New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Difficulty between the States of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon—Custom-House Returns for the Port of Matamoras—Markets, etc.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

MATAMORAS, Sept. 27, 1860.

Mr. Editor: The local news from this point is of a character to interest and inform your readers as to the position of affairs on the Rio Grande. In the first place, we are looking very anxiously for some intelligence from Saltillo, which is the capital of this State, and where the Legislature is now in session. It is thought that important matters will be brought before that body in relation to the complications now existing between this State and that of Nuevo Leon. Tamaulipas has encouraged the traitorous faction which sought to overthrow Gov. Vidaurri in Nuevo Leon, and, for that reason, the latter State has retaliated by marching a portion of her troops into this State (Tamaulipas), where they are now stationed, without any sign of intention to move again. Moreover, Gov. Vidaurri has manifested his intention to carry fire and sword among his enemies, and declares that he will suppress all opposition to his rule in Nuevo Leon, from whatever quarter it may come. In pursuance of this threat he has not only marched troops into this State, but he has given official warning to the Governor of the State of San Luis that if the press in that State shall continue to abuse and malign him and his proceedings, as it has hitherto done, he will be forced to enter San Luis with an armed force to suppress the evil. As a matter of course, the Legislature of Tamaulipas cannot submit to such an outrage as Vidaurri seeks to put upon her by quartering his troops upon her soil; and we are looking with intense interest to see what action our Legislature intends to take. That body was convened on the 16th instant, but owing to the impassable condition of the roads, the delegates did not arrive, and the meeting was prorogued until the 16th, which was ten days ago. Since then we have not heard a word, owing to the impassable condition of the roads. It is greatly apprehended that we are to have a private State war, out of which important consequences may result.

The great national anniversaries of the 15th and 16th of September were celebrated with the greatest eclat in this city. The town was illuminated both nights by innumerable and variously colored lights, and the whole population engaged in one continual round of meetings, processions and balls. Addresses were delivered in three or four languages, and we had at least a dozen orators, with prose and poetical addresses of a countless number. The rich and aristocratic gave grand balls, but the feature which took my attention most was the dance in the market plaza by the poor. The whole square, which is brick-paved, was arranged with benches under a large covering of green boughs. Upright poles in the middle, festooned with vines and flowers, supported innumerable lights. In the midst of this sylvan scene, the poor of all classes were gathered together, and the dance was kept up until the late hours of the night. Good music was furnished by the city.

The Custom-House in this city has made its regular yearly returns, from which I learn that the revenue collected at this port for the year amounted to $993,362, of which $22,363 belongs to the city for municipal taxes. Another deduction of ten per cent. must be made for the support of the frontier defences attempted by the State. The report shows, at the same time, that there are $580,000 worth of bonds or drafts out against the Custom-House, which drafts are receivable in limited proportions for duties.

The Supreme Court of this State has not held any term since February, 1859, and those having suits before that body are finding great fault with the neglect and delay on the part of the judges.

El Noticioso de Ambas Fronteras is the name of a new paper just started in Matamoras, under the conduct of Mr. J. C. Parnell. It is printed in Spanish and English, and is somewhat larger than a single sheet Crescent. It is decidedly the best paper printed in Mexico, if not in Spanish America, and certainly reflects credit upon this place. Señor Pena, formerly editor of the Jacque, is the Spanish writer.

Matamoras is at present enlivened by a good theatrical company and a circus.

We are in the midst of the rainy season, and the Rio Grande is swollen to such a height that it threatens to overflow the low lands around the town. It is thought that should the stream continue to rise so that it shall overflow the old channel, which once ran close to Matamoras, that the old bed would be washed out and the river would again pass by this place, leaving Brownsville high and dry. In that event, to whom would belong the slice of land which would be cut off and which would then adjoin the town of Brownsville? Would it belong to Mexico or the United States?

The national anniversaries in honor of the dead who fell in the battle for freedom thirty years ago in the capture of the city of Mexico, are to be celebrated to-day and to-morrow.

Cuban Intelligence.

From the Cuban (Havana) Messenger we clip the following items of interest:

OUR CITY RAILROAD.—It will be seen by the advertisement of the Havana City Railroad Company, published on the first page of our paper, that proposals are invited for contracting the laying down of eight and three-quarters miles of track on the Cerro line, and also the necessary materials for the road. We would call the attention of railroad engineers and contractors both in this island and the United States, to the said advertisement, as all proposals must be sent in by 12 o'clock on Friday the 19th of October, that being the day appointed to examine all the bids and decide upon them.

