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 25, 1868.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

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Rates of Advertising.

Squares.	1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
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Two	21 "	40 "	50 "	80 "	125 "
Three	30 "	63 "	70 "	110 "	175 "
Four	36 "	75 "	85 "	140 "	225 "
Five	46 "	90 "	105 "	170 "	275 "
Six	54 "	93 "	120 "	200 "	325 "
Seven	60 "	105 "	135 "	230 "	375 "
Eight	65 "	115 "	150 "	260 "	420 "
Nine	70 "	125 "	165 "	290 "	460 "
Ten	75 "	135 "	180 "	320 "	500 "
Eleven	80 "	145 "	195 "	350 "	540 "
Twelve	85 "	155 "	210 "	380 "	580 "
Thirteen	90 "	165 "	225 "	410 "	620 "
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Thirty	175 "	330 "	440 "	790 "	1200 "

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THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Is published every Saturday morning. Subscription $3 per annum, in advance, and 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.

A friend of the Hon. J. D. Beares informs us that Mr. Beares desires that we change his name from the Democratic to the Republican list of members. If Mr. Beares will personally notify us of his desire we shall be most happy to comply with his request, and to correct any error into which we may have inadvertently fallen.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN AND GENERAL BUCHANAN.—After the adoption of the motion last evening in the Board of Aldermen to appoint a committee of five to wait upon the Commanding General, and request him to appoint a chairman of the Finance and of the Streets and Landings Committee, President Markey stated that Mr. Conway had two interviews yesterday with General Buchanan and that he said if the committees were not appointed by the Board last evening he should take the matter in hand himself. This is General Buchanan and the civil law again.

ANOTHER RICHMOND.—Another candidate for the honors and emoluments of the office of collector of internal revenue has entered the lists. Hon. Charles Smith, a member of the late Constitutional Convention, and formerly the incumbent of the position he is again seeking, leaves for Washington tonight, it is said, "well armed and equipped." He made an excellent revenue officer before and stands well with the Treasury Department. His old accounts are squared up and settled, a very exceptional instance among the many who have filled the office of collector in this district.

The New York *Herald* devotes a little space to an explanation of the situation of municipal affairs in this city. Neither the editorial writers nor correspondents of that paper have a very correct idea of the situation. Mayor Heath, for instance, did not resist the military authority to which he originally owed his office; but he did resist the pretensions of Mr. J. R. Conway in claiming to be elected mayor of New Orleans, when the truth is his apparent majority was secured only by the boldest frauds and most flagrant outrages against hundreds of Republicans who were swindled out of their votes. Mayor Heath had determined to appeal to the civil tribunals in order that the legality of Mr. Conway's election might be tested.

General Buchanan had made the declaration unquestionably and openly that he would not interfere between the incumbent and the person claiming to be elected. He did not compel Mayor Heath to vacate by a military order for his removal and for the appointment of Mr. Conway, as he might have done, but avowing his intention to suffer the controversy to be settled by the civil law and repeating that avowal an hour or two before he took final action in the premises, he exceeded his military authority by forcible, unwarrantable, and illegal interference with a matter which did not officially concern him in the slightest degree. Legitimate military authority is obeyed by the Republicans of Louisiana whether in or out of office.

The Democrats of South Carolina the week [illegible] with the action of the regular State convention in conceding negro suffrage have been holding another; and the Mercury, speaking of the action, says that the South is happy under the [illegible] of the Democratic party on the broad platform of the Democratic party of the North—of white man's government—leaving out of the great general contest, upon which we are about to enter, State questions for future settlement, each State for itself, at the appropriate time."

GENERAL GRANT AND HIS REAL "DUTY."

We see that several of our Democratic exchanges have not even yet ceased their silly prating about General Grant's "duty" under existing circumstances. They would have him resign his position as General-in-Chief of the army simply because he has been nominated to the office of President by the Republican party. General Grant won his high military station by deeds of valor and brilliancy of genius which must fill a luminous page in history so long as military renown and true patriotism are appreciated and honored by mankind; and those who love and respect him for his services to the country will never willingly permit his resignation until they have elevated him to the still prouder rank—the highest in their gift—of commander of the army and navy and Chief Magistrate of the nation!

