[illegible]ILLE DE LA N. ORLEANS.

[illegible], No 73, RUE DE CHARTRES.

NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

SAMEDI MATIN, 29 AOUT.

Candidatures nationales.

LETTRE D'ACCEPTATION DE HORATIO SEYMOUR.

[illegible]ral G. W. Morgan et autres, membres du comité, &c.

Utica, 5 août 1868.

[illegible] Lorsqu'à New York, le 11 [illegible] en présence d'une vaste assemblage, [illegible] offert, au nom de la Convention [illegible] démocratique, la nomination faite à [illegible] de ma personne comme candidat de [illegible] Convention pour les fonctions de Président [illegible] Etats-Unis, je déclarai que "je ne [illegible] pas de termes convenables pour [illegible] ma reconnaissance du bon vouloir et [illegible] bienveillance que cette assemblée venait [illegible] témoigner. Je n'avais ni recherché ni [illegible] cette nomination. Mon ambition était— [illegible] je ne puis faire maintenant—de prendre [illegible] active à la grande lutte engagée pour [illegible] l'aration d'un bon gouvernement, et pour [illegible] de la paix et de la prospérité [illegible] pays. Mais j'ai été entraîné par le [illegible] irrésistible qui nous emporte vers un changement politique et je me trouve [illegible] d'y résister.

[illegible] avez aussi remis une copie des résolutions [illegible] par la Convention et qui indiquent la position qu'elle a prise sur les grandes questions qui agitent aujourd'hui le pays. [illegible] président de cette Convention, la teneur [illegible] de ces résolutions me sont familières, [illegible] l'un des membres de la Convention [illegible] un de ceux qu'elle lient. Elles [illegible] formes à ma manière de voir; je les [illegible] comme guide dans la lutte où nous entrons, et je m'efforcerai, à l'avenir, de les mettre en pratique, partout où je me trouverai dans ma carrière politique et dans ma vie [illegible].

[illegible] déclarai alors que je vous adresserai mon [illegible] par une lettre, suivant l'usage [illegible]. Je ne vois, après réflexion, aucune [illegible] pour changer ou spécifier les termes de [illegible] que j'ai donnée aux résolutions [illegible] Convention. Si je n'ai pas plus tôt remis [illegible] de vous communiquer par écrit [illegible] j'avais exprimé publiquement, c'est que [illegible] voir quelle lumière les débats du [illegible] pourraient jeter sur les intérêts du [illegible].

[illegible] actes de cette assemblée, depuis l'ajournement de la Convention, indiquent qu'elle redoute, par un changement du pouvoir politique, le peuple n'obtienne ce qu'il a droit d'avoir [illegible] exposé clair et précis de ce qui a été [illegible] l'argent qu'on a tiré de lui depuis huit ans. [illegible] hommes réfléchis sentent qu'il y a eu, dans [illegible] administration des finances, des fautes qu'on [illegible] laissé parvenir à la connaissance du [illegible].

[illegible] parti congressionnel non seulement s'est [illegible] avec le pouvoir militaire, qui va être employé pour peser directement sur les électeurs [illegible] beaucoup d'Etats, mais encore il perpétue [illegible] dans le but avoué de faire les lois [illegible] utiles à son succès en vue des élections qui auront lieu dans quelques semaines. [illegible] de s'ajourner, il a donc pris un congé [illegible] s'assembler de nouveau si ses intérêts de [illegible] le demandent.

[illegible], jusqu'à présent, dans l'histoire de [illegible] pays, le Congrès n'avait pris ainsi une [illegible] menaçante envers ses électeurs. Cédant [illegible] influence, quelques-uns des Etats organisés [illegible] ses agents, proposent de priver le peuple [illegible] droit de voter pour les électeurs présidentiels, et c'est pour la première fois qu'on [illegible] d'audacieuses mesures pour détruire le [illegible] droit de suffrage. Aussi n'est-il pas surprenant [illegible] les hommes qui réfléchissent voient, dans [illegible] pareille conduite, la preuve que ceux qui [illegible] la politique du parti républicain sont [illegible] par des motifs plus puissants et plus pro[illegible] que le simple désir de retenir le pouvoir [illegible], la preuve qu'ils redoutent de voir [illegible] faits dévoilés et que cette crainte les [illegible] à des actes d'un caractère aussi désespéré et aussi impolitique.

[illegible] grand nombre des meneurs et des organes [illegible] habiles du parti républicain ont ouvertement déploré la violence des actes du Congrès et leur tendance à entretenir la discorde [illegible] notre pays. Les grands intérêts de l'Union [illegible] la paix, l'ordre et le retour aux relations internationales, sans lesquelles nous ne [illegible] maintenir la foi ni l'honneur de notre gouvernement. L'esprit des hommes d[illegible]

[illegible]

Cette fausse interprétation du principe vital de notre gouvernement est le dernier recours de ceux qui voudraient que leur reconstruction arbitraire prît racine et remplaçât nos vieilles institutions. La nation dira qu'il faut que la Constitution soit restaurée et que la volonté du peuple soit de nouveau souveraine. L'appel au scrutin paisible pour arriver à ce but n'est pas la guerre, n'est pas la révolution. Ceux-là font la guerre et la révolution qui tentent d'arrêter ce moyen pacifique pour mettre à l'écart le despotisme militaire et les usurpations d'un fragment de Congrès, qui prétend s'arroger le pouvoir absolu sur ce système indulgent de liberté réglée que nous ont laissé nos pères. Il faut suivre cette voie, c'est la seule qui conduise à la paix.

La paix viendra avec l'élection du candidat démocrate, et non avec l'élection de ce guerrier entouré dont les baïonnettes sont maintenant à la gorge de huit millions d'habitants du Sud pour les forcer à l'appuyer comme candidat à la Présidence, et pour les soumettre à la domination d'une race étrangère d'hommes à demi barbares. On ne plus audacieusement défigurer la vérité ou fausser l'interprétation des choses qu'en acclamant ce candidat armé de pied en cap comme un ange de paix.

Je suis, etc. FRANK P. BLAIR.

doit être prêt à soutenir le libre exercice de toute religion. Il doit dénoncer les mesures qui porteraient atteinte à des droits personnels ou domestiques ou à la religion du plus humble des citoyens du pays. Il doit maintenir, sans distinction de croyance ou de nationalité, tous les privilèges de la citoyenneté américaine. L'expérience de tout homme public qui a été fidèle à son mandat lui apprend que nul ne peut remplir les devoirs qui incombent au Président à moins d'être prêt non seulement à se soumettre aux mensonges et aux abus des gens pervers, mais encore à supporter la critique des gens honnêtes qui se laissent égarer par les préjugés ou les fausses interprétations. Cette position n'a pas d'attraits qui puissent égarer mon jugement quand je dis qu'il s'opère un grand changement dans l'esprit public. La masse du parti républicain est plus réfléchie, plus modérée, plus juste qu'elle ne l'était pendant l'agitation qui a régné durant toute la guerre civile et pendant toute la période qui a suivi.

Comme l'énergie du parti démocrate vient de son dévouement à sa cause et à ses candidats, je puis, sans manquer aux convenances, parler du fait que jamais, dans l'histoire politique de notre pays, la décision d'aucune assemblée semblable n'a été accueillie avec un enthousiasme aussi universel et aussi réel que celui qu'a provoqué la position prise par la Convention nationale démocratique, position avec laquelle le choix des candidats n'avait rien à faire. Si d'autres noms eussent été mis en avant, cet enthousiasme n'aurait peut-être été que plus prononcé. Le zèle et l'énergie des masses conservatrices prennent leur source dans le désir d'opérer un changement de politique, et dans la pensée qu'elles peuvent atteindre leur but.

Elles sont confirmées dans cette conviction par la coopération de cette grande assemblée d'hommes qui ont servi dans l'armée et dans la marine de l'Union pendant la guerre. Ayant délivré près de 16,000 commissions aux officiers de cette armée, je connais leurs vues et leurs vœux. Ils demandent l'Union pour laquelle ils ont combattu. Le plus grand assemblage de ces braves soldats qui ait jamais eu lieu, est celui qui a été tenu à New York et qui a endossé en termes très significatifs, la décision de la Convention nationale. Ils ont fait appel au gouvernement pour qu'il s'arrête dans sa politique de haine, de discorde et de dissension, et en termes d'une éloquence chaleureuse ils ont demandé la restauration des droits du peuple américain. Quand il y a un tel accord entre ceux qui ont prouvé leur courage et leur dévouement à la guerre et ceux qui ont fait preuve de leur sagesse dans les conseils, je ne puis douter que nous ne remportions un triomphe politique, qui restaurera notre Union, ramènera la paix dans notre pays et nous rendra une fois encore les bienfaits d'un gouvernement sage, économique et honnête.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, messieurs, &c.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Lettre d'acceptation DU GÉNÉRAL FRANK P. BLAIR.

Au général G. W. Morgan, président du comité de la Convention Nationale Démocratique.

Général,—Je saisis la première occasion de répondre à la lettre par laquelle vous m'avisez de ma nomination comme Vice-Président des Etats Unis par la Convention Démocratique Nationale, tenue récemment à New York.

J'accepte sans hésitation la nomination qui m'est offerte d'une manière si flatteuse, et je vous envoie à vous et au comité mes remerciements pour le langage bienveillant dans lequel vous m'avez transmis la décision de la Convention.

J'ai lu attentivement les résolutions adoptées par la Convention, et j'adhère cordialement à tous les principes et à tous les sentiments qu'elles expriment.

J'ai, à diverses reprises, exprimé mon opinion sur toutes les questions qui divisent les partis en lutte, et je ne crois pas nécessaire de la répéter ici.

Les questions sur lesquelles repose la lutte sont claires et ne peuvent être obscurcies ou détournées par les sophismes de nos adversaires. Elles se résument toutes dans cette tentative sans cesse renouvelée de quelques hommes pour absorber le pouvoir politique de la nation. Cette tentative, sous tous les noms et sous tous les déguisements imaginables, a toujours caractérisé les opposants du parti démocrate, mais jamais elle n'a pris une forme aussi prononcée et aussi audacieuse que dans ce conflit.

