New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 2, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

VARIETIES THEATRE—GRAVIER STREET—The thrilling drama of "The Marble Heart."

ST CHARLES THEATRE—ST. CHARLES STR'T.—Engagement of Mr. and Miss Couldock—The new and highly successful play of "Dora."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ST. CHARLES STREET—"New Orleans by Gaslight." Mlle Turnour, the Female Trapezist, Songs, Dances, Minstrelsies, etc.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE—ST. CHARLES STREET.—Two headed Girl, Human Frog, and 10,000 other Curiosities.

Don't fail to see Harry Robinson and his donkey at the Olympic this evening.

Our readers are referred to a card from Dr. M. A. Southworth, in another column, relating to a matter in which great injustice has been done him, and in which he makes a clear and entirely satisfactory showing.

The Seymour Knights' exhibition of the flags, banners, transparencies of Democratic clubs will commence to-morrow evening at Masonic Hall. The famous Sergeant Bates, who carried, the flag through the South, and, being proclaimed a Democrat, was cordially treated, is announced by Major Tully, President of the Seymour Knights, to be there.

"Black Crook Burlesque" at the Olympic this evening.

Business.

The weather is fine—it could not be better—and no doubt has an exhilerating effect on business. Our merchants show signs of active life, and our city is receiving its share of the products of the great West, the North, the East, our own State and of adjoining States. Yesterday's receipts alone must have amounted to over ten thousand bales cotton, one thousand hogsheads sugar, three thousand barrels molasses, three thousand sacks cotton seed, ten thousand barrels flour, five hundred barrels whisky, twenty thousand sacks oats, twenty-five hundred barrels potatoes, one thousand barrels apples. And in addition, large quantities of hay, corn, bacon, pork, pecans, oranges, hides, cabbages, poultry, cattle and hogs. In fact, everything that is produced in the West and South, as well as shipments from the North and East, were to be found upon our levee seeking a market.

Harry Robinson's "Statue Songs" must be heard at the Olympic.

"I STILL LIVE."—Some members of the late Seymour party are determined not to give up the ghost. They met in wards on Monday night and elected a "Democratic Parish Committee." The following are the names of some of the patriots who got the highest number of votes: *

First Ward—O. Dupiere, Joseph Ellison.
Second Ward—A. Mitchell, F. Lurges.
Third Ward—M. B. Brady, J. G. Campbell.
Fourth Ward—M. F. Sibilsky, Sydney P. Harper.
Fifth Ward—Pascales Labarre, H. Peralta.
Sixth Ward—Benjamin Legget, S. W. Scott.
Seventh Ward—J. A. Letten, Charles Wolrich.
Ninth Ward—Alfred Wiltz, J. Uber.
Tenth Ward—J. Wilner, Douglas West.
Eleventh Ward—Louis Bush, J. Patten.

Carpet-baggers and members of the Property Owners' Association were generally given a wide berth.

The committee will meet this evening at half-past six o'clock precisely, over the Gem saloon, Royal street, second floor. Members are requested to be punctual.

The Democratic State Central Committee also meets this evening, at half-past six o'clock, at the rooms over the banking house of Messrs. J. L. Levy & Solomon, No. 28 Carondelet street.

Immense success of Harry Robinson in his instrumental act, performing on fifteen different instruments.

A Picture of General Grant.

We were gratified yesterday by the reception of the following note, accompanied by a picture of the man who has proved himself a brave, discreet and generous soldier; the man who did not desert his country when perils beset her and when the storm of civil war shook the proudest among her sons, and carried them into the maelstrom of rebellion:

NEW ORLEANS, December 1, 1868.

SIR: Please accept this picture as a token of esteem. The last three years or more it has held the most prominent position in the Customhouse Superintendent's office, of which I was and am "the late Superintendent." Most respectfully,