Nor does this demand come with the best grace from those who remained so persistently reticent while supporting General McClellan under similar circumstances; but without further reference to this phase of the question we desire to express *our* views as to the "duty" of General Grant in the premises. Instead of resigning, we appeal to him in the name of the loyal men of the South to retain and to exercise for their protection every particle of power vested in him by the laws.

It is superfluous to recapitulate the many murders of loyal men, which the various district commanders have permitted to go unpunished during the past few months. The numerous outrages are too fresh and horrible to require recall in detail. With very few exceptions these valuable lives have been cruelly taken for no other reason, existing or assigned, than that the victims bore true allegiance to the Republican party, and were endeavoring to inaugurate a new era of reverence for the national flag and obedience to the national authority. Few, very few, of the assassins have received the proper reward of their bloody crimes. Immunity has given them boldness. We are now about to enter upon a political campaign which must prove one of the most exciting that ever disturbed this country. The worst passions of the bold and bad men who terrorize over nearly every section of the South must become aroused. It is in General Grant's power to protect and the neglect of his subordinates makes it his most solemn and imperative duty that he leave no available effort unexerted to protect all peaceful and law-abiding persons from the violence of these lawless ruffians.

This, we repeat, is General Grant's *duty* in the present emergency. In performing it he will be supported in Louisiana by the loyal State officials elect so soon as they come into control of the civil government. We confidently prophecy that the General of our armies will not be found wanting when properly appealed to for assistance by any loyal Governor, North or South!

HOW THE CITY DEBT WAS INCREASED.

The amount of State notes received by the city treasurer under authority of an ordinance of the unreconstructed Council of 1866-'67 was nearly $800,000. The next Council was compelled to sell these notes, and realized an average of about two-thirds the nominal value. This transaction cost the people say in round numbers $266,000.

As soon as city money began to depreciate in consequence of the daily excessive issues the reason assigned therefor was that they were illegal. An act of the Legislature would cure that defect and restore them to par. But the Legislature of 1866 could not confer so great a benefit on the city without a consideration, so the act legalizing city notes was burdened with a condition that the city should issue $2,500,000 more, and loan this amount to the State. This proposition was formally accepted by the Council in an ordinance duly passed, but which was vetoed by Mayor Heath. At this time, as the official reports have since shown, more than four millions were in circulation, while the collapse of the rebellion and the general diffusion of national currency throughout the Southern States destroyed the previously existing demand for city notes as currency, and drove all outstanding bills to the city, where their value was naturally higher than it was in the country. The depreciation was produced by the natural causes of a want of demand and an abundant supply, and the legalizing process, if it had been fully carried out, would have still further impaired the current value of the city issues by the increase which was required as a condition. But the Common Council of that day attempted to deceive the people by assigning an incorrect reason for depreciation. Even the Conservative papers endeavored to demonstrate that this large increase in the circulation of city money would greatly improve its rapidly depreciating value.

Some time during the year this same administration paid $81,000 of the $96,000 warrants illegally issued to E. A. Patterson & Co. for giving up their contract to collect levee dues during the war—a contract which the parties were only too glad to relinquish without any bonus. These warrants were issued by the city government before the arrival of the United States forces, and were made payable one year after date. They became due after the city had been turned over to the military. General Sheridan refused to pay them, and a suit was instituted against the city. The district court rendered a judgment in favor of the city, and an appeal was taken by the plaintiffs to the supreme court. While the matter was pending before that tribunal the "unreconstructed" again came into power in 1866, and in disregard of the judgment of the lower court these warrants were at once paid to the amount above stated. A decision of the supreme court was soon after rendered affirming the judgment of the lower court. This decision deprived the payment of these warrants of any shadow of legality. But as the money had been paid out of the treasury, it remains lost to the people until the wrongdoers can be forced to refund it to the city.

Another piece of extravagance perpetrated by the same Council was to give the contract to John Clark for machinery and repairs to the Bienville draining machine for $35,500 after it had been awarded to John McLean at $32,100. The same contract was afterward sold to Dennis Cronan for $15,000, and he was to run the machine one year in addition to the repairs. But this was the act of General Sheridan's Council.