THIEVES CAUGHT.—The chief officer of police in the Third District was informed that certain parties had connived with the servant of a house in Animas street, to rob a certain sum of money that his owner had, by getting into the house at night. The necessary precautions were taken, and at the hour appointed the two thieves made their appearance. The police had a hard struggle with them, but secured both parties and locked them up. It is reported that one of these night robbers and burglars is named Augustin Cardenas, and is a brother of Cardenas, the man who was recently executed for the murder of Señor Agüeros.

MURDER.—A negro man named Jacobo Paz, was arrested on Sunday evening by the *Celador* of the Cristo Ward, being accused and suspected of having murdered José Homobono Gonzales, at the coffee-house corner of Tenienta Rey and Villegas streets. The affair is being investigated at the proper tribunals.

POISONING.—A strange case of poisoning occurred on Monday last. One of the sick inmates of the Garcini Infirmary seems to have offered a free colored man, who was employed as a cochman by Dr. Don Antonio Dias Albertini—a glass of something to drink. The man accepted it from the hand of the patient, whose name is Don Quirico Lloverns, and drank it up thinking it was "grog." When he reached the Doctor's house he almost tumbled down from the carriage seat, and expired shortly after, having scarcely time to explain where he had obtained the poisonous drink, which seems to have been a dilution of atropina. The patient, Lloverns, was arrested and taken as a prisoner to the San Juan de Dios Hospital, in order to have the matter fully investigated.

YELLOW FEVER.—The cases since the 14th inst. have been 36 and the deaths only 7, a proportion of less than 5 per cent., or but one death per day; and it is to be hoped that in our next number we will be able even to report a better condition of the sanitary affairs of the city.

ROSENBURG ASSASSINATION.—A most distressing circumstance occurred here on the evening of the 12th inst. A young man of very respectable family, Don Ambrosio Morejon y Morejon, whose quiet, amiable character had gained him many friends, and who, until this catastrophe occurred, was, we thought, without an enemy in the world, left his house in Cuaterna street at about half-past seven in the evening, to pay a visit in the next street. He came singing out of his dressing rooms, lighted a cigar and left the house, still continuing the tune; passed before a friend's house, a dozen steps off, saluted the ladies at the window, turned the corner, and was almost immediately attacked and stabbed in the heart, and again in the abdomen, by an unknown assassin who immediately took to flight.

Poor Morejon turned and endeavored to regain his home, which he had almost reached, when he fell dead upon his face.

As yet no trace has been obtained of the murderer, nor can any cause be imagined for this fearful crime. The wounds were inflicted by a powerful hand (for the watchchain and one rib were cut through) with a narrow, straight knife; the point rather blunt. The watch, and two or three ounces in the victim's pockets could not have been the inciting cause.

The poor young man, only 23 years of age, was on the eve of being married. He was buried next day, his funeral being most numerously attended, and the coffin was alternately borne by several of his young friends from his last home to the graveyard.

It is to be hoped that the daring crime will not remain unpunished; it has deeply affected our usually quiet city, and great efforts will doubtless be made to bring the assassin to justice.

[Matamas Correspondence Cuban Messenger.

KEY-WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

KEY-WEST, Sept. 26, 1860.

Mr. Editor—The ship William Jarvis, Capt. Collins, with ice and assorted cargo from New Orleans, got ashore on the western end of the Marquesas Keys on the night of the 11th inst. and soon bilged. In consequence of the very heavy weather prevailing here from the 12th to the 13th, the wreckers as soon as possible left the harbor for the purpose of seeing if anything was ashore to the westward, and found this ship as stated. All of the cargo, with the exception of the ice, has been saved, which is a serious loss to New Orleans, as ice is now very scarce, some two or three previous cargoes having been lost. The damaged portion of her cargo has been sold by the U. S. Marshal, the sales amounting to something like $4000.

The schooner Geo. Mangham, Scudder, from Philadelphia bound to Galveston, sprung a leak in the gale and sustained other damage. The master succeeded in getting into port on the 18th inst., and has discharged a portion of her cargo, and carpenters and caulkers are at work repairing her.

The U. S. steamer Water-Witch came into port on the 21st, for the purpose of coaling. Yellow fever had made its appearance, and she had lost two of her crew; but two were on the sick list, and as she was bound North, it was hoped that the change of temperature would give a favorable turn to the disease. She sailed at daylight on the 23d for Boston.

The Spanish brig Immaculada has been repaired, and her captain has gone to Havana to raise the necessary funds to meet her expenses.

The whereabouts of, on this island, of the runaway rogue from Havana with a million and over of dollars, is still unknown, as the persons sent in pursuit are still here. Of course, it is well understood that they can have no legal power to compel his return. But the absconding and magnificent financier is wary of trusting himself in public, and thus far preserves his solitude from vulgar observation.