Les adversaires du gouvernement libre et constitutionnel, au mépris des termes formels de la Constitution, ont érigé un despotisme militaire dans dix des Etats de l'Union; ont enlevé au Président le pouvoir dont il est investi par la loi suprême, et ont privé la Cour Suprême de sa juridiction; le droit d'être jugé par un jury et le grand privilège de l'habeas corpus, sauvegardes de chaque citoyen, qui remontent aux plus anciennes traditions de nos ancêtres et que nos pères, de la Révolution, ont cherché à assurer pour toujours à leur postérité, dans la Charte fondamentale de nos libertés, ont été [illegible] aux pieds par un fragment [illegible] Etats et des communes [illegible] notre race, ont été [illegible], condamnés et privés [illegible] citoyens, sans mise en [illegible], sans audition de témoins, en vertu des dispositions de lois congressionnelles ayant un effet rétroactif et au mépris de la prohibition constitutionnelle qui refuse même à un Congrès entier et loyal l'autorité de passer aucun bill de forfaiture ou aucune loi rétroactive.

La même autorité usurpatrice a substitué comme électeurs aux hommes de notre race, ainsi illégalement privés de leurs biens et de leurs droits, une horde de nègres ignorants qui sont entretenus dans l'oisiveté avec les fonds publics, et ligués pour dépouiller les hommes de race blanche de leur droit de naissance, au moyen du mécanisme du Bureau des Affranchis et d'émissaires des conspirateurs dans d'autres Etats; et, pour compléter l'oppression, le pouvoir militaire de la nation a été mis à leur disposition pour rendre la barbarie souveraine maîtresse.

Le chef militaire, sous le prestige duquel ce Congrès usurpateur a cherché un refuge depuis la condamnation de ses plans par le peuple libre du Nord dans les élections de l'année dernière, et qu'il a choisi comme son candidat pour se garantir contre les résultats de sa propre perversité et de ses propres crimes, a annoncé l'acceptation d'une nomination et sa position à maintenir l'usurpation congressionnelle sur huit millions de blancs du Sud, cloués au sol par ses baïonnettes. Il s'écrie: "Ayons la paix."—"La paix règne à Varsovie," telle a été la phrase qui a annoncé la fin des libertés d'une nation. "L'empire c'est la paix," s'est écrié Bonaparte quand la liberté et ses défenseurs expiraient sous la pointe de son épée.

La paix à laquelle nous invite Grant est la paix du despotisme et la mort. Ceux qui cherchent à restaurer la Constitution en exécutant la volonté du peuple, en condamnant les actes de reconstruction, déjà condamnés dans les élections de l'année dernière (et qui, j'en suis convaincu, le seront encore plus expressément par l'élection du candidat démocrate comme Président des Etats-Unis), sont dénoncés comme des révolutionnaires par les partisans de ce Congrès à l'esprit vindicatif. Le suffrage nègre (que le vote populaire de New York, de New Jersey, de la Pennsylvanie, de l'Ohio, du Michigan, du Connecticut et d'autres Etats a condamné comme contraire à la lettre de la Constitution) doit être maintenu parce que cela plaît aux sénateurs et aux représentants de ces Etats.

Si le peuple condamne de nouveau ces atroces mesures par l'élection d'un candidat démocrate comme Président, elles ne devront pas être l'objet d'une atteinte! Bien que la Cour Suprême ait décidé qu'elles sont inconstitutionnelles, et bien que le Président ait juré de maintenir et de défendre la Constitution, la volonté d'une fraction du Congrès renforcée par les émissaires que le parti a envoyés au Sud, et soutenue là par les soldats, doit être maintenue contre la volonté du peuple et contre la décision de la Cour Suprême et contre le serment solennel du Président de maintenir et de défendre la Constitution. C'est révolutionnaire d'exécuter la volonté du peuple; c'est révolutionnaire d'exécuter le jugement de la Cour Suprême; c'est révolutionnaire que le Président veuille obéir à son serment de défendre la Constitution!

Compagnie d'Assurance Germania, de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

SECOND ETAT ANNUEL.

CONFORMÉMENT à la Charte, la Compagnie publie l'état suivant:

Total des primes de l'année expirée le 31 mars 1868		$[illegible]
Primes d'incendie	$188,[illegible] 00	
Primes de mer	57 429 31	
Primes de rivières	14,753 16	
Moins primes remboursées	4,557 27	[illegible]
Montant en réserve pour risques non expirés	50,636 42	55,168 29
Montant net des primes		205,797 17
Pertes payées		
Pertes par l'incendie	35,686 16	
Pertes sur mer	35,632 46	
Pertes sur rivières	4,737 96	
	76,056 58	
Ré-assurances	11,904 84	
Dépenses, intérêt	28,262 67	
Taxe et souscriptions	10,396 67	
5 et 15 p 0/0 d'escompte	28,680 45	
Réservé pour pertes non réglées	10,000 00	175,891 22
Bénéfice net		30,025 95
L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit:		
Billets pour actions	210,000 00	
Effets	3,[illegible]	
Id. par comptes individuels	29,865 77	
Prêts sur garanties, sur demande	64,276 68	
Prêts sur hypothèque	21,000 00	
Garanties de la ville	5,000 00	
Garanties des Etats-Unis	12,187 41	
En caisse	44,161 00	390,[illegible] 27

Le tableau qui précède est une copie exacte des livres de la Compagnie.

(Signé:) D. MICHEL, Président.
B. MAIER, Secrétaire.

Assermentés et signés, pardevant moi, ce 11 avril A. D. 1868.

(Signé:) PAUL W. COLLENS, Troisième Juge de Paix de la Paroisse d'Orléans.

Le 9 du courant, à une réunion des Directeurs, il a été résolu qu'un dividende de $10 par action est déclaré et sera porté au crédit des billets d'actions non encore payés.

D. MICHEL, Président.
C. T. FORSTER, Vice-Président.
B. MAIER, Secrétaire.

—DIRECTEURS—

J. H. Helmer,	C. T. Forster,
F. A. Lulling,	H. Zaberlien,
Theo. Schorr,	O. H. Kersendick,
Geo. Merz,	Louis Schwarz,
Chas. Bendix,	G. L. L. Mayer,
L. F. Berje,	H. Blasse,
D. Michel,	F. Del Bondio,
August Kunig,	J. A. Blaffer,
Chas. Riedler,	E. Weiseenbach,
Julius Sterner,	A. Menke,
F. Frey,	J. J. Weckerling,
M. [illegible]	J. F. Kuntz.

ANNONCES PARISIENNES Publiées par M. H. GAILLARDET, No 21, rue TRÉVISE, PARIS.

OPPRESSIONS Toux, Rhumes ASTHMES NÉVRALGIES Catarrhes.
La fumée étant ASPIRÉE, pénètre dans la poitrine, calme le Système nerveux, facilite l'expectoration et favorise les fonctions Respiratoires.—Toutes les pharm. 3 fr. la Bte. PARIS, J. ESPIC, 6, rue d'Amsterdam.
Exiger cette Griffe ci-contre sur chaque Cigarette.

Chez M. DUCONGE, droguiste, et M. MAUNSELL & Co, No 21 rue de Chartres.

ROB BOYVEAU LAFFECTEUR

SEUL AUTORISÉ EN FRANCE, BELGIQUE, RUSSIE ET AUTRICHE.

La liste des dépuratifs est considérable; mais dans cette nomenclature, le Rob Boyveau-Laffecteur, garanti véritable par la signature du Dr. Giraudeau de St Gervais, a toujours occupé le premier rang tant à cause de son efficacité constatée depuis plus de trois quarts de siècle, que par sa composition exclusivement végétale. Il guérit radicalement, sans mercure, les AFFECTIONS de la PEAU, les DARTRES, les SCROFULES, les ACCIDENTS provenant de COUCHES, de l'âge critique et de l'âcreté des humeurs. Ce Rob est surtout recommandé contre les maladies contagieuses récentes, invétérées ou rebelles au copahu, au mercure et à l'iodure de potassium.
Dépôt général, 12, rue Richer, à Paris.—A la Nlle-Orléans, chez MM. MAUNSELL BOGEL droguistes.

SIROP ANTIPHLOGISTIQUE DE BRIANT
Pharmacien, rue de Rivoli, 150, à Paris.

Ce Sirop joint à un goût exquis une efficacité certaine, constatée par un rapport officiel, contre RHUMES, CATARRHES, GRIPPE, COQUELUCHE et toutes les INFLAMMATIONS et IRRITATIONS de la poitrine. Parmi les célébrités médicales qui l'ont patronné depuis 40 années, nous citerons le grand Laënnec, Guersant, de l'Hôpital des Enfants, Vauquelin, directeur de l'Ecole de Pharmacie et autres médecins des hôpitaux, professeurs de la Faculté et membres de l'Académie de Médecine de Paris.—Dépôts à la Nouvelle-Orléans chez M. DUCONGÉ, droguiste; chez MM. MAUNSELL & CIE, L. CASTEL, O. ROBIN, 48 Royale, et dans toutes les pharmacies.

VIN DE GILBERT SEGUIN.

Soixante années d'expériences et de succès ont démontré l'incontestable efficacité de ce Vin, soit comme ANTI-PÉRIODIQUE pour couper les Fièvres et en prévenir le retour, soit comme FORTIFIANT dans les convalescences, appauvrissements du sang, pâles couleurs, pertes d'appétit, digestions difficiles, etc. Chaque bouteille est accompagnée d'une notice et porte le cachet GILBERT SEGUIN. A Paris, pharmacie GILBERT SEGUIN, 378 rue St-Honoré.—Dépôts à la Nouvelle-Orléans chez M. DUCONGÉ, droguiste; chez MM. MAUNSELL & CIE., L. CASTEL, et dans toutes les pharmacies.

Prix: 2 fr. Prix: 2fr.
PAPIER ÉLECTRO-MAGNÉTIQUE DE ROYER PHARMACIEN
Remède infaillible pour la guérison des Rhumatismes, Douleurs nerveuses, Lombago, Goutte, Névralgie, Paralysie, etc. Rhumes, Bronchites, Grippes, Palpitation du cœur, Crampes d'estomac, etc.

POUDRE DIGESTIVE DE ROYER
PEPSINE ET S-CARBONATE DE BISMUTH.
Pour guérir promptement les
Douleurs d'estomac, Dispepsie, Aigreurs, Vapeurs vomissements, Diarrhées, Fièvres, Digestions difficiles, Coliques venteuses, Entérites chroniques, Paresse de l'estomac, Chaleurs, Pituites, &c. Prix du flacon 3 fr.

POMMADE ROYER CONTRE LES HÉMORRHOIDES
Les Fissures de l'Anus et les Gerçures du Sein
Prix: 3 fr. 50 le flacon.

CRÉOSOTE CHLOROFORMÉE
Remède infaillible contre les MAUX DE DENTS
Enlève à l'instant la douleur la plus vive, préserve et guérit pour toujours la carie.
Prix: 2 francs le flacon.

