him, the giver of all good gifts, all the praise.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State, this eleventh day of November, 1868, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-third.

H. C. WARMOTH.

By the Governor:
Geo. E. Bovee, Secretary of State.
no14td

SPECIAL NOTICE.

OFFICE BOARD OF REGISTRATION,
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, November 20, 1868.

Supervisors of Registration, Clerks and other persons having any claims against the Board of Registration, will please forward the same to this office immediately, with the necessary vouchers duly approved by the Supervisor of Registration for the parish, as no bills will be entertained after the TENTH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

The official paper in each parish will please publish this notice once, and forward the bill to this office, Postoffice Box 616.

By order of the Board.

no21 2t WILLIAM BAKER, Chairman.

BOARD OF THE COMMISSIONERS

—OF THE—

CONSOLIDATED DEBTS OF NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, October 23, 1868.

By virtue of the 37th section of an act entitled "An Act to Consolidate the City of New Orleans, and Provide for the Government and Administration of its Affairs," approved February 23, 1852, and for the purpose of funding the debt of the late Municipality Number Two, falling due on the sixth December proximo, sealed proposals will be received at this office for the exchange of the (63) sixty-three Bonds of $1000 each, issued by Municipality Number Two to the City Bank, for Consolidated Bonds of the City of New Orleans, dated December 1, 1868, having twenty-four years to run, with interest coupons attached thereto at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of New York

Proposals to be indorsed "Offer for Exchange of Bonds," to be opened on the first day of December, 1868, at twelve o'clock M., and addressed to O. DeBuys, Secretary, Boom No. 22 City Hall.

By order of the Board.

oc29 t no30 O. DeBUYS, Secretary.

THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GOOD SMOKE IS A PERPETUAL COMFORT.

LORILLARD'S

"YATCH CLUB" SMOKING TOBACCO

Competent critics pronounce it best for many reasons.

It is made of the best stock grown.
The Nicotine is extracted, there are
No drugs in it, consequently it is
Anti-nervous in its effects
It has an agreeable, aromatic flavor,
Does not burn or crack the tongue,
Leaves no unpleasant aftertaste in the
Mouth, or disagreeable odor in the room.
Instead of exciting the nervous forces,
It allays irritation and calms them.
We regard it as the perfection of
Smoking Tobacco. Orders for elegant
Meerschaum Pipes are being packed daily
In the various sized bags in which it is sold,
As an extra inducement for those
Who love a good smoke to try it.

LORILLARD'S

"EUREKA" SMOKING TOBACCO

Is likewise an excellent article of choice Virginia Tobacco, of a heavier body than the former. And hence much cheaper in price; nevertheless it makes an excellent smoke. Orders for Meerschaum Pipes daily packed in this brand.

LORILLARD'S

"CENTURY" CHEWING TOBACCO

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Lorillard's Maccoboy French Rappee and Scotch Snuffs still retain the excellent qualities which have made them so famous everywhere. Circulars sent on application.
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THE IMMIGRANT HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA,

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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. 86, San Francisco California. au27tm

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF D. C. DAVIS.

Office United States Marshal,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., October 22, 1868.

This is to give notice that on the twenty-third day of October, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of D. C. Davis, in the parish of Catahoula and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's Office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.

Per M. M. Grady, Deputy, as Messenger.
ANo. 74—oc31 n21

ESTATE OF CHAS. J. C. PUCKETTE.

Office United States Marshal,
District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, October 26, 1868.

This is to give notice that on the twenty-fourth day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Chas. J. C. Puckette, of Natchitoches, in the parish of Natchitoches, and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's Office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.

Per M. M. Grady, Deputy, as Messenger.
ANo. 75—oc31 n21

FRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS for sale at all respectable Art Stores, or mailed free by L. PRANG & CO., Boston.
no19 6t

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF F. M. GRANT.

Office United States Marshal,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., October 22, 1868.

This is to give notice that on the twenty-third day of October, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of F. M. Grant, in the parish of Ouachita and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's Office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.

Per M. M. Grady, Deputy, as Messenger.
ANo. 62—oc31 n021

ESTATE OF THOS. GALLAGHER.

Office United States Marshal,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., October 22, 1868.

This is to give notice that on the twenty-third day of October, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Thos. Gallagher, in the parish of Morehouse and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's Office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.

Per M. M. Grady, Deputy, as Messenger.
ANo. 63—oc31 n021

ESTATE OF D. H. KENNEDY.

Office United States Marshal,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., October 22, 1868.

This is to give notice that on the twenty-third day of October, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Kennedy, in the parish of Jackson and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's Office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.

Per M. M. Grady, Deputy, as Messenger.
ANo. 64—oc31 n021

ESTATE OF JOHN ANDERSON.

Office United States Marshal,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., October 22, 1868.

This is to give notice that on the twenty-third day of October, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of John Anderson, in the parish of Catahoula and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's Office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.

Per M. M. Grady, Deputy, as Messenger.
ANo. 65—oc31 n021

ESTATE OF F. C. JONES.

Office United States Marshal,
Districts of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., October 23, 1868.

This is to give notice that on the twenty-third day of October, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of F. C. Jones, in the parish of Ouachita and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's Office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.

Per M. M. Grady, Deputy, as Messenger.
ANo. 66—oc31 n021

ESTATE OF F. EDWARDS.

Office United States Marshal,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., October 23, 1868.

This is to give notice that on the twenty-third day of October, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of F. Edwards, in the parish of Union, and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's Office, in the town of Monroe, Louisiana, before W. J. Q. Baker, Register, on the twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.

F. J. HERRON, U. S. Marshal,
District of Louisiana.

Per M. M. Grady, Deputy, as Messenger.
ANo. 67—oc31 n021

ESTATE OF J. S. TEAZEL.

Office United States Marshal,
District of Louisiana,
Monroe, La., October 23, 1868.

This is to give notice that on the twenty-third day of October, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of J. S. Teazel, in the parish of Union and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to pr