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 28, 1868.

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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
Two	22 "	38 "	60 "	90 "	125 "
Three	30 "	53 "	70 "	110 "	175 "
Four	38 "	67 "	80 "	140 "	225 "
Five	46 "	80 "	105 "	170 "	275 "
Six	54 "	93 "	120 "	200 "	325 "
Seven	60 "	105 "	135 "	230 "	375 "
Eight	65 "	115 "	150 "	260 "	420 "
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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.

APPOINTMENT.—The new controller has appointed Henry Casterede as his deputy.

At No. 146 Thalia street, Monday morning, at eleven o'clock, John E. Stillwell will sell at auction fine mahogany, walnut, and oak furniture.

We are indebted to Hon. A. J. Evans, one of the ablest members of the Texas constitutional convention, for a daily copy of the *Austin Republican*.

We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from Hon. Ira Smith, formerly of the Galveston *Republican*, who is on his way North with his family to recuperate after a hard season's work.

MAGNOLIA PARK, ALGIERS.—This fine place of public resort continues to increase in attractiveness. It is well worth a Sunday visit by those in search of recreation. See advertisement.

We have been shown a beautiful sun-dial made by Mr. M. H. Broel to be presented to the Hon. H. C. Warmoth, the first Republican Governor of Louisiana. It is exceedingly beautiful, and a credit to the manufacturer.

A correspondent reminds us that Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and several other States that went out of the Union in a panic have come into the Union in an omnibus. That correspondent is requested to call at this office immediately.

The *Advocate* says a vast crowd stood without stirring for more than an hour, "chained to their places" in Lafayette Square, "by the rare eloquence" of Captain Sheridan. He is just the man, then, for sheriff of Carroll parish, as he can dispense with jails or handcuffs. He need only use the "chain" alluded to.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN ARKANSAS.—The telegraph informs us that General Grant has telegraphed to General McDowell authorizing him to turn over the direction of affairs to the civil authorities as soon as it is safe to do so. We know of no reason why military rule should not be relinquished at once in Arkansas, and the care of the people devolve upon their duly chosen Representatives. A similar order may be expected in regard to Louisiana very soon.

City scrip in Hempstead, Texas, recently issued, had not been in circulation five hours before "parties were industriously selling it at twenty-five cents discount, and by so doing destroying all faith in it." The *Countryman*, from which we quote, says the money is amply secured by city taxes, and ought to be more popular with our citizens than greenbacks. New Orleans, Houston, Shreveport, Hempstead, and other municipalities have learned the folly of attempting to circulate as money at par city notes that only represent city indebtedness. These notes are not money, and can not be used as such.

DE BOW'S REVIEW.—We are indebted to the courtesy of the editor for an advanced copy of *De Bow's Review* for July. If weeds grow apace, it is a maxim exemplified by the promptness with which this number of the *Review* has been published. Although *De Bow's Review* has been and still is conducted with a fair share of literary ability, it would cease to be their more it to avoid political heresies. It is to such a publication as the young man of the South ought to read. On the first page of the number we find an article from the Scotch macaroni that is neither in the highest human elevation. The *Review* is recommended to the favor of our readers, who will find in its pages much that is valuable to them.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

It is now nearly six months since the present editor and proprietor of the REPUBLICAN assumed possession of its property and editorial charge of its columns. At that time the paper was on the verge of bankruptcy. Its principal manager and chief proprietor wrote that if the transfer was not immediately made the "REPUBLICAN would smash up" the next day. Its indebtedness was near ten thousand dollars, and its income did not meet its weekly expenses. Since then all this has been changed, and almost wholly *from the earnings of the paper*. Its debts have been paid, and this morning the REPUBLICAN has a cash balance in its favor of four thousand dollars. It owes nothing of consequence, or that it can not pay at sight, and its assets have increased about twenty thousand dollars.

For five months it has been the organ of the Republican party of this State, and it is now recognized as one of the leading papers of the South. It is with great satisfaction and pleasure that we think of this great change in the prospects of the REPUBLICAN, and claim a prominent part in the good work. But it is with much greater satisfaction and pleasure that we remember the changes which have come to Louisiana during the time to which we refer. We have held an election by far more important than was ever before held in this State, we have elected a majority of our candidates, and have ratified a constitution guaranteeing justice and liberty and equality to all men, and one step farther will carry us back into the Union of States.