Dépôt général chez M. ROYER, pharmacien, rue St. Martin, 225, à Paris.—A New-York, chez J. Milhau et Cie.: Broadway; Nlle-Orléans, MM. Maunsel et Bogel, droguistes, rue de Chartres; Havane, Serra et Cie., Fernandez et Cie.; L. Reverend, J. Royes; à Matanzas, Genouillac; à Santiago, Julio Trenard.

DRAGÉES GÉLIS & CONTÉ
APPROUVÉES PAR L'ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE DE PARIS.

Il résulte de deux rapports adoptés par la dite Académie en 1846 et en juillet 1858, que les Dragées de Gélis et Conté sont le meilleur et le plus efficace des ferrugineux pour la guérison de la Chlorose (ou Pâles couleurs), des Pertes blanches, de la Débilité de tempérament chez les deux sexes et pour faciliter la Menstruation chez les jeunes filles.

Dépôt: Pharmacie Labélonye et Cie., No 99, rue d'Aboukir, Paris.

A la Nouvelle-Orléans, chez M. Ducongé, droguiste, MM. Maunsell et Bogel, droguistes, rue de Chartres, MM. Louis Castel et Schwab, pharmaciens; à New-York, chez M. Fougera et M. J. Milhau, Broadway; à Mexico, chez M. Van Den Wyngaert et M. Maria Da, droguistes, et dans toutes les pharmacies.

AUX MALADES

Trouver le moyen de purger pendant plusieurs jours pendant plusieurs semaines et même, au besoin, pendant plusieurs mois, sans affaiblir les malades et sans troubler les fonctions digestives, tel est le problème posé et résolu par le docteur DEHAUT.

A l'opposé des autres purgatifs, les PILULES DEHAUT n'opèrent bien que si elles sont prises et digérées avec de bons aliments et des boissons fortifiantes (thé, café, vin, bonne bière, bon bouillon). Pour se purger avec ces pilules, chacun choisit l'heure et le repas qui lui convient le mieux, selon sa force, son appétit et ses occupations. La fatigue de la purgation étant compensée entièrement par la bonne nourriture on se décide aisément à recommencer aussi souvent qu'il le faut pour rétablir la santé.

On voit tout de suite que la purgation employée ainsi devient un moyen de guérison d'une puissance inconnue contre un grand nombre de maladies dans lesquelles des médecines rares et intermittentes demeurent sans efficacité.

Le système du docteur DEHAUT est exposé avec la plus grande clarté et d'une manière très détaillée dans son MANUEL DE MÉDECINE, D'HYGIÈNE ET DE PHARMACIE DOMESTIQUES, volume in-8o de 380 pages (en français). Cet ouvrage est écrit SPÉCIALEMENT pour les gens du monde et les personnes les moins instruites. Chacun y trouve les explications données sur la manière dont les maladies se produisent et sur l'emploi de la purgation [illegible]. Il contient aussi les recettes des médicaments non PURGATIFS dont l'usage est fait d'une nécessité absolue. C'est un livre précieux qui devrait être dans les mains de tous ceux qui connaissent le prix de la santé, se trouve chez les libraires, au prix de 1 fr. 25 c.; mais les dépositaires des PILULES DEHAUT sont autorisés en remettre GRATUITEMENT un exemplaire à toute personne faisant usage de ce remède.

DRAGÉES D'ERGOTINE DE BONJEAN.
Médaille d'or de la Société de Pharmacie de Paris.

Elles sont employées avec le plus grand succès par les plus célèbres médecins européens contre les Hémorrhagies de toute nature, les Crachements de sang, les Dysenteries et Diarrhées chroniques,—qu'elles guérissent en peu de jours;—contre les Engorgements et les pertes chez les femmes. Leur action énergique sur la circulation en fait un des meilleurs moyens pour combattre les Maladies de poitrine.

Dépôt: Pharmacie Labélonye et Cie., No 99, rue d'Aboukir, Paris.

A la NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS, chez M. DUCONGÉ, droguiste, MM. MAUNSELL et BOGEL, droguistes, rue de Chartres; LOUIS CASTEL et SCHWAB, pharmaciens; à NEW-YORK, chez M. FOUGERA et M. J. MILHAU, Broadway; à MEXICO, chez M. VAN DEN WYNGAERT et M. MARIA DA, droguistes, et dans toutes les pharmacies.

TACHES DE ROUSSEUR
HALE, COUPEROSE, BOUTONS ET FEUX AU VISAGE se guérissent en peu de jours et sans brûler la peau PAR
L'EXTRAIT DE FLEURS DE LYS DE RAYLE.
Ce précieux cosmétique, recommandé par toutes les sommités médicales, fait disparaître les rides et rend aux teints les plus fatigués la fraîcheur, l'éclat de la première jeunesse, et dispense de l'emploi du fard si souvent dangereux.—Flacon à Paris 5 fr.
PHARMACIE HAUDIC
64, Rue Basse-du-Rempart, Paris.
NOTA.—Lire le rapport adressé à l'Académie des Sciences et à l'Académie impériale de Médecine qui sont cités [illegible].

Copahu par DE PARIS. CAPSULES RAQUIN.
Après avoir traité 100 malades et obtenu 100 guérisons, l'Académie de Médecine a déclaré que elles étaient supérieures à toutes les autres préparations.—Pour éviter les contrefaçons, prier le nom de l'inventeur RAQUIN sur chaque flacon, qui est enveloppé avec le rapport de l'Académie, écrit en 5 langues. Dans les principales pharmacies de l'Amérique, on se trouvent aussi les vésicatoires et le PAPIER D'AUBESPEYRES.—Entrepôt chez M. FOUGERA, à New York, M. DUCONGÉ, à la Nouvelle-Orléans.

DRAGÉES DE CUBÉBINE AU COPAHU DE LABELONYE

Ces Dragées, qui ont pour base le principe actif du Poivre de cubèbe uni au Copahu pur, ne fatiguent pas l'estomac. Elles arrêtent promptement les Ecoulements blennorrhagiques les plus rebelles, même ceux qui ont résisté au Cubèbe ou au Copahu pris isolément.

Dépôt: Pharmacie Labélonye et Cie, No 99 rue d'Aboukir, Paris.

A la NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS, chez M. DUCONGÉ, droguiste, rue de Chartres; MM. MAUNSELL et BOGEL, droguites, rue de Chartres; LOUIS CASTEL et SCHWAB, pharmaciens; à New-York, chez M. FOUGERA et J. MILHAU, Broadway; à MEXICO, chez M. VAN DEN WYNGAERT et MARIA DA, droguites, et dans toutes les pharmacies.

SIROP DE DIGITALE DE LABELONYE
PHARMACIEN DE PREMIÈRE CLASSE À PARIS.

Employé avec un succès constant depuis 30 ans, par les Médecins de tous les pays, contre les Maladies organiques ou non organiques du Cœur, les diverses Hydropisies et la plupart des Affections de Poitrine et des Bronches (Pneumonies, Catarrhes pulmonaires Asthmes, Bronchites nerveuses, Coqueluches, etc.)

Dépôt: Pharmacie Labélonye et Cie, No 99, rue d'Aboukir, Paris.

A la Nouvelle Orléans, chez M. Ducongé droguiste; MM. Maunsell et Bogel, droguistes, rue de Chartres; Louis Castel et Schwab, pharmaciens; à New York, chez M. Fougera et M. J. Milhau, Broadway; à Mexico, chez M. Van Den Wyngardt et M. Maria Da, droguistes, et dans toutes les pharmacies.

Compagnie d'Assurance de l'Union de la Nlle-Orléans.

ONZIEME ETAT ANNUEL
Des affaires de la Compagnie d'Assurance de l'Union de la Nlle-Orléans.

Montant des primes reçues dans l'année expirée le 30 avril 1868.		
Primes sur risques d'incendie	$110,128 22	
" " de navires	27,314 14	
" " de mer	52,941 55	
Risques non expirés le 30 avril 1867	35,941 91	
	$226,325 82	
En moins, primes remboursées	4,739 19	
Montant des primes	221,586 63	
Pertes payées dans l'année—		
Pertes par l'incendie	$19,044 16	
" sur les rivières	25,593 42	
" sur mer	33,090 59	
Total des pertes	77,728 11	
Réassurances	9,736 90	
Dépenses et intérêt de scrip; en moins, escomptes et intérêt	10,956 50	
Taxes et revenu int.	9,771 06	
Vingt-cinq et quinze pr cent remboursé	35,886 00	
En réserve pour risques non expirés	27,508 36	$171,586 63
Bénéfice net		50,000 00
L'actif de la Compagnie est:		
Prêts garantis	17,725 00	
" par hypothèque	19,100 00	
Effets à recevoir pour pr'mes	7,299 45	
Actions, bons et autres garanties	148,3[illegible]	
Propriétés foncières	14,939 08	
Comptes individuels pour primes	40,936 91	
En caisse	63,[illegible]	
Scrips d'autres Compagnies	3,[illegible]	312,997 [illegible]

Le tableau qui précède est une copie exacte faite sur les livres de la Compagnie:

A. CHIAPELLA, Président.
J. M. CRAWFORD, Secrétaire.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.
Paroisse d'Orléans—Ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans.
Assermenté et signé pardevant moi, ce troisième jour de mai 1867.
S. MAGNER, notaire public.

Les Directeurs ont déclaré un dividende de vingt piastres par action, lequel sera porté au crédit des actions non encore payées. Des certificats d'actions payés en plein seront délivrés aux actionnaires à partir du 1er juillet 1868.

Les Directeurs ont en outre résolu de racheter vingt cinq pour cent du scrip (non encore payé) de la Compagnie, à partir du 1er juin 1868.

Il sera payé aux porteurs, à partir du 1er juin 1868, six pour cent d'intérêt sur le scrip non encore payé de la Compagnie.

— DIRECTEURS —

A E Bader,	A Chiapella,	L F Generes,
L Meulor,	W B Schmidt,	E W Adams,
C Cohn	B Saloy,	J J Fernandez,
A Conn'a	J A Seignouret,	P L Millaudon,
J Goldstein,	V Burthe,	C Bianchin.

14 mai—1 m

[illegible] —DIRECTEURS—

George Urquhart,	Chs. Lafitte,
A. Rochereau,	J. M. Lapeyre,
S. W. Babcock,	A. Schriber,
E. E. Blanchard,	John Conche,
Wm. Stevens	W. T. Williams,
J. A. White,	J. Tuyes.

Office—111 Canal street

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle du Sun.

Rapport de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle du Sun de la Nlle-Orléans, 25 janvier 1868.

DOUZIEME ETAT ANNUEL

De la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle du Sun, de la Nlle-Orléans, pour l'Année expirée le 31 décembre 1867.

