New Orleans Republican.

A. L. LEE, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 3, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ST. CHARLES STREET—"The Mountain Outlaw; or, The Wreck of a Life," and Songs, Ballets, Burlesques, Minstrelisms, etc.

OLYMPIC VARIETIES—ST. CHARLES STREET—Drama, Farce, Minstrelisms, and general variety entertainment.

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—P. G. DESLONDE.
FOURTH DISTRICT—HARRY LOTT.
FIFTH DISTRICT—H. R. STEELE.

FOR CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT—J. H. SYPHER.
SECOND DISTRICT—L. A. SHELDON.
SECOND DISTRICT—(Short Term)—J. W. MENARD.
THIRD DISTRICT—C. D. DARRALL.
FOURTH DISTRICT—J. P. NEWSHAM.
FIFTH DISTRICT—FRANK MOREY.

KEEP THEM BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

Grant's Letter of Acceptance.

If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with the view of having peace, quiet, and protection everywhere. In times like the present, it is impossible, or at least eminently improper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years, New political issues, not foreseen, are constantly arising; the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing, and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I always have respected and universal prosperity—its sequence—with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, while it constantly reduces the national debt. Let have peace.

U. S. GRANT.

Blair's Letter to Broadhead.

There is but one way to restore the Government and Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these [reconstruction] acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to organize their own governments and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South; and, with the co-operation of the President, it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution * * * * I repeat that this is the real and only question that should be allowed to control us.

FRANK P. BLAIR.

THE DEMOCRATIC SWORD.

The following is an extract from a circular issued by the Democratic Central Committee of Louisiana:

[Circular.

* * * * * *

DEAR SIR: And we would earnestly declare to our fellow-citizens our opinion that even the most implacable and ill-disposed of the negro population, those who show the worst spirit toward the white people, are not half so much deserving our aversion and non-intercourse with them as the debased whites who encourage and aid them, and who become through their votes the office-holding oppressors of the people.

Whatever of resentment you have should be felt toward the latter and not against the colored men. But in no case should you permit this resentment to go farther than to withdraw from them all countenance, association and patronage, and to thwart every effort they may make to maintain a business and social foothold among you.

THOS. L. MACON,
President State Central Committee;
J. E. AUSTIN,
A. B. BACON,
THEO. F. THIENAMAN,
J. H. HALSEY,
Committee.

GRANT'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

The general order of General Grant, addressed to the soldiers of the United States when the war was over, will now be read with interest. Here it is:

"SOLDIERS OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES—By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, bravery and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution, overthrown all armed opposition to the enforcement of the laws and the proclamation forever abolishing slavery—the cause and pretext of the rebellion—and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permanent and enduring basis on every foot of American soil. Your marches, sieges and battles, in distance, duration, resolution and brilliancy of results, dim the luster of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriot's precedent in defense of liberty and right in all time to come. In obedience to your country's call, you left your homes and families, and volunteered in her defense. Victory has crowned your valor, and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts; and with the gratitude of your countrymen, and the highest honors a great and free nation can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizens. To achieve these glorious triumphs, and secure to yourself, fellow-countrymen, and posterity, the blessings of free institutions, tens of thousands of your gallant comrades have fallen, and sealed the priceless legacy with their blood. The graves of these a grateful nation bedews with tears, honors their memories, and will ever cherish and support their stricken families."

STATE ELECTIONS.

Iowa	Nov. 3	California	Nov. 3
Delaware	Nov. 3	New York	Nov. 3
Illinois	Nov. 3	New Jersey	Nov. 3
Missouri	Nov. 3	Maryland	Nov. 3
Minnesota	Nov. 3	Michigan	Nov. 3
Nevada	Nov. 3	Wisconsin	Nov. 3
Massachusetts	Nov. 3	Kansas	Nov. 3

☞ Another cause of outrage and murder upon Union men in the South is related in a letter from a well-known clergyman to the Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald*. A nephew of his, who was a respected physician in Tennessee, but who was a Union Senator in the Legislature, was attacked and brutally murdered on the public road in broad daylight. But a short time before his son had been shot on the road as the family were returning from church. The writer believes that every man who votes the Democratic ticket in November is doing what he can to help on these constantly recurring scenes of blood at the South, and will be responsible for them at the bar of final judgment.

TO-DAY.

