L'ABEILLE DE LA N. ORLEANS.

BUREAUX, No 73, RUE DE CHARTRES.

NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

MERCREDI MATIN, 26 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 mûs 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 soulever 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 suppliants que le Congrès leur donnât le pouvoir dans leurs Etats respectifs, contrôlent aujourd'hui l'action des deux Chambres de ce même Congrès. Entrés dans ces assemblées, l'esprit rempli de cette question, ils demandent que le Congrès regarde comme étant en état de guerre civile les Etats d'où ils viennent, ils demandent que la majorité de ces Etats, comprenant la partie la plus intelligente de la population, soit traitée comme ennemi public, 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 les 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 sont indépendants de la volonté ou des vœux 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 sont aujourd'hui placés 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 auront plus de pouvoir au Sénat qu'une majorité du peuple de cette Union, vivant dans neuf des grands Etats. C'est en vain que des chefs du parti républicain ont protesté contre la politique qui a conduit à ce résultat.

Tandis que les 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 auxquelles ils doivent leur élévation, et ils poussent des clameurs 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 remporteraient 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 regret à les mesures extrêmes et violentes auxquelles il s'est laissé emporter. Ils ont persisté à croire que, bien que la conduite de leurs amis 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 ce 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 repoussé 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 procéder de nouveau à un chef d'accusation.

Le parti républicain est, aussi bien que nous, intéressé à mettre un terme à cette violence. Il est clair pour tout homme [illegible] qu'une nouvelle disposition du pouvoir politique tend à arrêter la violence des mesures du parti et à assurer la paix et le bon ordre dans le pays. L'élection d'un Président démocrate et d'une majorité démocrate dans 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 sais sûr que les meilleurs hommes du parti républicain déplorent, tout autant que je le fais, l'esprit de violence qu'ont 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 au jugement droit.

Je n'ai aucune aspiration personnelle qui puisse fausser 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 chacun 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 la libre exercice d'une religion, ou pour restreindre la liberté de la parole ou de la presse, ou le droit du peuple de faire des pétitions en redressement de griefs. Il assure le droit d'un jugement prompt et public par un jury impartial [illegible]

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

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

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

J'ai l'honneur d'être, messieurs, &c.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Lettre d'acceptation

DU GÉNÉRAL FRANK P. BLAIR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Les adversaires du gouvernement libre et constitutionnel, au mépris des termes formels de la Constitution, ont érigé au 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 privilège de l'*habeas corpus*, sauvegardes de chaque citoyen, qui remontent aux plus anciennes traditions de nos ancêtres et que nos pères, de la Révolution, ont cherché à assurer pour toujours à leur postérité, dans la Charte fondamentale de nos libertés, ont été 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 mise en accusation, sans jugement, sans audition de témoins, en vertu des dispositions de lois congressionnelles ayant un effet rétroactif et au mépris de la prohibition constitutionnelle qui refuse même à un Congrès entier et loyal l'autorité de passer aucun bill de forfaiture ou aucune loi rétroactive.

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

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

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

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

Cette fausse interprétation du principe vital de notre gouvernement est le dernier recours de ceux qui voudraient que leur reconstruction arbitraire prît racine et remplaçât nos vieilles institutions. La nation, dira-t-il, faut que la Constitution soit restaurée et que la volonté du peuple soit de nouveau souveraine. L'appel au scrutin paisible pour arriver à ce but n'est pas la guerre, n'est pas la révolution. Ceux-là font la guerre et la révolution qui tentent d'arrêter ce moyen pacifique pour mettre à l'écart le despotisme militaire et les usurpations d'un fragment de Congrès, qui prétend s'arroger le pouvoir absolu sur ce système indulgent de liberté réglée que nous ont laissé nos pères. Il faut suivre cette voie, c'est la seule qui conduise à la paix.

La paix viendra avec l'élection du candidat démocrate, et non avec l'élection de ce guerrier 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 Nlle-Orléans.

ONZIEME ETAT ANNUEL

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

Montant des primes reçues dans l'année expirée le 30 avril 1868.

Primes sur risques d'incendie	$110,130 23	
" " de navires	37,314 14	
" " de mer	32,941 56	
Risques non expirés le 30 avril 1867	35,941 91	
		$236,235 62
En moins, primes remboursées		4,739 19
Montant des primes		231,506 63
Pertes payées dans l'année—		
Pertes par l'incendie	$19,044 10	
" sur les rivières	25,593 42	
" sur mer	33,020 59	
Total des pertes	77,738 11	
Réassurances	9,730 99	
Dépenses et intérêt de scrip; en moins, escomptes et intérêt	19,366 59	
Taxes et revenu int.	9,771 06	
Vingt-cinq et quinze pr cent remboursé	25,306 88	
En réserve pour risques non expirés	37,586 33	
		$171,506 63
Bénéfice net		60,000 00

L'actif de la Compagnie est:

Prêts garantis	17,725 00
" " par hypothèque	19,100 00
Effets à recevoir pour pr mes	7,359 45
Actions, bons et autres garanties	148,306 88
Propriétés foncières	15,930 06
Comptes individuels pour primes	40,356 91
En caisse	63,553 66
Scrips d'autres Compagnies	2,085
	312,997 38 [illegible]

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

A. CHIAPELLA, Président.

J. M. CRAWFORD, Secrétaire.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.

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

Assermenté et signé pardevant moi, ce troisième jour de mai 1867.

