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Rates of Advertising

Table with columns for square, line, and various rates for different durations and positions.

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, at the charge of the letter rates.

Transient advertisements, having the run of the paper, first insertion \$1.50 per square, each subsequent insertion at half the first rate.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new each insertion.

Regular advertisers who advertise largely, will be allowed such discount from above named rates as may be agreed upon; provided, that no case shall exceed a discount of twenty-five per cent.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Published every Saturday morning, and contains the news by telegraph, miscellaneous reading, editorial, local matters of general public interest, commercial and monetary reports, and everything that appears in the Daily, except such items as are of a local or political character.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN is an excellent family paper, valuable as well for instruction and amusement as for information on the current topics of the day.

Terms of Subscription: One year, \$5; six months, \$2.50.

Advertisements: Transient advertisements same terms as in the Daily. Monthly advertisements inserted for one month at the daily rate.

DEMOCRATIC PARISH CONVENTION.

The adjourned meeting of the parish nominating convention of the Democratic party, was held last evening at the National Hall, Poydras street.

The delegates were in full attendance and as noisy as a concert of steam engine whistles. There was very little fun, and no colored men present; a rather remarkable feature in a party that has adopted colored suffrage as an essential plank in its platform.

The president, E. Howard McCaleb, called the convention to order, the secretary, Mr. St. Leon Dupre, being at his post.

The beginning of the proceedings bore a strong resemblance to the outbreak in Haydn's oratorio of the Creation, being highly suggestive of Chaos. Gradually the strong lungs and heavy gavel of the president made things settle down to a more like order, and then the nominations were made, as follows:

For Senators, First Senatorial District—Walter H. Rogers, James Ringfield.

Second District—George Crenshaw.

Third District—comprising Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards, together with the parish of St. Bernard—M. Carroll.

The following resolutions were made for the House of Representatives:

First Ward—J. J. Rorie, Sam Boyd.

Second Ward—W. H. Armstrong, A. J. Fitzpatrick, M. E. Foy.

The Third Ward has not as yet made any report.

Fourth Ward named J. W. Donnelly and Henry Andry, Jr.

The Fifth Ward named E. D. Dean and E. Fuselier.

The Sixth Ward reported the nomination of Anatole A. Kerr. The Seventh Ward did not report. The Eighth Ward nominated N. A. Lambias.

The Ninth Ward nominated Adolphe Dupre, Jr., and Charles Murray. There were no reports from the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth wards—the Fifteenth ward comprises the right bank of the river (Algiers).

The nominations for Justices of the Peace and Constables were as follows:

For First Justice, comprising First and Second wards, John W. McPhelan; Constable, Dan McKey.

The Third Ward made no nominations.

The Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards nominated for Third Justice Paul E. Laroche; Constable, Leon Bertoli.

The nomination for Fourth Justice of the Peace was Augustin Viviant; Constable of Fourth Justice's Court, P. Adolphe Fortier.

For the Sixth Justice and Constable no nomination was made.

A resolution to ratify the nominations so far as made, was carried.

Previously to going into the nominations, the convention passed a resolution authorizing such wards and districts as had not made nominations, to be same as last time and place as the delegates might select; such nominations to be hereafter reported to the convention for announcement and approval.

There being no further business before it, the convention adjourned sine die.

The reporter of the convention, who has attended the Democratic State and parish conventions held this week, desires to record his sense of the gentlemanly courtesy which he experienced, during their various sittings, at the hands of political opponents.

Wendell Phillips.

