

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 5, 1872.

Memphis belles drink cod liver oil to in three plumpness. Mosquitoes were lively last night, and tormented a great many people.

There are now over fifty women in the Asylum of Ward's Island.

General Emory returned to the city a few days since, after a visit to Pennsylvania.

Henry Ward Beecher says that if people have a fondness for serving up others.

Rosa Bonheur's last painting, a tiger fighting a hyena, is said to be her masterpiece.

Ohio owns \$100,000,000 worth of live stock, according to the State Auditor's account.

Wieniawski, the violinist of the Rubenstein troupe, is called "wine and whisky" in London.

Colonel Norman Ward is rousing the wild echoes of Boston harbor with a newly invented monster cannon.

The export from England to France of bullion affords much pleasure to brokers who are engaged in business.

Indiana is proud of an old lady whose longevity of 123 years is ascribed to her too-long condition.

There is a circus rider in now in Montreal who is an Italian princess. Her father kicked her out of doors because she married the gardener.

Hon. Thomas W. Conway, State Superintendent of Public Education, will arrive in New Orleans next Monday, so we learn from a private dispatch received here.

Fort Wayne, Indiana, is in ecstasies because they have a woman among them who is a mother of thirty children, the youngest being only three years old.

First game for the championship tomorrow, between the Champion Lone Stars and the R. E. Lees. The game commences at half past three o'clock, sharp.

Rumor hath it that Father Hyacinthe made a good thing of it, in a worldly point of view, by his late marriage. His blushing bride is worth the trifle of \$75,000.

A niece of Daniel Webster married for money many years ago. She is now keeping a lodging house in Boston, while her husband superintends a fish stand.

Montaigne says that the reason why borrowed books are so seldom returned to their owners is that it is much easier to retain books than that it is in them.

The Queen of Spain has suffered so much from nervousness since the attempted assassination of herself and her husband that serious consequences are apprehended.

A pair of old breeches with \$800 in the pockets, went through a destructive machine in an Iowa paper mill the other day before the operatives discovered the funds.

Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson has entered the lecture field. Her subject is Sir Walter Raleigh and his American voyages. The Chicago papers speak of it in terms of warm praise.

An innocent-minded Brooklyn girl said to a gentleman the other night: "The mosquitoes are terrible; I wish you could see my back!" "I wish I could," was the quiet reply.

Cairo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Galveston, Keokuk, Leavenworth, Louisville, Memphis, Nashville, Shreveport and Vicksburg were warmer than New Orleans yesterday afternoon.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day at 5 P. M., at his warehouse, No. 74 St. Ann street, Second District, one Chickering piano. For terms see advertisement.

Walter Whitman was introduced to the Sioux in Washington. His long hair greatly impressed them, and they enthusiastically invited him to go West, where hair-raising is a popular science.

A Lowell girl claims that she won her husband by a stratagem. He fell in the river, she grabbed him, and when he came to the surface he was very much excited, and proposed marriage.

The new Liverpool steamship Louisiana will be "interviewed" at the foot of Jackson street at four o'clock this afternoon. During the interview many of the guests will be able to see two steamships.

The Galveston Bulletin says it is about time to have daily communication with New Orleans, and inquiry has been made as to the probable time when another steamer will be placed in the mail line.

Alfred Ingraham, Esq., a prominent member of the legal profession, is home again, having, during his absence from New Orleans, visited his native city, Philadelphia. Mr. Ingraham returns with much improved health and renewed vigor.

Boston girls are up to everything. One of them, at twenty years of age, is in the Indian Territory publishing a paper in the Choctaw language. Her younger sister is thinking of going to China, there to publish a journal in the Chinese tongue.

Tommy was found in a most perilous situation on the house top, and having been secured alive and whole by gingerbread strategists and sugar-plum persuasions, he confessed that he was tempted out there with his pencil to cipher a little, "the slates looked so hully."

Every man, however good he may be, says Von Humboldt, is a yet better man dwelling with him, which is properly himself, but to whom nevertheless he is often unfaithful. It is to the interior and less mutable being that we should attach ourselves, not to the changeable, every-day man.

Although there was an election held for Congressmen in West Virginia on the twenty-second of August last, the same election will be held again for Congressmen on the twenty-fourth of this month.

The final elections are the result of a particular construction of the election law of that State, the same candidates contesting in both.

IT MEANS REPUDIATION.