S. MAGNER, notaire public.

Les Directeurs ont déclaré un dividende de vingt piastres par action, lequel sera porté au crédit des actions non encore payées. Des certificats d'actions payés en plein seront délivrés aux actionnaires à partir du 20 juillet 1868.

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

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

— DIRECTEURS —

A E Sader,	A Chiapella,	L F Generes,
L Meuler,	W B Schmidt,	R W Adams,
C Cohn	B Saloy,	J J Fernandez,
A Cou..in	J A Seignouret,	P L Millaudon,
J Goldstein,	V Burthe,	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 .... $546,528 42

Savoir:		
Primes d'incendie	$286,272 57	
Primes de mer	183,158 70	
Primes de rivières	103,097 15	
		$542,528 42
En moins:		
Primes remboursées	$ 5,859 75	
Primes non expirées	60,145 00	
		$ 66,004 75
Montant net des primes		$582,618 67
Pertes payées:		
Pertes par l'incendie	$ 82,597 26	
Pertes sur mer	164,972 79	
Pertes sur les rivières	94,502 09	
		$342,082 14
Escompte au lieu de scrip	54,348 66	
Taxes et Revenu intérieur	34,741 86	
Dépenses, loyer, etc, compte d'escompte	32,310 00	
Six pour cent d'intérêt sur le scrip non payé jusqu'au 1er mars 1868	27,777 00	
		$491,210 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 ample déduction, être équivalent à un capital comptant de $620,000, savoir:

Placé en propriétés foncières	$ 46,866 11
Hypothèques sur propriétés foncières	79,919 30
Placé en bons de la ville et autres bons	52,230 91
Placé en actions de banques et autres actions	129,585 09
Placé en scrip de Compagnie d'assurance	135,392 00
Prêts garantis	18,200 00
Effets à recevoir	42,856 86
Primes en voie de perception	97,282 71
Encaisse	111,513 45
	$727,969 [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 23 mars 1868.

PAUL W. COLLENS, Troisième Juge de Paix.

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

— Directeurs —

Charles Briggs,	A. R. Montgomery,
Ant. Carrière,	A. Lescort,
Geo. A. Fosdick	Frank Williams,
E. Brugier,	Thomas Byrne,
Chas. Lafitte,	John Thornhill,
John S. Maunsell,	W. A. Violett,
P. Anderson,	Hugh Macdonald,
Alfred Kearny,	Wm. M. Pinckard,
A. Freriche,	John S. Wallis,
George W. Dunbar,	George Foster,
E. F. Stockmeyer,	Andrew Stewart,
Geo. W. Hynson,	L. B. Pothier,
Arch'd Montgomery,	John Nixon, Jr.,
Henry J. Vose,	E. Piaggio,
G. Marquese,	James Gallier,
Chas. Weisbaker,	Rudolph Sieg.
E. Given.	

24 mars [illegible]

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	$238,132 88	
Primes de mer	94,062 86	
Primes de rivières " "	177,584 83	
		$507,770 39
Total net des primes		$447,854 38
Pertes par l'incendie, payées et évaluées	$ 83,500 83	
Pertes de mer	67,074 06	
" rivières	85,372 47	
Taxes payées	26,019 54	
Payé—réassurance et compte au lieu de scrip	60,103 30	
Payé—intérêts, primes remboursées, frais généraux, escomptes, etc.	67,649 03	
		$395,919 13
Bénéfice net		$51,935 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	$104,977 34
Prêts garantis par actions sur demande	63,400 00—$167,977 34
Prêts garantis par actions à terme	$11,200 00
Propriétés foncières	75,000 00
Scrip d'autres compagnies et compte du scrip	45,082 48—$131,372 4
Bons consolidés de la ville	$30,000 00
Bons de la ville	36,360 00
Actions de Banques et autres	196,997 17—$263,357 17
Coupons pour bons de la ville, échus	$5,490 00
Dû pour prime et en voie de perception	41,620
	$779,314 6
La Compagnie possède également:	
Billets suspendus, actions et bons	$436,365
Compte de scrips forfaits	7,800
Intérêts non réclamés	$7,800 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 23 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 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. H. FOLEY,
WM. EDWARDS,	A. G. OBER,
F. SIMMS,	A. THOMPSON.
JOHN PHELPS	

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 .... $260,875 46

Primes d'incendie	$188,693 00	
Primes de mer	57 429 31	
Primes de rivières	14,753 15	
		260,875 46
Moins primes remboursées	4,557 97	
Montant en réserve pour risques non expirés	50,630 42	55,188 39
Montant net des primes		205,787 17
Pertes payées:		
Pertes par l'incendie	36,686 15	
Pertes sur mer	35,632 46	
Pertes sur rivières	4,737 98	
	76,056 59	
Ré-assurances	11,904 84	
Dépenses, intérêt	28,362 67	
Taxes et souscriptions	10,298 67	
15 et 15 pr c d'escompte	38,460 44	
Réservé pour pertes non réglées	10,000 00	175,081 [illegible]
Bénéfice net		30,626 [illegible]
L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit:		
Billets pour actions	214,650 00	
Effets	3,395 89	
Id. par comptes individuels	33,985 77	
Prêts sur garantie, sur demande	54,376 66	
Prêts sur hypothèque	21,050 00	
Garanties de la ville	5,400 00	
Garanties des Etats-Unis	12,167 41	
En caisse	44,161 00	390,858 [illegible]

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

(Signé:) D. MICHEL, Président.