Montant de primes pour l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1867, savoir:		
Sur les risques d'incendie	$169,477 [illegible]	
Sur les risques de mer	85,[illegible] 94	
Sur les risques de rivières	55,402 34	
	$317,004 71	
Plus, les risques non expirés pour 1866	66,[illegible]	$384,009 71
En moins, les risques non expirés pour 1867	$ 65,418 00	
Primes remboursées pour 1867	2,[illegible] 94	$ 68,014 94
Montant net des primes le 31 déc. 1867		$321,075 07
Pertes payées dans la même période		
Sur les risques d'incendie	$32,061 12	
Sur les risques de mer	30,641 76	
Sur les risques de rivières	36,022 94	$108,715 82
Plus, réassurances	2,[illegible] 75	
Escompte de primes	66,[illegible] 67	36,974 62
Dépenses, taxes, loyer, profits et pertes, etc., escompte et intérêt en moins		71,610 91
Réserve pour paiement d'intérêt sur scrips dus en 1866 y compris les balances		35,213 10
		$304,513 [illegible]
Bénéfice net		$ 37,161 83
L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit:		
Deux cent neuf bons consolidés de la ville, évalués à $80		$167,200 00
Cent vingt-quatre bons de la ville du Grand chemin de fer de la N.-O., de Jackson et du Nord, à 70		86,800 00
Cent deux bons de la ville du Grand chemin de fer de la N.-O., des Opelousas et de l'Ouest évalués à 70		71,400 00
Vingt-cinq bons de la ville du chemin de fer Pontchartrain, évalués à 70		17,500 00
Quatre bons de l'Etat du chemin de fer des Opelousas, évalués à 50		2,000 00
Six bons de l'Etat du chemin de fer du Mexique, évalués à 50		3,000 00
Neuf bons de l'Etat du chemin de fer de Vicksburg, S. et Texas, évalués à 50		4,500 00
Actions de Banque et de la Compagnie du Gaz, etc		163,455 00
Prêts sur garantie		25,000 00
Prêts sur hypothèque		36,000 00
Billets à recevoir		11,386 30
Primes dues et en voie de perception		47,135 02
Scrips d'autres Compagnies d'assurances		12,600 00
Monnaie n'ayant pas cours		4,000 00
Coupons de la ville, dûs et non recouvrés		13,[illegible]
En caisse		34,974 41
		$707,[illegible] 61

Le tableau qui précède est une copie exacte tirée des livres de la Compagnie.

THOMAS SLOO, Président.
THOS. ANDERSON, Secrétaire.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.
Paroisse d'Orléans, ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans.
Assermentés et signé pardevant moi, ce 25 janvier 1868.
PARIS CHILDRESS,
Deuxième Juge-de-Paix de la Paroisse d'Orléans.

Les Directeurs ont résolu de payer, à partir du deuxième mardi de février prochain, six pour cent d'intérêt sur les certificats de payement non encore payés. Ils ont, en outre déclaré un dividende—scrip de trente-cinq pour cent sur le montant net des primes pour l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1867—dividende sur lequel il sera émis des certificats à partir du 16 mars prochain.

THOMAS SLOO, Président,
JOHN G. GAINES, Vice-Président.
THOS. ANDERSON, Secrétaire.

DIRECTEURS:

Jno. G. Gaines,	B. J. Hart,
Henry Renshaw,	Jno. C. Riehn,
H. T. Lonsdale,	J. H. Stauffer,
B. Blanco,	J. B. Brou,
J. C. Baroll,	Thos. Sloo,
Theo A. Jones	

25 janv—1a

INSURANCES.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT —OF THE— Crescent Mutual Insurance Company.

New Orleans, May 23, 1868.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company on the 30th day of April, 1868:

Fire Premiums for year	$[illegible]	
Marine Premiums for year	84,[illegible]	
River Premiums for year	177,[illegible]	
		$[illegible]
Total net earned Premiums		$447,[illegible]
Fire losses paid and estimated	$ 86,[illegible]	
Marine	67,974 66	
River	65,377 [illegible]	
Paid Taxes	18,[illegible]	
Paid Reinsurance and discount in lieu of scrip	66,102 [illegible]	
Paid, interest, return premiums, general expense, less discount, etc	67,647 [illegible]	
		$352,319 16
Net Profits		$ 95,[illegible] 10
The Company have the following Assets:		
Bills Receivable		$ [illegible]
Cash on hand	$ 104,377 34	
Loans on pledge of stocks on time	83,[illegible]	$187,977 34
Loans on pledge of stocks on time	$ 11,300 00	
Real Estate	78,000 00	
Scrip of other companies and scrip account	44,[illegible]	$131,372 [illegible]
Consolidated City Bonds	$ 38,000 00	
City Bonds	36,[illegible]	
Bank and other stocks	186,197 17	$258,517 [illegible]
Coupons for City Bonds past due		$1,[illegible] 00
Due for premiums in course of collection		11,[illegible] 00
		$779,[illegible]
The Company have also— Suspended Notes, Stocks and Bonds		$ 66,[illegible] 21
Forfeited scrip account		7,[illegible] 36
Interest unpaid for	$7,000 [illegible]	

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOS. A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23d day of May, 1868. PARIS CHILDRESS, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Company will pay interest at 6 per cent. in cash on all its Outstanding Certificates of Scrip to the legal holders thereof, on and after the second Monday in June next. The Board of Trustees have also declared a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD per cent. on the earned premiums entitled to participation for the year ending April 30, 1868; for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next, free of Government tax.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President,
SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, Vice President,
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

John Watts,	C. T. Buddecke,
Samuel B. Newman,	F. H. Foley,
Wm. Edwards,	A. G. Ober,
P. Sitime,	A. Thompson,
John Phelps.	

may26 tf

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

Premiums during the year ending 31st December, 1867.		
On Fire Risks	$319,316 16	
On Marine Risks	69,[illegible] 44	
On River Risks	22,782 81	
Total Premiums		$411,[illegible] 41
Less: Premiums uncarned 31st December, 1867	$115,062 00	
Return Premiums	4,115 41	
		—$119,677 41
Net earned Premiums		$291,[illegible] 00
Losses:—		
On Fire Risks	$ 86,[illegible]	
On Marine Risks	61,400 16	
On River Risks	18,[illegible] 44	
	$166,[illegible] 22	
Taxes	11,[illegible] 00	
Reinsurance	4,[illegible] 31	
Expenses, less interest account	19,[illegible] 00	
Interest on Scrips	24,[illegible] 00	
		$194,[illegible] 94
Profit		$ 97,449 10
The Company have the following assets:		
Bills receivable for Premiums	$ 8,[illegible]	
Notes secured by pledge and mortgage	88,[illegible]	
Due for premiums in course of collection	88,[illegible]	
Gas Light Co., City R. R. Co. Stocks, City Bonds, etc	108,[illegible] 44	
Scripts of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies	60,[illegible]	
Cash on hand	88,777 00	
	$[illegible] 04	
Less: Depreciation on the above	60,[illegible] 00	
Net		$[illegible]
Less: Unearned interest on Scrips	$ 7,[illegible]	
Interest payable on outstanding Scrips	[illegible] 00	[illegible]
		$[illegible]

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

J. TUYES, President,
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 11th day of January, 1868.
PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Directors have resolved to declare a scrip dividend of thirty per cent. on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second day of March, and have further resolved to pay six per cent on the outstanding certificates of scrip, on and after the second Monday of March, 1868.

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Louisiane.

QUATORZIEME ETAT ANNUEL.

Conformément à sa Charte, la Compagnie publie l'état suivant de ses affaires:

Total des PRIMES de l'année expirée le 29 février 1868		$[illegible] 42
Savoir:		
Primes d'incendie	$[illegible] 272 87	
Primes de mer	183,138 70	
Primes de rivières	102,[illegible] 13	$[illegible]
En moins:		
Primes remboursées	$ 5,[illegible] 73	
Primes non expirées	60,145 00	$[illegible] 73
Montant net des primes		$[illegible]
Pertes payées:		
Pertes par l'incendie	$ 65,[illegible]	
Pertes sur mer	184,[illegible] 70	
Pertes sur les rivières	[illegible]	
	$342,[illegible] 14	
Escompte en lieu de scrip	54,[illegible]	
Taxes et Revenu intérieur	34,741 36	
Dépenses, loyer, etc, compte d'escompte	38,[illegible]	
Six pour cent d'intérêt sur le scrip non payé jusqu'au 1er mars 1868	27,777 30	$[illegible]
Réservé pour pertes non réglées		$ 11,277 [illegible]

La Compagnie a l'actif suivant qui, dans le rapport du Comité de Finance de la Compagnie, adopté à l'unanimité par les Directeurs, est déclaré, après amples déductions, être équivalent à un capital comptant de $[illegible], savoir:

Placé en propriétés foncières	$ 46,[illegible] 12
Hypothèques sur propriétés foncières	79,[illegible]
Placé en bons de la ville et autres bons	32,[illegible]
Placé en actions de banques et autres actions	128,[illegible]
Placé en scrip de Compagnie d'assurance	1[illegible]
Prêts garantis	18,[illegible]
Effets à recevoir	43,[illegible]
Primes en voie de perception	97,[illegible] 71
Encaisse	111,[illegible]
	$757,[illegible]

Le tableau qui précède est une copie exacte tirée des livres de la Compagnie.

CHAS. BRIGGS, Président.
J. P. ROUX, Secrétaire.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.
Paroisse d'Orléans, ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans.
Assermentés et signé pardevant moi, ce 23 mars 1868.
PAUL W. COLLENS, Troisième Juge de Paix.

Il sera payé, le deuxième lundi de mai prochain, aux porteurs légaux, six pour cent d'intérêt sur tout scrip non encore payé.

— Directeurs —

Charles Briggs,	A. R. Montgomery,
Ant. Carriere,	A. Leocort,
Geo. A. Fosdick	Frank Williams,
S. Brugier,	Thomas Byrne,
Chas Lafitte,	John Thornhill,
John S. Maunsell,	W. A. Violett,
P. Anderson,	Hugh McDonald,
Alfred Kearny,	Wm. M. Pinckard,
A. Frerichs,	John S. Wallis,
George W. Dunbar,	George Foster,
E. F. Stockmeyer,	Andrew Stewart,
Geo. W. Hynson,	L. S. Pothier,
Arch'd Montgomery,	John Nixon, Jr,
Henry J. Voss,	S. Piaggio,
E. Marqueze,	James Gallier,
Chas. Weisher,	Rudolph Sieg
H. Given.	