The city of New Orleans to-day presents a sad spectacle. It is the day of a great election; a day when silent ballots are to determine a nation's fate. And yet in the face of the imminent need that every good man and true should aid the right on this day of contest, thousands are quietly at their homes.

In the face of the fact that there exists in this State a registered Republican majority of more than fifteen thousand, doubtless the Democracy will poll a majority of thirty thousand. The polling places are thronged to day, but only with Democrats.

The vast body of the Republicans of the State, while they know their rights, feel that it is not always wise to insist on those rights. The privilege of exercising the elective franchise is a precious one, but life is dearer still. They know that from the great accident who sits to-day in the Presidential chair, clear down through all the executors of law and conservators of peace, no one of them unites the power and the will to protect them from violence and murder on this day.

The reign of terror and mob violence which has terrified even the instigators of the storm has done too well its work. The intelligence, the organization, the equipment was largely with the Democracy; and in case of a collision there was little question which would go down. The Republicans, therefore, as we deem, wisely conclude not to furnish material for another "negro riot" in New Orleans.

If the barren fruits of this singular victory are of value, let the Democracy to-night congratulate themselves and hold unalloyed revel.

DEMOCRACY NORTH AND SOUTH.

The Democracy in the North has been holding a high carnival of fraud. Wherever a court could be controlled naturalization and registration laws have been violated. In New York, the United States Marshal recently unearthed and exposed the most shameful and disgraceful outrages. Men were found to have been furnished with duplicate and triplicate certificates forged and publicly distributed by Democratic committees.

The Democracy in the South has been holding a revel of crime—a riot of bloodshed. The murder of colored men and the assassination of white Republicans has been of daily occurrence in these reconstructed States.

Thus has this party expected to perpetuate itself and seize hold of the government of the Union. In one section it sought to defeat the will of the people by cunning frauds. In the other an effort has been made to stifle the voice of the majority by bold and bloody crime. The one is not the more shameful than the other is infamous. Both, thank God, have failed.

NAIVE.

We clip from the *Planters' Banner*, published at Franklin, St. Mary parish, the following:

Since the shocking events of the night of the seventeenth, all parts of our parish have been diligently patrolled by armed police every night.

Most of the negroes now show a disposition to vote the Democratic ticket, and live on friendly terms with the white people of the parish. Many say they do not intend to go to the polls, or to vote, next Tuesday, but will work in the field all day.

This is the lovely parish in which Pope and Chase were assassinated. It is gratifying to see that after having been dragooned for a definite time, these terrible negroes show a disposition to live on friendly terms with the whites. Now let the whites show a disposition to let them *live*.

There was something significant in the call which General Rousseau made upon the club of the Democrats the other night, and in the remarks he made to them. In his desire to preserve order in the community, the Commanding General called upon this Democratic organization and urged its members "to abstain from any and all violence, to keep the peace and to encourage other persons to do the same."

General Rousseau never found it necessary to call upon any one of the many Republican clubs in this city to urge their members to keep the peace. No trouble is apprehended from them. It is only these Democratic clubs who need to be urged to abstain from violence.

We are glad that the distinguished officer has in so simple and direct a manner fixed the blame where it properly rests.

What has occurred about New Orleans for the past ten days will form a chapter in the history of reconstruction. Every little fact should be noted. Here is one:

Democratic resolutions, adopted, let it be remarked, after a feeling of terror had been awakened, pledge that party to protect every man, white or black, in his right to vote.

Let this question be asked: From whom, from whose violence do they propose to protect the colored voter?

Out of their own mouths are they convicted.

The attempt of the *Crescent* to cast a slur upon General Hatch, because of his report to Washington, is malicious, and conceived in a spirit of hatred induced by a knowledge of the truthfulness of that gallant officer's statements.

When General Hatch says that 166 loyal men have been murdered in Louisiana within the past year he under estimates the actual number.

Election Returns.

Captain Cain, Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, has made arrangements so as to get the reports of elections of all precincts. It is expected by midnight the most of the reports will reach his office. All captains are ordered to make reports as soon as possible.

The New York *Sun*—an independant Democratic Republican journal—thus quotes bets in the political market: "On the Presidency no bets are now made. One hundred is offered on Grant against five on Seymour, without takers. On the result in this State bets are now taken at $100 on Grant against $70 on Seymour. We know also of one bet at the rate of two to one; but this is justly considered extravagant and exceptional. Ou Hoffman and Griswold the betting is about even, with the odds rather in favor of the latter."