The Russell House, a fine and elegant structure, built since the late fire, is now ready for the reception of such guests as may visit us during the winter. To those in quest of health, seeking the influence of our delightful winters, we commend this establishment, assuring them of many of the comforts which travelers so frequently want.

The ship Circe sailed for St. Johns, N. F., on the 23d inst.

A Glimpse at Rio Janeiro.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF BRAZIL.—An intelligent correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from the Brazilian capital, under date of July 21, says:

The streets of Rio Janeiro are generally occupied with stores and shops of men engaged in the same pursuits. Thus dry goods are found in one street, and jewelry in another, and so on, the streets being named by different trades and pursuits carried on in them, as Shoe street, Tin street, Gold street; in Portuguese, *Oooridor* or Gold Work street, in which jewelers and lapidaries do mostly congregate. Large numbers of Germans reside here in the country, occupied in agriculture, merchandise, and all kinds of mechanical industry, especially in clock and watch-making, stone-cutting and jewelry. Stepping into the fine shop of one who was master of English and quite intelligent, he showed me various diamonds and articles set with diamonds, a ring being valued at $500, and a piece of jewelry for a lady's head at $1500. He stated that a slave two years of age picked up a diamond at the mines, about five hundred miles distant, which his master sold for $200,000 in Rio, and which, being sent to Paris, brought $2,000,000.

As I learned at the office of *El Jornal de Comercio*, there are thirty newspapers published in Brazil, of some of which I obtained numbers. Four daily papers are published in Rio, of which the Journal is the largest and most valuable, being the official paper. Its daily circulation is about 8000 at $24 per annum, while the others have a circulation of 6000, 4000 and 3000, less in size and lower in price. A daily published at Pernambuco is of great size, also, being with the Journal a double-sheet. It is easy to see the influence of Government in the different character of the papers published in the Spanish Republics and those published in the Portuguese monarchy, the first being full of discussion and life, and sometimes marked by ability, while the latter contain no independent ideas, and are mere vehicles of news paragraphs, Government edicts and legislative proceedings and advertisements. The Journal of Commerce of Rio is the only paper worth reading in Brazil.

Freaks of a Maniac.

HE ESCAPES FROM A LUNATIC ASYLUM, MARRIES A RICH WIDOW, AND BUYS A BLOCK OF BUILDINGS. About a year since a gentleman in the interior of Wisconsin became insane, and was sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Madison in that State. He was a physician by profession, and was a gentleman of superior cultivation and of remarkably prepossessing appearance. He was about thirty years old. Some weeks ago he escaped from the asylum and went to Chicago. There he encountered an old friend, who loaned him quite a sum of money, having no suspicion of his insanity. With this money he supplied himself with new and elegant clothing, and started for Laporte, Indiana, a thrifty village on the line of the Michigan Southern Railroad. He remained there long enough to win the affections of a young and wealthy widow, and was married to her.

During the brief courtship he exhibited no indications of lunacy; but shortly after his marriage, he commenced conducting himself in a manner which startled and shocked his wife and her friends. Among other mad fancies, he believed he was a sheep, and insisted upon crawling around on his hands and feet, bleating in the most absurd manner. He would then fancy himself a rattlesnake, and make frantic attempts to bite the members of his household. The unhappy lady, at length worn out with watching him and endeavoring to restore his reason, made preparations to send him to the asylum at Indianapolis. But, as is frequently the case, insanity had sharpened his wits, and he adroitly escaped.

We next hear of him in Syracuse, New York, where he actually purchased a block of buildings. The necessary papers were made out and he was to call the next day with the money. He was to pay an outrageous sum for the property, and it is said the party with whom he made the bargain chuckled vastly over the propitious winds that had blown them so profitable and fresh a subject. But they saw no more of him. The lunatic started westward. At Buffalo he bargained for an immense amount of corn, to be delivered in New York city, and then proceeded to Cleveland. He arrived here last week and endeavored to negotiate for some real estate on Kinsman street, but he talked so absurdly that the parties with whom he had interviews refused to treat with him.

Meanwhile his friends, and particularly his wife in Wisconsin (for he has a wife and two children in that State) were making every effort to ascertain his whereabouts. They traced him to Syracuse and from there to this city. His brother arrived here on Saturday morning last, but found that the lunatic had left on the previous evening's train for the West. He followed on Saturday morning. At Toledo he learned that he had gone West on the Michigan Southern train, and he perseveringly continued the chase. At Adrian he found and captured him, and took him home.

When not in his rabid fits few would discover the unfortunate man's true condition. He would make very absurd propositions, and offer exorbitant sums of money for property that hit his fancy, but he would do so in so candid and captivating a manner as to, in most cases, disarm suspicion.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.