E. MAILS, Secrétaire.

Assermenté et signé, 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 à être porté au crédit des billets d'actions non encore payés.

D. MICHEL, Président.

C. T. FORSTER, Vice-Président.

E. MAILS, Secrétaire.

—DIRECTEURS—

J. H. Helmer,	C. T. Forster,
F. A. Luling,	H. Zuberbier,
Thos. Schorr,	O. H. Kersteneidt,
Geo. Merz,	Louis Schwarz,
Chas. Bendix,	G. L. L. Mayer,
L. F. Berje,	H. Biaso,
D. Michel,	F. Del Bondio,
August Koenig,	J. A. Blaffer,
Chas. Loeffler,	X. Weissenbach,
Julius Hosmer,	A. Marks,
F. Frob,	J. J. Weckerling,
F. M. Ziegler,	J. F. Krantz.

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	$52 836 44	
Primes de rivières	79,226 [illegible]	
Primes de mer	29,8[illegible]	
		$161,663 73
Pertes payées:		
Pertes par incendie	$13,6[illegible] 39	
Pertes sur les rivières	84,361 39	
Pertes sur mer	24,372 70	
	$122,377 42	
Escomptes sur primes	30,390 97	
Taxes	4,390 41	
Réassurances	3,882 25	
Primes remboursées	419 00	
Dépenses, profits et pertes, etc, intérêts en moins	39,638 66	$190,109 [illegible]
		$ 30,556 [illegible]
Actif en caisse	$73,974 11	
Effets à recevoir	3,963 92	
Meubles	3,673 56	
Primes dues	34,066	
Billets pour actions	384,855 00	
		$500,578 44

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

S. B. BUCKNER, Président.

[J.] SWEET, secrétaire.

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

PARIS CHILDRESS,

[Deuxième Juge] de Paix pour la paroisse d'Orléans.

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle du Sud.

Bureau de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle du Sud, Nlle-Orléans, 23 janvier 1868.

DOUZIEME ETAT ANNUEL.

De la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle du Sud, de la Nlle-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	$168,471 86	
Sur les risques de mer	60,388 94	
Sur les risques de rivières	83 402 34	
		$311,804 71 [illegible]
Plus, les risques non expirés pour 1866	66,885 00	
		$384,690 71
En moins, les risques non expirés pour 1867	$ 60,418 00	
Primes remboursées pour 1867	2,506 04	
		$ 62,924 04
Montant net des primes le 31 déc. 1867		$321,675 67
Pertes payées dans la même période		
Sur les risques d'incendie	$32,061 12	
Sur les risques de mer	39,841 70	
Sur les risques de rivières	36,022 84	
		$106,715 66
Plus, réassurances	$ 2,[illegible]	
Escompte de prime	48,[illegible]	
		50,274 62
Dépenses, taxes, loyer, profits et pertes, etc., escompte et intérêt en moins		71,619 21
Réserve pour paiement d'intérêt sur scrips dûs en 1868 y compris les balances		56,213 10
		$284,812 55
Bénéfice net		$ 37,161 62

L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit:

Deux cent neuf bons consolidés de la ville, évalués à $90 c	$187,300 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 50 c	2,000 00
Six bons de l'Etat du chemin de fer du Mexique, évalués à 50 c	3,000 00
Neuf bons de l'Etat du chemin de fer de Vicksburg, S. et Texas, évalués à 50 c	4,500 00
Actions de Banque et de la Compagnie du Gaz, etc	183,655 00
Prêts sur garantie	25,000 00
Prêts sur hypothèque	55,000 00
Effets à recevoir	11,398 36
Primes dues et en voie de la perception	47,153 02
Scrips d'autres Compagnies d'assurances	12,600 00
Monnaie n'ayant pas cours	4,000 00
Coupons de la ville, dûs et non recouvrés	13,840 00
En caisse	54,974 41
	$767,768 81

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.

Assermenté 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,	R. J. Hart
Henry Renshaw,	Jno. C. Richs,
H. T. Lonsdale,	J. H. Stauffer,
R. Sloco,	J. B. Bres,
J. C. Sarelli,	Thos. Sloo,
Thos. A James	26 janv—1s

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Nlle-Orléans.

HUITIEME ETAT ANNUEL.

PRIMES de l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1867:

Sur les risques d'incendie	$319,915 16	
Sur les risques de mer	68,488 44	
Sur les risques de rivières	22,780 81	
Total des primes		$411,284 41
En moins: Primes non expirées le 31 décembre 1867	$115,882 00	
Primes remboursées	4,115 41	
		119,977 41
Montant net des primes		$291,308 00
Pertes: Sur les risques d'incendie	$58,769 68	
Sur les risques de mer	61,086 15	
Sur les risques des rivières	19,630 48	
	$140,486 32	
Taxes	11,388 38	
Ré-assurances	3,274 92	
Dépenses, moins le compte d'intérêt	14,120 35	
Intérêts sur scrips	25,566 00	
		$194,976 04
Bénéfices		$97,449 18 [illegible]
L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit:		
Effets à recevoir pour rimes	$5,724 61	
Billets garantis et billets hypothécaires	219,307 00	
Dû pour primes en voie de perception	36,869 1	
Actions de la Compagnie du Gaz, de la Compagnie du Chemin de fer de la ville, Bons de la ville	138,545 66	
Scrips des différentes Compagnies d'Assurances	32 130 00	
En caisse	26,777 00	
	551,239 [illegible]	
Moins: Dépréciation des sus-dits	32,850 00	
Montant net		$500,[illegible]
Moins: Intérêts de scrips, non réclamés	7,620 70	
Intérêts payables sur scrips non encore payés	25,566 00	34,[illegible]
		$550,[illegible]

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

J. TUYES, Président.

J. W. HINCKS, Secrétaire.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.

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

Assermentés et signé pardevant moi ce 11 janvier 1868.