BLAIRISM IN THE BUSH.

Its Spirit Illustrated—Laws and Law-Abiding Citizens Trampled into Dust—Twelve More Victims—Let us Have Patience.

(Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.)

LITTLE ROCK, October 30.—On the twenty-fourth instant, in Little River county, Arkansas, Captain Willis, Bureau Agent, Captain Porter Andrews, United States Assistant Assessor, together with Sheriff Stundle, while en route from Captain Andrews' to the Rocky Comfort, were fired upon by a party of armed Ku-Klux secreted in the bush. Captain Andrews and Captain Willis were killed, and the Sheriff badly wounded. Before the band left a negro came along and was killed. Not far from the place they met another negro and killed him. Captain Scott, Senator from that county, is in imminent danger. The loyal citizens have turned out and are using their utmost endeavors to protect him.

The following dispatch was received at district headquarters yesterday:

MEMPHIS, October 28.—General C. H. Smith: Please send twenty men to Marion, Arkansas, by railroad from Madison immediately. If this is not done there will hardly be a loyal man left in the county. In Crittenden six men have been murdered in two nights. Others were shot for attempting to bury them.

(Signed) E. G. BAKER.

MISSOURI.

A Reign of Terror in the Country—Startling Reports of Rebel Plans.

(From the St. Joseph Union, October 28.)

Mr. Isaac N. Rice, of Jackson township, brings us most startling reports of the proposed plans of the rebels, as given to him under the following circumstances:

He says that on Monday a neighbor came to him, and informed him that a plan was arranged by the Ku-Klux of that section to hang him and Mr. J. W. Johnson, one of the Board of Election, and perhaps other Union men of that section, that very night; that this had been agreed upon by the Ku-Klux, and all arrangements made to carry their designs into effect. This accomplished, they then proposed that on Tuesday night they would cut the telegraph lines and tear up the railroads, pay St. Joseph a visit with a mounted and armed force of 500 ex-rebel soldiers and bushwhackers, with the intention of murdering all the Union men whom they could surprise. In fact, that they should enact another massacre similar to that of the Lawrence (Kansas) affair of 1863.

Mr. Rice placed no reliance upon his statement, and continued his labors on his farm. Later in the day a woman also came to him and repeated the information, stating that she was a sympathizer, and by this means had obtained the information, and urging him to notify all the Union men of the neighborhood and secrete themselves. Becoming alarmed at this, he acted upon the warning, and the Union men of that section took to the woods and slept on their arms, while he, riding at night, came to St. Joseph and gave the information to the sheriff and others.

Mr. Johnson fled to the house of a Conservative friend, whose name we withhold, and from thence escaped to the woods during the night.

We have also received information of a private character, which, while it intimates no trouble of the above character and no immediate difficulty, indicates beyond a doubt a settled purpose on the part of the rebels and bushwhackers to interfere with the elections on next Tuesday, in fact, to take possession of the polls, and by force prevent Union men from voting, and perhaps enact deeds of violence and bloodshed.

We do not place any great reliability upon the first report, but of the truth of the latter we have little doubt.

These reports are at any rate calculated to create alarm in the minds of all law and order loving citizens, while at the same time they will put Union men on their guard, and cause them to prepare for the worst that may come.

And we can say to rebels that while the Union men of this and adjoining counties desire that there shall be no trouble whatever, they do not propose to flinch in the least in the whole and entire discharge of their duties as citizens, in seeing the laws enforced to the letter and spirit.

War, and more particularly intestine strife, is deplorable; but if it must come, and the rebels desire it, the Union men of this section are prepared for it.

We, therefore, advise Union men to be upon their guard for any emergency.

To rebels we will say, take a sober second thought before you take a step which shall bring upon the country a state of affairs similar to those of the rebellion.

Pleasant Prospects of Rain.

We ask our commercial community to give careful attention to the following significant article from the Galveston *Bulletin*:

We never glory in the misfortunes of our neighbors, but, at the same time, when our rivals persistently chop their own heads off, we do not see that we should put on sackcloth and ashes for their suicide. New Orleans is the rival of Galveston, having a century's start to begin with. New Orleans possesses the trade of the Mississippi valley, and we want it. A railroad to Kansas will give much of it to us. A railroad to Kansas will do all the carrying for the winter months and a good deal for the summer. We can not build this road ourselves; we are too poor. Others will build it for us if we behave ourselves.