By nominating Mr. Charles J. Leeds as a candidate for the mayoralty, the Reform convention, which consists of a mere handful of Democrats, who are determined to rule the Democratic party or to ruin it, have announced that they know of no way to govern the city of New Orleans but by repudiating its debts, dishonoring its credit, discounting its engagements, and defeating its laws. This is a grave charge, but it is one that we propose to prove so clearly that not even Mr. Leeds himself will care to contradict it.

Government is an institution created by all the people for their mutual benefit. Each member pledges himself at its formation to abide by the will of all, as expressed in the law. Each depends upon the government for all that he has, and his honor and interest bind him to assist with his body and pocket in upholding the organized force that guards his life and goods. Does Mr. Leeds fulfill his duties as a member of this society? Is he loyal to his pledges, and is he entitled to support or countenance from those toward whom he stands in the attitude of a defaulter? By no means. He is a high defaulter, whose actions befit him more for punishment than reward.

Mr. Charles J. Leeds resists the collection of the taxes upon his wealth, contrary to his obligation as a partner in the evils and blessings of a common government. He does this, too, while enjoying the benefits which the money of his partners has paid for, and which they had to pay extravagantly for, because of his delinquency. He is lawless and rebellious, because he defies the law which he constantly invokes for his own protection. Is this the man whose example we are to parade before the community as worthy of our homage? Honesty and truth forbid the abomination.

Admit that the debt of New Orleans is an onerous burden, and that a part of it was contracted illegally and even wickedly, are we therefore to repudiate it without regard to its quality? Are we to dishonor the good and bad alike, and not only that, are we to cheat those who are even trading with us as honest? Every man whose wages is discounted, whose bills are depreciated, whose accounts are left unpaid for want of money, is the victim of such men as Leeds, who first neglect their duty as citizens and then refuse to be held responsible for their own sins of omission. He uses the gallantry of the streets, depends upon the water of the public hydrants, wears out the streets, wharves and banquettes that the people have paid for, calls upon the police, appeals to the courts, counsels the government and looks to it for assistance in every emergency, and even he has the hardihood, while denying his duty as a citizen, to be intrusted with the highest honors in the community whose most binding obligation he sets at naught. It is a most marvelous affair.

Mr. Leeds makes no exception, as a business man should, but blindly withhold all his taxes, because, he says, creditors are of doubtful legality. This is respectable and first class dishonesty. It is such a trick as no legitimate business man would dare to be guilty of. Its effect is to degrade the credit of the city, to defraud the servants of the people, to enrich the brokers and to enhance the burdens upon honest and faithful taxpayers. Whenever the tax resistors effect a depreciation in city paper the corporation has to lose that discount, by being forced to pay higher prices for what it purchases or consumes. Mr. Leeds and his friends have strangled the credit of New Orleans, or tried to do so, until its paper is now worth only sixty-two cents on the dollar, which is not only a robbery of the laborer and factor of the people, but it is a robbery of every man who has paid his taxes, and resolved to elect men who will reduce them.

Mr. Leeds and his reform tribe have never been able to enlighten the people as to a single measure that they propose whereby the condition of the city is to be ameliorated. They mouth about reform as the drunkard does who takes a weekly oath never to drink again. If these men are reformers, they know what they intend to reform, and if they know they can tell the public, unless they distrust it. We have heard the same promise made a thousand times, and seen it broken just as often, and that, too, by men who were not engaged in any such tricks as the Lyceum Hall convention is engaged in. They did not placard their dishonesty as their chief recommendation. They did not hide behind their wealth and consequence, as Mr. Leeds does, but they were fully as respectable and fully as capable of forgetting after an election what they had engaged to do before.

The Reform convention, therefore, represents political trickery and public dishonesty in this, that it has no party, and relies for its success on bullying the Democracy; and that it has no principle except that vague and unsatisfactory promise to do better, which is the refuge of school-boys, prodigals, and all sorts of weak-minded and designing people. It had some good men on its list of delegates, and then again it had some very weak ones, to use the mildest term within reach. The good were over-matched, and the result is just what we have reported, a little "political corner" that "locks up" voters until the necessities of the hour force the Democrats to trade.

THE WORK BEGUN. We have advice of a speck of war on the Rio Grande. The Texans of San Felipe having at last become tired of the depredation of Mexican cattle thieves, resolutely crossed the river in force, recaptured a drove of stolen cattle, killed several greasers, fired the house of the alcalde (a Mexican official corresponding to our justice of the peace), with himself included, and returned home all the better for the little scrimmage. At last advice of a body of Mexicans, estimated at two hundred, were collected on the opposite shore, jabbering and threatening to cross over into Texas. But the known state of preparation of the Texans, together with the presence of Lieutenant Davidson with a company of United States troops from Fort Clark, will

doubtless exercise a restraining influence upon the lawless robbers, and keep them on the safe side of the river for the present.