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Nlle-Orléans.

HUITIEME ETAT ANNUEL.

PRIMES de l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1867:		
Sur les risques d'incendie	$319,316 16	
Sur les risques de mer	69,[illegible] 44	
Sur les risques des rivières	22,782 81	
Total des primes		$411,396 41
En moins: Primes non expirées le 31 décembre 1867	$115,562 00	
Primes remboursées	4,115 41	
		119,677 41
Montant net des primes		$291,[illegible] 00
Pertes: Sur les risques d'incendie	$86,760 62	
Sur les risques de mer	61,062 16	
Sur les risques des rivières	19,[illegible] 44	
	$[illegible] 22	
Taxes	11,[illegible]	
Ré-assurances	5,[illegible]	
Dépenses, moins le compte d'intérêt	19,[illegible]	
Intérêts sur scrips	24,[illegible]	
		$194,[illegible] 94
Bénéfice		$97,449 10
L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit:		
Effets à recevoir pour primes	$8,[illegible] 61	
Billets garantis et billets hypothécaires	219,[illegible]	
Dû pour primes en voie de perception	88,[illegible] 1	
Actions de la Compagnie du Gaz, de la Compagnie du Chemin de fer de la ville, Bons de la ville	108,[illegible] 44	
Scrips des différentes Compagnies d'Assurances	60,[illegible]	
En caisse	88,777 00	
	$51,[illegible] 04	
Moins: Dépréciation des sus-dits	60,[illegible] 00	
Montant net		$[illegible]
Moins: Intérêts de scrips, non réclamés	7,[illegible] 76	
Intérêts payables sur scrips non encore payés	26,[illegible] 00	34,[illegible] 76
		$[illegible] 00

Le tableau qui précède est une copie exacte tirée des livres de la Compagnie.

J. TUYES, Président,
J. W. HINCKS, Secrétaire.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE
Paroisse d'Orléans, ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans.
Assermentés et signé pardevant moi ce 11 janvier 1868.
PAUL W. COLLENS, Troisième Juge de Paix.

Les Directeurs ont déclaré un dividende-scrip de trente pour cent sur le montant net des primes pour l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1867—dividende pour lequel il sera émis des certificats à partir du deuxième lundi de mars. Il a été résolu en outre de payer à partir du deuxième lundi de mars 1868, SIX pour cent sur tous les scrips non encore payés de la compagnie.

N. O., O. & G. W. RAILROAD.

Office New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6, 1868.

The New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, desiring that a connection shall be formed between their present terminus at Berwick's Bay and the Houston and New Orleans Railroad, which terminates at the Sabine River, and which when completed, (the distance being 163 miles,) will connect New Orleans with almost the entire railroad system of Texas. The President and directors of said company, therefore, propose to such party or parties as may undertake to fill up such gap, the following terms and conditions, to wit:

1. Will lease the right of way and the franchise now possessed by said company from their present terminus at Berwick's Bay to the town of Vermilionville, the grading of which is almost entirely completed for these 63 miles, and will, at the same time, lease the right under their charter, to build the branch railroad from Vermilionville to the Sabine River, at or near Orange, the same having been already located by resolution of the Board of Directors. The distance between these points is 100 miles. The company reserving to itself the right of way and transportation on payment of proportionate freights and passage money from the present terminus of the road to any extension towards Opelousas of its road beyond Vermilionville.

2. The said lease to continue for a term of years to be agreed upon between the company and the lessees. At the end of the lease, the property to be valued by disinterested parties, the railroad company to select three, and the lessees three, the two, if need be, to call in an umpire whose decision will be final. The railroad company reserving the right to purchase said property at such valuation, but if not then promptly paid for by said company, the lease to be extended for a further term of years, and so on, until finally purchased and paid for by said New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company. The grading already made between Berwick's Bay and Vermilionville, to be valued by competent engineers at the time of entering into a contract, but not to be paid for by lessees until the end of the lease, herein provided for.

3. The parties leasing to obligate themselves to connect with no other railroad which might hereafter be built, terminating at or near the city of New Orleans, and further obligating themselves to do no act which will infringe the rights under the present charter of said company, and also to hold said company harmless against any loss which might result from acts committed on that portion of road now proposed to be leased.

4. Should the lessees succeed in obtaining a land grant on the line of railroad beyond Berwick's Bay, it will be and remain the property of said lessees, this company claiming none of its benefits, and incurring no portion of the responsibility attending it.

5. Transportation to be furnished said lessees over the company's road, as follows, viz:

The President, Directors and officers of the road, including engineers, superintendents, road masters, and bridge builders free of charge. Transportation of laborers going out to be charged one-third the regular fare. Provisions and supplies to be charged one-half of regular rates. Material, other than iron and cross-ties, to be charged one half of regular rates. Iron to be charged one dollar per ton; and cross-ties (if any) fifteen cents each. Lessees to load and unload the cars.

6. The road thus to be built shall be a first-class railroad in every respect. The gauge to be the same as the company's road—say 5 feet 6 inches. The iron used not to be less than 56 pounds per yard.

7. The said lessees to obligate themselves to commence said road within four months, and have it finished and in running order to the Sabine river, connecting with the Houston road at or near Orange, within three years from date of signing the lease.

8. In order to insure the faithful performance of the contract the lessee will be required to execute a bond to an amount, and with good and satisfactory security to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors.

9. The Company reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Another proposition, and for which proposals are also invited, is to lease the road, including depots, stations, rolling stock, etc., from Algiers, opposite New Orleans, to Brashear City, including the franchises of the company beyond to Texas, under the following conditions:

10. That the party or parties proposing to lease shall state the least number of years he or they will lease the road, on the following conditions:

1. The accrued interest to October 1, 1868, on the mortgage bonds (said bonds maturing in 1889,) to be provided for by the lessee.

2. The semi-annual interest on same bonds, accruing yearly after date, and payable on the first days of April and of October of each year, say $160,000 per annum, to be also provided for by said lessee.

3. The road to be built over the route from Berwick's Bay to New Iberia, thence to a point at or near Vermilionville, thence in a westerly direction to a point on the Sabine River, connecting with the Houston and Beaumont Road.

4. The building of the road to be commenced within four months after signing the contract of lease, to be prosecuted with all dispatch, and to be fully and finally constructed within three years from the signing of the lease.

5. The grading, culverts, etc., now made beyond Berwick's Bay, to be taken by the lessee at a valuation to be ascertained by experts, one to be appointed by each party, in case of disagreement, they to select an umpire, who are to be paid for on such terms as shall be hereafter agreed on.

The road to be built, equipped and maintained during the entire lease as a first class road in every respect.

6. At the close of said lease, the said road, depots, stations, rolling stock, etc., from Berwick's Bay to the Texas line, shall be valued by experts, one to be appointed by each of the parties hereto, and in the event of disagreement, the two to select an umpire, whose decision shall be final. The value thereof thus ascertained shall be subscribed as stock in the present company, it being well understood that all costs of maintenance, as well as expenses of operating the road, shall be at the exclusive charge of the lessee.

9. The contract with Charles Morgan for running a line of steamers to Texas, extending to 1871, to be carried out by the lessee in every respect.

10. The present road to Berwick's Bay, including depots, machine shops, rolling stock, bridges, etc., to be turned over to the lessee after inventory and appraisement, and the said property, or property of like character and value, and like condition and good order to be returned to the company at the expiration of said lease.

11. The lessee, to ensure the faithful performance of this contract, to furnish security to the satisfaction of Board of Directors.

12. The said lessees shall contribute and pay each year the sum of $5000, payable quarterly, to keep up and maintain the organization of the railroad company during the existence of this lease.

13. The said lessees obligate themselves to do no act which may operate a forfeiture of the charter, and shall hold the said N. O., O. and G. W. R. R. Co. harmless against any and all acts of theirs.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the company in New Orleans, No. 69 Canal street, until the first day of September next, at 12 o'clock M., the company reserving the right of rejecting any or all bids.

For particular information apply to

C. P. LEVERICH, President Bank of New York.
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, President Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.
CHAS. PARSONS, Cashier State Savings Asso'n, St. Louis, Mo.
GEO. STURGIS, President Northwestern National Bank, Chicago, Ill., or to the undersigned,
A. B. SNOWE, President.

je9 olmotf

Carpet Warehouse, No. 19......Chartres street......No. 19

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Importers,

OFFER at low prices—
CARPETING—English and American of all kinds. Furniture and Enamel Oil Cloths.
MATTING—500 rolls China, 100 pieces Cocoa.
WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers.
CRUMB CLOTHS—Drugget, Linen and Felt.
CURTAINS—Lace, Reps, Worsted, Damask, etc.
FURNITURE COVERING—Linen and Covers, Stripes, etc.
CORNICES, Bands Pins, etc. sep25 1f

Dr. C. Blancke,

416 & 418...St. Charles St....416 & 418

GREAT REVOLUTION IN DENTISTRY.

ALUMINIUM! ALUMINIUM!

THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

GREAT SUCCESS!

DR. C. BLANCKE begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he will furnish Artificial Teeth, set in this newly discovered metal, executed in the most skillful and elaborate manner. The Aluminium Sets are far superior to those of Gold or Silver for comfort and durability, being much lighter, cheaper, and not susceptible of being tarnished by acids. mh28—1y

J. A. CASADAVANT, SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 196 CANAL STREET, BETWEEN BURGUNDY AND RAMPART STS.

HE continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. Consultations in French, Spanish and English. sep1 1f

Weights of Produce.

As established by Law or Custom in New Orleans.

GRAIN WEIGHTS.

Wheat	60 lbs.	per bushel
Corn shelled	56	"
" in ear	70	"
Oats	32	"
Rye	56	"
Buckwheat	52	"
Barley	48	"
Malt	34	"

LUMBER! LUMBER!

GEORGE MERZ,

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard, Corner Toulouse and Robertson Streets, (Old Basin.)

SEASONED and other Wood, Sashes, Blinds, Doors and all kind of building material are offered to the trade at the lowest prices. Shipments particularly attended to. jy31 1y

THE NATIONAL TICKET.

Seymour's Letter of Acceptance.

He Has Opinions.

He Does Not Conceal Them.

A Statesman in the Field.

A Strong and Luminous Statement of the Issues.

New York, August 5.—The following is Horatio Seymour's acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the Presidency:

UTICA, August 4, 1868.

