L'ABEILLE DE LA N. ORLEANS.

BUREAUX, No 73, RUE DE CHARTRES.

NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

SAMEDI MATIN, 22 AOUT.

Les candidatures nationales.

LETTRE D'ACCEPTATION DE HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Au général G. W. Morgan et autres, membres du comité, &c.

Utica, 5 août 1868.

MESSIEURS : Lorsqu'à New York, le 11 juillet, en présence d'un vaste assemblage, vous m'avez offert, au nom de la Convention nationale démocratique, la nomination faite à l'unanimité de ma personne comme candidat de cette Convention pour les fonctions de Président des Etats-Unis, je déclarai que "je ne trouvais pas de termes convenables pour exprimer ma reconnaissance du bon vouloir et de la bienveillance que cette assemblée venait de me témoigner. Je n'avais ni recherché ni espéré cette nomination. Mon ambition était—ce que je ne puis faire maintenant—de prendre une part active à la grande lutte engagée pour la restauration d'un bon gouvernement, et pour le rétablissement de la paix et de la prospérité dans le pays. Mais j'ai été entraîné par le courant irrésistible qui nous emporte vers un grand changement politique et je me trouve hors d'état d'y résister.

Vous m'avez aussi remis une copie des résolutions exprimées par la Convention et qui indiquent la position qu'elle a prise sur les grandes questions qui agitent aujourd'hui le pays. Comme président de cette Convention, la teneur et la portée de ces résolutions me sont familières, comme l'un des membres de la Convention, je suis un de ceux qu'elle lient. Elles sont conformes à ma manière de voir; je les accepte 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 placé, dans ma carrière politique et dans ma vie privée.

Je déclarai alors que je vous adresserai mon acceptation par une lettre, suivant l'usage accoutumé. Je ne vois, après réflexion, aucune raison pour changer ou spécifier les termes de l'approbation que j'ai donnée aux résolutions de la Convention. Si je n'ai pas plus tôt rempli la formalité de vous communiquer par écrit ce que j'avais exprimé publiquement, c'est que je voulais voir quelle lumière les débats du Congrès pourraient jeter sur les intérêts du pays.

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

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

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

Un grand nombre des meneurs et des organes les plus habiles du parti républicain ont ouvertement déploré la violence des actes du Congrès et leur tendance à entretenir la discorde dans notre pays. Les grands intérêts de l'Union demandent la paix, l'ordre et le retour aux relations internationales, sans lesquelles nous ne pouvons maintenir la foi ni l'honneur de notre gouvernement. L'esprit des hommes d'affaires est en proie à une incertitude pénible. Le temps que nos ouvriers doivent consacrer au travail est allongé par le coût des choses nécessaires à l'existence, coût que rendent exorbitant les exactions directes et indirectes du gouvernement, et nos populations sont harassées par les demandes fréquentes des percepteurs d'impôts.

Il y a dans tout le peuple, sans distinction de parti, un sentiment très fort en faveur d'une ligne de conduite qui puisse restaurer l'ordre et la confiance, et enlever les fardeaux qui entravent et gênent actuellement l'industrie du pays. Cependant, en ce moment, ceux qui sont au pouvoir ont, dans le Sénat et dans la Chambre des Représentants, jeté de nouveaux éléments de discorde et de violence. On a admis comme représentants de quelques uns des Etats du Sud des hommes qui sont venus déclarer qu'ils ne peuvent exister sans protection militaire dans les Etats qu'ils prétendent représenter. Ces hommes vont faire des lois pour le Nord aussi bien que pour le Sud. Ces hommes qui, il y a quelques jours, demandaient en suppliant que le Congrès leur donnât le pouvoir dans leurs Etats respectifs, contrôlent aujourd'hui l'action des deux Chambres de ce même Congrès. Entre dans ces assemblées, l'esprit rempli de cette question, ils demandent que le Congrès regarde comme étant en état de guerre civile les Etats qu'ils représentent, et ils demandent que la majorité de ces Etats, composant la partie la plus intelligente de la population, soit traitée comme ennemie publique, de façon qu'ils puissent maintenir leur contrôle aux frais du peuple du Nord, et de sorte qu'il n'y ait au Sud ni paix ni bon ordre autres que la paix et l'ordre qui seront établis par l'arbitraire.

Tout homme intelligent sait non seulement qu'ils ne doivent leur position actuelle qu'au désordre, mais encore que tous leurs motifs qui leur font désirer de la perpétuer viennent de l'amour du pouvoir et du lucre. Le désir de la vengeance les porte à maintenir le Sud dans l'anarchie. Tant qu'elle existe ils ont indépendants de la volonté de leurs concitoyens. Tant que la confusion règne ils sont les dispensateurs des profits et des honneurs qui proviennent d'un gouvernement reposant uniquement sur la force.

Ces hommes ont aujourd'hui placé dans des positions où ils peuvent non seulement recommander l'adoption de leurs vues politiques, mais encore l'imposer. Quand on aura admis, de cette manière, des sénateurs des autres Etats du Sud, bien qu'en réalité ils n'aient pas de constituants, ils pourront, plus de pouvoir au Sénat qu'une majorité du peuple de cette Union, vivant dans neuf des grands Etats. C'est en vain que les chefs du parti républicain ont protesté contre la politique qui a conduit à ce résultat.

L'anéantissement des chefs de la récente rébellion se sont soumis aux résultats de la guerre, et sont maintenant tranquillement engagés dans des entreprises utiles pour leur soutien et celui de leur familles, et tandis qu'ils essaient, par la force de l'exemple, de ramener le peuple du Sud à l'ordre et à l'industrie qui sont essentiels non seulement à son bien être mais encore à la grandeur et à la prospérité de notre patrie, tous ceux qui, sans capacité et sans influence, ont été jetés par les agitations des convulsions civiles dans des positions honorifiques et lucratives, s'efforcent d'attiser les passions et les préjugés pour affirmer qu'ils sont les seuls amis de l'Union. La preuve de cet amour pour l'Union ne saurait avoir de fondement certain que dans une estime fraternelle et dans un désir commun de contribuer au maintien de la paix et de l'ordre et à la félicité de toutes les parties du pays.