FROM UTAH.—*Arrival of Strangers—More Mormons.*—Advices from Salt Lake City have been received. The first Mormon hand-cart immigration, this season, had arrived. The emigrants appeared in rugged health, and reported the loss of one ox and the breakage of two hand-carts on the journey. A little boy, named Robinson, died and was buried in Echo Canon. Some sickness had been encountered on the journey, but on arrival at the city the company appeared to have no sufferers. Capt. Daniel Robinson conducted them. Capt. Murphy's company of Mormon emigrants arrived. The wheat harvest is fast being gathered in, and gives general satisfaction, though a few farmers complain of smut. Corn will be tolerably good. Sugar cane late and doubtful at present. Melons not very plentiful. Tomatoes just beginning to come in. Teamsters and disaffected Mormons seem to be at a premium just now, for Miller, Russell & Co. have renewed their advertisement for "one hundred teamsters, to drive cattle to Pike's Peak, at $40 per month." Quite a number of new stores have been erected this season in the city.

A project is on foot to construct a railroad from Memphis to Vicksburg.

MR. BELL'S RECORD ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

A document has been published by the Breckinridge and Lane National Committee in Washington City, purporting to be a Record of John Bell on the slavery question, filled with charges and innuendoes against his soundness as a Southern man.

In order, once for all, to put a quietus on these charges, and afford our friends advocating the claims of Mr. Bell, evidence from the record, at once effectual and indisputable, we republish the following compilation of Mr. Bell's votes upon questions involving the institution of slavery, which we find prepared to our hand by the Georgia Southern Watchman. If this record does not effectually dispose of the charges brought against Mr. Bell, at least to the satisfaction of all fair-minded men, we are sadly mistaken:

June 28, 1848—On Mr. Hale's motion to instruct the Committee on the District of Columbia to bring in a bill to abolish slavery there, Mr. Bell voted no. [Congressional Globe, Vol. 18, page 872.

July 25th, 1848—When the Clayton Compromise was before the Senate, Mr. Davis of Massachusetts moved an amendment excluding slavery from Oregon. On this motion Mr. Bell voted no. [Congressional Globe, Vol. 18, page 1002.

August 10th, 1848—On the Oregon bill, Mr. Douglas moved an amendment embracing the Missouri compromise. Mr. Bell voted yea, with Messrs. Berrien, Calhoun, H. V. Johnson, Hunter and others. [Congressional Globe, Vol. 18, page 1061.

August 12th, 1848—On a motion that the Senate recede from the Missouri compromise amendment to the Oregon bill, Mr. Bell voted no, in the same company. [Congressional Globe, Vol. 18, page 1078.

January 16th, 1850—Mr. Seward presented a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Berrien moved to lay on the table the question of reception—in other words, to refuse to entertain the petition. On Mr. Berrien's motion, Mr. Bell voted yea. [Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 164.

February 7th, 1850—Upon a similar motion in relation to a petition against new slave States and Territories, Mr. Bell voted yea. [Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 310.

April 19th, 1850.—Upon a similar motion in relation to a petition to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, Mr. Bell again voted yea. [Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 779.

June 5th, 1850.—On Mr. Chase's amendment to the Compromise bill, "that nothing herein contained shall be construed as authorizing or permitting the introduction of slavery or the holding of persons as property within said Territory," Mr. Bell voted no. [Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, pages 1084 and 1194.

June 5th, 1850.—Mr. Barrien offered an amendment to the Compromise bill, that "no law shall be passed (by the Territorial Legislature) establishing or prohibiting African slavery." This was against Squatter Sovereignty. Mr. Bell voted yea. [Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1134.

June 5th, 1850.—Mr. Hale moved to amend the bill further by inserting the words "allowing," which would have the effect of preventing the Territorial Legislature from protecting or otherwise recognizing slavery. On this motion Mr. Bell voted no. [Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1135.

June 5th, 1850.—Mr. Seward's amendment forbidding slavery in New Mexico and Utah, Mr. Bell voted no. [Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1134.

June 5, 1850—Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, moved an amendment to the Compromise bill in these words: "Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to prevent said Territorial Legislature from passing such laws as may be necessary for the protection of the rights of property of every kind, which may have been, or may be hereafter, conformably to the Constitution and laws of the United States, held in, or introduced into, said Territory." On this amendment Mr. Bell voted yea. [Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, pages 1074 and 1134.

June 6, 1850—Mr. Yulee moved an amendment to the Compromise bill, extending the Constitution and the laws of the United States over the Territory of Utah. This, according to Mr. Bell's doctrine, would recognize the right to carry slaves there, and he voted yea. [Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1146.

June 6, 1850—Mr. Baldwin moved an amendment, continuing in force in the Territory of Utah the Mexican laws prohibiting slavery, till they be altered or repealed by Congress. Mr. Bell voted no. [Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1148.