Boston, September 22.—Wendell Phillips accepts the labor reform nomination for governor in the following letter: "I have no wish to be Governor of Massachusetts, and flatter myself in this confidence. I thoroughly dislike to have my name drawn into party politics, for I belong to no political party. But I see nothing in our platform from which I dissent, and the struggle that underlies your movement has my fullest and heartiest sympathy. Capital and labor are partners, and must stand face to face in order to bring about a fair division of the common profit. I am convinced that hitherto legislation has been too much in favor of the capitalist on the one hand, and too much in favor of the laborer on the other. Hereafter we should be impartial. The law should do all it can to give the masses more leisure, a more equal share of the country's opportunities, and a fair share of profits. It is a shame to our Christian's and our civilization for our social system to provide and expect that one man at seventy years of age should be lord of many thousands of dollars, while hundreds of other men who have made as good use of their talents and opportunities lean on charity for their daily bread. Of course there are exceptions; but the best interests and hearts of the land should give themselves to the work of changing this gross injustice, this appalling inequality. I feel sure that the readiness to work for it will be found in the thought and effort into this channel is for the working man to organize a political party. No social question ever gets fearlessly treated here till we make politics turn on it. The real American college is the ballot-box; and on questions like these a political party is the surest and readiest, if not the only way, to stir up discussion and secure improvement. If my name will strengthen your movement you are welcome to it. Allow me to add to those working for a large vote, if we fail we should not be discouraged by a small one. Last year's experience shows your strength and the anti-slavery movement proves how quickly a correct principle wins the assent of earnest men.

Yours truly, WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Farmers are frequently puzzled to ascertain the measure of their land and acres. Here is a rule which we find going the rounds: Multiply the solid feet in the bin by forty-five, and divide by fifty-six. The quotient will be the answer in bushels.

POLITICAL OFFICIAL.

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION by the President of the United States.

WHEREAS a convention defining the rights, immunities and privileges of consuls, between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at Brussels, on the fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and the exhibition of the register of the vessel and list of the crew, or by the second pursers, captains, and crews, of the persons claimed to belong to the said crew.

Upon such request also, thus supported, and without the exertion of any oath from the consular officers, the deservants, not being citizens of the United States, and the demand is made at the time of their shipping, shall be given up. All the necessary aid and protection shall be furnished for the second pursers, captains, and crews, of the deservants, who shall even be put and kept in the prisons of the country, at the request and expense of the consular officers, and there may be an opportunity for defining their rights, privileges and immunities of consular officers in the two countries, deemed expedient to conclude a consular convention for that purpose.

Accordingly they have named: The President of the United States of America, Henry Shelton Sanford, a citizen of the United States, Consul-General, residing near His Majesty the King of the Belgians, and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Sieur Jules Van der Stichele, grand cross of the Order of the Lion, etc., His minister of foreign affairs, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found to be in good and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Each of the high contracting parties agrees to receive from the other, consular agents, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, in all the ports and places, except those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This reservation, however, shall not apply to one of the high contracting parties without also applying to every other party.

Consular officers, on the presentation of their commissions in the forms established in their respective countries, shall be furnished with the necessary expatriate free of charge, and on the exhibition of the instrument, they shall be permitted to enjoy the rights, prerogatives, and immunities granted by this convention.

Consular officers of the State by which they are appointed, shall be exempt from arrest except in the case of offenses which the local legislation qualifies as crimes, and punished as such; from military or naval service, from the national guard, or from all taxation, federal, State, or municipal. If, however, they are citizens of the country in which they are appointed, or engage in business there, they shall be liable to the same charges as all kinds of other citizens of the country, who are merchants or owners of property.

No consular officer, or a citizen of the State by which he was appointed, and who is not engaged in business, shall be compelled to appear as a witness before the courts of the country where he may reside. When the testimony of such consular officer is needed, he shall be invited in writing to appear in court, and if unable to do so, his testimony shall be requested in writing, or be taken on oath and reported to the court.

It shall be the duty of said consular officer to comply with this request, without any delay which can be avoided.

In all criminal cases, contemplated by the sixth and seventh articles of the constitution of the United States, whereby the right is secured to persons charged with crimes to obtain witnesses in their favor, the high contracting parties agree that the consular officer shall be demanded, with all possible regard to the consular dignity and to the duties of his office. A similar treatment shall also be extended to United States consuls in Belgium.

Consul-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents may place over the outer door of their offices, or their dwelling houses, the arms of their nation, with this inscription: "H. S. SANFORD, Consul-General of the United States, of Belgium, etc. And they may also raise the flag of their country on their offices or dwelling-houses, except in the capital of the country, when there is no legislation there.