Les événements qui se sont accomplis au Congrès depuis l'ajournement de la Convention ont considérablement augmenté l'importance de la victoire politique que remporteront ceux qui cherchent à ramener l'économie, la simplicité et la justice dans l'administration de nos affaires nationales. Il y a beaucoup de républicains, parmi ceux qui sont restés attachés à leur parti, qui ont regretté les mesures extrêmes et violentes auxquelles il s'est laissé emporter. Ils ont persisté à croire que, bien que la conduite de leurs chefs politiques fût mauvaise, leur intention était cependant bonne. Mais, aujourd'hui, ils doivent s'apercevoir que le parti républicain est dans une condition telle qu'il ne peut appliquer une politique de paix, quelles que soient ses intentions. C'est un malheur non seulement pour un pays, mais encore pour le parti qui gouverne, quand l'action de celui-ci n'est arrêtée par aucune forme d'opposition. C'a été le malheur du parti républicain que les événements des dernières années lui ont donné un tel pouvoir qu'il a pu enchaîner l'Exécutif, entraver le judiciaire, et mettre en vigueur les vues des plus imprudents et des plus violents d'entre ses membres. Quand un pareil état de chose existe dans un pays, il arrive toujours que le parti n'est pas contrôlé par le jugement des plus habiles chefs. Il n'y a peut-être pas un des hommes capables qui ont aidé à former l'organisation républicaine, et qui ne l'aient, depuis trois ans, mis en garde contre ses excès, qui n'ait été renversé ou forcé d'abandonner ses convictions relativement à ce que demandent les intérêts du pays, ou, s'il était trop patriote pour le faire, qui n'ait été rejeté des rangs du parti.

S'il en a été ainsi précédemment, que fera le parti avec cette nouvelle infusion d'hommes qui sans le moindre respect pour les vues de ceux qui viennent de leur donner leurs positions, commencent leur carrière législative en demandant des armes, en prétendant que leurs Etats soient considérés comme en guerre civile, et en déclarant qu'ils sont anxieux de dégrader le Président des Etats-Unis, dès qu'ils pourront, persuader ou forcer le Congrès à produire de nouveaux chefs d'accusation.

Le parti républicain est, aussi bien que nous, intéressé à mettre un terme à cette violence. Il doit être clair pour tout homme qui pense qu'une nouvelle disposition du pouvoir politique tend à arrêter la violence des mesures de parti et à assurer la paix et le bon ordre dans le pays. L'élection d'un Président démocrate et une majorité démocrate des membres de la Chambre des représentants ne donnerait pas à ce parti le pouvoir de faire des changements soudains et violents, mais elle servirait à mettre un terme à ces mesures extrêmes qui ont été déplorées par les hommes les meilleurs des deux partis. Le résultat conduirait très certainement à cette paisible restauration de l'Union et au rétablissement des relations fraternelles que le pays désire. Je suis sûr que les meilleurs hommes du parti républicain déplorent, tout autant que je le fais, l'esprit de violence qui a montré ceux qui ont été récemment admis à des sièges au Congrès, comme envoyés des Etats du Sud. Le régime de guerre civile qu'ils ont en vue doit être odieux à tout homme qui a quelque droit.

Je n'ai aucune aspiration personnelle qui puisse égarer mon jugement au sujet de l'élection prochaine. Quiconque a pesé et mesuré les devoirs qu'imposent les fonctions de Président des Etats-Unis, ne peut manquer de se faire une idée précise des soucis et des labeurs de celui qui veut être à la hauteur de ces devoirs. Celui-là ne doit pas se laisser aller au gré des courants populaires sans visée politique et sans but. Loin de là. Car, notre Constitution, tout en donnant justement la balance du pouvoir à la volonté du peuple, a pour trait caractéristique qu'elle cherche à protéger les droits des minorités. Sa plus grande gloire est de mettre un frein au pouvoir. Elle formule et met en vigueur les maximes et les principes de liberté civile pour le triomphe desquels ont lutté, pendant tous les âges, les martyrs de la liberté. Elle déclare le droit de citoyen d'être garanti dans leurs personnes, leurs maisons et leurs papiers contre des perquisitions et des saisies illégales; que "le Congrès ne fera pas de loi sur l'établissement d'une religion ou contre exercice d'une religion, ou pour restreindre la liberté de la parole ou de la presse, le droit du peuple de faire des pétitions en redressement de torts." Elle assure "le droit d'un jugement prompt et public par un jury impartial."

Aucun homme ne peut légitimement entrer dans l'exercice des fonctions présidentielles, s'il n'est disposé à exécuter les vœux du peuple exprimés d'une façon constitutionnelle, et s'il n'est pas prêt à défendre les droits des minorités. Il 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 pourront 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 juri et le grand privilége 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 outrageusement foulés aux pieds par un fragment de Congrès; des Etats et des communautés d'hommes de notre race, ont été poursuivis, convaincus, condamnés et privés de leurs droits comme citoyens, sans aucune accusation, sans jugement, sans audition de témoins, en vertu des dispositions de lois congressionnelles sur l'usurpation 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 de sa nomination et sa disposition à maintenir l'usurpation congressionnelle sur huit millions de blancs du Sud, cloués au sol par les baïonnettes. Il s'écrie: "Ayons la paix." "La paix règne à Varsovie", tel a été la phrase qui a annoncé la fin des libertés d'une nation. "L'empire c'est la paix", a écrit 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 négre (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 plait 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 baïonnettes que le parti a envoyées au Sud, et soutenue 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!