They will invest no money in Texas until Texas becomes peaceful. The more marked the contrast between peaceful Galveston and riotous New Orleans, the more inclined capitalists will be to invest with us. Let New Orleans go on in the bad way that she has begun, and her trade will be irrevocably ruined. Let Galveston continue to be peaceful and hers will increase. Every man, white or black, killed in New Orleans enhances the value of Galveston. Every riot is an undying argument for us. It will tell in time. The result will appear in the trade of '69. We are not heartless enough to rejoice at the misfortunes of New Orleans, but we shall not weep very much nor refuse to enjoy the good things that come to us in consequence of her crimes.

Judge Hart Assassinated.

The San Antonio *Express* learns from the Austin *Republican* that the Judge of the Twentieth Judicial District has been foully assassinated while *en route* to attend court in Collins county. The disappearance of Judge Hart occurred within three days of the assassination of Captain Smith, at Jefferson, and Captain Kirkman, in Bowie county. The *Republican* says:

The reason for the assassination of Judge Hart lies deeper than that which covers the case of a Bureau agent or a delegate.

It is the effort of deep criminality to prevent inquiry into its atrocities. "No judge, no grand jury of inquest, no indictments!" The thing is easily understood. When coupled with the murder of obscure persons, whose testimony before grand juries might be the basis of prosecution, it becomes still more comprehensible.

John C. Stanton, a Boston capitalist, interested in Alabama railroads, writes as follows to the Governor of Alabama: "Moneyed men in the North tell me that they would be glad to unite with me and assist me pecuniarily if the election of President had been decided; and that they will most certainly unite with me if General Grant is elected President. We shall therefore postpone active operations until after the election; when, if everything is favorable, we shall commence upon our railroads, and push them forward with all possible dispatch."

NOTICE TO ELECTORS.

OFFICE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, First Ward, New Orleans, October 30, 1868.

Polls will be opened on TUESDAY, November 3, at the following places in the First Ward:

First Ward—First Precinct.

Poll No. 1—Engine House No. 12, Tchoupitoulas street—A to G inclusive. Commissioners—J. J. Brown, S. J. Martinez, Theodore Marks. Clerks—Edwin H. Moise, John H. Weigle.

Poll No. 2—Engine House No. 1, Hunter street—H to N inclusive. Commissioners—J. H. Henry, J. Lincoln, Eugene Marks. Clerks—Norman Woodworth, Ed. Finnegan.

Poll No. 3—Corner of Race and Constance streets—O to Z inclusive. Commissioners—S. S. Fish, Henry Rosmhaw, Jr., Henry Hepp. Clerk—Isaac Moise.

Precinct No. 2.

Poll No. 1—Engine House No. 20, Thalia street—A to G inclusive. Commissioners—J. N. Henriquez, St. Leon Dupeire, Chas. N. Moore. Clerk—McNamara.

Poll No. 2—Corner St. Charles and Esterpe—H to N inclusive. Commissioners—John Stump, Hy Bartel, P. B. Bell, Clerks—Thomas L. Porter, J. B. Norris.

Poll No. 3—St. Charles, between Polymnia and Felicity—O to Z inclusive. Commissioners—Henry Vogt, William McDonald, Sally Rondez. Clerks—Emile Weisbaer, H. M. O'Meallie.

The polls will be opened at seven (7) o'clock in the morning and remain open till (6) o'clock in the evening.

In accordance with the authority given to the Registrars by section seventeen of an act entitled "An act relative to Elections in the State of Louisiana," approved October 19, 1868, "All drinking saloons, dram shops, groceries or places where liquor is sold by the glass or bottle, situated within a radius of two miles of any polls or places of election," are hereby ordered to close on the day of election. And said Supervisors or Commissioners shall have power to call on any Sheriff, Constable or Police Officer to enforce this regulation.

Such Sheriff, Constable or Police Officer shall refuse to obey any order issued under the authority of this section, the Commissioner or Supervisor giving the order shall have power summarily to arrest and imprison such Sheriff, Constable or Police Officer, such imprisonment not to exceed beyond the hour of closing the polls.

And such Sheriff, Constable or Police Officer shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not to exceed six months nor less than three months, and by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars ($500), nor less than one hundred dollars ($100).

JAMES NEWTON,
Chairman Board Supervisors
Third Ward (Rear).
no2

FOURTH WARD...FOURTH WARD

OFFICE BOARD SUPERVISORS, Fourth Ward, New Orleans, October 30, 1868.