PAUL W. COLLENS, Troisième Juge de Paix.

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

—DIRECTEURS—

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

Bureau, rue du Canal, No 111.

[illegible]

Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

Etat de la Louisiane.

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

QU'IL soit connu que le dix-huitième jour de mars de l'année de Notre Seigneur mil huit cent soixante-huit, et dans la quatre-vingt-douzième année de l'indépendance des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pardevant moi, Gustave Le Gardeur, Jr., notaire public, dûment commissionné et assermenté dans et pour la susdite ville et la susdite paroisse et demeurant, et en présence des témoins ci-après nommés et soussignés, se sont présentés les personnes dont les noms et capacités sont ci-après indiqués, lesquelles personnes ont déclaré qu'eux ou ceux qu'ils représentent sont actionnaires de la Banque de la Nouvelle-Orléans, corporation établie en vertu des lois de l'Etat et située dans cette ville et cette paroisse — pour le nombre d'actions de cinquante piastres chacune,) de ladite banque, figurant en regard de leurs signatures respectives.

Que conformément à la loi et au huitième article de la charte ou acte d'incorporation de ladite banque, en rapport de Wm Monaghan, ancien notaire de cette ville en date du 14 mai 1853, la direction de ladite banque propose une modification, ou changement ou amendement aux articles de société, et, adoptant, à l'unanimité, à une réunion qui a eu lieu le troisième jour de février mil huit cent soixante-six, une résolution dont copie est ci-annexée et qui est conçue comme suit: "Il est résolu que le rapport du comité soit adopté et que l'état des affaires de l'institution soit publié dans le *Times*, le *Crescent* et l'*Abeille*; que les actionnaires soient requis de se présenter au local de la banque, le samedi, septième jour de mars prochain, de 10 heures du matin à 3 heures de l'après-midi, pour voter sur la question de savoir s'il conviendrait de réduire de nouveau le capital de la banque, actuellement d'un million de piastres ($1,000,000) à six cent mille piastres ($600,000) de valeur réelle."

Que la dite résolution fut soumise à une assemblée générale des actionnaires de la dite banque, après le temps et l'avis qu'exige la loi; qu'à la dite assemblée générale eux, les dits apparents, représentant et possédant treize mille quatre cent vingt-deux actions—plus des deux tiers du total qui est de vingt mille actions)—de la dite banque, votèrent et approuvèrent la dite résolution, consentirent à ce que la réduction du capital de la banque de la Nouvelle-Orléans à six cent mille piastres soit réduit à six cent mille piastres (sic) [illegible]; autorisèrent la Direction à prendre et lui recommandèrent de prendre les mesures nécessaires pour mettre la dite résolution à exécution. la faire enregistrer et publier conformément à la loi, et pour substituer des certificats d'actions de trente piastres aux anciens certificats de cinquante piastres.

En conséquence, les dits apparents, pour eux-mêmes au nom de ceux qu'ils représentent et pour ceux qui sont ou pourraient plus tard devenir leurs associés, consentent, par les présentes, à ce que le capital de la dite banque de la Nouvelle-Orléans soit réduit à six cent mille piastres (ainsi qu'il est dit ci-dessus), représenté par un dividende en vingt mille actions de trente piastres. A cet effet, le Président et la Direction sont autorisés à substituer des certificats d'actions de trente piastres aux anciens certificats de cinquante piastres. Les articles de Société sont, par les présentes, modifiés, changés et amendés conformément à ce qui précède.

Et les dits apparents, pour eux et pour ceux qu'ils représentent, deviennent actionnaires de la dite banque en souscrivant pour le nombre d'actions (de trente piastres) inscrit en regard de leurs noms respectifs.

Ainsi fait et passé, à mon étude, le jour, le mois et l'année ci-dessus écrits, en présence de MM. Armand Pitot, Jr, et Edouard Pitot, témoins légaux, qui ont signé avec les apparents et moi, notaire, après lecture du tout.

SIGNATURES DE L'ORIGINAL.