Cette fausse interprétation du principe vital de notre gouvernement est le dernier recours de ceux qui voudraient que leur reconstruction arbitraire prit 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 à 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 cuirassé 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.

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

ONZIEME ETAT ANNUEL

Des affaires de la Compagnie d'Assurance de l'Union de la Nile-Orléans.

Montant des primes reçues dans l'année expirée le 30 avril 1868.		
Primes sur risques d'incendie	$119,130 32	
" de rivières	37,314 14	
" de mer	25,941 86	
Risques non expirés le 30 avril 1867	38,941 91	
		$226,235 82
En moins, primes remboursées	4,739 19	
Montant des primes		221,555 63
Pertes payées dans l'année—		
Pertes par l'incendie	$19,044 10	
" sur les rivières	25,000 42	
" sur mer	33,000 30	
Total des pertes	77,739 11	
Réassurances	9,776 99	
Dépenses et intérêt de scrip; en moins, escomptes et intérêt	10,936 50	
Taxes et revenu int.	9,771 66	
Vingt-cinq et quinze pr cent remboursé	25,238 66	
En réserve pour risques non expirés	37,303 39	
		$171,506 83
Bénéfice net		50,000 00
L'actif de la Compagnie est:		
Prêts garantis	17,735 00	
" par hypothèque	19,100 00	
Effets à recevoir pour primes	7,330 45	
Actions, bons et autres garanties	145,300 93	
Propriétés foncières	15,000 00	
Comptes individuels pour primes	40,836 91	
En caisse	65,450 06	
Scrip d'autres Compagnies	2,665	
		312,897 23

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 pince tres 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 R Bader,	A Chiapella,	L F Generes,
L M[illegible],	W B Schmidt,	R W Adams,
C Cohn	B Saloy,	J J Fernandez,
A Cousin	J A Seignouret,	P L Millaudon,
J Goldstein,	V Barthe,	C Blanchin.

14 mai—1 m

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		$546,829 42
Savoir:		
Primes d'incendie	$306,272 57	
Primes de mer	135,158 79	
Primes de rivières	105,097 15	
		$546,528 42
En moins:		
Primes remboursées	$ 5,859 75	
Primes non expirées	40,145 00	
		$ 46,004 75
Montant net des primes		$500,513 67
Pertes payées:		
Pertes par l'incendie	$ 62,397 35	
Pertes sur mer	184,072 79	
Pertes sur les rivières	94,592 00	
	$342,062 14	
Escomptes au lieu de scrip	34,348 65	
Taxes et Revenu intérieur	24,741 30	
Dépenses, loyer, etc, compte d'escompte	32,310 88	
Six pour cent d'intérêt sur le scrip non payé jusqu'au 1er mars 1868	27,777 00	
		$461,310 76
Réservé pour pertes non réglées		$ 11,277 00

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 $630,000, savoir:

Placé en propriétés foncières	$ 65,000 13
Hypothèques sur propriétés foncières	79,019 30
Placé en bons de la ville et autres bons	82,220 01
Placé en actions de banques et autres actions	128,585 [illegible]
Placé en scrip de Compagnies d'assurances	136,[illegible]
Prêts garantis	13,200 00
Billets à recevoir	49,896 [illegible]
Primes en voie de perception	97,262 71
Encaisse	111,513 [illegible]
	$737,509 [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. Assermenté et signé pardevant moi, ce 25 mars 1868.

PAUL W. COLLENS, Troisième Juge de Paix.

Il sera payé, le douzième 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. Carrière,	A. Lescout,
Geo. A. Fosdick	Frank Williams,
R. 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. E. Fothier,
Arch'd Montgomery,	John Nixon, Jr.,
Henry J. Voss,	R. Pleggio,
E. Marquese,	James Gallier,
Chas. Weisbust,	Rudolph Sieg,
H. Given.	

24 mars

DIX-NEUVIEME ETAT ANNUEL

DES AFFAIRES DE

la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle du Crescent.

Nouvelle-Orléans, 23 mai 1868.

LES DIRECTEURS, conformément à la Charte, soumettent l'état suivant des affaires de la Compagnie le 30 avril 1868—

Primes d'incendie, dans l'année	$236,122 38	
Primes de mer	94,082 25	
Primes de rivières	177,564 32	
		$507,770 38
Total net des primes		$447,854 38
Pertes par l'incendie, payées et évaluées	$ 89,300 00	
Pertes de mer	67,074 [illegible]	
" rivières	55,572 47	
Taxes payées	26,019 54	
Payé—réassurance et compte au lieu de scrip	60,103 38	
Payé—intérêts, primes remboursées, frais généraux, escomptes, etc.	87,643 03	
		$385,019 13
Bénéfice net		$51,835 1
L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit:		
Effets à recevoir	$ 37,494 36	
Prêt sur bons et hypothèques	69,343 33—106,837 69	
En caisse	$104,577 34	
Prêts garantis par actions sur demande	63,400 00—$167,977 34	
Prêts garantis par actions à terme	$11,300 00	
Propriétés foncières	75,000 00	
Scrip d'autres compagnies et compte de scrip	45,062 45—$131,372 4	
Bons consolidés de la ville	$39,000 00	
Bons de la ville	96,500 00	
Actions de Banques et autres	196,897 17—$335,517 17	
Coupons pour bons de la ville, échus		$3,400 00
Dû pour prime et en voie de perception		41,630
		$779,814 6
La Compagnie possède également—		
Billets suspendus, actions et bons		$636,365
Compte de scrip forfaits		7,909
Intérêts non réclamés	$7,900 35	

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

THOS. A. ADAMS, Président.

HENRY V. OGDEN, Secrétaire.

Paroisse d'Orléans, Ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

Assermenté et signé pardevant moi, ce 26 mai 1868.

PARIS CHILDRESS, Deuxième Juge de Paix de la Paroisse d'Orléans.