In this glorious work the REPUBLICAN has borne no insignificant part. As the leading journal and official organ of our party it has earnestly sought to do its whole duty, kindly and courteously where it was possible, fearlessly and determinedly where it was necessary. It has contended for civil and political equality for all loyal men, without regard to race or color. It has striven for a moral and political reformation in Louisiana; for a purer Christianity and a nobler civilization. It has labored amid dangers and difficulties and darkness; but now the morning of a new era is breaking over our State. The dangers and difficulties and darkness are passing away, and the sunlight of a new civilization makes beautiful and bright the future of Louisiana. In the years to come justice and equality, peace and prosperity will dwell in her borders.

THE DEMOCRACY OF 1868.

The time is rapidly approaching when the Democratic leaders will be called upon to again put forth a new exposition of the objects and aims of the party. This has always been a work requiring great skill and dexterity in the use of language. So far as we can recollect, the Democracy has never had an affirmative policy. In most of their presidential platforms may be found resolutions opposing in general terms many of the least popular measures of the day; but in none can be found anything like an original proposition for a new policy. The party of 1868 is no exception to this rule. It is composed of most discordant elements, and subdivided into innumerable smaller circles, each of which is strenuously opposed to something, but not one of them in favor of anything, except getting the party into power and sharing in the benefits. All good Democrats can unite cordially on this the sole plank in their platform.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to bring forward Chief Justice Chase as a Democratic leader in the next campaign. He is mainly supported by the New York Democracy, who are willing to waive their objections to his universal suffrage doctrines for the advantages they expect to derive from his financial views. But the Southern Democracy, consisting without exception of the late rebels, do not take kindly to Mr. Chase. They hate the colored man whom they have so deeply injured, and having no bonds are rather opposed to the payment of the national debt. The only claim Mr. Chase has on their gratitude arises from his recent opposition to impeachment, and his neglect to try Jeff Davis. But as he volunteered his services in both instances the Southern Democracy are disposed to let him find his reward in a satisfied conscience.

The Western Democracy are decidedly unfriendly to Mr. Chase for several reasons. But the one that will be chiefly urged against him in the Fourth of July convention is the fact of his paternity of the present bond and currency system of the United States. For the Western Democracy are out and out repudiators, and in addition to their opposition to the civil rights bill, the freedmen's bureau law, colored suffrage, the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments, and the admission of the Southern States into the Union, they are uncompromisingly hostile to the faithful payment of the national bonds. "Not another man or another dollar for the prosecution of the war," was announced as the determination of the party in the days when Vallandigham, Pendleton, S. S. Cox, and Aleck Long were serving the rebels in Congress. And as this policy ruined the party then, they hope to retrieve their fallen fortunes by reviving the principle now, with the aid of the Southern wing of the party. But the latter are not so grateful as they might be, and attach little value to the volunteered services of Northern traitors during the war.

The New York *World* assures the party that it has not a ghost of a chance unless it secures the colored vote in the Southern States. But as it would be presumptious to ask a colored man to vote for Pendleton, and as the Southern whites do not desire the name of Chase sufficiently to induce them to attempt an alliance with their late slaves for the purpose of securing it, we see no signs that the colored vote will be earnestly sought by the Democrats. At present the discordant elements appear to be in the ascendant. Harmony is out of the question. The result will probably be the success of the Western wing of the party and the nomination of Pendleton. In such a case, as the *World* aptly remarks, the Democracy will go into the contest with a certainty of losing every one of the newly reconstructed States.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

To-morrow at twelve o'clock the Legislature of Louisiana meets at Mechanics' Institute in this city. After long years of warfare, of trial, and of suffering the terrible effects of secession and rebellion are passing away. But the lessons they have taught to our people can never be forgotten, nor can their authors be again trusted until they have done works meet for repentance. There will be two parties represented in our Legislature—the Republican party of progress and the reactionary Democratic party, and between them there is no affinity whatever. The Democratic party is responsible for the wrongs and sufferings of secession and rebellion. It has been a pro-slavery party from its inception, and is a reactionary party now. Its battle-cry is "*The Union as it was.*"

If it were possible it would even now restore to Louisiana the slave oligarchy, slavery, and all the sin and ignorance of the past. Its end and aim will be to obstruct loyal legislation, and to prevent the restoration of peace and prosperity under the administration of loyal men.