J. McK. RICHARDS.

We accept the picture "as a token of esteem" from one who has not been converted to admire General Grant since his election to the chief magistracy of the United States. As the dispenser of political patronage we have no doubt the President elect will find many more to admire him than when he headed the Union armies, and in active warfare was engaged in battling for the life and integrity of the nation. The picture is a good one. It represents the General evidently in the enjoyment of that "peace" which had been his object in entering the service of his country. Surrounded by the comforts of peace, there is nothing to remind us of war in viewing the picture but General Grant. He appears as a soldier at peace. In a rural spot, with a darling child upon his lap, a faithful dog at his knee, he is enjoying his favorite cigar. Agriculture and commerce are happily commingled with the scene. The farmers are gathering in the new mown hay, and sailing vessels and steamers are gliding along a peaceful river that is represented in front of the spot where the General is seated. The picture is well calculated to give the beholder a correct idea of what General Grant meant when he said, with so much force and meaning, "Let us have peace." That his civil rule will prove as successful as his military rule we have no doubt, and we sincerely hope that as President he may live to see his country in the enjoyment of that high state of prosperity for which it is so eminently adapted, and toward which it was making such rapid strides when the rebellion broke out.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

The want of respect for law which unhappily has marked the conduct of our political opponents for some time past, has resulted in confusion and disorganization in the administration of public affairs, and justifies the most serious apprehensions that the interests of the people will experience still greater damage than they have already suffered, unless a speedy change for the better takes place. The manner in which the business of notaries public in this State, more especially in this city, is at present conducted forcibly illustrates the truth of these reflections, and we propose to devote a few lines to its consideration.

For a long time previous to 1867 the duties of notaries in this city and State were performed under three acts of the Legislature, to wit: "An act relative to notaries in New Orleans," and "An act relative to notaries," both approved March 14, 1855, and "An act relative to notaries public in and for the parish and city of New Orleans," approved March 12, 1857. By these acts notaries were appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. In the month of March, 1867, a bill was introduced into the Legislature of that year, the chief feature of which proposed to deprive the Governor and Senate of this power, and to leave it at the option of "every *free white* male citizen of the State," who had resided therein "*five years*," to become a notary if he so desired. The bill reached the Governor, then James Madison Wells, on the last day of the legislative session, and so many objections, intrinsic as well as extrinsic, suggested themselves to his mind in considering it, that he refused to give it his approval. Upon Benjamin F. Flanders's accession to the executive office of the State he was solicited to place his signature to this bill; but he declined. And it was after Governor Baker had given it some three or four months' consideration, and more than twelve months after its passage through the General Assembly, that it obtained his approval, which bears date the eighth of April, 1868.

A brief examination of the clause of the Constitution of 1864—the Constitution under which this bill passed through the stages of legislation—which prescribes what is necessary to the enactment of a law, and of the clauses of the Constitution of 1868, with which this bill is inconsistent, will render its validity extremely doubtful in the minds of all who will give the question dispassionate consideration. Its expediency will find few friends beyond those who seek political advantages, or who are personally interested in its recognition. Yet when all the circumstances connected with its conception are considered, it is not surprising that persons can be found who not only claim for it the force and virtue of law, but evince the sincerity of the faith that is in them by acting under its provisions. From the conflict thus created between those who believe that notaries derive their powers from the State Executive and those who believe that the State Executive had no longer any authority to appoint them, it is only by a careful examination at the proper sources of information that one can determine with certainty who among the large number claiming to be notaries are notaries at all! By the second article of the "act relative to notaries public in and for the parish and city of New Orleans," approved March 12, 1857, it is provided that the Governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint not less than forty and *not more than sixty* notaries for the parish of Orleans. The minimum number is more than enough for the wants of the parish. Yet the offices of the Secretary of State and State Auditor furnish evidence that from March, 1866, to November, 1868, ninety-eight persons have qualified as notaries in this parish; and that of these, ninety-one have received commissions under the laws of 1855 and 1857, and seven have qualified under the bill of 1867 by filing the requisite certificate and bond in the State Auditor's office. Again, of the ninety-eight notaries so acting, only sixty-five have filed in the State Auditor's office the bonds required by all the laws on the subject. Assuming that the bill of 1867 has all the validity claimed for it by its friends, yet only twenty-five notaries have complied with its provisions. And so numerous are the known instances in which one or the other or all of these laws have been disregarded by persons acting as notaries that there is reason to fear the total number of those claiming to be such is much greater than that given from official sources.

