# New Orleans Republican.

M. A. SOUTHWORTH, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 24, 1868.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

is published every day (Mondays excepted) at No. 87 St. Charles street. Terms: $10 a year; $5 for six months; $4 for three months—payable invariably in advance. Single copies ten cents.

Rates of Advertising.

| Squares. | 1 mo. | 2 mos. | 3 mos. | 6 mos. | 12 mos. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One | $12 net | $22 net | $30 net | $50 net | $ 75 net |
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| Three | 30 " | 53 " | 70 " | 110 " | 175 " |
| Four | 38 " | 67 " | 90 " | 140 " | 225 " |
| Five | 46 " | 80 " | 105 " | 170 " | 275 " |
| Six | 54 " | 93 " | 120 " | 200 " | 325 " |
| Seven | 65 " | 105 " | 135 " | 230 " | 375 " |
| Eight | 65 " | 115 " | 150 " | 260 " | 420 " |
| Nine | 70 " | 128 " | 165 " | 290 " | 460 " |
| Ten | 75 " | 135 " | 180 " | 320 " | 500 " |
| Eleven | 80 " | 145 " | 195 " | 350 " | 540 " |
| Twelve | 85 " | 155 " | 210 " | 380 " | 580 " |
| Thirteen | 90 " | 165 " | 220 " | 410 " | 620 " |
| Fourteen | 95 " | 175 " | 230 " | 430 " | 660 " |
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Transient advertisements, having the run of the paper: First insertion $1.50 per square; each subsequent insertion seventy-five cents per square.

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THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

is published every Saturday morning. Subscription $5 per annum, in advance; half yearly and quarterly, same rates. Single copies ten cents.


## NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

# ULYSSES S. GRANT

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

# SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

State at Large.

B. F. JOUBERT.
M. A. SOUTHWORTH.

Congressional Districts.

FIRST DISTRICT—A. L. LEE.
SECOND DISTRICT—J. M. G. PARKER.
THIRD DISTRICT—D. H. REESE.
FOURTH DISTRICT—CORNELIUS DONATO.
FIFTH DISTRICT—H. R. STEELE.


ADVERTISING.

Persons having real estate for sale or to let, and those desirous of purchasing or renting property, will find it to their interest to advertise in the REPUBLICAN. It has a larger circulation at the North than any other paper in this city, and capitalists arriving here first look to the REPUBLICAN because it represents their kind of loyalty.


Two shooting affrays occurred at Shreveport in one week. Wounds slight.

If the officers of the Ward Clubs will inform us of the localities at which the Clubs meet, we will be happy to advertise them gratuitously.

DISINFECTANT.—We are indebted to Messrs. Page & Co., manufacturers, for a small bottle of their carbolic acid, prepared to operate as a disinfectant.

Mr. Tully, the mayor of Shreveport, suspended G. W. Sherrod, chief of police, for non-performance of duty and disobeying orders, and appointed Robert Landreaux chief of police *ad interim*.

We have received a letter from our old and respected friend the Hon. Anthony Fernandez, requesting us to announce that he has withdrawn from the Senatorial contest, and desires his friends to vote for the Hon. Thomas J. Durant.

SENATOR SAMBOLA.—A correspondent, "E. M.," has some suggestions to make relative to Anthony Sambola, Esq., Senator elect, and the probabilities of his taking the test oath. Though Mr. Sambola was a rebel, and still sympathizes with the "Lost Cause," yet he is an honorable gentleman, and will hesitate a long time before he concludes to commit perjury.

CONTESTING ELECTIONS.—It will be seen from the following copy of a communication addressed yesterday to J. E. Macarty, Esq., by Colonel Johnson, assistant secretary for civil affairs, that the ten days allowed to initiate proceedings in contested elections will date from the eighteenth instant:

A few days since I indorsed a letter to you stating that the Brevet Major General Commanding construed the ten days limit for contesting an election to date from the date of the order from these headquarters announcing the result of the same. I have the honor to inform you that he has changed his construction of the same, so that it may date from the day on which the returns were filed with the Secretary of State, viz: June 18.