It is only to the Republican party that our people look for that legislation which will insure the enforcement of the laws, restore the credit of the State, rebuild our levees, erect schoolhouses and churches, and make Louisiana peaceful and prosperous. To the Republican party are due the glorious deeds of the last seven years. Its measures conquered the rebellion; its laws brought freedom to the slave; its members of Congress passed the reconstruction laws, and finally the Republican party has made and ratified the constitution of Louisiana under which the present Legislature convenes, and has elected a majority in each house of the Legislature. All this has been bitterly opposed by the rebel Democracy; and the contest is not yet ended. It will continue during the sessions of the Legislature, and the opposition will be shrewd, reckless, united, and determined; and it behooves the Republican members to be equally shrewd, equally united, and equally determined. Individual members of the Legislature must do here as members of Congress and of other Legislatures do; they often *must* yield their personal preferences and opinions to those of the majority for the good of their principles and party. Without entire unity among the Republican members the Legislature will fall far short of the requirements of the present emergency, and the expectations of the people. Without this unity of action and feeling the rebel Democracy will undo much that has been done, and retard and prevent much requisite and important legislation. But if the Republican members are organized and united they will have no difficulty in controlling the organizations of the two houses, in electing two truly Republican United States Senators, and in passing the laws necessary to carry into operation the fundamental principles of the constitution.

BANKRUPTCY.

Parties interested in the assets of the "famous six hundred" bankruptcy cases pending in the United States district court have become aroused, by the exposures made in the columns of the REPUBLICAN to the necessity of looking closely after the general assignee and the funds in his hands. Proceedings are now daily instituted to make Mr. Norton give security that the proceeds of sales shall not take unto themselves wings and mysteriously fly away to Northern watering places, and other aggrieved persons come into court and claim a lopping off of the many and enormous overcharges with which the general assignee lengthens out his bill of costs. The presiding judge has been compelled to grant these petitions in accordance with the provisions of the law.

By the act of Congress and the rules in bankruptcy adopted by this court all funds accruing from the settlement of bankrupt estates must be deposited in a bank designated by the judge, and can be drawn thence only by his order. At least this is the statement of a legal firm, who have taken a rule requiring Mr. Norton to show cause why he has not deposited assets in this manner. The immediate cause of action is said to be the rumor that the general assignee has loaned a well-known fellow citizen the enormous sum of two hundred thousand dollars at a usurious interest. We, of course, have no means of ascertaining the truth of this report, but Judge Durell owes it to his own credit, and to the credit of the tribunal over which he so ably presides, that the matter be thoroughly investigated. The mere fact that such a rumor has existence betrays a lamentably loose and unsatisfactory condition of affairs in the general receiver's office, and should the assertion long go uncontradicted must create a panic in the minds of the hundreds of our citizens whose property, without their consent, has been intrusted in the hands of this official.

THE CANAL STREET HOMICIDE.

This community was greatly shocked on Thursday night by the intelligence that a homicide had been committed in one of the restaurants on Canal street. As yet little definite is known of the case. The man who is charged with killing Colonel Mauney succeeded in making his escape, while the evidence of Colonel Lackett, who was in the room at the time, and is acquainted with the perpetrator of the act, testifies that the deed was done at a moment when his attention was directed elsewhere. It is difficult to ascertain the extent of provocation Colonel Mauney offered to his assailant. As the case now stands it is not certainly known that he approached him in a hostile manner at all; but the presumption is a reasonable one that the man who did the stabbing saw or heard something on the part of the deceased which induced him to act quickly and fatally. We hope the police will succeed in arresting the fugitive, and that a fair investigation may be had, and exact justice be done.