Poll will be opened on TUESDAY, November 3, is the following places in the Fourth Ward:

Eighth Precinct.

Polls No. 1, at 125 Exchange Alley, A to K, inclusive. Commissioners—Henry Heidenhain, D. Waters, J. A. Tully.

Poll No. 2, at Eagle Fire Company No. 7, Dauphine street, S to Z, inclusive. Commissioners—S. Pauzer, T. W. Hall, John Fitzpatrick.

Ninth Precinct

Poll No. 1, Engine House Pelican Hook and Ladder Company, corner Conti and Basin streets, A to G, inclusive. Commissioners—P. Vincent, John Slemmer, Charles Clark.

Poll No. 2. Schoolhouse corner Robinson and Bienville streets, H to K, inclusive. Commissioners—William Pritchard, Dennis Cronan, Jr., T. L. Mercer.

Poll No. 3, corner Claiborne and Conti streets, S to M, inclusive. Commissioners—James Burke, John Cunningham, B. Zeller.

Poll No. 4, 67 Claiborne street, between Conti and Bienville streets, O to Z inclusive. Commissioner—J. A. Shelly, George M. Harrison, F. A. Shultz.

The polls will be opened at seven (7) o'clock in the morning, and remain open till six (6) o'clock in the evening.

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ARNOLD BERTONNEAU,
Chairman Board of Supervisors,
Seventh Ward, New Orleans.
no2

EIGHTH WARD....EIGHTH WARD.

OFFICE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, Eighth Ward, New Orleans, October 30, 1868.

Polls will be opened on TUESDAY, November 3, 1868, in the Eighth Ward, at the following places, viz:

Poll No. 1, A to G, Sixteenth Precinct, to be held at Carroll Hall, corner Dauphine and Elysian Fields. Commissioners—Phillip McKenna, L. F. Garic and Arnold Romain. Clerks—Louis Richards, Eugene Leon.

Poll No. 1, A to G, Seventeenth Precinct, to be held at 125 Urquhart street. Commissioners—Michael Barry, J. J. Monette, Randolph Hecht. Clerks—S. G. Parker, Charles Smith.

Poll No. 2, H to N, Sixteenth Precinct, to be held at 507 Dauphine. Commissioners—M. Breen, M. Frosch and Octave Legier. Clerks—P. A. Fortier, John Dreux.

Poll No. 2, H to N, Seventeenth Precinct, to be held on Spain street, near Morales. Commissioners—F. B. Faure, Robert H. Bartley, P. A. Bousiligue. Clerks—Oscar Garic, John Legier.

Poll No. 3, O to Z, Sixteenth Precinct, to be held at corner Dauphine and Elysian Fields. Commissioners—Jas. Bailey, Peter Newman, Gustave Leefe. Clerks—Alex. Randolph, E. M. Dupart.

Poll No. 3, O to Z, Seventeenth Precinct, to be held at 135 Urquhart. Commissioners—Pierre Lacosta, S. Sarsagnto and Armand Quere. Clerks—A. D. Bernody, H. Mester.

The polls will be opened at seven (7) o'clock in the morning, and remain open till six (6) o'clock in the evening.

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JAMES NEWTON,
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Ninth Precinct

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Poll No. 3, corner Claiborne and Conti streets, S to M, inclusive. Commissioners—James Burke, John Cunningham, B. Zeller.

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ARNOLD BERTONNEAU,
Chairman Board of Supervisors,
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Poll No. 1, A to G, Seventeenth Precinct, to be held at 125 Urquhart street. Commissioners—Michael Barry, J. J. Monette, Randolph Hecht. Clerks—S. G. Parker, Charles Smith.

Poll No. 2, H to N, Sixteenth Precinct, to be held at 507 Dauphine. Commissioners—M. Breen, M. Frosch and Octave Legier. Clerks—P. A. Fortier, John Dreux.

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WM. J. MOORE,
Supervisor Ninth Ward.
no2

TENTH WARD.....TENTH WARD.

OFFICE SUPERVISORS REGISTRATION, Tenth Ward, October 30, 1868.

Polls will be opened on TUESDAY, November 3, at the following places:

Precinct No. 20.

Poll No. 1—At No. 1 Hook and Ladder Company, Jackson street, from A to G inclusive. Commissioners—Thomas Keats, Charles Parish, George Schantz. Clerks—Edward H. Gannon, W. Jackson.