La Compagnie payera un intérêt de 6 pour cent, à partir du deuxième lundi de juillet prochain, aux porteurs sur les certificats de scrip non encore payés. Les Directeurs ont en outre déclaré un dividende-scrip de **trente-trois et un tiers pour cent** sur le montant net des primes, ayant droit de participer au bénéfice net de l'année expirant le 30 avril 1868. Il sera émis des certificats pour le dividende-scrip, à partir du premier lundi d'août prochain, sans taxe du gouvernement

THOS. A. ADAMS, Président,
SAMUEL KENNEDY, Vice-Présid,
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secrétaire.

DIRECTEURS —

JOHN WATTS,	C. T. BUDDECKE,
SAMUEL B. NEWMAN,	P. E. FOLEY,
WM. EDWARDS,	A. G. OBER,
P. SIMMS,	A. THOMPSON,
JOHN PHELPS.	

26 mai

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		$290,275 46
Primes d'incendie	$188,086 00	
Primes de mer	87,429 31	
Primes de rivières	14,760 15	
Moins primes remboursées	4,567 57	290,275 46
Montant en réserve pour risques non expirés	80,620 62	85,188 29
Montant net des primes		205,087 17
Pertes payées:		
Pertes par l'incendie	25,695 15	
Pertes sur mer	35,612 46	
Pertes sur rivières	4,737 98	
	76,[illegible]	
Ré-assurances	11,[illegible]	
Dépenses, intérêt	28,[illegible] 67	
Taxe et souscriptions	10,[illegible] 67	
25 et 15 p.0/0 d'escompte	38,460 45	
Réservé pour pertes non réglées	10,000 00	175,061 22
Bénéfice net		30,025 95
L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit:		
Billets pour actions	210,000 00	
Effets	3,500 56	
A. par comptes individuels	29,396 77	
Prêts sur garanties, sur demande	64,376 00	
Prêts sur hypothèque	31,050 00	
Garanties de la ville	5,600 00	
Garanties des Etats-Unis	12,167 41	
En caisse	44,161 00	390,656 27

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

(Signé:) D. MICHEL. Président.
E. 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.

E. MAIER, Secrétaire.

—DIRECTEURS—

J. H. Helmer,	C. T. Forster,
F. A. Luling,	H. Zuberbier,
Thos. Schorr,	O. H. Karstendiek
Geo. Mern,	Louis Schwarz,
Chas. Bendix,	G. L. L. Mayer,
L. F. Berle,	H. Blasco,
D. Michel,	F. Del Bondio,
August Kernig,	J. A. Stiffer,
Chas. Loeffler,	X. Weinsenbach,
Julius Hoerner,	A. Marks,
F. Frob,	J. J. Weckerling,
F. M. Ziegler,	J. F. Krantz.

13 avril—1m

Compagnie d'assurance du Commerce.

SECOND ETAT ANNUEL.

CONFORMÉMENT à sa Charte, cette Compagnie publie l'état suivant de ses affaires:

Montant des primes de l'année expirée le 3 mars 1868:		
Primes d'incendie	$52,675 44	
Primes de rivières	79,028 30	
Primes de mer	29,958 00	
		$161,662 75
Pertes payées:		
Pertes par incendie	$13,650 30	
Pertes sur les rivières	84,344 38	
Pertes sur mer	24,373 70	
	$122,377 42	
Escomptes sur primes	30,380 97	
Taxes	4,790 01	
Réassurances	5,592 35	
Primes remboursées	419 00	
Dépenses, profits et pertes, etc, intérêts en moins	29,220 03	$197,169 81
		$ 35,505 56
Actif en caisse	$72,204 11	
Billets à recevoir	5,003 92	
Meubles	3,673 55	
Primes dues	34,000	
Billets pour actions	384,226 00	
		$502,973 44

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

S. S. BUCKNER, président.

SWEET, secrétaire.

Assermenté et signé, pardevant moi, ce 21 avril 1868.

PARIS CHILDRESS, Juge de Paix pour la paroisse d'Orléans

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

PILULES DEHAUT

Les substances végétales que ce purgatif renferme ont été choisies et combinées d'après la nouvelle méthode dépurative de M. DUHAUT, pour être prises et de suite en même temps que les meilleurs aliments et les boissons les plus fortifiantes, ce qui permet à chacun de choisir, pour se purger, le repas et l'heure qui lui conviennent le mieux pour n'être pas gêné dans ses occupations, tout en évitant le dégoût et la fatigue que les autres médecines occasionnent toujours. Ces avantages précieux, constatés en France depuis 30 ans, ont rendu les *Pilules Dehaut* d'un usage populaire.—Ces pilules sont souveraines pour combattre la *constipation* et tous les maux qui en dépendent.—Comme simple purgation, elles sont préférables aux autres médecines, parce que, n'exigeant ni tisane, ni diète, on peut, au besoin, les prendre pendant plusieurs jours de suite sans dégoût.—Mais ce purgatif agréable offre surtout des avantages importants dans le traitement d'une foule de maladies chroniques telles que: *asthme, catharre, dartres, douleurs, gastrite, engorgements, migraine, scrofules, &c., &c.*, parce que la bonne nourriture qu'on prend en même temps permet aux organes digestifs de le supporter sans fatigue, pendant tout le temps de la guérison. (Voir la Brochure qui se donne gratuitement.) Boîtes de 2 fr. 50 c. et de 5 fr. à Paris, chez M. DEHAUT, pharmacien et médecin, rue du faubourg St-Denis, No 147.

A NEW-YORK, chez MM. JOHN MILHAU, Broadway, et Fougera Frères, pharmaciens.
Des DÉPOTS de nos PILULES sont établis pour la VENTE en GROS et DEMI GROS, chez M. DUCONGE, droguiste. M. MAUNSELL & Co, No 21 rue de Chartres, SCHWAB, pharmacien, rue de Chartres et pour le DÉTAIL dans les principales pharmacies de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

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.