June 17th, 1850—Upon the motion of Mr. Soulé to amend the bill, by providing that the Territories, when admitted as States, should "be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their Constitutions may prescribe," Mr. Bell voted yea. [Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1239.

June 19th, 1850—On the amendment proposed by Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, repealing all laws pre-existing in the Territories which "restricted the full enjoyment of any right of person or property of any citizen of the United States," Mr. Bell voted yea. [Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1254. The effect of this would be to repeal the anti-slavery laws of Mexico.

August 23d, 1850—On the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill, Mr. Bell voted yea. [Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1647.

September 10th, 1850—The bill to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia was before the Senate. The penalty for violating the law was the emancipation of the slave. This penalty was disliked by Southern men who were unwilling that slaves should be manumitted by authority of Congress for any purpose. Mr. Pearce moved to change the penalty to a fine of $500. On this motion Mr. Bell voted yea. Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1794.

September 12th, 1850.—Mr. Seward moved to amend the bill by abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, if a majority of the people upon a vote taken for that purpose should be in favor of it. Mr. Bell voted no. [Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, pages 1794 and 1810.

September 18th, 1850.—The bill to prevent the enticing away of slaves in the District of Columbia was before the Senate. Mr. Hale moved to recommit, with instructions to the committee to report a bill abolishing slavery in the District. On this motion Mr. Bell voted no. [Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1859.

September 28th, 1850.—An amendment was moved to the bill prohibiting the slave trade in the District, giving power to the corporations of Washington and Georgetown to prevent free negroes from settling there. Mr. Bell voted for the amendment. [Appendix to Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1674.

September 28th, 1850.—Mr. Bell voted against the bill to abolish the slave trade in the District, having first tried in vain to make it more acceptable to the South in three particulars, viz: by changing the penalty from emancipation to a fine, by giving power to the city corporation in the District to exclude free negroes, and enacting more stringent laws against enticing away slaves from their owners. [Appendix to Congressional Globe, Vol. 22, page 1674.

September 19th, 1850.—On the motion to take up the bill "to prevent enticing of slaves in the District of Columbia," Mr. Bell voted yea. [Congressional Globe, Vol. 21, page 1870.—The motion was lost, and thus the bill killed.

May 26, 1852.—Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from friends praying the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. On a motion to lay it on the table (in other words to refuse to consider it), Mr. Bell voted yea. [Congressional Globe, Vol. 24, page 1475.

August 26th, 1852.—The Appropriation bill was before the Senate. Mr. Sumner moved an amendment providing that no money should be applied to pay for the execution of the Fugitive Slave law. On this motion Mr. Bell voted no. [Appendix to Congressional Globe, Vol. 25, page 1125.

July 14th, 1854.—On Mr. Dixon's amendment to the Homestead bill, to confine its benefit to *white* persons, Mr. Bell voted yea. [Congressional Globe, Vol. 28, page 1774.

July 31st, 1854—Mr. Sumner moved for leave to introduce a bill repealing the fugitive slave law. On this motion, Mr. Bell voted no. [Congressional Globe, Vol. 28 page 2023.

February 23d, 1855.—On the bill to protect officers of the United States in the execution of the laws (designed to facilitate the execution of the fugitive slave law) Mr. Bell voted yea. [Appendix to Congressional Globe, Vol. 31, page 246.

February, 23d, 1855—On an amendment proposed by Mr. Sumner, repealing the fugitive slave law, Mr. Bell voted no. [Appendix to Congressional Globe, Vol. 31, page 246.

A PROMISING YOUNG SINNER.—A few weeks since a little girl named Emma Ewen, about eleven years old, residing in Water street, New York, was sent by her parents to a grocery store in the vicinity, with a three-dollar bill, to purchase some small articles. On her way thither she was accosted by another little girl, thirteen years old, named Louisa Goodward, who asked her if she had not lost a quarter. Emma replied that she had not, but Louisa insisted that she had, and took her to a house on the corner of High and Pearl streets, where she gave her a quarter; she at the same time pretended to have just seen the three-dollar bill in her possession, and told Emma to mind that she did not lose it, and for fear she might do so, she pretended to take it in the store, and wrap it up in a paper, but in fact put the bill in her pocket, and handed Emma a nicely done up piece of paper. Emma went to the store, when she discovered that she had been robbed by Louisa. She could not find the house again, and did not come across Louisa again until Monday, when she pointed her out to her father, who had her arrested and locked up to answer.

FROST.—We are informed by several citizens of our county that there was considerable frost to be seen in many places on last Friday, and also on Saturday morning. Its effects are to be seen upon the cotton, the top buds being slightly nipped.