Gentlemen—When in the city of New York on the 11th of July, in the presence of a vast multitude, on behalf of the National Democratic Convention, you tendered to me its unanimous nomination as their candidate for the office of President of the United States, I stated that I had "no words adequate to express my gratitude for the good will and kindness which that body had shown to me. Its nomination was unsought and unexpected. It was my ambition to take an active part, from which I am now excluded, in the great struggle going on for the restoration of good government, of peace and prosperity to our country. But I have been caught up by the overwhelming tide which is bearing us on to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its pressure.

You have also given me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the Convention, showing its position upon all the grand questions which now agitate the country. As the presiding officer of that Convention, I am familiar with their scope and import; as one of its members, I am a party to their terms. They are in accord with my views and I stand upon them in the contest upon which we are now entering, and I shall strive to carry them out in future, wherever I may be placed, in political or private life.

I then stated that I would send you these words of acceptance in a letter as is the customary form. I see no reason, upon reflection, to change or qualify the terms of my approval of the resolutions of the Convention. I have delayed the more formal act of communicating to you in writing what I thus publicly said for the purpose of seeing what light the action of Congress would throw upon the interests of the country.

RECENT ACTS OF CONGRESS.

Its acts since the adjournment of the Convention, show that it is alarmed lest a change of political power will give to the people what they ought to have, a clear statement of what has been done with the money drawn from them during the past eight years. Thoughtful men feel that there have been wrongs in the financial management which have been kept from the public knowledge.

The Congressional party has not only allied itself with military power, which is to be brought to bear directly upon the electors in many States, but holds itself in perpetual session with the avowed purpose of making such laws as it shall see fit in view of the elections which will take place within a few weeks. It did, therefore, not adjourn, but took a recess, to meet again if its partisan interests shall demand its reassembling.

MENACING THE PEOPLE.

Never before in the history of our country has Congress thus taken a menacing attitude toward its electors. Under its influence some of the States organized by its agents are proposing to deprive the people of the right to vote for Presidential electors, and the first bold steps are taken to destroy the rights of suffrage. It is not strange, therefore, that thoughtful men see, in such action, the proof that there are with those who shape the policy of the Republican party motives stronger and deeper than the mere wish to hold political power, that there is a dread of some exposure which drives them on to acts so desperate and so impolitic.

Many of the ablest leaders and journals of the Republican party have openly deplored the violence of Congressional action and its tendency to keep up discord in our country. The great interests of our Union demand peace, order, and a return to those international pursuits, without which we cannot maintain the faith or honor of our Government. The minds of business men are perplexed by uncertainty. The hours of toil of our laborers are lengthened by the cost of living made exorbitant by the direct and indirect exactions of Government, and our people are harassed by the frequent demands of the tax gatherer.

PEACE AND CARPET BAGS.

Without distinction of party there is a strong feeling in favor of that line of action which shall restore order and confidence, and shall lift off the burdens which now hinder and vex the industry of the country. Yet at this moment those in power have thrown into the Senate Chamber and Congressional hall new elements of discord and violence. Men have been admitted as Representatives of some of the Southern States, with the declaration upon their lips that they cannot live in the States they claim to represent without military protection. These men are to make laws for the North as well as the South. These men who a few days since were seeking as supplicants that Congress would give them power within their respective States, are to-day the controller of the action of these bodies. Entering them with minds filled with the question, they demand that Congress shall look upon the States from which they come as in the condition of civil war; that the majority of their population embracing their intelligence, shall be treated as public enemies, so that their control may be kept up at the cost of the people of the North, and so that there shall be no peace and order at the South save that which is made by arbitrary power.

Every intelligent man knows that they not only owe their present positions to disorder, but that every motive of perpetuating it [illegible] from the love of power. Their very desire for vengeance prompts them to keep the South in anarchy. While that exists they are independent of the will of washes of their fellow-citizens. While confusion reigns they are dispensers of the profits and the honors which grow out of a government of mere force.

THE NORTH TO BE CONTROLLED BY THOSE WHO CONTROL THE SOUTH BY FORCE.

These men are now placed in positions where they cannot only urge their views of politics, but where they can enforce them. When Senators shall be admitted in like manner from the remaining Southern States, although they will have in truth no constituents, they will have more power in the Senate than a majority of the people of this Union living in nine of the great States. In vain members of the Republican party protested against the policy that led to this result.

While the chief of the late rebellion have submitted to the result of the war, and are now quietly engaged in useful pursuits for the support of themselves and families, and are trying by the force of the example, to lead back the people of the South to the order and industry not only essential to their well being but to the greatness and prosperity of our country, all those that, without ability or influence, have been thrown by the agitations of civil convulsions into positions of honor and of profit, are striving to keep alive the passions to which they owe their elevation, and they clamorously assert that they are the only friends of the Union. Proof of that can only have sure foundation in the fraternal regard and a common desire to promote the peace, the order, and the happiness of all parties of our land.

IMPORTANCE OF A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

Events in Congress since the adjournment of the Convention have vastly increased the importance of a political victory by those who are seeking to bring back economy, simplicity and justice in the administration of our national affairs. Many Republicans have heretofore clung to their party, who have regretted the extremes of violence to which it has run. They have cherished a faith, that while the action of their political friends have been mistaken their motives have been good.

They must now see that the Republican party is in that condition that it cannot carry out a peaceful policy, whatever its motives may be. It is a misfortune, not only to a country, but to a governing party itself, when its action is unchecked by any form of opposition. It has been the misfortune of the Republican party that the events of the past few years have given it so much power that it has been able to shackle the Executive, to trammel the judiciary and carry out the views of the most unwise and violent of its members. When this state of things exists in any party, it has ever been found that the judgment of its ablest leaders do not control. There is hardly an able man who has helped to build up the Republican organization, and who has within the past three years warned it against its excesses, who has not been borne down and forced to give up his convictions of what the interests of the country called for, or, if too patriotic to do this, who has not been driven from its ranks.

If this has been the case heretofore what will be its action with this new infusion, who, without a decent respect for the views of those who had just given them their positions, begin their legislative career with calls for arms, and demands that their States shall be regarded as in a condition of civil war, and a declaration that they are ready and anxious to degrade the President of the United States whenever they can persuade or force Congress to bring forward new articles of impeachment?

A CHANGE NEEDED TO CHECK VIOLENCE OF PARTY ACTION.

The Republican party, as well as we, are interested in putting some check upon this violence. It must be clear to every thinking man that a new disposition of political power tends to check the violence of party action, and assures the peace and good order of the country. The election of a Democratic executive and a majority of Democratic members to the House of Representatives would not give to that party organization power to make sudden or violent changes, but would serve to check those extreme measures which have been deplored by the best men of both organizations. The result would most certainly lead to that peaceful restoration of the Union and the re-establishment of fraternal relationship which the country desires. I am sure the best men of the Republican party deplore as deeply as I do the spirit of violence shown by those recently admitted to seats in Congress from the Southern States. The condition of civil war which they contemplate must be abhorrent to every right thinking man.

THE CARES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PRESIDENCY.

I have no more personal wishes which mislead my judgment in regard to the pending election. No man who has weighed and measured the duties of the office of President of the United States can fail to be impressed with the cares and trials of him who is to meet its demands. It is not merely to float with popular currents without a policy or a purpose. On the contrary, while our Constitution gives just weight to the public will, its distinguishing feature is that it seeks to protect the rights of minorities. Its greatest glory is that it puts restraint upon power. It gives force and form to those maxims and principles of civil liberty for which the martyrs of freedom have struggled through ages. It declares the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses and papers against unreasonable search and seizure, that "Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion or the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people to petition for redress of grievances." It secures "the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury."

No man can rightfully enter upon the duties of the Presidential office unless he is not only willing to carry out the wishes of the people expressed in a constitutional way, but is also prepared to stand up for the rights of minorities. He must be ready to uphold the free exercise of religion. He must denounce measures which would wrong personal or home rights or the religious conscience of the humblest citizens of the land. He must maintain without distinction of creed or nationality all the privileges of an American citizenship. The experience of every public man who has been faithful to his trust teaches him that no one can fulfil the duties of the office of President unless he is ready not only to undergo the falsehoods and abuse of the bad but to suffer the censure of the good, who are misled by prejudices and misrepresentations.

There are no attractions in such positions, which deceive my judgment, when I say that a great change is going on in the public mind. The mass of the Republican party are more thoughtful, tempered and just than they were during the excitement which attended the progress and close of the civil war.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

As the energy of the Democratic party springs from their devotion to their cause and to their candidates, I may, with propriety speak of the fact that never in the political history of our country has the action of any like body been hailed with such universal and real enthusiasm as that which has been shown in relation to the position of the National Democratic Convention, and with the creation of which the candidates had nothing to do. Had any others of those named been selected this spirit would have been perhaps more marked. The zeal and energy of the conservative masses sprung from a desire to make a change of policy, and from the thought that they can carry out their purpose.

THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

In this faith they are strengthened by the cooperation of the great body of those who served in the Union army and navy during the war. Having given nearly 16,000 commissions to the officers of that army, I know their views and wishes. They demand the Union for which they fought. The largest meeting of these gallant soldiers ever assembled was held in New York, and indorsed the action of the National Convention in words instinct with meaning. They called on the Government to stop in its policy of hate, discord and dissension, and in terms of fervid eloquence demanded the restoration of the rights of the American people. When there is such accord between those who proved themselves brave and self-sacrificing in war, and those who are thoughtful in council, I cannot doubt we shall gain a political triumph, which will restore our Union, bring back peace to our land, and give us once more the blessing of a wise, economical and honest government.

I am, gentlemen, truly yours, etc.,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To Gen. G. W. Morgan, and others, Committee, etc., etc.

Letter from Gen. Frank P. Blair Accepting the Democratic Nomination for Vice President.

The following is a copy of General Blair's letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for Vice President:

General G. W. Morgan, Chairman of the Committee of the National Democratic Convention:

GENERAL—I take the earliest opportunity of replying to your letter notifying me of my nomination for Vice President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention, recently held in the City of New York. I accept, without hesitation, the nomination tendered in a manner so gratifying, and give you and the committee my thanks for the very kind and complimentary language in which you have conveyed to me the decision of the Convention. I have carefully read the resolutions adopted by the Convention, and most heartily concur in every principle and sentiment they announce. My opinions upon all of the questions which discriminate the great contending parties, have been freely expressed on all suitable occasions, and I do not deem it necessary at this time to reiterate them.