	Actions.		Actions.
P Schaler	43	F E Bernard	100
Delvaille & Joubert	285	U Marineal	100
A DeBen	50	Warren, Crawford & Co	30
C Chavanne	30	G F Porter	1
J V Allain	340	E O Porter	17
Chas. De Ruyter	320	J M Plantiger	62
H C Millaudon	150	F P Jewett	10
H C Millaudon, agent	350	F Osmore	10
Adolf Pitot	60	F Onipi	10
R F Manzon	100	F Clark & Co	100
R F Minton	100	D Lamite	20
L Boscot	200	A Osmore	10
E Samot	60	T E Dugan	100
A Bosquet	80	J Forestier	100
M Bordes J Katy	140	C Denis	120
A Durney	14	R Cambon	20
E Sabin	130	Henry & Co	100
E P Lavillebeuvre	20	A Milenburger & Co	100
Thos. Langridge	100	L D C Wood	40
Ant. Lacoste	20	Wood & Low	100
Home Mutual Ins. Co	100	A L Tarry	200
A F O'Brien	500	A R James	100
Horrell, Gayle & Co	100	Alfred Kearney	50
E M Horrel	10	Veno Bros	10
J W Burbridge	60	W G Black	10
Mrs. V W Burbridge	130	W A Violett	10
Thos. Jenny & Co	100	W A Violett & Co	100
G R Hyman	70	J Lorber	20
L B Pothier	20	J U Payne	100
Ferrell & de Lucca	215	C Royala	10
O Oswere	110	W N Mercer	200
Irene Oswere	2	G Schmidt	30
C Oswere, Jr.	2	P Crabites	20
J Seugeron	10	E Herrick	30
J Dupré	20	G A Bourdeois	35
E Cramer	101	Mrs. Paul Jugo, Sie	10
F Dupré	100	Aug. Bohn	20
G Robineau	100	Wm Begel	10
John Pemberton	40	Chs. Leddy	100
Louisiana M. Ins. Co	100	Jacob & Co	10
Eugene & Doke	100	Martin & Lock	125
H M Seuneu	10	Castille & Heriaga	10
M Ogleby	20	F J Hart & Co	20
Hall & Co	15	Allen & Rainey	10
Bourges & Agelasto	10	G M Bernard	30
Forbet & Co	132	Chs. Duntz	50
J J Mayne & Co	115	E Giquel	20
Cie. d'Assur. Mut. du Crescent	312	Giquel & Jamison	30

ARMAND PITOT, Jr, EDW. PITOT, G. LE GARDEUR, Jr.

Pour copie conforme, G. Le GARDEUR, Jr., Notaire public.

Le soussigné, député du préposé à l'enregistrement pour la paroisse et la ville de la Nlle-Orléans, certifie que la susdite charte d'incorporation a été, aujourd'hui, dûment inscrite à son bureau, Livre 9 No 7, folios 71, 72, 73 et 74.

A. DUCATEL, Jr.,

Député du préposé à l'enregistrement.

Nlle-Orléans, 18 mars 1868.

20 mars—1 par sem—4 sem

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	$238,132 88	
Marine Premiums for year	94,062 86	
River Premiums for year	177,584 83	
		$507,770 39
Total net earned Premiums		$447,854 38
Fire losses paid and estimated	$ 83,500 83	
Marine	67,074 06	
River	85,372 47	
Paid Taxes	26,019 54	
Paid Reinsurance and discount in lieu of scrip	60,103 30	
Paid, interest, return premiums, general expenses, less discount, etc	67,649 03	
		$395,919 13
Net Profits		$51,935 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	$104,977 34
Loans on pledge of stocks on time	63,400 00—$167,977 34
Loans on pledge of stocks on time	$ 11,200 00
Real Estate	75,000 00
Scrip of other companies and scrip account	45,082 48—$131,372 48
Consolidated City Bonds	$ 30,000 00
City Bonds	36,360 00
Bank and other stocks	196,997 17—$263,357 17
Coupons for City Bonds past due	$5,490 00
Due for premiums in course of collection	41,620 00
	$779,311 06

The Company have also—

Suspended Notes, Stocks and Bonds	$436,365 21
Forfeited scrip account	7,800 34
Interest uncalled for	$7,800 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. H. Foley,
Wm. Edwards,	A. G. Ober,
F. Simms,	A. Thompson,
John Phelps	may26 tf

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following statement for the year ending December 31, 1867.

Premiums received during the year ending December 31, 1867, including unterminated risks of 1866		$381,600 00
Premiums on Marine Risks	$ 41,000 34	
Premiums on River Risks	167,200 62	
Premiums on Fire Risks	172,687 46	
		$381,600 00
Less Return Premiums	1,800 00	
Less Premiums on Risks not terminated in 1867	39,051 00	
		41,400 00
Net earned Premiums year December 31, 1867		$339,135 00
Losses paid during same period:		
On Marine Risks	34,020 74	
On River Risks	100,036 84	
On Fire Risks	30,297 46	
	165 065 14	
Re-Insurance	12,947 5	
Expenses, Taxes, Interest on Scrips, etc., less Discount and Interest	38,700 31	
		$217,740 [illegible]
Remaining		66,306 [illegible]
Twenty-five per cent and fifteen per cent returned in lieu of Scrip		57,394 [illegible]
Reserved for Unadjusted Losses		4,409 [illegible]

The Company have the following assets:

267 Bonds City of New Orleans of $1,000 each	267,000 00
38 Bonds State of Louisiana of $1,000 each	38,000 00
19 Bonds State of Louisiana of $500 each	19,000 00
40 Bonds St. Charles Hotel Company of $1,000 each	40,000 00
20 U. S. 5-20 Bonds of $500	10,000 00
5 shares Valletta Dry Dock Company—$100 each	5,000 00
600 shares Bank of New Orleans—$50 each, valued at $30	24,000 00
450 shares Union Bank of New Orleans—$75 each, valued at $50	22,500 00
545 shares Canal Bank—$50 each, valued at $40	22,200 00
500 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank—$50 each, valued at $50	25,000 00
125 shares Crescent City Bank—$50 each, valued at $15	1,875 00
40 shares Merchants' Bank—$50 each, valued at $15	1,500 00
	$177,125 00 [illegible]
Cash on hand	51,685 00
Real Estate No 75 Camp street	30,000 00
Loans on Pledges	62,415 00
Bills Receivable	12,746 00
Less Bad and Doubtful	6,544 14 — 6,201 [illegible]
Outstanding accounts in course of Collection	70,036 02
Less Bad and Doubtful	10,211 69
Scrips of other Insurance Companies	6,444 [illegible]
Total Assets	$679,734 [illegible]

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

ALFRED MOULTON, President.