It is needless for us to descant upon the great importance which the laws of our State attach to the authenticity of acts. The absence of this quality in a sale, a mortgage, a will, a protest, and in many other instruments, might be fraught with the most disastrous consequences to those executing them or interested in their provisions. The qualifications of those exercising the functions of notary should therefore be placed at all times beyond doubt or question. Sooner or later the courts will be called on to settle the questions in controversy, and to determine what is the law thereafter on this subject, unless, as we ardently hope and expect, a more speedy method be found of securing the public against a danger so serious and so imminent.

THE JUDICIARY.

A people without a judiciary as pure as the ermine itself is worse off than it would be if wholly without courts or judges. Let the laws be abolished as soon as it becomes apparent that incorruptible men are not to be had to administer them. Indeed, perhaps that portion of the civil law enacted to enable creditors to collect their debts had better be abolished than retained under the best auspices. There are means available to merchants and traders, if left to themselves, simple mercantile means, by which delinquencies would become comparatively rare, and the transactions of business comparatively safe. Let there be established in all the grand centres of trade a board of merchants, who shall keep a register of the names of all business men and traders throughout the country, its towns, villages and readsides, so that by reference to it the wholesale dealer will be at once apprised of the particular circumstances and the exact character of those who apply for credit. Let none be trusted save those who procure fair registry for such comprehensive bonds. When a black line, by a decree of the Board, shall constitute an indelible stain, life-long and hideous to commercial eyes upon the fame of a buyer, his operations shall in the world of traffic cease forever, while such delinquent, by means of the courts of law, would have avoided immediate fatal consequences, and would finally secure the means of future competence through the appliances available by statute.

However, the incorruptibility of the judiciary, while we have one, is the most vital requirement of every community. During the last twenty years judges have been elected by the people. It has long been conceded that the change alike in their tenure and mode of choice was, as to expediency, a reform in the wrong direction. Yet it was a concession to principle which must and should prevail. Some of those who preside in our judiciary are of each political party; but in respect to their integrity as officers and their capacity as jurists we shall speak of them as if of neither. In some of our courts a competent reporter taking notes will be salutary, while an impartial review, from time to time, of the rulings and judgments of the courts will enable the people to know their men. It is hence our intention to have something very frequently to say of the judges—as well respecting what they are, as respecting what they are about.

The best element of a government is an incorruptible bench. The late Evarts dinner in the city of New York, inspired a fine apostrophe to the immaculate character of the ermine in the speech of that gentleman. He said:

The crown and summit of the profession is the judiciary. [Applause.] It is the best, the highest, the most beneficent station in human affairs. All men worship the upright and the able judge. All men revere the memory of the upright and the able judge, and by the same rule all men abhor the unjust judge [tremendous cheering], and all men to the latest generation curse his memory. [Renewed cheering.]

The earnestness with which the assemblage of New York lawyers thus greeted these sentiments of their distinguished guest, is accepted in all communities as the spontaneous emotion of the heart and intellect throughout our country. Everywhere the corrupt Judge is an object of deeper scorn than other knaves. The shade of his iniquity is darkened and rendered unspeakably odious by the whiteness of the robe he wears. So impressive were the words of Mr. Evarts that when Attorney General Brewster, of Pennsylvania, rose to reply he could not refrain from speaking with enthusiasm in commendation of the eloquent denunciation of the corrupt judge by Mr. Evarts, and of the manner in which it had been received by the assemblage present.

"One thing," said Mr. Brewster, "happened here to-night which sent a pulsation and thrill of joy and exultation through my heart, and no man who listened to it, and who is a loyal and respectable layman and educated man, but would feel a sense of exultation such as I felt. I allude to the sublime response from the Bar, which followed Mr. Evarts's majestic and splendid denunciation of the unjust judge [cheers], showing the virtue which regulates and controls the very life and soul of our noble and beloved profession. [Cheers.]

Let our Judges be watchful of all approaches toward the evil which all communities alike detest, and see to it that the eloquent sentiments of Attorney General Evarts be worn in their hearts; for they may else be uncovered to the public eye when they are not expecting it.

CARPET-BAGGERS AND SCALAWAGS.

The poor *Crescent* is still afflicted with that harrowing disease, carpet-bag-phobia, a circumstance which concerns the public only because there is just enough method in its madness to do mischief. To listen to its wailings and howlings, its barkings and snarlings, an uninformed person would suppose that the whole State Government was in the hands of adventurers fresh from Yankee land, with no interest whatever in the prosperity of the State. To show that this is not so, let us examine the personal of the State government.