The issues upon which the contest turns are clear, and cannot be obscured or distorted by the sophistries of our adversaries. They all resolve themselves into the old and ever recurring struggle of a few men to absorb the political power of the nation. This effort, under every conceivable name and disguise, has always characterized the opponents of the Democratic party, but at no time has the attempt assumed a shape so open and daring as in this contest. The adversaries of free and constitutional government, in defiance of the express language of the Constitution, have erected a military despotism in ten of the States of the Union, have taken from the President the powers vested in him by the supreme law, and have deprived the Supreme Court of its jurisdiction. The right of trial by jury and the great writ of habeas corpus, shields of safety for every citizen, and which have descended to us from the earliest traditions of our ancestors, and which our revolutionary fathers sought to secure to their posterity for ever in the fundamental charter of our liberties, have been ruthlessly trampled under foot by the fragment of a Congress. Whole States and communities of people of our own race have been attainted, convicted, condemned and deprived of their rights as citizens, without presentment or trial or witnesses, but by Congressional enactment of ex post facto laws, and in defiance of the constitutional prohibition denying even to a full and legal Congress the authority to pass any bill of attainder or ex post facto law. The same usurping authority has substituted as electors in place of the men of our own race, thus illegally attainted and disfranchised, a host of ignorant negroes, who are supported in idleness with the public money, and combined together to strip the white race of their birthright, through the management of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the emissaries of conspirators in other States, and to complete the oppression the military power of the nation has been placed at their disposal in order to make this barbarism supreme. The military leader, under whose prestige this usurping Congress has taken refuge since the condemnation of their schemes by the free people in the elections of last year, and whom they have selected as their candidate to shield themselves from the result of their own wickedness and crime has announced his acceptance of the nomination and his willingness to maintain their usurpations over eight millions of white people at the South, fixed to the earth by his bayonets. He exclaims: "Let us have peace." "Peace reigns in Warsaw," was the announcement which heralded the doom of the liberties of a nation. "The Empire is peace," exclaimed Bonaparte when freedom and its defenders expired under the sharp edge of his sword. The peace to which Grant invites us is the peace of despotism and death. Those who seek to restore the Constitution by executing the will of the people, condemning the reconstruction acts already pronounced in the elections of last year, and which will, I am convinced, be still more emphatically condemned by the election of the Democratic candidate as President of the United States, are denounced as revolutionists by the partisans of this vindictive Congress. Negro suffrage, which the popular vote of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Connecticut, and other States have condemned as expressly against the letter of the Constitution, must stand because their Senators and Representatives have willed it. If the people shall again condemn these atrocious measures by the election of the Democratic candidate for President, they must not be disturbed although decided to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and although the President is sworn to maintain and support the Constitution. The will of a fraction of a Congress reinforced with the partisan emissaries sent to the South and supported there by the soldiery, must stand against the will of the people and the decision of the Supreme Court, and the solemn oath of the President to maintain and support the Constitution. It is revolutionary to execute the will of the people. It is revolutionary to execute the judgment of the Supreme Court. It is revolutionary in the President to keep inviolate his oath to sustain the Constitution! This false construction of the vital principle of our government is the last resort of those who would have their arbitrary reconstruction sway, and supersede our time honored institutions. The nation will say the Constitution must be restored and the will of the people again prevail. The appeal to the peaceful ballot to attain this end is not war, is not revolution. They make war and revolution who attempt to arrest this quiet mode of putting aside military despotism and the usurpations of a fragment of Congress, asserting absolute power over that benign system of regulated liberty left us by our fathers. This must be allowed to take its course. This is the only road to peace. It will come with the election of the Democratic candidate, and not with the election of that mailed warrior whose bayonets are now at the throats of eight millions of people in the South, to compel them to support him as a candidate for the Presidency, and to submit to the domination of an alien race of semi barbarous men. No perversion of truth or audacity of misrepresentation can exceed that which hails this candidate in arms as an angel of peace.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
FRANK P. BLAIR.

Sun Mutual Insurance Company

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., New Orleans, 23d Jan. 1868.

TWELFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, for the year ending December 31st, 1867.

Amount of Premiums for the year ending 1st December, 1867, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$169,477 [illegible]	
On Marine Risks	85,[illegible] 94	
On River Risks	55,402 34	
	$317,004 71	
Add unterminated risk, on 1866	66,[illegible]	
		$384,009 71
Deduct unterminated risks for 1867	65,418 00	
Return premiums for 1867	2,596 94	
		68,014 94
Net earned premiums 31st Dec. 1867		$321,075 07
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$32,061 12	
On Marine Risks	30,641 76	
On River Risks	36,022 94	
		108,715 82
Add re-insurances	2,547 75	
Dis. on Prem.	66,[illegible] 87	
		36,974 62
Expenses, Taxes, Rent Account, Profit and Loss, etc. less discount and interest		71,610 [illegible]
Reserved for payment of interest on scrips due in 1868		35,213 10
		$304,513 [illegible]
Net profits		$ 37,161 83
The Company have the following Assets, viz:		
Two hundred and nine Consolidated City Bonds valued at 80c		$167,200 00
One hundred and twenty-four N. O. J. and G. N. R. R. City Bonds, valued at 70c		86,800 00
One hundred and two N. O., O. and G. W. R. R. City Bonds, valued at 70c		71,400 00
Twenty-five Pontchartrain R. R. City Bonds, valued at 70c		17,500 00
Four Opelousas R. R. State Bonds, valued at 50c		2,000 00
Six Mexican Gulf R. R. State Bonds, valued at 50c		3,000 00
Nine Vicksburg, S. and Texas R. R. State Bonds, valued at 50c		4,500 00
Bank and Gas Stocks, etc		163,455 00
Loans on Pledge		25,000 00
Loans on Mortgage		36,000 00
Bills Receivable		11,386 30
Premiums due in course of collection		47,135 02
Scrips of other insurance companies		12,600 00
Uncurrent funds		4,000 00
Coupons on City Bonds due, not collected		13,[illegible] 00
Cash on hand		34,974 41
		$707,[illegible] 61

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 25th day of January, 1868.
PARIS CHILDRESS, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits, on and after the second Monday of February next. And they have further declared a Scrip dividend of Thirty Five per cent. on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending December 31st, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 16th day March next. THOMAS SLOO, President, JOHN G GAINES, Vice President.
THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Jno. G. Gaines,	B. J. Hart,
Henry Renshaw,	Jno. C. Riehn,
H. T. Lonsdale,	J. H. Stauffer,
B. Blanco,	J. B. Brou,
J. C. Baroll,	Thos. Sloo,
Theo. A. James	jan26

GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC COMPANY

REGULAR LINE FROM NEW ORLEANS TO ST NAZAIRE, Corresponding with the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean Ports.

Fare from New Orleans to St. Nazaire, one berth, 1st fore and aft deck or 2d aft deck, $220 in gold.

Fare from New Orleans to St. Nazaire, one berth, 2d fore deck, $195 in gold.

Fare from New Orleans to St. Nazaire, steerage, $100 in gold.

Children under three years old, free.

Children over three years and under eight, pay quarter price.

Children over eight and under twelve, pay half price.

Children over twelve years pay full fare.

To every two children paying half price and to four children paying quarter price, there will be granted one bed.

In case there should be several children under three years in one family, only one will be allowed the privilege of free passage; the others will pay quarter price.

Servants attached to the passengers will pay the same as steerage passage.

Through tickets for the round trip are given with a discount of 25 per cent., provided the traveler makes his return trip on one of the Company's vessels, within six months after the sailing of the vessel in which he took passage from this port. These tickets are not transferable.

Fourth class passengers will furnish their meals.

One stateroom with two beds taken up for the special use of one passenger will be paid at the rate of one and one-half passage.

A passage by this line is payable in gold.

From and after the 13th of February the French steamship GUYANE will leave regularly every month for Havana, in order to connect with the steamers of the General Trans-Atlantic Company, plying between St. Nazaire and Vera Cruz.

For passage apply to
VICTOR PERRILLIAT, Agent, No 17 Common street.
ly21d

JUDICIAL SALES.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana vs. Mrs. Martha Johnson, St. F. Casanave and A. L. Bingaman.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 21,[illegible]—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, to Geo. W. Avery, late Sheriff, and by said late Sheriff to me transferred, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Custom-house streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of August 1868, at 12 o'clock M.,

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Esplanade, Burgundy, Barracks and Rampart streets, and measures in French measure, thirty feet front on Esplanade street by one hundred feet deep, between parallel lines; said lot of ground is formed from part of a lot of ground designated by No. Forty as per plan deposited in the office of Felix de Armas, late a notary public in this city, dated June 8th, 1819.

Being the same property which the defendant A. L. Bingaman acquired by purchase from Mrs. Mary Abren, widow of the late W. D. Tolnutt, by act before Selim Magner, notary public in this city, on the 1st April, 1864.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash, on the spot.

THOS. L. MAXWELL, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
jy29 15 aug29

STATE OF LOUISIANA—SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS—I hereby certify that on the 2d day of April, 1868, judgment was rendered in this Court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit:—No. 21,[illegible]—Sixth District Court of New Orleans—John F. Wood vs. Elizabeth Snook, his wife—In this case, submitted by consent to the Court for determination, for the reasons assigned in the written opinion of the Court, this day delivered and filed, it is ordered and decreed that there be a judgment of non suit herein as to plaintiff's demand. It is further ordered and adjudged that defendant's plea in reconvention be maintained; that the parties, plaintiff and defendant, be separated in property; that the community of acquets and gains heretofore existing between them be dissolved, and that the defendant in suit, Elizabeth Snook, and plaintiff in reconvention, do have and recover of the plaintiff in suit, John Francis Wood, her husband, the sum of nineteen hundred dollars, being the amount of her paraphernal property, with the privilege and mortgage accorded by law to married women on the estates of their husbands, to secure their paraphernal rights, and that plaintiff in suit pay costs.

Judgment rendered 2d April, 1868.

Signed April 4th, 1868.

(Signed) G. DUPLANTIER, Judge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at the city of New Orleans, on this 4th day of April, A. D., 1868, and the ninety-third year of the Independence of the United States.

WM. WOELPER, Clerk.
aug8 3t in 3td

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—I hereby certify, that on the 8th day of May, 1868, judgment was rendered in this Court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to-wit:—No. 19,[illegible]—Mrs. Jacob Hilbold vs. her Husband—On motion of Paul E. Laresche, Attorney for the Plaintiff in this cause, upon producing to the Court due proof in support of her demand, and the Court considering the law and evidence to be with Plaintiff, it is adjudged and decreed that the judgment by default herein entered on the 5th instant be now confirmed, that there be judgment for Plaintiff, Marie Madeleine Mossmann, Widow Jean Lapetie, and against Defendant, Jacob Hilbold, her husband, decreeing a separation of property between the said parties and a dissolution of the community of acquets and gains existing between them, the said Plaintiff to have the free administration of her estate, and that Defendant pay the costs of this suit.