Even General Hancock seems a hard pill for some of the Southern Democrats to swallow. Our cotemporary, the *Bulletin*, sarcastically supposes that "we must be thoroughly reconstructed when he (Hancock) claims our support on the ground, among others cited, that his division stormed and carried a portion of the Confederate line at Antietam, capturing eleven stand of colors, a large number of prisoners, and several thousand stand of small arms." What would become of the chivalry in case Chase should receive the Democratic nomination? How he would nauseate their chivalric stomachs.

POPULAR EDITIONS OF STANDARD WORKS.—Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia, have just issued cheap and popular editions of some of the standard works of English literature. We are indebted to Messrs. Kraft & Dickey, 106 Canal street, for several of the series, including—

*Bleak House*, by Charles Dickens, with thirty-five illustrations; price 35 cents.

*The Hobby Horse*, and other stories, in one volume, by the same author; price 25 cents.

*Guy Mannering* and *Kenilworth*, by Sir Walter Scott; 20 cents each. The samples of these works now before us are of the fourth cheap edition of *Guy Mannering* and the third of *Kenilworth*, thus showing a great demand on account of the low price.

All the above works are exceedingly entertaining, and may be read with profit by those who deem themselves familiar with them.

## BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

It is our unpleasant duty to again refer to the United States District Court and its proceedings. The trouble which we endeavored to foreshadow and to prevent has already begun. The illegal appointment by Judge Durell of a general assignee in bankruptcy for his court, his failure to require of such officer any, or anything like adequate bonds for the faithful performance of his duties, and his utter disregard of the law in other proceedings in his court are laying the foundation of endless litigation and trouble for this whole community. It was to be expected that an unbonded officer controlling vast sums of money belonging to persons whom he does not know, and who do not know him, would turn the peculiar and immense advantages thus illegally given him to his own benefit. Mr. E. E. Norton would not come up to the standard of shrewdness and unscrupulousness universally accorded to him in this community if he did not fully avail himself of the extraordinary opportunities which have been placed within his grasp.

There is no occasion for surprise, consequently, in the fact that complaints both loud and deep are made that the fees which he deducts from the assets in his hands are outrageously exorbitant and unjust. In one case, of very recent occurrence, so vigorous a protest was entered that Judge Durell felt *compelled* to reduce the swelling bill of the general assignee *upward of two thirds* of the amount charged! The reader may possibly be able to conceive how out of all proportion the original must have been.

As we have before remarked, a great evil and source of future trouble in connection with these bankruptcy cases lies in the illegality of the mode of procedure. Reports already reach us that dissatisfied parties are preparing to contest certain settlements on the ground that the law has not been complied with in the regular election of an assignee, and in publishing the notices in each case after the manner prescribed by Congress.

There is another grave omission and gross illegality to which we have not before adverted, but which should receive the most serious consideration. Section thirteen of the bankrupt law says:

> The judge at any time may, and upon the request in writing of any creditor who has proven his claim, *shall* require the assignee to give *good and sufficient bond* to the United States, with a condition for the faithful performance and discharge of his duties; the bond shall be approved by the Judge or Register by his indorsement thereon, *shall be filed with the record of the case*, and inure to the benefit of all creditors proving their claims, and may be prosecuted in the name and for the benefit of the injured party. If the assignee fails to give the bond within such time as the judge orders, *not exceeding ten days after notice* to him of such order, the judge shall remove him, and appoint another in his place.

We are reliably informed that not in one of his six hundred cases has the General Assignee given a bond "for the faithful performance and discharge of his duties." It is rumored that since we called public attention to his proceedings he has given a sort of general bond for ten thousand dollars; but when we consider the millions of property in his hands such a bond is ridiculous, and an insult to this community. Is it possible that the thousands of creditors who "have proved their claims," and the hundreds of attorneys who are interested in bankruptcy suits are satisfied with the "moral responsibility" of Mr. E. E. Norton? We think not. Now that their attention is called to the matter we believe they will demand some more substantial security. The law guarantees it to them in each separate case, and that "the bond shall be filed with the record of the case." Can a "good and sufficient bond" be obtained from one assignee in six hundred different cases, involving many millions of property, and each requiring a separate bond? We think not. Does Judge Durell think differently?