Of the six prominent State officials, two only can by the greatest stretch of malignancy be brought under the category of carpet-baggers; and one of them, most unjustly. Governor Warmoth has been a citizen of this State for nearly five years. He has made it his home, has invested what means he has in real estate in this city, pays his share of the taxes, and may be considered a permancy. In ante-war times, nothing more would have been required, except the ownership of slaves, to give him standing as an old citizen, having interests thoroughly identified with those of the State. Of all the State officers, the Superintendent of Public Education, Mr. Conway, alone, corresponds to the term "carpet-bagger." The rest are all old citizens, some of them natives of the State. The Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Dunn, is a native of Louisiana, a respectable and enterprising citizen, against whose character the most spiteful carpet-bag-phobiac can bring no disparaging charges. The State Auditor, Mr. Wickliffe, is likewise an old citizen and a Southerner by birth. A man of talent and energy, Mr. Wickliffe in the canvass preceding the late State election did great service to his party by his eloquent advocacy of Republican principles, and was chosen by his fellow-citizens to the position which he now so ably fills. Mr. Dubuclet, the State Treasurer, is a native of Louisiana and one of the wealthiest and most enterprising sugar planters of the State; a gentleman whose ability and probity in the discharge of the duties of his office command the esteem even of his political opponents. The Attorney General, Mr. Belden, a native of the State, was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1865, and is, consequently, well known to the community in general. Mr. Bovee, the Secretary of State, was a citizen some years before the war.

We come now to the members of the Supreme Court; prominent among whom for his age, talents and tried patriotism, is Judge Taliaferro. A native of the South and a resident of this State for more than half a century, this noble old man, by his courageous course in the secession convention of 1861 won a deservedly exalted place in the esteem of every true American among his fellow-citizens, and even earned a national reputation. His distinction as a jurist is such as to need no comment from us. Chief Justice Ludeling, a native of this State, has held for many years a high position at the bar, and in his present office gives promise of maintaining the high reputation of the Louisiana bench. Judge Howell, also a Southerner by birth, has worn the ermine for more than twelve years, during which time he has, by his judicial impartiality, unblemished integrity and the virtues of his private character, commanded the respect of all classes of the community so that his reappointment to his present position was set down unanimously to the credit side of the Governor's account with the public. Judge Wyley was a practitioner at the bar of Louisiana for years before the war, and maintained a respectable position in his profession. Judge Howe, having lived here only five years, may, to persons afflicted like the *Crescent*, be considered a carpet-bagger.

The Board of Police Commissioners appointed by the Governor is composed exclusively of old citizens, some being native born, and others of a quarter of a century's standing. Old citizens constitute the Board of Health. The quarantine physician, Dr. Baldwin, appointed by the Governor is a native of the South and a citizen of this State many years previous to the war.

With this expesition of the real state of affairs, it appears full time that the senseless clamor about a carpet-bag government should cease. If, in reply, we are told that the load has been lifted from the shoulders of the carpet-bagger only to be placed on that of the scalawag, we have only to repeat what we said some time since, namely: that that term conveys an honorable distinction, as signifying one who remained true to his country in her hour of trial; one who can leave an unblemished escutcheon to his descendants, and in future years can answer the trying question, "Father, were you a rebel?" by the proud reply, "No, my son, I never either fought or wrote against the United States."

General Rousseau.

The New York *Herald* of the twenty-seventh ultimo publishes what purports to be a report from General Rousseau to General Grant, "referring pointedly to the events which preceded and accompanied the late peculiar election in Louisiana, and to the attacks which a portion of the Radical press have made upon his administration on account of the light Republican vote cast." As one paragraph of this report has already been repudiated by General Rousseau, and as there is no telling how much more of it is the work of some irresponsible inventive brain, we forbare comment. When his official report is received in an authentic manner, and when the condition of this State shall become the subject of Congressional action, we shall comment in a proper spirit on his course in Louisiana.

MARRIED.

HEMPSTEAD—SCHAFFER—In this city on Thanksgiving Day, by the Rev. R. K. Dossy, Mrs. ADELINE SCHAFFER to Mr. O. H. HEMPSTEAD, Jr., both of this city. No cards.