[Brandon Herald, 26th.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

John Bell,

Of Tennessee.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Edward Everett,

Of Massachusetts.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS FOR LOUISIANA.

First Electoral District.

RIVIERE GAUDERE, of St. Bernard.....Elector.
G. DEFERRIET, of Orleans.....Alternate.

Second Electoral District.

HON. RANDELL HUNT, of N. Orleans..Elector.
JULES LAVERGNE, of N. Orleans....Alternate.

Third Electoral District.

CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS, of Jefferson...Elector.
DUNCAN S. CAGE, of Terrebonne....Alternate.

Fourth Electoral District.

J. O. FUQUA, of East Feliciana.....Elector.
H. M. FAYROT, of West Baton Rouge..Alternate.

Fifth Electoral District.

THOMAS H. LEWIS, of Opelousas.....Elector.
VALSIN FOURNET, of St. Martin.....Alternate.

Sixth Electoral District.

JOHN RAY, of Ouachita.....Elector.
Hon. B. L. HODGE, of Caddo.....Alternate.

Each voter at the polls casts his vote for SIX ELECTORS, each one of which must reside in separate Districts.

Headquarters

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY.

The Committee have engaged a room for the Presidential Campaign, No. 2, second floor of "Story's Iron Building," corner of Camp and Common streets, for the transaction of business, and where the regular meetings of the Committee will be held.

The Committee meets weekly, EVERY TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and oftener when required.

THOS. CURRY, Secretary.

Union State Central Executive Committee.

M. MUSSON, Esq.....Chairman.
Dr. P. B. McKELVEY.....Vice-Chairman.
THOMAS CURRY.....Secretary.
SAMUEL T. JONES....Corresponding Secretary.
ADAM GIFFEN.....Treasurer.

E. Salomon,	Cornelius Fellowes,
Wm. O. Denegre,	M. D. B. Norton,
P. S. Wiltz,	Thompson Greenfield,
I. N. Marks,	J. W. Zacharie,
J. Vosca,	John R. Shaw,
J. Lanata,	J. O. Nixon,
John Youenes,	Thos. H. Shields,
Robert Conway,	Thos. Askew,
R. H. Marr,	Wm. F. Hodgkins,
Isaac G. Seymour,	C. W. Culbertson,
Thos. Murray,	Webster Long,
Cuthbert H. Slocomb,	V. St. Ceran,
James Turner,	Augustin Larose,
Amadee Landry,	E. Parmele,
P. N. Wood,	Wm. S. Mount,
N. E. Bailey,	B. F. Jonas,
Arthur Saucier,	Benj. S. Harrisson,
Norman Whitney,	J. H. Phelps,
B. W. Hebrard,	Isaac N. Phillips,
Jules Cassard,	U. F. Seischnaydre,
A. Dupré,	Aaron Harris,
L. H. Pilié,	Stephen Gay,
Adolphe Mazureau,	Samuel Harby,
Ovide DeBuys,	James McConnell,
Philip A. Shaw,	L. H. Place,
S. H. Kennedy,	Wm. R. Adams,
W. J. Seymour,	James Y. Blocker,
Norbert Trepagnier,	H. S. Buckner,
A. P. Field,	A. B. Seger, Algiers.

Sub-Committee, to Act in the Recess of General Committee.

Dr. P. B. McKelvey,	E. Salomon,
I. N. Marks,	Thomas Askew,
Thomas H. Shields,	John Youenes,
Adam Giffen,	Adolphe Mazureau,
Philip A. Shaw,	B. F. Jonas,

Finance Committee.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Adam Giffen,	J. O. Nixon,
Thos. Askew,	S. H. Kennedy,
	P. N. Wood.

SECOND DISTRICT.

J. W. Zacharie,	Aaron Harris,
John Youenes,	Norbert Trepagnier,
	Wm. F. Hodgkins.

THIRD DISTRICT.

P. S. Wiltz,	V. St. Ceran,
C. W. Culbertson,	Augustin Larose,
	Webster Long.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

James Turner,	William S. Mount,
Edward Parmele,	J. H. Phelps,
	Isaac N. Phillips,

ALGIERS.

A. B. Seger.

Committee of Arrangements.

J. W. Zacharie,	Thos. Askew,
Robert Conway,	C. W. Culbertson,
	Benj. S. Harrisson.

Chairmen of Parish Committees.