POMMADE ROYER CONTRE LES HÉMORRHOIDES

Les Fissures de l'Anus et les Gerçures du Sein. Prix: 3 fr. 50 le flacon.

POUDRE DIGESTIVE DE ROYER

PEPSINE ET S-CARBONATE DE BISMUTH.

Pour guérir promptement les

Douleurs d'estomac, Dispepsie, Aigreurs, Vapeurs vomissemens, Diarrhées, Fièvres, Digestions difficiles, Coliques venteuses, Entérites chroniques, Paresse de l'estomac, Chaleurs, Pituites, &c. Prix du flacon 2 fr.

CREOSOTE CHLOROFORMEE

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; Nile-Orléans, MM. Maunsel et Bogel, droguistes, rue de Chartres; Havane, Serra et Cie, Fernandes et Cie.; L. Reverend, J. Royes; à Matanzas, Genouillac; à Santiago, Julio Trenard.

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.

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.—Dépôt à la Nouvelle-Orléans chez M. DUCONGÉ, droguiste; chez MM. MAUNSELL & CIE, L. CASTEL, O. ROBIN, 48 Royale, et dans toutes les pharmacies.

TACHES DE ROUSSEUR

HALE, COUPEROSE, BOUTONS ET FEUX DU VISAGE se guérissent en peu de jours et sans brûler la peau PAR L'EXTRAIT DE FLEURS DE LYS DE BAYLE.

Ce précieux cosmétique, recommandé par toutes nos sommités médicales, fait disparaître les *rides*, 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 HAUDUC 54, Rue Basse-du-Rempart, Paris.

NOTA.—Lire le rapport adressé à l'*Académie des Sciences* et à l'*Académie Impériale de Médecine* où sont cités plus d'un *million de cures authentiques* avec les noms et adresses.—Chez M. DUCONGÉ.

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Premiums during the year ending 31st December, 1867.		
On Fire Risks	$319,916 [illegible]	
On Marine Risks	68,469 [illegible]	
On River Risks	22,790 [illegible]	
Total Premiums		$411,[illegible] 41
Less: Premiums unearned 31st December, 1867	$115,[illegible]	
Return Premiums	4,115 [illegible]	
		$119,677 41
Net earned Premiums		$291,[illegible]
Losses:		
On Fire Risks	$ 85,700	
On Marine Risks	61,486	
On River Risks	19,039	
	$166,000	
Taxes	11,000	
Reinsurance	5,274	
Expenses, less interest received	10,190	
Interest on Scrips	26,[illegible]	
		$194,073 34
Profit		$ 97,449 10
The Company have the following assets:		
Bills receivable for Premiums	$ 6,734	
Notes secured by pledge and mortgage	219,307	
Due for premiums in course of collection	90,338	
Gas Light Co., City R. R. Co. Stocks, City Bonds, etc.	183,343	
Scrips of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies	99,136	
Cash on hand	33,777	
	$652,628	
Less: Depreciation on the above	92,850	
Net		$559,778
Less: Unearned interest on Scrips	$ 7,639	
Interest payable on outstanding Scrips	36,[illegible]	
		$4,397 76
		$526,584 [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 Monday of March, and have further resolved to pay six per cent on the outstanding certificates of scrip, to be paid on and after the second Monday of March, 1868.

—DIRECTORS—

George Urquhart,	Chas. Lafitte,
A. Rochereau,	J. M. Lapeyre,
G. W. Babcock,	A. Schriber,
T. B. Blanchard,	John Geddes,
Wm. Stevens,	W. T. Williams,
J. A. White,	J. Tuyes.

Office—111 Canal street — ian18 1m and 1y

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle du Sun.

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

DOUZIEME ETAT ANNUEL

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

Montant des primes pour l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1867, savoir:		
Sur les risques d'incendie	$185,471 [illegible]	
Sur les risques de mer	65,030 94	
Sur les risques de rivières	68,403 24	
	$317,906 71	
Plus, les risques non expirés pour 1866	66,885 00	
		$384,889 71
En moins, les risques non expirés pour 1867	$ 60,416 00	
Primes remboursées pour 1867	2,598 04	
		$ 63,014 04
Montant net des primes le 31 déc. 1867		$321,875 67
Pertes payées dans la même période		
Sur les risques d'incendie	$32,861 12	
Sur les risques de mer	39,841 76	
Sur les risques de rivières	36,022 94	
		$108,715 82
Plus, réassurances	$ 2, 75	
Escompte de prime	43,68 07	
		60,074 62
Dépenses, taxes, loyer, profits et pertes, etc., escompte et intérêt en moins		71,610 31
Réservé pour paiement d'intérêt sur scrips dus en 1867		56,213 19
		$294,513 53
Bénéfice net		$ 27,161 83
L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit:		
Deux cent neuf bons consolidés de la ville, évalués à $800		$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 c.		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 c.		71,400 00
Vingt-cinq bons de la ville du chemin de fer Pontchartrain, évalués à 70 c.		17,500 00
Quatre bons de l'Etat du chemin de fer des Opelousas, évalués à		2,000 00
Six bons de l'Etat du chemin de fer du Mexique, évalués à 60 c.		3,000 00
Neuf bons de l'Etat du chemin de fer de Vicksburg, S. et Texas, évalués à 50 c.		4,000 00
Actions de Banque et de la Compagnie du Gaz, etc.		108,485 00
Prêts sur gages		35,000 00
Prêts sur hypothèque		33,000 00
Effets à recevoir		11,000 00
Primes dues et en voie de perception		47,183 01
Scrips d'autres Compagnies d'assurances		12,400 00
Monnaie n'ayant pas cours		4,000 00
Coupons de la ville, dûs et non recouvrés		13,000 00
En caisse		54,274 41
		$767,788 01