The act of crossing over into Mexican territory is undoubtedly an infringement of Mexican national rights, and if followed up by the government of that distracted country, will lead to a demand upon ours for reparation. We are not, perhaps, out of our reckoning in declaring that any demands of the kind will be firmly refused by the government at Washington, with the almost unanimous approval of the people of the United States. Furthermore, it should be followed by a counter demand on Mexico to pay the expenses of the expedition, and for the loss of any of the cattle, if any, that were not recovered. As for the roasted alkali, if there is any disposition to make a fuss about him, we can readily contribute a justice of the peace by way of indemnity, with whom the Mexicans may amuse themselves in the way most congenial to their lacerated feelings.

We look upon this little transaction as the first step in a more important drama. There is a feeling of hostility between the residents upon the border between the two nations which has for some time threatened to involve the two republics in war. The Mexican government, even untried by the comparatively firm and just administration of Juarez, was never able to protect the Texans from the depredations of bandits; but since the death of that ruler there is no pretense of restraint. Bands of cattle thieves are organized by daylight and cross the Rio Grande at will, restrained only by the fears of the reception they are likely to receive from the Texans. The few troops we have on the border are unable to watch the extended frontier, and can not, of course, cross the river in pursuit without orders from Washington. And the marauders are always careful to prevent the troops from cutting off their retreat. Perhaps four or five regiments of cavalry stationed along the river, with permission to cross over when necessary, would have a salutary effect. At least this or some other effectual remedy put to stop these repeated outrages seems now to be imperatively demanded.

ON THE RIGHT TRACK AT LAST. We are not about to accuse the Times of inconsistency, but we desire to record one of its sentiments to which we can subscribe. It was in fact something of the kind which appeared in the REPUBLICAN a day or two ago, that forms the subject of a dissenting article in the same number of the Times from which we take the following:

Mr. Raymond gave us an additional reason for his declaration, that he was too poor to serve in public office; to which it might have been answered that poor men no more than rich could be excused from the obligation to carry out the principles of the Reform party by serving their fellow-citizens; and it might have been added that there are very few of our offices in which a very poor man could not make himself very comfortable. It was also suggested by a solid member that the taking of an office was better than hanging, which Mr. Raymond had once declared ought to be made the penalty for a refusal by a citizen to discharge any trust or duty to which he might be called.

Now, this places all men upon an equality, regardless of wealth, which is all we contended for. Of course, we have no desire to press Mr. Raymond or any other man into the public service against his will. In all probability we shall not vote for this leading light of the Reformers, even if he consents to run, for we are very much of the opinion that all the wisdom, honesty and fitness for office are not confined to one man, nor are we too ready to listen to the praises of interested parties. As a rule, a man, whether rich or poor, is the best judge whether he can afford to sacrifice his valuable time to the public for \$5000 or \$7500 a year. We know that some of the ablest and most efficient men in the city work as clerks and book-keepers for from \$1500 to \$2500 a year, while others of no special consequence receive \$8000 and \$10,000 for serving as ornamental head-pieces to banks, insurance companies, railroad companies, etc. We prefer utility to ornament in public officers, and where all other qualifications are equal or nearly so, would choose a poor man for a good position rather than a rich man; for the chances are that he would perform the work he is paid to do and not ask for three or four deputies at the public expense to discharge the very light duties of one man. A man's necessities generally make him a good officer. The rich are exempt from this incentive, and would, as a rule, prove too independent, indolent and impudent to make good servants. We give our voice for poor men, as they will cost no more and will work more faithfully.