The Arkansas Senators, Rice and McDonald, took seats for down on the left of the Vice-President, back of Drake and Tipton, and to the right of Ramsey and Chandler. Mr. McDonald, whose term expires in 1871, is a good looking man of about thirty-seven, stoutly built, with a fine face, black hair and mustache. Rice, who holds till 1873, is about forty, rather above the medium height, with light brown hair and side whiskers.

THE TEXAS CATTLE TRADE.

We have recently made some severe strictures upon the Texas cattle trade with New Orleans, as conducted upon the Morgan line of steamers. Our object was twofold. First, to call public attention not to individual instances, but to an organized system of brutality.

One would hardly suppose that there could be found in our enlightened community a man so debased, even by the yellow haze of gold, as to deliberately send out upon the high seas, under the blazing heat of our tropical sun, shipload after shipload of cattle, wedged on the main deck like sardines in a box, and *without one drop of water or one mouthful of food provided for their sustenance*. The shortest of these steamship routes requires about twenty hours. The usual trips require about sixty. But when the trips are prolonged to several days, as they are apt to be by gulf storms, the consequences are too revolting for description. Thirty, fifty, and one hundred, two hundred, sometimes the whole cargo of three or four hundred cattle, weak from hunger and thirst and terror, are trampled and crushed to death. Sometimes not a single live animal is found in the bloated mass. A few years ago a steamer was lost with all on board from the swaying to and fro of the half-living cargo. The Austin, one of the Morgan steamers, recently came into port with five feet of water in her hold. *One hundred and nineteen dead animals* were then thrown overboard. The rest of the cattle, dragged out from the bloated mass, and gasping with the last breath of life, their flesh quivering with fever and parboiled by the intolerable heat, were sent to the New Orleans market. Here the flabby, stringy, and diseased beef from these holocausts to the "Steamship King" is served out to our monopoly-ridden citizens at from fifteen to twenty-five cents per pound, while the most savory beef in the world should be abundant at five cents. Passengers who pay eighteen dollars on the Morgan ships from New Orleans to Galveston, a little further than from New York to Boston, describe the scenes sometimes witnessed on board as terribly revolting.

The very mention of these facts—and no one has dared to deny or even to palliate them—should exclude the guilty perpetrator of such barbarities from the pale of civilized society. The very brutes will rise up in judgment against him. Happily, the Legislature of Louisiana will soon convene. Elsewhere legislation has provided for the comfort and health of animal as well as human passengers when transported from place to place. If the Legislature of New York could, last winter, make Vanderbilt, the "Railroad King," check Hudson river steamboat baggage on the Central railroad, we think that the Legislature of Louisiana will be able to make the "Steamship King" treat the brute creation as a civilized man should, and not as a heathen.

Another object of our strictures is to call the attention of the public, and especially of the people of Texas and of New Orleans, to the enormous tax imposed upon them by this grinding monopoly. Is it not generally affirmed that were it not for the secret opposition of Charles Morgan the Opelousas railroad would long ago have been extended to the Texas line? The public so understood it. Who does not know that the periodical promises of building these few miles of railroad—only about one hundred and eighty miles, of which nearly one-half is graded—are a snare and a delusion? We will revert to this subject again.

OUR CITY SCHOOLS.

These schools have ceased, and hereafter we are to have *Public Schools* in Louisiana.

Distinctions not recognized in the statutes of the State will not be tolerated in our system of public instruction.

With the barbarous slave system every barrier against the education of all the people must be swept away.

Our cotemporaries seem to exult over the fact that a few "colored schools" have been sustained in this city during the past year, but make no allusion to the wretched, fourth rate buildings in which colored children were crowded together, regardless of hygienic laws or the claims of common convenience and decency.

While it may be true, as one cotemporary remarks, that "as good quality of instruction" has been accorded to the colored as to the white children, and even while the "selection of textbooks and studies" may have been the same to the one class as to the other, it is nevertheless a fact that the colored schools have been shamefully abused and neglected by the school authorities.