But there have been proceedings by the general assignee which are wholly outside of any pretense of law, justice, or propriety, and which are becoming subjects of general conversation and comment, and will probably ultimate in legal proceedings and investigation. They are, however, of so personal a character that they are not proper subjects for newspaper comment until they come regularly before the courts. But Judge Durell's official proceedings, and the official action of his attaches, are proper subjects for comment and criticism, and to these we shall refer until they are reformed altogether, or we have discharged our whole duty in the matter. We are aware of the great excitement among those who naturally fear public exposure of their illegal and iniquitous proceedings. We fully recognize the fact that all the appliances which money and patronage and power can command will be used to prevent the exposures which it has been our duty to make. We know that the general assignee and his confederates have made loud threats of lawless and high-handed proceedings against the REPUBLICAN. But we remember that there is a limit to all endurance, and that very soon an outraged people will demand in tones reaching even to Washington that the law and justice and propriety shall no longer be ignored in the United States district court of this State. We also remember that very soon Louisiana will have Representatives and Senators in Congress whose duty it will be to see that our courts are really "temples of justice" rather than—what they now are.

## "LOOT" IN PROSPECTIVE.

Some of the Camp street journals have busied themselves of late as to the distribution of "loot" by the Republican party when they lose no opportunity to secure such crumbs as may drop from their master's table. One of the most refreshing instances of their disinterestedness is shown in their willingness to have one of their number appointed to a good thing that they fondly imagine is pending.

One of these self-sacrificing patriots announces from Washington that Charles A. Weed will probably receive the appointment to a prominent Federal office in this State. We are quite sure Mr. Weed could not be confirmed by the Senate, even were he to be nominated by Mr. Johnson.

## ONE CHANCE LEFT FOR THE REBELS.

The rebels, those political Millerites, who yet hope to see the destruction of the Union, have still a chance left for the accomplishment of their hopes. It is, we confess, a very small chance, and depends entirely upon the accuracy of a statement in a Camp street paper. Slighter foundation for a sensible man to build upon could hardly be found; but as these political adventists are more remarkable for gullibility than for solid sense, we take it for granted they will believe the statement, which is in the form of a prophecy and runs in this wise:

> The republic of the United States is yet, historically considered, in its infancy, and if the Grant-Radical combination succeed there is grave doubt of its ever reaching maturity.
>
> Now, as all the out and out Democrats in the South are or have been secessionists, here is a chance for them to dissolve the Union and put an untimely end to the young republic without any labored effort on their part. All they have to do is to vote for Grant and Colfax at the next election, and the thing is accomplished. A Democratic editor has recorded the brilliant idea, and all the faithful are ready to respond their assent. The Republicans will assist the Democrats in their amiable intentions of stopping the growth of the young republic, simply because they are wanting in that acuteness of vision that enables the rebels to see danger ahead from the election of Grant. And as both parties really desire the results which each believes will be reached by Grant's election, the one peace and lasting prosperity to the country and the other dissolution and ruin, we can see no reason why our candidates should not be chosen by the unanimous voice of the nation. The Fourth of July Convention should set aside all their prominent candidates, Seymour, Chase, Pendleton, Hancock, Brick Pomeroy, Johnson, Wendell Phillips, Vallandigham, etc., and go in for Grant, as the shortest road to what they have been working for so many years. The Republicans are willing to fight it out on that line.

## A DIVIDED MILITARY AUTOCRACY.

Has the towering genius who presides at "these headquarters" been so much engaged of late in contriving plans to flank the Republican party and prevent their "usurping" the reins of government that he has been totally unconscious of the spirit of fillibustering that has developed itself Mexicoward? Apparently he has been so occupied, otherwise how could he have tolerated such an exercise of civil law in this military district as the suppression by the Collector, District Attorney, and Marshal of the programme of the adherents of Santa Anna? Or was he profoundly engaged in strategic studies, looking to the overwhelming of the Legislative body that proposes to meet on Dryades street? After the recent support given military authority by the Federal judiciary, it would only have been courteous had the bayonets been advanced to save that court the trouble of maintaining inviolate the good faith of the nation and to preserve its neutrality.