DIED:

HEILNER—On Tuesday, December 1, Dr. H. C. HEILNER.
Interment in Pennsylvania.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOS. H. WILSON,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
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Orders left at the above place, or Box 53, Mechanics Exchange, will receive prompt attention.

THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL
Will open for visitors on WEDNESDAY, November 4, 1868.
The ST. LOUIS HOTEL will be opened in its usual style on TUESDAY, December 1, 1868, Major W. A. Hurd, Manager.
oc26 2m O. E. HALL.

J. E. FISHLEY,
Twelve years with Paton & Co., Patentees of the ELYSIAN BED,
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All the CITY PAPERS,
All the Northern and Western DAILIES,
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100 different Publications, among which are the American Naturalist, the Journal of Speculative Philosophy, a Thrilling Narrative of the Crow Indians, and the Memoirs of the Marquis of Lafayette, Dupin's Napoleon, Le Comte de Monte Cristo, Le Prince, etc.
Subscriptions received for the American Conflict, a History of Great Industries of the United States, in two large, double column octavo volumes of 850 pages each, illustrated with 10 steel engravings, 100 engravings, and containing 20 maps, 20 ballads, 200 quotations, and 600 references, etc.

CHARTER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans,
City of New Orleans.

Be it known that on this seventeenth day of November, A. D. eighteen 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 of 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.

CARD FROM DR. SOUTHWORTH.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., November 30, 1868.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

SIR—I inclosed the telegram forwarded from Washington on the twenty-eighth instant by the Associated Press Agent and published here yesterday, containing what purports to be an extract from the New York "Herald's" version of Major General Rousseau's report to General Grant, in the following note to General Rousseau, and append his reply.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., November 29, 1868.

General L. H. Rousseau, Commanding, etc., etc.:

GENERAL—Will you be so kind as to inform me by the bearer if the inclosed paragraph, purporting to be from your report as published in the New York "Herald," really emanated from you, and oblige,

Your obedient servant,
M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., November 30, 1868.

M. A. Southworth, Esq.:

SIR—Your note of to-day is just received, and in reply I have to say that the paragraph you inclose forms no part of my annual report to General Grant.

I have the honor etc.,
LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

I have to add that I never visited General Rousseau's headquarters except on business and in the interests of peace and order, nor have I ever uttered the expression attributed to me in the interpolated paragraph of the report.

The paragraph referred to is so vulgar in language, and so evidently false and malicious, and its accusations so contrary to my known principles and habits that it is only necessary to add that so far as it relates to me it is wholly and entirely untrue, and that those from whom it emanated are guilty of willful and malicious falsehoods.

Very respectfully,
M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

del 2t*

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N. B.—No house in this city can undersell us.

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LOUISIANA STATE BOND S.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, La., December 1, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that the coupons for interest on all outstanding Bonds of the State, that mature during the year 1869, will be paid as they fall due, at the Banking House of Pike, Lapeyre & Brother, New Orleans.

AN. DUBUCLET,
State Treasurer.
no30 2t

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, November 26, 1868.

To the Editor of the Republican:

SIR—An article in your paper of yesterday con spicuously parades my name at the head of a list of those who have paid the special one per cent State tax in the First District.

Individually this would make no difference to me But as the President of the Real Estate Owners' Association, now contesting before the courts the legality of said tax, an explanation is necessary, which is simply this:

First—I paid the tax BEFORE the formation of said association.

Second—I did NOT pay it because I believed it to be LEGAL, but for the reason (like others) that I did not desire to INDIVIDUALLY contest it, and incur heavy expenses, in a matter in which each taxpayer in the State is interested.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN A. STEVENSON.
no27 5t

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 25, 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, Room 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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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 sting the tongue,
Leaves no unpleasant sensation 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.
An 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
Composed of the best cutting Leaf in the country, superior in color, finer in quality, and makes a
Better chew than other brands. Acknowledged
The Leading Chewing Tobacco wherever used.
Respectable jobbers and dealers in all sections
Keep it, and small buyers can save money.
Time and trouble by purchasing of them.

Lorillard's Macaboy French Rappee and Scotch Snuffs all retain the excellent qualities which have made them so famous everywhere.
Circulars sent on application.
no18 1m P. LORILLARD, New York.