A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,

PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Sworn to, and subscribed before me, this 16th day of January, 1868.

PARIS CHILDRESS,

Second Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay Six Per Cent in Cash, on all outstanding Certificates of Scrip, to the legal holders thereof, on and after the Second TUESDAY in February next.

ALFRED MOULTON, President,

WM. M. PERKINS, Vice President.

A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

R. K. Converse,	R. P. Ethell,
Robert Hare,	Jos. H. Isenberg,
Jos. Hey,	J. H. Ledwigson,
Alfred Moulton,	A. H. May,
J. M. Allen,	Jno. T. Moore,
Jno. C. Rogers,	W. M. Perkins.

jan17 1m

The Income Tax.

The following is the form of making income returns for 1866 under the new law. The readers will see at a glance the character of the articles to be returned upon, and the deductions to be made:

RETURNS.

1. From the profits in any trade, business or vocation from which income is actually derived, or any interest therein wherever carried on.
2. From the payment of debts in a former year considered lost, and which have not paid a previous income tax.
3. From rents.
4. From farming operations—amount of live stock sold, amount of agricultural products sold.
5. From profits realized by sales of real estate purchased since December 31st, 1863.
6. From interest on any bonds or evidences of indebtedness of any railroad, canal turnpike, canal navigation or slackwater company, or interest or dividends on stock, capital or deposit in any bank, trust company, savings institution, insurance, railroad, canal, turnpike, canal navigation or slackwater company.
7. From dividends of any incorporated company other than those above mentioned.
8. From gains and profits of any incorporated company not divided.
9. From interest on notes, bonds or other securities of the United States.
10. From interest on notes, bonds, mortgages or securities other than those enumerated above.
11. From any salary other than as an officer or employé of the United States.
12. From any salary or pay as an officer or employé of the United States.
13. From profits on sales of gold or stocks, whenever purchased.
14. From all sources not above enumerated. Gross income.

DEDUCTIONS.

1. Exempt by law $1000.
2. National, State, county and municipal taxes within the year.
3. Losses actually sustained during the year from fire, shipwreck, or incurred in trade, and not already deducted in ascertaining profits.
4. Losses on sales of real estate purchased since December 31, 1863.
5. Amount paid for hired labor to cultivate land from which income is derived.
6. Amount paid for the live stock which was sold within the year.
7. Amount actually paid for rent of homestead.
8. Amount paid for usual or ordinary repairs, excluding payments for new buildings, permanent improvements or betterments.
9. Interest paid out of falling due within the year.
10. Salary or pay as an officer or employé of the United States, from which a tax has been withheld.
11. Interest or dividends from corporations enumerated above in paragraph six.

Taxable income.

Amount of tax at 5 per cent.

CARRIAGES, GOLD WATCHES, BILLIARD TABLES AND SILVER PLATE.

(*Schedule A.—Section 100, Act June 30, 1864, as Amended July 13, 1866.*)

TAXABLE PROPERTY.

On plate of silver, kept for use, per ounce troy—50 cents.

On plate of silver, kept for use, per ounce troy, exceeding forty ounces, used by one family—50 cents.

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 franchises 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 58 pounds per yard.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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,

je9 6tawtf A. B. SEGER, President.

Home Insurance Directory.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Atlantic Insurance Company, No. 12 Camp street—Edward Rigney, President; H. F. 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 Ganucheau, Sec'y.

Germania Insurance Company, No. 35 Gravier street—D. Michel, President; E. Maler, 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. Peychaud, President; Lewis Burnett, 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. Ganucheau, President; L. W. Baquié, 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. 104 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 8 Camp street—Chas. Roman, President; A Faletola, Secretary

Star Mutual Insurance Company, No. 18 Carondelet street—Lloyd R Coleman, President; Chas. Engsfeld, Secretary.

Sun Mutual Insurance Company, No. 61 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 term 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 for perpetuating it springs from the love of power and gain. A desire of vengeance prompts them to keep the South in 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 politics, 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 who, without ability or influence, have been thrown by the agitation of civil convulsions into positions of honor and of profit, are striving to keep alive the passions to which they owe their elevation, and they clamorously assert that they are the only friends of the Union. Proof of that can only have sure foundation in the fraternal regard and a common desire to promote the peace, the order, and the happiness of all parties of our land.

IMPORTANCE OF A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY

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

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

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

A CHANGE NEEDED TO CHECK VIOLENCE OF PARTY ACTION.

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

THE CARES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PRESIDENCY.

I have no more personal wishes which mislead my judgment in regard to the pending election. No man who has weighed and measured the duties of the office of President of the United States can fail to be impressed with the cares and 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 citizen of the land. He must maintain without distinction of creed or nationality all the privileges of an American citizenship. The experience of every public man who has been faithful to his trust teaches him that no one can fulfil the duties of the office of President unless he is ready not only to undergo the falsehoods and abuse of the bad but to suffer the censure of the good, who are misled by prejudices and misrepresentations.