Martial law is an autocrat that admits of no division of authority, but General Hancock and his successor have generously waived their autocracy to suit the views of the Democracy, until for the life of us we can not tell where the pig leaves off and the hog begins—some days it's pig, then it's hog—but there's a good time coming, and we won't trouble our wise military commander much longer. The care of providing for the peace and good order of Louisiana will devolve upon a government installed by the will of the loyal people of the State, and that government will possess all the wisdom required to divine what is necessary to secure the rights of our citizens, and the power and nerve to execute its measures.

## THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

We are reliably informed that the Democratic members have arranged all their plans, and are fully prepared for the contest over the organization of the two houses of the Legislature. They have probably selected their candidates for Speaker of the House and all the subordinate offices, and will cast for them every Democratic vote. Are the Republican members equally prepared? In organization, there is strength, and in unity there is victory. There is still ample time for a thorough organization and understanding among the Republicans, and we strongly urge them to be fully prepared for the contest on Monday next.

Some time since the Democratic journals were gloating over a pretended discovery, viz: A determination on the part of certain Republican Senators to prevent the admission of the Southern States until after the next Presidential election. They hoped from this expected failure of reconstruction to secure excellent campaign thunder. But we assure them their hopes are doomed to bitter disappointment, and that it will be necessary to charge their big guns with an entirely different sort of ammunition if they would get within range of our gallant standard-bearer. Congress will not adjourn until restoration of the Southern States is a thing accomplished. The whole course of its legislation has tended to this end; and, if for no other reason, the work will be carried through because Congress *can not afford* to suspend progress at this mid stage.

But there is no reason to apprehend even delay, much less failure. The new constitutions are Republican in form—in fact are acknowledged superior to many in the old free States; the Legislatures assembling under these constitutions, are pledged to comply with all required provisions of the reconstruction acts, and in a majority of the seceded States we may confidently expect to see civil governments in undisputed control within a month from this time! And what is more, but a brief additional period will elapse before many of those who now so pathetically deplore this "unconstitutional" invasion of Southern rights will have become so far reconciled as to solicit favors at the hands of the carpet-bag officials.

## DISTINCTION AT A DISCOUNT.

At a late dinner in North Carolina there sat down to table three ex-governors, an ex-justice of the supreme court, two ex-members of Congress, and some other men of honorable distinction in their State, and the only person in the room who could vote or hold office was the negro who waited on the table. Such is reconstruction.—*Rebel Exchange.*

We think it will be very long before the people of the old North State confer honorable distinction upon men who are so unworthy of it as the members of the above dinner party have proved themselves to be. It was not reconstruction but slavery that produced the anomalous picture. And the "waiter on the table" does not acquire his right to vote and hold office from his superior ability or education, but because he is innocent of crime. When ex-governors, ex-judges, and members of Congress presume themselves to be so high as to be above the law, in future they will do well to have their exact measures carefully taken by the reconstruction standard and profit by the result.

## PROCLAMATION.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION,
State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, June 19, 1868.

WHEREAS, Section two of the bill passed by Congress providing for the admission of certain States lately in rebellion, which was sent to the President June 12, 1868, provided "that if the day fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of either of said States by the constitution or ordinance thereof shall have passed, or have so nearly arrived before the passage of this act that there shall not be time for the Legislature to assemble at the period fixed, the Legislature shall convene at the end of twenty days from the time this act takes effect, *unless the Governor elect shall sooner convene the same.*"

Whereas, This action of Congress modifies Article 159 of the constitution of the State, wherein it provides for the meeting of the General Assemby on the twenty-second day of June, 1868; and

Whereas, By provision of the second section of the aforesaid bill it is made the duty of the Governor elect to convene the General Assembly after said bill becomes a law;

Therefore, the proclamation issued by this Board, dated the fifth day of June, 1868, is hereby so modified as to be in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid bill in relation to the meeting of the General Assembly and inauguration of civil officers, and the members of the General Assembly are hereby notified that they will be convened in the manner provided by section two aforesaid.