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. Assermentée et signé par devant moi, ce 23 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,	E. J. Hart
Henry Renshaw,	Jno. C. Richs,
H. T. Lonsdale,	J. H. Stauffer,
R. Blasco,	J. S. Bres,
J. C. Barelli,	Thos. Sloo,
Thos. A. James	28 janv—1a

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	$236,122 38	
Marine Premiums for year	94,082 25	
River Premiums for year	177,564 32	
		$507,770 38
Total net earned Premiums		$447,854 38
Fire losses paid and estimated	$ 89,300 00	
Marine	67,074 [illegible]	
River	55,572 [illegible]	
Paid Taxes	26,019 [illegible]	
Paid Reinsurance and discount in lieu of scrip	60,103 38	
Paid interest, return premiums, general expenses, loss discount, etc.	87,643 03	
		$385,019 13
Net Profits		$51,835 10
The Company have the following Assets		
Bills Receivable	$ 37,494 36	
Loans on Bonds and Mortgage	69,343 33—$106,837 69	
Cash on hand	$104,577 34	
Loans on pledge of stocks on time	63,400 00—$167,977 34	
Loans on pledge of stocks on time	$ 11,300 00	
Real Estate	75,000 00	
Scrip of other companies and scrip account	45,062 45—$131,372 45	
Consolidated City Bonds	$ 39,000 00	
City Bonds	96,500 00	
Bank and other stocks	199,897 17—$335,517 17	
Coupons for City Bonds past due		$3,400 00
Due for premiums in course of collection		41,630 00
		$779,811 00
The Company have also—		
Suspended Notes, Stocks and Bonds		$636,365 21
Forfeited scrip account		7,909 24
Interest uncalled for	$7,900 35	

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,	P. E. Foley,
Wm. Edwards,	A. G. Ober,
P. Simms,	A. Thompson,
John Phelps.	may26 1f

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Nile-Orléans.

HUITIEME ETAT ANNUEL.

PRIMES de l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1867:		
Sur les risques d'incendie	$319,916 [illegible]	
Sur les risques de mer	68,469 44	
Sur les risques des rivières	22,790 31	
Total des primes		$411,256 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	$85,700 00	
Sur les risques de mer	61,486 16	
Sur les risques des rivières	19,039 44	
	$166,000 [illegible]	
Taxes	11,000 00	
Ré-assurances	5,274 81	
Dépenses, moins le compte d'intérêt	10,180 13	
Intérêts sur scrips	26,354 00	
		$194,073 34
Bénéfices		$97,449 10
L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit:		
Effets à recevoir pour primes	$6,734 21	
Billets garantis et billets hypothécaires	219,307 00	
Dû pour primes en voie de perception	90,338 1	
Actions de la Compagnie du Gaz, de la Compagnie du Chemin de fer de la ville, Bons de la ville	183,343 44	
Scrips des différentes Compagnies d'Assurance	99,136 00	
En caisse	33,777 86	
	652,628 04	
Moins: Dépréciation des ces-dits	92,850 00	
Montant net		$559,
Moins: Intérêts de scrips, non réclamés	7,639 76	
Intérêts payables sur scrips non encore payés	36,[illegible] 00	34,397 76
		$526,584 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. Assermenté 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.

—DIRECTEURS—

George Urquhart,	Chs. Lafitte,
A. Rochereau,	J. M. Lapeyre,
G. W. Babcock,	A. Schriber,
T. B. Blanchard,	John Geddes,
Wm. Stevens,	W. T. Williams,
J. A. White,	J. Tuyes.

Bureau, rue du Canal, No 111.

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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	" "

Bank Directory

Bank of America, corner of Canal and Exchange Place—A. M. Fortier, President; J. R. Mortimer, Cashier.

Canal Bank, corner of Gravier and Camp—Geo. Jonas, President; C. Juneonville, Cashier.

Crescent City Bank, 30 Camp street—E. H. Summers, President; Charles Fanris, Jr., Cashier.

Citizens' Bank, corner of Royal and Customhouse—John G. Gaines, President; J. L. Delery, Cashier.

First National Bank, corner Magazine and Natchez Alley—C. T. Buddecke, President; Jules Cassard, Cashier.

Bank of Louisiana, (in liquidation), corner Royal and Conti—Ambrose Lanfear, President; J. P. Irvine, Cashier.

Louisiana State Bank, Camp street—J. A. Blanc, President pro. tem.; L. Bernard, Cashier.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, No. 162 Canal street—Walter G. Robinson, President; G. Ouzts, Cashier.

Bank of New Orleans, corner Canal and Exchange Alley—C. Cavaroc, President; Numa Augustin, Cashier.

Pike, Lapeyre & Bro., No. 17 Camp street.

Southern Bank, No. 11 St. Charles street—Thos. Layton, President; John G. Devereux, Ass't. Cashier.

Samuel Smith & Co., cor. Camp and Common streets.

United States Treasury, at the Mint Hotel—W. E. Whittaker, Asst. Treasurer; James A. Venzie, Cashier.

Union Bank of Louisiana, No. 122 Canal street—F. E. Lavillebeuvre, President, Geo. A. Freret, Cashier.

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 Vermillionville, 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 Vermillionville 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 Vermillionville.

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 Vermillionville, 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 guage 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:

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

3. 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.

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

5. 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.

6. 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, and 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.

8. 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 lessees.

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 Ass'n, St. Louis, Mo.
GEO. STURGIS, President Northwestern National Bank, Chicago, Ill., or to the undersigned,
A. B SEGER, President.

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Home Insurance Directory.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Atlantic Insurance Company, No. 19 Camp street—Edward Rigney, President; H. P. Janvier, Secretary.

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, corner of Camp street and Commercial Place—Thos. A. Adams, President; Henry O. Ogden, Secretary.

Commercial Insurance Company, No. 11 Commercial Place—S. B. Buckner, President; Geo. Sweet, Secretary.

Factors' and Traders' Insurance Company, No. 39 Carondelet street—Michael Musson, President; Harman Doane, Vice President; Ed. A. Palfrey, Secretary.