Judgment rendered 8th May, 1868.

Signed, May 13th, 1868.

(Signed) CHAS LEAUMONT, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at the city of New Orleans, on this 13th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the ninety-second year of the Independence of the United States.

A. D. BERMOUDY, Dep. Clerk.
aug14 3tin3td

Merchants' Mutual Insurance COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following

STATEMENT:

Premiums received during the year ending 31st May, 1868, including unearned premiums of the previous year		
On Fire Risks		$ 813,[illegible] 43
On Marine Risks		326,734 17
On River Risks		88,[illegible] 62
Total Premiums		$1,151,[illegible] 22
Less Premiums Unearned 31st May, 1868	$226,[illegible] 00	
Return Premiums	33,471 07	$ 259,318 07
Net Earned Premiums 31st May, 1868		$ 891,644 15
Losses paid:		
On Fire Risks	$271,[illegible] 37	
On Marine Risks	173,[illegible] 50	
On River Risks	45 [illegible] 96	
	$ 491,[illegible] 91	
Taxes	28,015 61	
Reinsurance, Expenses, Profit and Loss, less interest	105,[illegible] 04	624,314 [illegible]
Net Profit		$ 277,329 [illegible]
The Company have the following assets:		
Real Estate		$ 136 677 87
Notes Secured by Mortgage		675,[illegible]
Notes Secured by Pledge		80,147 [illegible]
Cash on hand		136,[illegible]
Premiums in course of Collection		30,[illegible]
City Bonds		[illegible]
Bank and Railroad Stocks		61,[illegible]
Bills Receivable		127,154 [illegible]
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies		8[illegible]
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company		8,[illegible]
" Levee Steam Cotton Press		4,[illegible]
" Marine Dry Dock		3,700 00
" Merchants Exchange		1,000 00
" Lightering and Wrecking Co.		1,000 00
" Louisiana Equitable Life Ins. Co.		100 00
State Bonds		1,800 00
Total		$1,[illegible],414 [illegible]
Less:		
Unclaimed interest and interest payable in July next on outstanding Scrips of the Company	$101,346 15	
Thirty five per cent. of Scrip issue of 1859 payable in July	[illegible] 75	
Unearned Premiums 31st May, 1868	226,[illegible] 00	$[illegible]
		$1,[illegible]

The above Statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

JOHN PEMBERTON, President.
PAUL FOURCHY, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 9th day of June, 1868. PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 9th day of June, 1868, it was resolved to declare a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on the Net Earned Participating Premiums for the year ending 30th May, 1868, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August next. Also to pay on and after the second Monday in July next THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT ON THE SCRIP ISSUE OF 1859, and six per cent. interest on all outstanding Scrips of the Company.

DIRECTORS.

John Pemberton,	F. Mussoro,	David McCoord,
M. Fuig,	L. F. Generes,	Pierre Poutz,
Chas. Sagory,	John Morgan Hall,	S. Z. Relf
P. B. Wills,	J J Fernandez.	

jn10 tf

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

Fourteenth Annual Statement.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following statement:

Total Premiums for the year ending 29th February, 1868		$[illegible]
Viz—Fire Premiums	$[illegible] 272 87	
Marine Premiums	183,138 70	
River Premiums	102,[illegible] 13	
		$[illegible]
Less Return Premiums	$ 5,[illegible] 73	
Less Unearned Premiums	60,145 00	
		$ 65,[illegible]
Net Earned Premiums		$[illegible] 67
Losses Paid:		
Fire Losses	$ 62,[illegible]	
Marine Losses	184,[illegible] 70	
River Losses	94,[illegible]	
	$342,[illegible] 14	
Discount in lieu of Scrip	54,[illegible]	
Taxes and Internal Revenue	34,741 36	
Expenses, Rent, etc., less Discount Account	38,[illegible]	
Six per cent. Interest on outstanding Scrip to 1st March, 1868	27,777 30	
		$[illegible]
Reserved for Unadjusted Losses		$ 11,277 [illegible]

The Company have the following Assets, which in the Report of the Finance Committee of the Company, unanimously adopted by the Board of Trustees, are declared, after ample allowances and deductions are made, to be equivalent to a Cash Capital of $[illegible], viz:

Invested in Real Estate	$ 46,[illegible] 11
Invested in Mortgage on Real Estate	79,[illegible]
Invested in City and other Bonds	32,[illegible]
Invested in Bank and other Stocks	128,[illegible]
Invested in Scrip of Insurance Companies	1[illegible]
Loaned on Pledges	18,[illegible]
Bills Receivable	43,[illegible]
Premiums in course of Collection	97,[illegible] 71
Cash on hand	111,[illegible]
	$757,[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23d day of March, 1868. PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.

Six per cent interest on all outstanding Scrip will be paid to the legal holders thereof on the second Monday of May next.

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
ANT CARRIERE, Vice President.

TRUSTEES.

Charles Briggs,	A. R. Montgomery,
Ant Carriere,	A. Lecourt,
Geo. A. Fosdick,	Frank Williams,
S. Brugier,	Thomas Byrne,
Chas. Lafitte,	John Thornhill,
John S. Maunsell,	W. A. Violett,
P. Anderson,	Hugh Mcdonald,
Alfred Kearny,	Wm. M. Pinckard,
A. Frerichs,	John S. Wallis,
Geo. W. Dunbar,	George Foster,
E. F. Stockmeyer,	Andrew Stewart,
Geo. W. Hynson,	L. S. Pothier,
Arch'd Montgomery,	John Nixon, Jr.,
Henry J. Voss,	S. Piaggio,
E. Marqueze,	James Gallier,
Chas. Weisher,	Rudolph Sieg.
H. F. Given.	mh28

Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

Office, No. 76 Camp street, Corner of Natchez street.

SIXTEENTH YEAR.

Premiums received during the year ending December 31, 1867	$631,590 75
Losses, taxes, expenses, re-insurance, etc., paid during same period	217,740 00
Assets on the 31st December, 1867	375,724 00

This Company continues to insure against the perils of the Seas, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premiums.

ALFRED MOULTON, President.
WM M. PERKINS, Vice President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. M. Allen,	J. H. Ludwigsen,	R. E. Converse,
A. Moulton,	Wm. Chambers,	A. H. May,
S. P. [illegible],	John T. Moore,	Robert Hare,
Wm. M. Perkins,	J. E. Isenhour,	John C. Rogers.

TREATMENT —OF— SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SIPHILIS, GONORRHŒA, ULCERATIONS, OBSTRUCTIONS, ERUPTIONS, ECZEMA, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c.

R. GAUDOX,
Druggist, from the Paris University.
Corner Gravier and Burgundy Streets. apr8 1

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.

Office, No. 73 Chartres Street.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Squares	1 month	3 mos.	6 mos.	9 mos.	12 mos.
One	$12	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Three	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Four	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Five	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Six	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seven	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eight	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ten	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eleven	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twelve	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thirteen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourteen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifteen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thirty	175	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY BEE

Is published every Tuesday and Saturday mornings. Subscription, $5 per annum, in advance. Single copies ten cents.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Squares	1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
One	$5 net	$8 net	$14 net	$[illegible] net	$[illegible] net
Two	9 ..	16 ..	20 ..	32 ..	54 ..
Three	12 ..	22 ..	28 ..	44 ..	70 ..
Four	15 ..	27 ..	35 ..	56 ..	90 ..
Five	18 ..	32 ..	42 ..	68 ..	110 ..
Ten	25 ..	55 ..	75 ..	120 ..	190 ..
Fifteen	40 ..	75 ..	100 ..	150 ..	270 ..
Thirty	70 ..	130 ..	180 ..	300 ..	480 ..

PLATFORM OF THE Democracy of the United States,

ADOPTED BY A Unanimous Vote of Delegates in National Convention Assembled.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government, and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or reagitated, do, with the return of peace,

DEMAND.

FIRST—Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution and of civil government to the American people.

SECOND—Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

THIRD—Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable—all money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment; and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and in justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States. [Thunders of applause.]

FOURTH—Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities. [Renewed cheering, and cries of read it again.]

FIFTH—One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder. [Great cheering, and cries of "Read it again."]

The fifth resolution was again read and again cheered.

SIXTH—Economy in the administration of the Government, the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau, [great cheers] and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and discontinuance of inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the Government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into National forces in time of peace, and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the Internal Revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

SEVENTH—Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to and the independence of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government. The subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

EIGHTH—Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad, the assertion of American nationality, which shall command the respect of foreign powers and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.—[Applause.]

The Bill of Indictment Against the Radical Party.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career.

After the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both Houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the Government and the preservation of the Union and the Constitution it has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge, under which alone was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory. Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States, in time of profound peace, to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nullified there the right of trial by jury.

It has abolished the writ of habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty.

It has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press.

It has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials, and secret star chamber inquisitions for the Constitutional tribunals.

It has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from searches and seizures.

It has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters without any specific charge or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law.

It has converted the American Capitol into a Bastile.

It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare to resort.

It has abolished the right of appeal, on important Constitutional questions, to the supreme judicial tribunals and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution; while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to great and atrocious calumnies merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President.

Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded any thing known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created during the war.

It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own Cabinet.

Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next, and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people, amid the ruins of liberty, and the scattered fragments of the Constitution.

Further Declarations.

AND WE DO DECLARE AND RESOLVE, that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State, respectively, and any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with this exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power, which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and if sanctioned by the people will subvert our form of Government, and can only end in a single, centralized, and consolidated Government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a federal Union of co-equal States.

That we regard the reconstruction acts (so called) of Congress, as such, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

That our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed as widely as possible among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre emption of homestead lands, or sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the Government, and that, when grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be so applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress on the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard. [Great applause.]

The Appeal to the People.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative element, and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people; and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brethren.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)

Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Newell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works, and every description of Machinery for the South.
sep16 1y LEEDS & CO

Choice Lumber for Counters, &c.

15,000 FEET of choice black Walnut LUMBER, suitable for counters, for sale, on reasonable terms, to close a consignment. Also a supply of YELLOW PINE LUMBER and Tongued and Grooved FLOORING and CEILING.
[illegible]

JACOB OTT Carpenter.

Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORE and DWELLINGS.

Cisterns Made and Repaired.

Orders left at [illegible], corner Toulouse and [illegible] streets, promptly attended to.

JACOB OTT Entrepreneur.

RÉPARE les MAGASINS et les MAISONS de résidence.

Fait et répare les cuves.

Les ordres laissés au No. [illegible] rue [illegible], coin Toulouse et Chartres, seront exécutés promptement. 19 déc—1an