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

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

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

THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

In this faith they are strengthened by the 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 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 condemned by the election of the Democratic candidate as President of the United States, are denounced as revolutionists by the partisans of this vindictive Congress. Negro suffrage which the popular vote of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Connecticut and other States have condemned as expressly against the letter of the Constitution must stand because their Senators and Representatives have willed it. If the people shall again condemn these atrocious measures by the election of the Democratic candidate for President they must not be disturbed although decided to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and although the President is sworn to maintain and support the Constitution. The will of a fraction of a Congress reinforced with 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 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 usurpation 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	$168,471 86	
On Marine Risks	60,388 94	
On River Risks	83,402 34	
	$17,804 71 [illegible]	
Add unterminated risks, on 1866	66,885 00	
		$384,690 71
Deduct unterminated risks for 1867	60,418 00	
Return premiums for 1867	2,506 04	
		$ 62,924 04
Net earned premiums 31st Dec., 1867		$321,676 67
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$32,061 12	
On Marine Risks	39,841 70	
On River Risks	36,022 84	
		106,715 66
Add re-insurance	2,577 75	
etc. on Prem	48,496 87	
		50,274 62
Expenses, Taxes, Rent Account, Profit and Loss, etc. less discount and interest		71,619 21
Reserved for payment of interest on scrips due in 1868		56,213 10
		$284,515 55
Net profits		$ 37,161 62

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

Two hundred and nine Consolidated City Bonds valued at 90c	$187,300 00
One hundred and twenty-four N. O. J. and G N. R. R. City Bonds, valued 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	183,655 00
Loans on Pledge	25,000 00
Loans on Mortgage	55,000 00
Bills Receivable	11,398 36
Premiums due in course of collection	47,153 02
Scrips of other insurance companies	12,600 00
Uncurrent funds	4,000 00
Coupons on City Bonds due, not collected	13,840 00
Cash on hand	54,974 41
	$767,768 81

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. PARISH 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,	R. J. Hart,
Henry Renshaw,	Jno. C. Richs,
H. T. Lonsdale,	J. H. Stauffer,
R. Sloco,	J. B. Bres,
J. C. Sarelli,	Thos. Sloo,
Thos A. James	jan [illegible]

GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC COMP'Y

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, $25 in gold.

Fare from New Orleans to St. Nazaire, one berth, 2d fore deck, $100 in gold.

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

Children under three years old, free.

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

Children over eight and under twelve, pay half price. Children over twelve years, pay full fare.

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

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

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

Turn-in 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 find for their meals.

One hectoliter of luggage will be taken up for the special use of one passenger will be paid at the rate of [illegible]

[illegible] passage by this line is payable in gold.

[illegible] after the [illegible] 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, [illegible]

VICTOR PERRILLAT, Agent, No. 47 Common street

[illegible]

JUDICIAL SALES.

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

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—No. 21,367.—By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* directed by the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, in the above entitled cause, to Geo. W. Avery, late Sheriff and by said late Sheriff to me transferred, I will proceed to sell at public auction at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Custom-house streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of August 1868, at 12 o'clock m.

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

Being the same property which the defendant A. L. Bingaman acquired by purchase from Mrs. Mary Ahren, widow of the late W. D. Tolbott, 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.

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

STATE OF LOUISIANA—SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS—I hereby certify that on the 3d day of April, 1868 judgment was rendered in this Court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit:—No. 21,264—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 judgment of non suit herein as to plaintiff's demand. It is further ordered and adjudged that defendant's plea in reconvention be maintained, that the parties, plaintiff and defendant, be separated in property; that the community of acquests 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 13 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.

aug6 3t in 30d 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. 19,288—Mrs. Jacob Hilbold vs. her Husband—On motion of Paul E. Laresche Attorney for the Plaintiff in this cause, upon producing to the Court due proof in support of her demand, and the Court considering the law and evidence to be with Plaintiff, It is adjudged and decreed that the judgment by default herein entered on the 5th instant be now confirmed, that there be judgment for Plaintiff, Marie Madeleine Mossmann, Widow Jean Lagenie, and against Defendant, Jacob Hilbold, her husband, decreeing a separation of property betw en the said parties and a dissolution of the community of acquests and gains existing between them, the said Plaintiff to have the free administration of her estate, and that Defendant pay the costs of this suit.

Judgment rendered 8th May, 1868.

Signed, May 13th, 1868.

(Signed) CHAS LEAUMONT, Judge.

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

aug14 3tlo30ds 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	$ 813,694 63	
On Marine Risks	238,734 17	
On River Risks	98,543 62	
Total Premiums		$1,151,982 32
Less Premiums Unearned 31st May, 1868	$228,917 00	
Return Premiums	25,471 07—	254,318 07
Net Earned Premiums 31st May, 1868		$ 901,644 15
Losses paid:		
On Fire Risks	$371,228 27	
On Marine Risks	173,940 38	
On River Risks	45 329 36	
	$ 591 098 01	
Taxes	29,915 63	
Reinsurance, Expenses, Profit and Loss, less interest	105,392 04—	604,314 66
Net Profit		$ 277,329 30

The Company have the following assets:

Real Estate	$ 139,617 87
Notes Secured by Mortgage	675,907 38
Notes Secured by Pledge	90,147 23
Cash on hand	138,472 24
Premiums in course of Collection	30,756 61
City Bonds	30,000 00
Bank and Railroad Stocks	124,445 00
Bills Receivable	127,154 79
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies	40,903 00
Stock of Valletta Dry Dock Company	15,000 00
" Levee Steam Cotton Press	5,000 00
" Marine Dry Dock	2,700 00
" Merchants Exchange	1,000 00
" Lightering and Wrecking Co.	1,000 00
" Louisiana Equitable Life Ins. Co.	300 00
State Bonds	1,800 00
Total	$1,483,414 16
Less:	
Unclaimed interest and interest payable in July next on all outstanding Scrips of the Company	$101,385 15
Thirty-five per cent. of Scrip issue of 1859, payable in July	70,675 15
Unearned Premiums 31st May, 1868	228,947 00—$396,768 30
	$1,087,645 86

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

JOHN PEMBERTON, President.