Firemen's Insurance Co. of New Orleans—B L Millaudon, President, E N Gauchaux, Sec'y.

Germania Insurance Company, No. 135 Gravier street—D. Michel, President; E. Maier, Secretary.

Home Mutual Insurance Company, corner Camp and Natchez streets—Alfred Moulton, President; A. W. Hunter, Secretary.

Hope Insurance Company, No. 21 Camp street—H. Psychaud, President; Lewis Barnett, Secretary.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company, corner of Camp and Gravier streets—Chas. Briggs, President; J. P. Roux, Secretary.

Louisiana State Mutual Insurance Company, corner of Common and Carondelet streets—E. Gauchaux, President; L. W. Baquie, Secretary.

Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Co, No 142 Canal street—Joseph Allison, President; W P Harper, Sec'y.

Union Insurance Company, 18 St. Charles street—A. Chiapella, President; J. M. Crawford, Secretary.

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, No. 101 Canal street—John Pemberton, President; Paul Fourchy Secretary.

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company, corner Camp and Canal street—J. Tuyes, President; J. W. Hincks, Secretary.

Pelican Mutual Insurance Company, No. 51 Camp street—Chas. Roman, President; A. Tarleton, Secretary

Star Mutual Insurance Company, No 11 Carondelet street—Lloyd R Coleman, President; Chas. Engefeld, Secretary.

Sun Mutual Insurance Company, No. 6 Camp street—Thos. Sloo, President; Thos. Anderson, Secretary.

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 suppliants 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 this 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] of power and gain. A [illegible] keeps the South in [illegible] anarchy. While that exists they are independent of the will or wishes 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 policy, but where they can enforce them. When Senators shall be admitted in this 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 formal 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 mere 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 toils 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 fill 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 spring from a desire to make a change of policy, and from the thought that they can carry out their purposes.

THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

In this faith they are strengthened by the co-operation 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 cordially 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 forever 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 of the North in the elections of the 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 with 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 expressed 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 its 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 a 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	$185,471 [illegible]	
On Marine Risks	65,030 94	
On River Risks	68,403 24	
	317,906 71	
Add unterminated risks, on 1866	66,883 00	
		$384,889 71
Deduct unterminated risks for 1867	60,416 00	
Return premiums for 1867	2,598 04	
		$ 63,014 04
Net earned premiums 31st Dec., 1867		$321,875 67
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$32,861 12	
On Marine Risks	39,841 76	
On River Risks	36,022 94	
		108,715 82
Add re-insurances	2,5 75	
Dis. on Prem	43,4[illegible] 87	
		60,074 62
Expenses, Taxes, Rent Account, Profit and Loss, etc. less discount and interest		71,610 31
Reserved payment of interest on scrips due in 1868		56,213 19
		$294,513 53
Net profits		$ 27,161 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.		108,485 00
Loans on Pledge		35,100 00
Loans on Mortgage		33,000 00
Bills Receivable		11,886 35
Premiums due in course of collection		47,183 01
Scrips of other insurance companies		12,400 00
Uncurrent funds		4,000 00
Coupons on City Bonds due, not collected		13,000 00
Cash on hand		54,274 41
		$767,788 01

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 23d 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,	E. J. Hart,
Henry Renshaw,	Jno. C. Richs,
H. T. Lonsdale,	J. H. Stauffer,
R. Blasco,	J. S. Bres,
J. G. Barelli,	Thos. Sloo,
Thos A. James	Ian28

GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC COMPANY

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

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

Fare from New Orleans to St. Nazaire, one berth, 2d fore deck, $160 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.

For 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.

On and after the 15th of February the French steamship GUYANE will leave regularly every month for Havana, in order to connect with the large steamers of the General Trans-Atlantic Company, plying between St. Nazaire and Vera Cruz.

For passage apply to

VICTOR PERRILLAT, Agent, No. 127 Common street

ty21st

JUDICIAL SALES.

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

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 21,507—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 Customhouse 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, situated 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, and said lot of ground 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 6th, 1819.

Being the same property which the defendant A. L. Bingaman acquired by purchase from Mrs. Mary Abren, widow of the late W. D. Tol[illegible], 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 a judgment was rendered in this Court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit—No. 2,204, Sixth District Court of New Orleans—John F. Wood vs. Elizabeth Stack, 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 judged 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 Stack, 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 August, A. D. 1868 and the ninety third year of the Independence of the United States

aug8 31 to 3 1d

WM. WOELPER, Clerk.

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 F. Lareche, 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 heretofore entered on the 5th instant be now confirmed, that there be judgment for Plaintiff, Marie Madeleine Mossman, Widow Jean Lagarde, 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 authorized to the administration of her estate, and that Defendant pay the costs of this suit.

Judgment rendered 8th May, 1868.

Signed May 11th, 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 11th 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

aug8 31 at 3 1d

A D BERNOUDY, Dep. Clerk.

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	$ 813,664 47	
On Marine Risks	338,734 17	
On River Risks	80,560 62	
Total Premiums		$1,151,962 25
Less Premiums Unearned 31st May, 1868	$226,847 00	
Return Premiums	25,471 07—$ 250,318 07	
Net Earned Premiums 31st May, 1868		$ 901,644 15
Losses paid:		
On Fire Risks	$271,226 37	
On Marine Risks	175,990 30	
On River Risks	45,939 85	
	$491,[illegible] 52	
Taxes	32,015 61	
Reinsurance, Exp nses, Profit and Loss, less interest	105,[illegible] 04—624,314 86	
Net Profit		$ 277,329 29
The Company have the following assets.		
Real Estate	$ 150,617 37	
Notes Secured by Mortgage	676,[illegible] 57	
Notes Secured by Pledge	68,147 33	
Cash on hand	128,478 24	
Premiums in course of Collection	99,768 51	
City Bonds	32,000 00	
Bank and Railroad Stocks	104,[illegible] 00	
Bills Receivable	17,154 79	
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies	80,[illegible] 00	
Stock of Valiette Dry Dock Company	2,[illegible] 00	
" Levee Steam Cotton Press	5,000 00	
" Marine Dry Dock	3,700 00	
" Merchants' Exchange	1,000 00	
" Lightering and Wrecking Co.	1,000 00	
" Louisiana Equitable Life Ins. Co.	250 00	
State Bonds	1,500 00	
Total		$1,496,614 15
Less:		
Unclaimed interest and interest payable in July next on all outstanding Scrips of the Company	$101,206 13	
Thirty five per cent. of Scrip issue, to be payable in July	70,675 75	
Unearned Premiums 31st May, 1868	226,847 00—$398,728 88	
		$1,097,885 27

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 1860, and six per cent. interest on all outstanding Scrips of the Company.