Poll No. 2—At No. 22 Engine Company, Tchoupitoulas street, from H to N inclusive. Commissioners—John Kaiser, H. C. Bartlett, Thomas F. Neios. Clerks—George Schrieber, Edward Clark.

Poll No. 3—At corner Laurel and Josephine streets, from H to Z inclusive. Commissioners—J. C. Wilmer, Myles Sharkey, M. Seither, Jr. Clerk—Horace E. Upton.

Precinct No. 21

Poll No. 1, at corner Prytania and Jackson streets, from A to G inclusive. Commissioners—Joseph Collins, D. Goodman, J. E. Garlipied. Clerks—Charles B. Buddeke.

Poll No. 2, at corner Bacchus and Philip streets, from H to N inclusive. Commissioners—G. T. Lyndall, Jas. McGeehey, O. E. Dulac. Clerk—Jno. H. Behan.

Poll No. 3, on Dryades, between Jackson and Philip streets, from O to Z inclusive. Commissioners—Jno. H. Holmes, C. E. Dirmeyer, John Stegner. Clerk—J. H. DeLola Henriques.

The polls will be opened at seven (7) o'clock in the morning, and remain open till six (6) o'clock in the evening.

In accordance with the authority given to Registrars by section seventeen of an act entitled "An act relative to elections in the State of Louisiana," approved October 19, 1868, "All drinking saloons, dram shops, groceries, or places where liquor is sold by the glass or bottle, situated within a radius of two miles of any polls or places of election," are hereby ordered to close on the day of election. And said Supervisors or Commissioners shall have the power to call on any Sheriff, Constable or Police Officer to enforce this regulation.

If such Sheriff, Constable or Police Officer shall refuse to obey any order issued under the authority of this section, the Commissioner or Supervisor giving the order shall have power summarily to arrest and imprison such Sheriff, Constable or Police Officer, such imprisonment not to extend beyond the hour of closing the polls.

And such Sheriff, Constable or Police Officer shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not to exceed six months nor less than three months, and by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars ($500), nor less than one hundred dollars ($100).

W. H. BURROUGHS,
Chairman Tenth Ward Supervisors.
no2

THIRD WARD.....THIRD WARD.

OFFICE BOARD SUPERVISORS, Third Ward, (Front) New Orleans, October 30, 1868.

Polls will be opened on TUESDAY, November 3, 1868, in the Third Ward (Front) at the following places, to-wit:

Fifth Precinct.

Poll No. 1, Engine House Mississippi No. 2, corner Natchez and Tchoupitoulas streets—From A to K. Commissioners—N. W. Travis, P. P. Walsh, J. E. Stillwell. Clerks; T. A. Menzies, Marcellus Lara.

Poll No. 2, Lafayette street, corner Camp—From L to Z. Commissioners—Wm. R. Miller, Daniel Schobel, G. T. Lathrop. Clerks—John F. Miller Solomon Isaac.

Sixth Precinct.

Poll No. 1, No. 115 Jerome street, near Poydras street—From A to G. Commissioners—Lorenzo Hodson, Clarence E. Holmes, John Halsey. Clerks—Edward Sewell, P. W. Schart.

Poll No. 2, No. 117 Carondelet street—From H to N. Commissioners—Alexander McKee, G. W. Roper, I. G. Yeiser. Clerks—J. J. Healy, Thomas Ross.

Poll No. 3, No. 113 St. Charles street—From O to Z. Commissioners—John F. Brenner, J. E. Stephens, Samuel Warden. Clerks—Robert Hughes, James Warden.

The polls will be opened at seven (7) o'clock in the morning, and remain open till six (6) o'clock in the evening.

In accordance with the authority given to Registrars by section seventeen of an act entitled "An act relative to Elections in the State of Louisiana," approved October 19, 1868, "All drinking saloons, dram shops, groceries, or places where liquor is sold by the glass or bottle, situated in the radius of two miles of any polls or places of election," are hereby ordered to close on the day of election. And said Supervisors or Commissioners shall have the power to call on any Sheriff, Constable, or Police Officer to enforce this regulation.

If such Sheriff, Constable or Police Officers shall refuse to obey any order issued under the authority of this section, the Commissioner or Supervisor giving the order shall have power summarily to arrest and imprison such Sheriff, Constable or Police Officer, such imprisonment not to extend beyond the hour of closing the polls.