The consular offices and dwellings shall be at all times inviolable. The local authorities shall not, under any pretext, invade the premises, or search the papers, or seize the papers there deposited. In no case shall those offices or dwellings be used as places of asylum. When, however, a consular officer is charged with a crime, the papers relating to the consulate shall be kept separate.

In the event of the death, incapacity, or absence of the consul-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, whose official character may have been recognized by the Department of State at Washington, or to the minister for foreign affairs in Belgium, may temporarily exercise their functions, and their acts shall be valid, until the rights, prerogatives, and immunities granted to the incumbents.

Consul-general and consuls may, with the approval of their respective governments, appoint, in the cities, ports, and places within their consular jurisdiction, those officers may be citizens of the United States, of Belgium, or other foreigners. They shall be furnished with a commission, signed by the minister for foreign affairs in Belgium, who appoints them and under whose orders they are to act. They shall enjoy the privileges stipulated for consular officers in this convention, subject to the exceptions specified in Articles III and IV.

Consul-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents may, in compliance to the authorities of the respective countries, whether federal or local, judicial or local, judicial or executive, or in compliance to any law, ordinance or regulation of the United States and Belgium, for the purpose of protecting the rights and immunities of their citizens, or in compliance should not be satisfactorily addressed, the consular officers aforesaid, in the absence of a diplomatic agent of their country, may apply directly to the government of the country where they reside.

Consul-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents may take at their offices, at the residence of the parties, at their private residences, or on board of the vessels, the oaths of the captains and crews of vessels of their own country, of passengers on board of them, and of any other citizen of their nation. They may also receive at their offices, conformably to the laws and regulations of their country, all contracts between the citizens of their country and the citizens or other inhabitants of the country where they reside, and even all contracts between the said or to business to be transacted in the territory of the nation to which said consular officers are appointed, copies of such contracts and official documents of every kind, whether in the original, or copies, or translations duly authenticated and legalized by the consul-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, and sealed with their official seal, shall be received as legal documents by the courts of justice throughout the United States and Belgium.

Consul-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant vessels of their nation, and shall also take cognizance of all contracts, bills of lading, or sea or in port, between the captains, crews, and crews, without exception, particularly in reference to the adjustment of wages, and the execution of contracts. Neither the Federal State, nor any court or courts in the United States, nor any court or authority in Belgium shall, on any pretext, interfere in these differences.

The respective consul-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents may, in compliance to the laws and regulations of their respective countries, take cognizance of all contracts, bills of lading, or sea or in port, between the captains, crews, and crews, without exception, particularly in reference to the adjustment of wages, and the execution of contracts. Neither the Federal State, nor any court or courts in the United States, nor any court or authority in Belgium shall, on any pretext, interfere in these differences.

The present convention, which shall be considered as additional to the convention of the twenty-first of August, 1852, shall come into operation on the first day of February next.

Done in duplicate, and signed at the Hague the tenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in Washington the eighth day of September, 1867, shall be as follows:

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General of the United States.

H. P. HENTZHE, Governor of the United Kingdom.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

By the President: HAMILTON FISK, Secretary of State.

Washington, December 3, 1869.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

To be submitted to the people of the State at the next General Election, to be held on the seventh day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[No. 91.] JOINT RESOLUTION proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State.

SECTION I. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, that the following article be added to the Constitution of the State, to wit:

Article 1. That prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, the debt of the State shall not be increased as to exceed twenty-five millions of dollars.

Approved March 16, 1870. (Signed) MORTIMER CARE, Speaker of the House of Representatives. OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

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[No. 102.] JOINT RESOLUTION proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State.

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[No. 103.] JOINT RESOLUTION proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State.

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EDUCATIONAL.

SYLVESTER LARNED INSTITUTE.

This institution, established by the Presbyterian Churches of the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of educating the colored youth, will commence its first session on the THIRD MARCH, at a cost of twenty-five dollars per annum. The first Presbyterian Church, opposite Lafayette square.

The course of instruction will extend through four years, and in addition to the branches usually taught in a college, the largest and most complete will embrace, in the third and fourth years, lectures upon Mental and Moral Science, the philosophy of the human mind, and the connection of the studies of those years, by Presbyterian clergymen of this city, who have volunteered their services to the Institute.