DIRECTORS

John Pemberton,	P Maspero,	David McCoard,
M. Puig,	L. F. Generes,	Pierre Poutz,
Chas. Sagory,	John Morgan Hall,	S. S. Bell,
F. Wills,	J. J. Fernandez,	[illegible]

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		$546,523 4
Viz—Fire Premiums	$306,272 57	
Marine Premiums	135,158 79	
River Premiums	105,097 15	
		$546,528 42
Less Return Premiums	$ 5,859 75	
Less Unearned Premiums	40,145 00	
		$ 46,004 7
Net Earned Premiums		$500,513 67
Losses Paid:		
Fire Losses	$ 62,397 35	
Marine Losses	184,072 79	
River Losses	94,592 00	
	$342,062 14	
Discount in lieu of Scrip	34,348 65	
Taxes and Internal Revenue	24,741 30	
Expenses, Rent, etc., less Discount Account	32,310 88	
Six per cent Interest on outstanding Scrip to 1st March, 1868	27,777 00	
		$461,310 76
Reserved for Unadjusted Losses		$ 11,277 00
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 $630,000, viz		
Invested in Real Estate	$ 65,000 13	
Invested in Mortgage on Real Estate	79,019 30	
Invested in City and other Bonds	82,220 01	
Invested in Bank and other Stocks	128,585 00	
Invested in Scrip of Insurance Companies	136,392 00	
Loaned on Pledges	13,200 00	
Bills Receivable	49,896 46	
Premiums in course of Collection	97,262 71	
Cash on hand	111,513	
		$737,509 0[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 25th 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. Lescout,
Geo. A. Fosdick,	Frank Williams,
R. Brugier,	Thomas Byrne,
Chas. Lafitte,	John Thornhill,
John S. Maunsell,	W. A. Violett,
P. Anderson,	Hugh Macdonald,
Alfred Kearny,	Wm. M. Pinckard,
A. Frerichs,	John S. Wallis,
Geo. W. Dunbar,	George Foster,
E. F. Stockmeyer,	Andrew Stewart,
Geo. W. Hynson,	L. E. Fothier,
Arch'd Montgomery,	John Nixon, Jr.,
Henry J. Voss,	R. Pleggio,
E. Marquese,	James Gallier,
Chas. Weisbust,	Rudolph Sieg,
H. F. Given.	mh28

Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

Office, No. 72 Camp street, Corner of Natchez street.

SIXTEENTH YEAR.

Premiums received during the year ending December 31, 1867	$621,590 75
Losses, taxes, expenses, re-insurance, etc., paid during same period	217,749 00
Assets on the 31st December, 1867	278,734 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. Ledwigson,	E. K. Converse,
A. Moulton,	Wm. Chambers	A. H. May,
B. F. Eddell,	John T. Moore,	Robert Hare,
Wm. M. Perkins,	J. E. Isenhour,	John O. Rogers.

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

E. GAUDUZ, Druggist, from the Paris University, CORNER CONTI AND BURGUNDY STREETS. ap28 1

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.

Office, No. 73 Chartres Street.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Squares.	1 month. net.	2 mos. net.	3 mos. net.	6 mos. net.	12 mos. net.
One	$12	$22	$30	$40	$70
Two	18	36	48	80	120
Three	24	48	64	100	175
Four	30	60	70	110	185
Five	36	72	90	140	225
Six	42	84	108	170	250
Seven	48	96	126	200	275
Eight	54	102	144	230	300
Nine	60	112	150	260	325
Ten	66	124	160	290	350
Eleven	72	136	180	320	375
Twelve	78	148	195	350	400
Thirteen	84	160	210	380	425
Fourteen	90	172	225	410	450
Fifteen	96	184	240	425	475
Thirty	170	330	450	750	900

THE SEMI-WEEKLY BEE

Is published every Tuesday and Saturday mornings. Subscription, $6 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.	$9 net.	$12 net.	$20 net.	$30 net.
Two	9	16	20	32	50
Three	12	22	26	45	75
Four	15	27	35	55	90
Five	19	34	42	65	110
Ten	32	55	75	120	175
Fifteen	45	76	100	150	200
Thirty	70	130	160	200	300

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 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, 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 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 Street

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, Nowell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Work, and every description of Machinery for the South.

LEEDS & CO

Choice Lumber for Counters, &c.

10,000 FEET of choice black Walnut LUMBER, suitable for counters for sale, on reasonable terms, to close a consignment. Also a small lot of YELLOW PINE LUMBER and Tongued and Grooved FLOORING and CEILING

For sale by ALF'D McCONNELL

JACOB OTT Carpenter.

Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.

Cisterns Made and Repaired.

Orders left at N. Fisch Circle, or at L. DURAND, corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended to.

JACOB OTT Entrepreneur.

RÉPARE les MAGASINS et les MAISONS de résidence

Puits et réparés les cuves.

Les ordres laissés au No. 30, Cercle Fisch ou chez L. DURAND coin Toulouse et Chartres, exécutés avec promptitude.

13 nov—1an