The expenses of the city government from March, 1866, to March, 1867, exceeded the receipts by more than a million and a quarter of dollars. And nothing was left to show how the money had been expended except the repairs to the levees; and this work was so badly done that the succeeding administration was compelled to go over nearly the whole of it again, and lay out immense sums, which could have been saved to the city if the work had been properly done at first. Other projects involving large outlays of money were yet in contemplation when the labors of the Council were interrupted by General Sheridan.

As the present city government is of the same political complexion as that of 1866 there is no wonder that the value of city money does not rise on its accession to power.

HIS REWARD.

Desperate efforts have heretofore been made by the Democrats to unseat Mr. McCulloch, but never so united and determined a push as at present. The prospects indicate that this time the movement must be successful, and that the Secretary of the Treasury will be cast aside as so much political deadwood. If Andrew Johnson possessed so inconvenient a thing as a conscience it would be apt to give him a pretty severe twinge at thus deserting the fortunes of his long-time faithful ally—the friend who never failed him when treasury influence was requisite to carry through his selfish schemes; and who so obediently and conveniently misunderstood the usually plain, blunt language of the general of the armies when that distinguished soldier had cornered His Accidency in a tight place. But the demands of the Democracy must be heard and heeded. The leaders have undertaken an immense job—to be completed next November—and they need every man and dollar that can be got, by hook or by crook, to win even—a respectable defeat! There are still a few "infamous Radicals"—vandals who attempted in coercing the South—holding special agencies and petty clerkships in the treasury department, and because Mr. McCulloch will not play the beadsman for them he must himself suffer decapitation.

Certain Democratic journals pay Mr. McCulloch the high compliment of comparing him to ex-Secretary Stanton, and say he will not resign; but we protest that this is unjust in the extreme to the noble "Carnot of the War Office." While he stood firm at his post, conscientiously performing his duties, and defying the enemies of the Union until the very last moment, the present incumbent of the treasury, although owing his elevation to and claiming fellowship in the Republican party, has affiliated with the bitterest foes of that party! His condition at this time furnishes another striking illustration of the danger and folly of trying to serve two rival masters at once.

Who Secretary McCulloch's successor will be does not seem fully settled as yet, but one of Mr. Johnson's impeachment counselors will probably be the man.

THE BANKRUPTCY RING.

It affords us great pleasure to be able entirely to agree on a subject other than political with the New Orleans *Times*. Yesterday our cotemporary, under the head of "Bankruptcy Enormity," fully indorses all we have said on that subject. This coincidence is remarkable in view of the political relations of the two papers, and indicates the enormity of the evil we are both seeking to abate.

We yesterday published an extract from the bankrupt law, showing that the assignee can be forced to give "good and sufficient security" in each case when required so do so by one "creditor who has proved his claim." It is now our duty to call attention to the fact that the United States district court will adjourn early next month, and that those creditors who intend to secure their claims should immediately move in the matter. The loud but exceedingly childish threats of illegal and high-handed proceedings against the REPUBLICAN which for several days have echoed and re-echoed through the "Bankruptcy ring" are quite nauseating to intelligent and respectable people.

We are well aware that every possible effort will be made to suppress the exposures which we have deemed it our duty to make, but the endurance of this community has ceased to be a virtue, and there must be a limit to irresponsible power.

BEGINNING OF THE END.

"The Arkansas members were sworn in to-day. The Democratic protest was entered on the journal without debate." So state our evening dispatches from Washington, and thus the long trial and trouble and strife are drawing to a close. The dark days of the past will be forgotten, and peace and prosperity will return to our people. If Providence smiles upon us our Legislature will soon ratify the fourteenth amendment and our Representatives be admitted into Congress, and Louisiana be one in the union of States. "Military supremacy" will be among the things that were, and our State will be governed by "civil law" made and enforced by loyal men.

Another internal revenue bonded warehouse has closed, we understand, the circumstances not being at all favorable to the interests of the Government. If but a small part of the street rumors concerning its management prove well founded, it behooves the Government officers to look about them quite lively, in order to save their rascals. The local insurance companies especially take great interest in this affair. It is high time the plague of this city, for the general credit of the city, exacted a more stringent enforcement of the revenue laws, and we shall give attention to this subject hereafter.