REEVES' AMBROSIA
FOR THE HAIR
Improved.
It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.
It causes the Hair to Curl beautifully.
It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy.
It invigorates the Roots of the Hair.
It forces the Hair and Beard to grow luxuriantly.
It immediately stops Hair Falling Out.
It keeps the hair from Changing Color from Age.
It restores Gray Hair to its Original Color.
It brings out Hair on heads that have been bald for years.
It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable substances.
It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from physicians of high standing.
It is sold in half-pound bottles, the name blown in the glass by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere, at One Dollar per Bottle. Wholesale by Dyer Garland & Co.; C. F. Wells & Co.; Schieffelin & Co., New York.

TELEGRAPH COMPAN

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—A new enterprise, to be known as the National Telegraph Company, has been organized with valuable franchises conferred by the Congress, for the purpose of establishing Lines of Telegraph on all the principal railroad routes in the United States. The company is assumed upon the same principle as that of the Adams Express Company, which has recently commenced operations. The design is to supply the entire business community in the United States, not so much to divide profits with the present monopoly, as to secure the business of the country, which this times pays.

The capital is to be $10,000,000 in 100,000 shares, the par value of $100 per share, but the amount to be paid in cash is $35 per share, the balance is to be paid as follows: One per cent on the par at the time of subscribing, and until the entire amount has been subscribed, one per cent on the calls to be made by the Board of Directors, in instalments not to exceed five per cent at a time. When thirty-five per cent of the par value of the shares has been paid, certificates will be issued. This will give the Company a paid up capital of $3,500,000, which will be sufficient to complete lines to all or nearly all the points reached by the present monopoly.

The present Telegraph Companies of the United States have been consolidated into one huge concern, controlling six millions of dollars, or over one hundred per cent on the stock of their lines, their present capital having been long ago exceeded one hundred per cent.

The National Telegraph Company has been incorporated by the United States Government, incorporated in Pennsylvania, with a grant of valuable franchises ever conferred upon any company. No competing line has ever been authorized by Congress to the right to construct and operate lines over every mail route in the United States. The plan of this Company differs from that of any other company before organized. The question of its success is forever settled.

The stockholders of this Company can not be cut or transferred to any other Company. The charter under which this Company has been organized prohibits any transfer of the franchise granted.

Calls on Stockholders will be no fellers, only per cent at the time of subscription, and no calls not exceeding FIVE PER CENT per month will be made by the Directors from time to time as may be necessary to supply funds to pay for equipments, but no calls will be made after one per cent has been paid until the whole capital shall have been subscribed.

It is confidently believed that thirty-five per cent of the capital stock will construct and equip 21,000 miles of wire, which will connect all commercial centres and important places in the United States. The opinion rests on the most reliable estimates and responsible offers to construct and equip lines.

The National Telegraph Company is a corporation under the laws of the State of New York, and chiefly conferred by an act of Congress, approved July 24, 1866.

President—GEORGE B. SENTER, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Vice President—ROBERT SQUIRES, of New York city.

Treasurer—FREDERICK PRENTICE, of New York city.

Secretary—GEORGE B. WALTER, of New York city.

Company's Office—64 and 66 BROADWAY, New York.

A limited amount of the capital stock of the company is allotted to this locality, and those who embrace the opportunity, and subscribing, will be on an equal terms with its corporators, and will have interest in all franchises which have accrued or hereafter accrue, to the Company from all sources.

Parties wishing to subscribe to this enterprise will find the subscription list at the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Springfield, Illinois.

PERIODICALS.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW—Conservative.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW—Whig.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW—Radical.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW—Free Church.
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—Tory.

These Periodicals are ably sustained by the contributions of the best writers on science, Religion, General Literature, and stand unrivaled in the world of letters. They are indispensable to the scholar and professional man and to every intelligent man, as they furnish a better record of the literature of the day than can be obtained from any other source.

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by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late P. Norton, of Yale College, two volumes royal 8vo, 1600 pages, and numerous engravings.

Price—$7 for the two volumes; by mail, postpaid, $8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMIGRANTS, LABORERS, CHANGE.

As many emigrants are now arriving in New Orleans, parties wishing farm laborers, mechanics, house servants, will do well to call at the BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION, 113 Customhouse street,