Diplomas will be conferred at the completion of the course, and the students who have distinguished themselves in the studies prescribed for that year, will be recommended for admission to the college.

Scholars, if found qualified will be admitted to the lectures of the third and fourth years. The principal of the Institute, William O. Rogers, Esq., will be in charge of the Institute, and will be assisted by Mrs. Joseph S. Pagan, as Vice-Principal, and by competent and experienced Professors, who have been selected for the various departments of study.

Circulars, containing full details, with other details, can be obtained at the principal Bookstore, or from any of the following named gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Directors: Rev. B. M. PALMER, D. D., LL. D., President. Rev. THOMAS H. MARKHAM, Secretary. Rev. A. E. DICKSON, Treasurer. JOSEPH S. PAGAN, Esq., Vice-Principal. WILLIAM O. ROGERS, Esq., Institute Officer. New Orleans, August 15, 1870.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.

(NAME CHANGED FROM LOUISIANA STATE SEMINARY.) BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA.

Founded and Supported by the State of Louisiana.

NINTH SESSION. Now in progress, will close last Wednesday in June, 1870. The next session will begin first Monday in September next at a cost of twenty-five dollars per month.

ACADEMIC BOARD. Consists of a full corps of able instructors in all branches of Literature and Science usually taught in the best colleges and universities.

COURSE OF STUDY. Embraces a Preparatory and Academic Department, including Latin, Greek and Optional Courses, a Special School of Civil Engineering, and a Commercial School.

LIBRARY, APPARATUS AND CABINETS. Well selected and valuable. The Geological and Mineralogical Cabinets are the largest and most complete in the South, embracing the extensive collections of the U. S. Geological and Mineralogical and Botanical Survey of Louisiana.

ADMISSION. Granted to Cadets not under fifteen years of age, who know Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography.

EXPENSES. Of every kind, except clothing, for ten months, \$250; \$500 payable in advance, balance February 1, 1870. Cadets may be allowed to receive money during the session. Payments may be made through the Canal Bank, or by draft on the Canal Bank. Cadets received at any time during the session, and charged from date of entrance.

Military, with drill, and instruction in four guns will afford facilities for instruction in artillery. Uniform of Cadets—Cadet's regalia to be had at the Institution at a cost of twenty-five dollars per suit.

For further information, address D. F. BOYD, Superintendent, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

MAY 1, 1870. Office of the University in New Orleans, at Swanicock & Co.'s Camp street.

Call the rebuilding of the College edifice, lately destroyed by fire, near Alexandria. The Institution is temporarily located at Baton Rouge, in the East and West Louisiana College, under the management of the Rev. J. M. B. MARGOT, Proprietor. Number this season one hundred and seventy.

BANKS AND BANKING.

RICHARD C. BOND, (T. F. FISHER), 162 Common Street, 162.

ST. CHARLES LOAN OFFICE, 15 Common Street, 15.

SUCCESSOR OF A. MARCHAND, Money loaned on furniture, clothing, jewelry, diamonds, etc.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

GRAND ISLE HOTEL, GULF SHORE, LOUISIANA.

This Hotel was opened on June 4, 1870. The surf bathing, salt breezy atmosphere and abundance of fish and oysters, need no fulsome praises. Boats and yachts are kept always ready for fishing and pleasure parties. The Colonel D. S. CAGE will run on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Harvey's Canal at eight o'clock A. M. Terms—\$2 per day; \$18 per week; \$60 per month. Children and servants half price. Address: Glass and Postoffice, New Orleans. For further particulars apply to Edward Daclaux No. 77 Carondelet street, second floor. jeb23

SARAZAR RESTAURANT, 16 Royal Street, 16 BY SPARICO.

The best of everything in the market and pure Wines and Liquors at down town prices. Table service elegant. Waiters polite and attentive.

MIKE'S HOUSE, LAGER BEER SALOON, (Late Cotton Plant) Corner Carondelet and Lafayette Streets.

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars, always on hand, as also the very best Western Lager Beer.

N. B. LUNCH served every day from eleven to twelve o'clock. M. O. TRACT, Genl.