S. B. PACKARD,
Chairman of Board of Registration.
R. C. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
New Orleans, June 11, 1868.

To the Republicans of Louisiana:

It is known to you that your State Convention, which met in this city in the month of May, was the largest and most harmonious ever assembled in Louisiana. In the discharge of its legitimate duty it appointed a State Central Committee consisting of ten members from the parish of Orleans, and two from each other parish, one half of whom are white, and one-half colored citizens. The State Central Committee met and elected the Hon. S. B. Packard, of Orleans, President, and the Hon. William Vigers, of New Orleans, Secretary. By virtue of a resolution of the State Convention the State Central Committee elected from its own members an Executive Committee of ten members, two from each congressional district, with power to act for the Central Committee between its sessions, and this Executive Committee now has the honor of addressing you.

It is our agreeable duty to congratulate you on the auspicious result of our State election. We have ratified a constitution which guarantees to all life and liberty and equality before the law, and we have elected State officers and members of the Legislature who will faithfully see the constitution carried into practice. We congratulate you on the moral certainty that the civil law will soon be enforced by loyal men throughout Louisiana, our State be admitted into the Union of States, and our people become peaceable, prosperous, and happy.

We also congratulate you on the nomination by the National Republican Convention of General U. S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax for President and Vice-President of the United States. The hero who led our armies to victory and the patriot who led our statesmen in council will now lead the Republican party to a complete and glorious triumph. We have the satisfaction to remember that your delegates participated in their nomination, and that your State Central Committee now forms a part of the organization of the great Republican party, and has its representative in the Nations Republican Executive Committee.

We also congratulate you on the unity and harmony which now prevail in the Republican party of Louisiana. It is inevitable that there should be in all parties disappointed aspirants for office or official position, who are dissatisfied with everything which is not to their personal advantage, and there are deserters from all armies and all parties. But these are so few in numbers here that they can do only good to our organization by inspiring with renewed zeal all good and true men. We confidently predict that at the coming election in November the Republican party will carry this State for Grant and Colfax, and the whole Republican ticket, by at least twenty-five thousand majority.

Your State Central Committee, of which the Hon. S. B. Packard is president, and the Hon. William Vigers is secretary, is perfectly organized and ready for the fall campaign. We urge you to perfect your parish organizations and your clubs, and be ready for the contest. Hold your club meetings as often as is consistent with your other duties, elect true and reliable men as presidents and secretaries, and place your very best men in your parish and other committees. Above all things remember that the great principles of liberty, justice, and equality, for which we are contending, are of vastly more importance than any individual gain or loss, and all true patriots will sacrifice their personal feelings and interests when it is necessary to advance the glorious principles and truths represented by the Republican party. Firmly believing in your patriotism, zeal, and determination, we confidently expect you, our friends, and fellow citizens and comrades in this glorious work to do your duty, and your whole duty, in organizing the party for the coming election. We need but this one more glorious political victory, and the loyalty and liberty and rights of the citizens of Louisiana will rest on a foundation which can never be shaken.

Yours, fraternally,
O. J. DUNN,
Chairman State Executive Committee.
N. UNDERWOOD, Secretary.

## MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

We publish a corrected list of the members of the General Assembly of Louisiana declared elected by General Buchanan, with a political classification which will be found useful for reference:

### Senators.

| | Rep. | Dem. |
|---|---|---|
| Orleans Parish, First Senatorial Dist— | | |
| M. A. Foute | 1 | |
| R. N. Ogden | 1 | |
| G. H. Braughn | 1 | |
| Second Senatorial District— | | |
| Anthony Sambola | 1 | |
| E. L. Jewell | 1 | |
| Third Senatorial District— | | |
| T. Y. Coupland | 1 | |
| J. J. Monette | 1 | |
| Fourth Senatorial District— | | |
| A. B. Bacon | 1 | |
| Algiers and Plaquemines— | | |
| C. C. Packard | 1 | |
| Jefferson, St. Charles, and St. John— | | |
| Mortimer F. Smith | 1 | |
| S. M. Todd | 1 | |
| Ascension and St. James— | | |
| Joseph Wittgenstein | 1 | |
| Assumption, Lafourche, and Terrebonne— | | |
| Robert Poindexter | 1 | |
| Patrick O'Hara | 1 | |
| Vermillion and St. Mary— | | |
| C. B. Darrall | 1 | |
| Calcasieu, Lafayette, and St. Landry— | | |
| T. C. Anderson | 1 | |
| William Offut | 1 | |
| Livingston, St. Helena, Washington, and St. Tammany— | | |
| W. L. Thompson | 1 | |
| Pointe Coupee, East, and West Feliciana— | | |
| Carlos Wilcox | 1 | |
| P. L. Jewell | 1 | |
| East Baton Rouge— | | |
| R. H. Day | 1 | |
| West Baton Rouge, Iberville, and St. Martin— | | |
| Lorenzo B. Jenks | 1 | |
| Alexander R. François | 1 | |
| Concordia and Avoyelles— | | |
| John S. Harris | 1 | |
| Tensas and Franklin— | | |
| Albert R. Whitney | 1 | |
| Carroll, Madison, and Morehouse— | | |
| Curtis Pollard | 1 | |
| John Lynch | 1 | |
| Ouachita and Caldwell— | | |
| John Ray | 1 | |
| Jackson and Union— | | |
| R. W. Futch | 1 | |
| Bossier, Bienville, and Claiborne— | | |
| W. P. Blackman | 1 | |
| J. C. Egan | 1 | |
| Caddo— | | |
| Reuben White | 1 | |
| DeSoto, Natchitoches, and Sabine— | | |
| J. R. Williams | 1 | |
| J. B. Lewis | 1 | |
| Rapides— | | |
| George Y. Kelso | 1 | |
| Catahoula and Winn— | | |
| J. D. Beares | 1 | |
| Total | 29 | 16 |