ASCENSION,
Edward Duffel.....Donaldsonville.
ASSUMPTION,
Geo. W. Jones.....Napoleonville.
AVOYELLES,
Wm. H. Murdock.....Holmesville.
BIENVILLE,
Capt. Collin Rhodes.....Sparta.
BOSSIER,
Col. R. Hodges.....Bossier Point
CADDO,
Mathew Watson.....Shreveport.
CATAHOULA,
James G. Taliaferro.....Harrisonburg.
CLAIBORNE,
Judge N. S. Scott.....Homer.
CONCORDIA,
Douglas L. Rivers.....Vidalia.
CALDWELL,
R. D. Bridger.....Columbia.
CALCASIEU,
A. Pujo.....Lake Charles.
DE SOTO,
Samuel Clark.....Mansfield.
EAST FELICIANA.
Henry Marston.....Clinton.
EAST BATON ROUGE,
Dr. Richard H. Day.....Baton Rouge.
FRANKLIN,
C. Ramage.....Winnsborough.
IBERVILLE,
Samuel Matthews.....Plaquemine.
JEFFERSON,
Pierre Sauvé.....Carrollton.
JACKSON,
A. C. Davis.....Vernon.
LAFAYETTE,
Basil C. Crow.....Vermillionville.
LIVINGSTON,
Henry Duncan.....Ponchatoula.
LAFOURCHE,
R. G. Darden.....Thibodaux.
MOREHOUSE,
J. W. Boatner.....Bastrop.
MADISON,
John T. Mason.....Richmond.
NATCHITOCHES,
John Blair Smith, Esq.....Natchitoches.
OUACHITA,
John T. Ludeling.....Monroe.
POINTE COUPEE,
Robert J. Barrow.....Livonia Post-office.
PLAQUEMINES.
Geo. W. Morgan.....New Orleans.
RAPIDES,
John R. Williams.....Alexandria.
SABINE,
Robert B. Stille.....Many Post-office.
ST. BERNARD,
S. Villavosa.....New Orleans.
ST. CHARLES,
Chas. Davenport.....St. Charles Court-house.
ST. JAMES,
Alfred Roman.....Cantrelle.
ST. JOHN,
A. Sorapuru.....Bonnet Carre.
ST. MARTIN,
Hon. John Moore.....New Iberia.
ST. MARY,
Wm. F. Halfleigh.....Franklin.
ST. LANDRY,
Thomas C. Andersen.....Washington.
ST. HELENA,
George P. McMichael.....Amite City.
ST. TAMMANY,
Wm. J. Andrews.....Covington.
TENSAS,
Dr. P. Chew.....St. Joseph.
TERREBONNE,
George L. Lester.....Houma.
UNION,
Wm. C. Carr.....Farmersville.
VERMILLION,
P. O. Broussard.....Abbeville.
WASHINGTON,
Robert Babington.....Franklinton.
WEST FELICIANA,
J. Hunter Collins.....St. Francisville.
WEST BATON ROUGE.
N. W. Pope.....Baton Rouge.
WINN,
Gen. T. S. Woodward.....St. Maurice.

DIRECTORY

—OF THE—

BELL AND EVERETT CLUBS

—OF—

NEW ORLEANS.

Union Guard,

OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Meet at Odd Fellows' Hall on Thursday Evenings.

OFFICERS:

President—A. Mazureau.
Vice-Presidents—First District, L. H. Place; Second District, A. Legendre; Third District, Chas. Culbertson; Fourth District, E. A. Patterson.
Treasurer—Thos. Askew.
Secretary—J. H. Probus.
Grand Marshal—Jas. Beggs.
Assistant Marshals—First District, T. A. Bartlette, W. R. Fish, F. F. Trinchard; Second District, John Slemmer, V. G. De L'Isle, J. B. Soraparu; Third District, W. Long, A. Larose, V. St. Ceran; Fourth District, S. S. Shumway, J. P. Smith, G. H. Beman.
Finance Committee—Moses Greenwood, Wm. P. Vincent, John A. Watkins, Philip Shaw.

Union Guard,

OF THE SECOND DISTRICT, (AUXILIARY TO THE ABOVE),

Meet at the Orleans Ball Room on Friday Evenings.

OFFICERS:

President—John Youenes.
Vice-Presidents—Fourth Ward, Dr. E. D. Beach; Fifth Ward, Amilcar Roux; Sixth Ward, Guy Duplantier.
Secretary and Treasurer—R. D. Hubbard.
Committee of Arrangements—J. B. Soraparu, J. H. Probus, Gustave Force.

Union Guard,

OF THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH WARDS, THIRD DISTRICT, (AUXILIARY).

Meet at the Third District Exchange, corner of Elysian Fields and Gentilly streets, on Mondays.