And such Sheriff, Constable or Police Officer shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor in office, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not to exceed for six months nor less than three months, and by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars ($500), nor less than one hundred dollars ($100).

J. A. SOBLE,
Chairman Board Supervisors,
Third Ward (Front) New Orleans.
no2

THIRD WARD.....THIRD WARD.

OFFICE BOARD SUPERVISORS, Third Ward (rear), New Orleans, October 30, 1868.

Polls will be opened on TUESDAY, November 3, 1868, in the Third Ward (rear) at the following places, viz:

Poll No. 1, A and B, Engine House No. 14, Common street. Commissioners—E. P. Blanchard, Lewis M. Brisbin, W. A. Baron.

Poll No. 2, C and D, No. 331 Gravier street, between Liberty and Howard streets. Commissioners—C. Camp, T. B. Marshall, P. W. Dunbar.

Poll No. 3, E, F and G, No. 141½ Perdido street. Commissioners—Benjamin McLeary, John McCormack, N. R. Burns.

Poll No 4, H, I, J and K, No. 231 Gleborne street, near Common street. Commissioners—E. N. Johnson, John Hedging, Alexander Downs.

Poll No. 5, L, M and Maps, corner of Perdido and Basin streets. Commissioners—Thomas Lynne, James McQuaid, James Lennon.

Poll No. 6, N, O, P, Q and R, National Hall, Perdras street. Commissioners—P. S. Nugent, G. Fiengenshen, Jr., P. M. Williams.

Poll No. 7, S and T, corner Basin and Girod streets. Commissioners—W. H. Wright, John Cotton, Joseph A. Craig.

Poll No. 8, U, V, W, X, Y and Z, corner Howard and Lafayette streets. Commissioners—Alex. McKee, J. M. West, J. J. Hackett.

The polls will be opened at seven (7) o'clock in the morning, and remain open till six (6) o'clock in the evening.

In a cordance with the authority given to Registrars by section 17 of an an act entitled "An act relative to Elections in the State of Louisiana," approved October 19, 1868, "All drinking saloons, dram shops, groceries, or places where liquor is sold by the glass or bottle, situated within a radius of two miles of any polls or places of election," are hereby ordered to close on the day of election. And said Supervisors or Commissioners shall have the power to call on any Sheriff, Constable or Police Officer to enforce this regulation.

If such Sheriff, Constable or Police Officer shall refuse to obey any order issued under the authority of this section, the Commissioner or Supervisor giving the order shall have power summarily to arrest and imprison such Sheriff, Constable or Police Officer, such imprisonment not to extend beyond the hour of closing the polls.

And such Sheriff, Constable or Police Officer shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not to exceed six months nor less than three months, and by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars ($500), nor less than one hundred dollars ($100).

SETH W. LEWIS,
Chairman Board Supervisors, Second Ward.
no2

THIRD WARD.....THIRD WARD.

OFFICE BOARD SUPERVISORS, Third Ward, (Front) New Orleans, October 30, 1868.

Polls will be opened on TUESDAY, November 3, 1868, in the Third Ward (Front) at the following places, to-wit:

Fifth Precinct.

Poll No. 1, Engine House Mississippi No. 2, corner Natchez and Tchoupitoulas streets—From A to K. Commissioners—N. W. Travis, P. P. Walsh, J. E. Stillwell. Clerks; T. A. Menzies, Marcellus Lara.

Poll No. 2, Lafayette street, corner Camp—From L to Z. Commissioners—Wm. R. Miller, Daniel Schobel, G. T. Lathrop. Clerks—John F. Miller Solomon Isaac.

Sixth Precinct.

Poll No. 1, No. 115 Jerome street, near Poydras street—From A to G. Commissioners—Lorenzo Hodson, Clarence E. Holmes, John Halsey. Clerks—Edward Sewell, P. W. Schart.

Poll No. 2, No. 117 Carondelet street—From H to N. Commissioners—Alexander McKee, G. W. Roper, I. G. Yeiser. Clerks—J. J. Healy, Thomas Ross.

Poll No. 3, No. 113 St. Charles street—From O to Z. Commissioners—John F. Brenner, J. E. Stephens, Samuel Warden. Clerks—Robert Hughes, James Warden.

The polls will be opened at seven (7) o'clock in the morning, and remain open till six (6) o'clock in the evening.