Hereafter we hope to see the interests of public education in Louisiana free from the bias and partiality which have marked all former administrations, and so far guarded and fostered as to advance them to a point of efficiency equal to that attained in any of our sister States. The progress of the work of education during the past year, as evinced by the recent school examinations, indicates a degree of industry on the part of the teachers which merits the commendation and gratitude of the community.

REBEL-DEMOCRATIC FOLLY.

For some days it has been rumored about the streets that in case such-and-such things were done by the Republican members of the Legislature very terrible things would happen; that if the test oath was required there would be a repetition of the thirteth of July performances, etc. But the most terrible threat of all is that if any ineligible Democrat is excluded because he can not take the test oath all of his faith will immediately take their hats and leave. Their threats of a stampede, etc., would not frighten a beleagured Republican boy in this year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and the threats of leaving indicate a consummation devoutly to be wished. If the Democratic members can do without their per diem the Legislature can well do without their services.

The case of the President is a clear case of malformation. His eyes, instead of being in his head, are all in his V-ness.

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,

C. J. DUNN,
Chairman State Executive Committee.
N. UNDERWOOD, Secretary.

A Western correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says:

At Clinton, Iowa, I saw a curiosity—a sawmill that is a sawmill—the largest but one, perhaps, in the United States. The main building was 150 by 110 feet. The engine, a splendid upright of 800 horse power, with a smokestack 154 feet high. It saw employs 300 men, but could keep 1000 at work. It cost $160,000. There are other large mills here also, and last year this little city of 4000 people sent out on the Northwestern and Union Pacific railroads 60,000,000 feet of lumber. Here, also, are the shops of the Iowa division of the great Chicago and Northwestern railroad, which is swallowing up all the railroads of the Northwest.

Thaddeus Stevens says he does not expect to get an action on his new articles of impeachment at the present session of Congress, but will call them up at an early day next winter. He has a long speech which he means to deliver when he brings them forward. He consulted the speaker about moving the matter, but was told it would be difficult to do anything while the tax bill is under consideration. Other members advised him to make no move till that has been finished. He is in very feeble health, and not able to be at the House much of the time.

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. Baron	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. Futch	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. B. 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 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. B. May	1	
W. Pope Noble	1	
Charles A. Eager	1	
Orleans, Eight Bank—		
Frank Alexander	1	
Ascension Parish—		
Milton Morris	1	
G. H. Hill	1	
Assumption Parish—		
S. C. Moliere	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 Mahier	1	
Bienville Parish—		
C. Q. Butler	1	
Bossier Parish—		
John Pierce	1	
B. C. Wright	1	
Caddo Parish—		
John N. Howell	1	
Zac. Howell	1	
James Christian	1	
Calcasieu Parish—		
William Henderson	1	
Caldwell Parish—		
A. W. Faulkner	1	
Carroll Parish—		
W. L. McMillen	1	
P. 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—		
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	
F. L. Breeden	1	
Jackson Parish—		
H. C. Slaston	1	
Jefferson Parish—		
M. Raymond	1	
T. B. W. Evans	1	
J. Lucas Champ	1	
John Page	1	
Lafayette Parish—		
J. M. Judice	1	
Lafourche Parish—		
D. H. Ree o	1	
William Murrell	1	
Livingston Parish—		
William H. Pierce	1	
Madison Parish—		
Henderson Williams	1	
Morehouse Parish—		
R. F. Bucklingham	1	
Natchitoches Parish—		
Charles Lee	1	
W. C. Melvin	1	
Ouachita Parish—		
Frank Morey	1	
O. H. Brewster	1	
Plaquemines Parish—		
H. Forrand	1	
Pointe Coupee Parish—		
William Smith	1	
Emile Honore	1	
Rapides Parish—		
W. S. Calhoun	1	
Harry Lee	1	
Samuel E. Gray	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 Turnaud	1	
St. John Baptist Parish—		
Dennis Burrel	1	
St. Landry Parish—		
Willis Prescott	1	
Onezaime 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—		
Uliger 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	50	46

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

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Fine WORK MULES;
Fine MILCH COWS;

Top and Open Buggies, Elegant Brette, Harness, Wagons, etc.

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