PAUL FOURCHY, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 9th day of June, 1868. PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.

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

DIRECTORS.

John Pemberton,	F. Maspero,	David McCoard,
M. Fog,	L. F. Generes,	Pierre Poutz,
Chas. Seguy,	John Morgan Hall,	S. Z. Relf,
F. S. Wills.	J. J. Fernandes.	je10 tf

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

Fourteenth Annual Statement.

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

Total Premiums for the year ending 29th February, 1868		$546,528 4 [illegible]
Viz—Fire Premiums	$286 272 57	
Marine Premiums	183,158 70	
River Premiums	103,097 15	
		$546,528 42
Less Return Premiums	$ 5,859 75	
Less Unearned Premiums	60,145 00	
		$ 66,004 7 [illegible]
Net Earned Premiums		$582,618 67
Losses Paid:		
Fire Losses	$ 82,597 26	
Marine Losses	164,972 79	
River Losses	94,502 09	
	$342,082 14	
Discount in lieu of Scrip	54,348 66	
Taxes and Internal Revenue	34,741 86	
Expenses, Rent, etc., less Discount Account	32,310 00	
Six per cent Interest on outstanding Scrip to 1st March, 1868	27,777 00	
		$491,210 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 allowance and deductions are made, to be equivalent to a Cash Capital of $620,000, viz:

Invested in Real Estate	$ 46,866 11
Invested in Mortgage on Real Estate	79,919 30
Invested in City and other Bonds	52,230 00
Invested in Bank and other Stocks	129,585 09
Invested in Scrip of Insurance Companies	135,392 00
Loaned on Pledges	18,200 00
Bills Receivable	42,856 86
Premiums in course of Collection	97,282 71
Cash on hand	111,513
	$727,969 [illegible]

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

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23d day of March, 1868. PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.

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

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.

ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.

TRUSTEES:

Charles Briggs,	A. R. Montgomery,
Ant. Carriere,	A. Lescort,
Geo. A. Fosdick,	Frank Williams,
E. 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. B. Pothier,
Arch'd Montgomery,	John Nixon, Jr.,
Henry J. Vose,	E. Piaggio,
E. Marquese,	James Gallier,
Chas. Weisbker,	Rudolph Sieg.
E. F. Given.	mh24

Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

Office, No. 75 Camp street, Corner of Natchez street.

SIXTEENTH YEAR.

Premiums received during the year ending December 31, 1867	$381,590 72
Losses, taxes, expenses, re-insurance, etc., paid during same period	$17,740 06
Assets on the 31st December, 1867	$78,734 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,	R. K. Converse,
A. Moulton,	Wm. Chambers,	A. H. May,
R. P. Ethell,	John T. Moore,	Robert Hare,
Wm. M. Perkins,	J. H. Isenberg,	John C. Rogers.

TREATMENT

—OF—

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

E. GAUDON,

Graduate, from the Paris University.

Gouaux Court and Burgundy Streets. sep5 1

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.

Office, No. 73 Chartres Street.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Squares.	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
One	$12	$22	$30	$46	$75
Two	22	35	50	75	125
Three	32	50	70	104	176
Four	40	62	85	126	200
Five	48	74	100	140	225
Six	54	86	112	160	250
Seven	60	96	124	180	275
Eight	65	106	136	200	300
Nine	70	115	148	220	325
Ten	75	125	160	240	350
Eleven	80	135	175	260	375
Twelve	85	145	185	280	400
Thirteen	90	155	200	300	425
Fourteen	95	165	210	320	450
Fifteen	100	175	225	340	475
Thirty	175	300	430	700	1200

THE SEMI-WEEKLY BEE

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Squares.	1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
One	$5 net.	$9 net.	$12 net	$20 net	$35 net
Two	9	16	20	32	56
Three	12	22	28	44	76
Four	15	27	35	55	95
Five	18	32	42	66	110
Ten	30	56	75	120	200
Fifteen	40	75	100	160	260
Thirty	70	130	180	280	460

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

The Appeal to the People.

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

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)

Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets.

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

sep14 tf 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 supply of YELLOW PINE LUMBER and Tongued and Grooved FLOORING and CEILING.

For sale by [illegible] McCONNELL.

JACOB OTT Carpenter.

Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORE and DWELLINGS.

Cisterns Made and Repaired.

Orders left at 34 Tivoli Circle, or at A. DURAND, corner Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets, promptly attended to.

JACOB OTT Entrepreneur.

RÉPARE les MAGASINS et les MAISONS de résidence.

Fait et répare les cuves.

Recevra les commandes au No 34, Cercle Tivoli, ou chez A. DURAND, coin Tchoupitoulas et Gravier, [illegible]