Military rule in Louisiana is characterized by strange vagaries. True, earnest patriots—Sinclair and Meadows for instance—are murdered in cold blood, and a request for national assistance in bringing to justice the rebel assassins is met by a pompous declaration that "civil law prevails!" It would be, forsooth, a usurpation of the rights of the people to convene a military commission for the trial of these criminals, although it is notorious that in no other way can they be effectively reached. But let an individual, even though in the discharge of his legitimate duties, oppose in any way the imperious will of our district commander, and instant arrest, followed by drum-head courtmartial, is the least that is threatened.

In common with all thoughtful and sensible citizens we pray for relief from such biased and irresponsible authority, and for the restoration of a government of laws under which peace and protection will be secured to all. We have labored earnestly, and the results of the recent election show effectively, for the accomplishment of this desirable end. We look to Congress for a speedy crowning of our labors.

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 National 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. V. 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	
F. 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. Patch	1	
Bossier, Bienville, and Claiborne—		
W. F. Blackman	1	
J. C. Egan	1	
Caddo—		
Reuben White	1	
DeSoto, Natchitoches, and Sabine—		
J. R. Williams	1	
J. R. Lewis	1	
Rapides—		
George Y. Kelso	1	
Catahoula and Winn—		
J. D. Beares	1	
Total	20	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 Maurion	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. Ransdoff	1	
Tenth Representative District—		
C. R. May	1	
W. Pope Noble	1	
Charles A. Bager	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 Guigonet	1	
E. LeBlanc	1	
Baton Rouge, East—		
James McCullen	1	
B. E. Cheney	1	
John L. Huguet	1	
Baton Rouge, West—		
Theophile Mahler	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—		
J. J. Knker	1	
Carroll Parish—		
W. L. McMillen	1	
J. Jones Yorke	1	
Catahoula Parish—		
E. 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—		
J. D. Sutherland	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. Dufresne	1	
Jackson Parish—		
H. C. Blanton	1	
Jefferson Parish—		
M. Raymond	1	
T. B. W. Evans	1	
J. Gariscamp	1	
John Page	1	
Lafayette Parish—		
J. M. Judice	1	
Lafourche Parish—		
D. H. Rec	1	
William Murrell	1	
Livingston Parish—		
William H. Pierce	1	
Madison Parish—		
Henderson Williams	1	
Morehouse Parish—		
E. E. Buckingham	1	
Natchitoches Parish—		
Charles Leroy	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	
Eugene Honorat	1	
Rapides Parish—		
W. S. Calhoun	1	
Harry Lott	1	
Samuel B. Cony	1	
Sabine Parish—		
E. Sampson	1	
St. Bernard Parish—		
Fr. 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 Borrel	1	
St. Landry Parish—		
Willis Prescott	1	
Quincy Tate	1	
M. D. 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—		
Ulger 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.

PENSACOLA OBSERVER,
PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY
BY
WILLIAM KIRK & CO.
SUBSCRIPTION:
Twelve Months.....$8 00
Six Months.....$5 00
(IN ADVANCE.)

This long established journal has become very desirable at this time, in view of the fact that Pensacola is effecting her railroad communications with the Northwest, and becoming a point of interest to enterprising men. It is devoted to the development of the material interests of the State of Florida; and in its local department devotes special attention to the immense lumber and timber trade growing up in its vicinity, as also to other commercial items, which to the careful reader will indicate the development of the great natural advantages of Pensacola as a port.

Advertisements solicited.

Exchanges publishing will have like courtesies extended them. je12

DEAFNESS—DEAFNESS.

DR. W. L. DAVIS,
Who has for many years been engaged in the practice of Acoustic Medicine, as is well known, trusts he may without impropriety assert that the reputation he has secured by opening the ears of the deaf shall be maintained.

Dr. Davis can be consulted daily at his office, 231 Canal street, on all Diseases of the Ear, embracing Deafness and kindred afflictions. mhll eod

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY,
JUST PUBLISHED BY
HON. E. H. DURELL,
Judge of the United States District Court.
Together with a list of the United States Judicial Officers of the State, and the Act of the Legislature dividing the State into Congressional Districts, has just been published at the REPUBLICAN Office, and is now ready for delivery.
Price, 50c. 11y26dp

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