### Representatives.

| | Rep. | Dem |
|---|---|---|
| Orleans Parish— | | |
| First Representative District— | | |
| P. H. Waters | 1 | |
| J. T. Hanlon | 1 | |
| Second Representative District— | | |
| E. F. L'Hoste | 1 | |
| Jacob Zoelly | 1 | |
| Joseph H. De Grange | 1 | |
| Third Representative District— | | |
| R. Collins | 1 | |
| F. C. Antoine | 1 | |
| R. H. Isabelle | 1 | |
| Mortimer Carr | 1 | |
| Fourth Representative District— | | |
| F. C. Zacharie | 1 | |
| Charles Stringer | 1 | |
| Fifth Representative District— | | |
| Joseph Mansion | 1 | |
| Octave Belot | 1 | |
| Sixth Representative District— | | |
| John R. Currell | 1 | |
| Seventh Representative District— | | |
| Henry L. Rey | 1 | |
| Canon J. Adolphe | 1 | |
| Eighth Representative District— | | |
| Frank Borge | 1 | |
| Ninth Representative District— | | |
| L. A. Wiltz | 1 | |
| J. E. Ransdorff | 1 | |
| Tenth Representative District— | | |
| C. R. May | 1 | |
| W. Pope Noble | 1 | |
| Charles A. Eager | 1 | |
| Orleans, Right Bank— | | |
| Frank Alexander | 1 | |
| Ascension Parish— | | |
| Milton Morris | 1 | |
| G. H. Hill | 1 | |
| Assumption Parish— | | |
| S. C. Mollere | 1 | |
| George Washington | 1 | |
| Avoyelles Parish— | | |
| Paulin Guignonet | 1 | |
| E. LeBlanc | 1 | |
| Baton Rouge, East— | | |
| James McCullen | 1 | |
| B. E. Cheney | 1 | |
| John L. Huguet | 1 | |
| Baton Rouge, West— | | |
| Theophile Mahier | 1 | |
| Bienville Parish— | | |
| C. Q. Butler | 1 | |
| Bossier Parish— | | |
| John Pierce | 1 | |
| W. C. Wrenn | 1 | |
| Caddo Parish— | | |
| John N. Howell | 1 | |
| Zac. Howell | 1 | |
| James Christian | 1 | |
| Calcasieu Parish— | | |
| William Haskell | 1 | |
| Caldwell Parish— | | |
| A. W. Faulkner | 1 | |
| Carroll Parish— | | |
| W. L. McMillen | 1 | |
| P. Jones Yorke | 1 | |
| Catahoula Parish— | | |
| S. S. Wilson | 1 | |
| Claiborne Parish— | | |
| W. W. Bennett | 1 | |
| C. B. Pratt | 1 | |
| Concordia Parish— | | |
| David Young | 1 | |
| Isaac A. Abbott | 1 | |
| De Soto Parish— | | |
| T. M. Gatlin | 1 | |
| J. D. Wemple | 1 | |
| Feliciana East— | | |
| John Gair | 1 | |
| William C. Williams | 1 | |
| Feliciana West— | | |
| Robert J. Taylor | 1 | |
| Franklin Parish— | | |
| John C. Humble | 1 | |
| Iberville Parish— | | |
| P. G. Deslonde | 1 | |
| P. L. Dutrenne | 1 | |
| Jackson Parish— | | |
| H. C. Stanton | 1 | |
| Jefferson Parish— | | |
| M. Raymond | 1 | |
| T. B. W. Evans | 1 | |
| J. Gartscamp | 1 | |
| John Page | 1 | |
| Lafayette Parish— | | |
| J. M. Judice | 1 | |
| Lafourche Parish— | | |
| D. H. Reese | 1 | |
| William Murrell | 1 | |
| Livingston Parish— | | |
| William H. Pierce | 1 | |
| Madison Parish— | | |
| Henderson Williams | 1 | |
| Morehouse Parish— | | |
| E. P. Buckingham | 1 | |
| Natchitoches Parish— | | |
| Charles Levy | 1 | |
| W. C. Melvin | 1 | |
| Ouachita Parish— | | |
| Frank Morey | 1 | |
| O. H. Brewster | 1 | |
| Plaquemines Parish— | | |
| R. J. Morand | 1 | |
| Pointe Coupee Parish— | | |
| William Smith | 1 | |
| Emile Honore | 1 | |
| Rapides Parish— | | |
| W. S. Calhoun | 1 | |
| Harry Lott | 1 | |
| Samuel E. Cuny | 1 | |
| Sabine Parish— | | |
| Leslie Barbee | 1 | |
| St. Bernard Parish— | | |
| F. H. Knapp | 1 | |
| St. Charles Parish— | | |
| Peter Harper | 1 | |
| St. Helena Parish— | | |
| Amos Kent | 1 | |
| St. James Parish— | | |
| Charles Gray | 1 | |
| Adolphe Turcaud | 1 | |
| St. John Baptist Parish— | | |
| Dennis Surret | 1 | |
| St. Landry Parish— | | |
| Willis Prescott | 1 | |
| Onesmie Tate | 1 | |
| M. B. Kavanagh | 1 | |
| Alcide Dupre | 1 | |
| St. Martin Parish— | | |
| L. P. Bryant | 1 | |
| J. B. Bergeron | 1 | |
| St. Mary Parish— | | |
| J. B. Esnard | 1 | |
| A. J. Demarest | 1 | |
| St. Tammany Parish— | | |
| J. W. Hutchinson | 1 | |
| Tensas Parish— | | |
| James S. Mathews | 1 | |
| William M. Holland | 1 | |
| Terrebonne Parish— | | |
| Uiger Dupart | 1 | |
| Paul Guidry | 1 | |
| Union Parish— | | |
| J. B. Landers | 1 | |
| Vermillion Parish— | | |
| Nicholas Young | 1 | |
| Washington Parish— | | |
| Jacob McGee | 1 | |
| Winn Parish— | | |
| David C. Fouts | 1 | |
| Total | 56 | 45 |

If there are any errors in the political classification, we will correct them on information that may be furnished by Republican members of the Assembly.


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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Corner Customhouse and Royal Streets,
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HENRY C. DIBBLE,
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