OFFICERS:

President—Aug. Duqueroron.
Vice-Presidents—George Clark and John B. Leefe.
Grand Marshal—Chas. O. LeBlanc.
Assistant Marshals—P. Schomberg, S. D. Maxwell and Benj. P. Leefe.
Secretary—Louis Power.
Treasurer—Val. St. Ceran.
Finance Committee—John B. Leefe, Chas. W. Culbertson, George Clark, Charles E. Fortier, U. F. Seischnaydre and James Brooks.
Committee of Arrangements—Aug. Larose, Jns. B. Guiss, P. L. Mailloux, Charles Morel, P. Schomberg and Chas. LeCharpentier.

Union Guard,

OF THE NINTH WARD, THIRD DISTRICT, (AUXILIARY),

Meet at the Star Coffeehouse, Levee street, on Mondays.

OFFICERS:

President—P. S. Wiltz.
Vice-President—Robert Wynne.
Secretary—Philip Power, Jr.
Treasurer—Chas. Keller.
Grand Marshal—James Hoban.
Finance Committee—P. S. Wiltz, A. N. Power, Jas. Hoban, G. C. Gottschalk, J. B. Juneck, M. Hernandez, Charles Keller.
Committee of Arrangements—Robert Wynne, G. C. Gottschalk, J. Hoban.

Union Club,

OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT,

Meet at the Empire House, corner Jackson and New Levee streets, on Monday and Saturday Evenings.

OFFICERS:

President—Benj. S. Harrisson.
Vice-Presidents—A. W. Bosworth, Wm. Cooper.
Treasurer—George Mensman.
Secretary—William Woelper.
Grand Marshal—Hon. Lucien Adams.
Assistant Marshal—David Adams.
Finance Committee—H. S. Buckner, J. H. Phelps, William Holmes.
Committee of Arrangements—Hon. L. Adams, George Mensman, W. C. Quirk, A. W. Bosworth.

Union Knights,

OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

OFFICERS:

President—E. L. Marshall.
Secretary—L. Dupremont.
Treasurer—J. C. Costley.
Marshal—Wm. Henry.
Assistant Marshals—William Wilson and J. C. Costley.

Fossil Club,

(COMPOSED OF GENTLEMEN OVER FORTY YEARS OF AGE),

Meet at Odd Fellows' Hall on Friday Evenings.

OFFICERS:

President—J. M. Lapeyre.
Vice-Presidents—First District, T. L. McGill; Second District, M. Barnett, Sr.; Third District, John B. Leefe; Fourth District, Jacob Staub.
Secretary—Henry Bier.
Treasurer—Benj. Florance.

Fossils' Guard,

Meet at the Hall over the Carrollton Railroad Depot, on Friday Evenings.

OFFICERS:

Captain—R. L. Bruce.
Treasurer—C. Hincher.
Secretary—Chas. Thompson.

Bell Champions,

COMPOSED OF THE YOUTH OF NEW ORLEANS.

Meet at Templars' Hall, Carondelet street, on Friday Evenings.

OFFICERS:

President—Theodore W. Buddecke.
Vice-Presidents—First District, E. D. Hyde; Second District, B. Tavarics; Third District, M. Mount; Fourth District, A. H. Pierson.
Grand Marshal—W. P. Noble.
Assistant Marshals—First District, J. D. Clancey; Second District, F. Bonito; Third District, J. A. F. Brown, Jr.; Fourth District, A. Pierson.
Treasurer—Otis Harris.
Recording Secretary—S. Yulee Hyams.
Corresponding Secretary—M. P. Mortee.

Everett Knights,

Meet at No. 82 Camp street, corner of Natchez, on Thursdays.

OFFICERS:

President—R. G. Latting.
Vice-Presidents—First District, George Burns; Second District, C. G. Bakewell; Third District, Dr. R. S. Forwood; Fourth District, R. D. Gribble.
Treasurer—William Gribble.
Secretary—Charles N. Frost.
Grand Marshal—George W. Helme.
Assistant Marshals—H. W. Bassett, H. S. Torwood and L. H. Gardiner.
Finance Committee—A. G. Bakewell, J. R. Picton and W. G. Coyle.
Executive Committee—L. H. Gardiner, R. G. Latting, E. B. Adams, Robert Gribble and George Thomas.

Everett Guard,

OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT,

Meet at their Hall, corner of Magnolia and Josephine streets, on Wednesday Evenings.

OFFICERS:

President—W. M. Perkins.
Vice-Presidents—Wm. Northern, John A. Watkins, Theo. A. James, Samuel A. Shumway, I. N. Phillips.
Secretaries—Wallace Hunter and R. F. W. Bacheman.
Treasurer—Samuel Sumner.
Executive Committee—George W. Squires, D. P. Logan, B. M. Horrell, Samuel H. Kennedy, M. Fitzpatrick, Jas. Turner, By. Rock, H. F. Given, E. S. Keep, W. B. Conger.
Finance Committee—W. B. Bowles, M. T