"THE ONE WHO SPEAKS FIRST," ETC. Somewhat according to our expectations the Reformers have nominated Mr. Charles J. Leeds as their candidate for the mayoralty of New Orleans. It is considered that this double-quick movement will force the Democrats to select Mr. Leeds or trade with his friends, since, outside of the Democratic party, the Reformers are comparatively without any followers. Commercially speaking the nomination effects a political "lock-up," which the Democrats will have to buy out before they can pretend that their party is united. Whether such a proceeding is creditable we leave to "our best and most respectable citizens" to determine, since they constitute the material upon which the speculation is predicated. The "corner" stands thus, that unless Leeds is nominated by the Democrats he will run as Reformer, and, by reducing the strength of the Democracy, insure a victory for the Republicans. It is apparent that the Democrats must either accept the Reform candidate, or they must trade with him and his friends if they desire to carry the city. The minority, and a very small minority at that, by a trick in politics would be accounted creditable among high minded merchants, has secured itself an advantage which enables it to trade for the positions which belong to those who have meritoriously served the city. Under a cloak that any man can use, the Reform convention has set about cheating both its friends, the Democrats, and its opponents, the Repub-

licans, and that, too, in such an open fashion, as to expose its game and frustrate its success. For we say that the people of New Orleans are not prepared to be bullied or deceived into the election of Mr. Leeds, whose chief attractions are his wealth, his past inattention to public affairs and his present anomalous and lawless attitude in regard to the very government of which he seeks to become a member. He will understand what we mean by mentioning these characteristics quite soon enough.

THE DRAINAGE CANAL.

The completion of what is known as the upper line canal increases to no inconsiderable degree the drainage facilities of the city. It runs from the head of Fourteenth street along the bed of the old Carrollton railroad to the lake. The surface water, which has so long rendered the swamp in the rear of the city irreclaimable, is removed by this improvement, and hundreds of acres of land thus opened for cultivation and building purposes. Under the supervision of Surveyor Bell and the Department of Improvements this great work is now complete. But the advantages of the measure do not cease with the mere opening of this valuable district to improvement. It removes the low drained malaria of the swamp to a still further distance from the thickly settled portions of the city; it may possibly prove a barrier to those dreadful recurring epidemics that have so long exercised a depressing influence upon our business prosperity. Viewed in any light, the influence of this great draining medium will be for good. It is already shown in the diminished quantities of surface water in the rear of the city; but when the canals leading to it are completed it will become a tail race draining with its affluents two-thirds of the city.

The system of which this canal forms an important auxiliary will be the most complete of any we have ever had. The expense attending their construction has certainly been great, but the advantages derived from them compensates for the outlay.

The Treasury Department decides that pilots licensed by the State laws may exercise their calling on board any sailing vessel, also on board any registered steam vessel, but not without a United States license on board a coastwise or seagoing vessel or steam vessel not sailing under a register.

A Carlinville, Illinois, wife, becoming angry because she could not have the last word in a dispute, recently put her sick husband out of doors at midnight and in a thunder storm. In the morning she found him on the stoop, dead from exposure. She is in an insane asylum.

The King of Spain has conferred two decorations on the mayor of Montreal in recognition of the latter's action in suppressing the Cuban expedition.

A Troy man found a \$50 pearl in a quart of oysters, and a bull movement on the oyster trade has been effected thereby immediately.

In Prussia the Day's Doings, the New Varieties and the Police Gazette, all daily American periodicals, have been prohibited.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!

GRAND REOPENING. The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their handsomely and comfortable BILLIARD CLOSET, corner of Common and St. Charles streets, on

Saturday Evening, October 5, at Seven O'clock.

The Rooms have been thoroughly renovated and the Tables refitted with new cloth, etc., regardless of expense, and with strict attention to the wants of their customers, they hope to receive a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon them.

J. & H. MILLER, Proprietors.

F. B.—Orders sent with us for J. M. Brunwick's celebrated BILLIARD TABLES, BILLIARD CLOSETS, and all other kinds of material, will meet with prompt attention.

THE CANVASS.

Hon. William P. Kellogg, and other distinguished speakers, will address the people of Louisiana on the political issues of the day, both State and national, at the following times and places, viz: Friday, October 4—New Iberia, Iberia. Saturday, October 5—Franklin, St. Mary. Wednesday, October 9—St. Francisville, West Feliciana. Thursday, October 10—Clinton, East Feliciana. Friday, October 11—Port Hudson, East Feliciana. Saturday, October 12—Baton Rouge, Baton Rouge. Monday, October 13—Plaquemine, Bertrille. Tuesday, October 15—Donaldsonville. Wednesday, October 16—Napoleonville, Assumption. Thursday, October 17—Thibodaux, Lafourche. Saturday, October 19—Rouma, Terrebonne.

S. B. PACKARD, President.

T. W. DE RUYSE, Secretary.

F. NEWHALL, Camp Street, 40

Import and Dealer in FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES.

COME ONE, COME ALL, AND INSPECT WITH US OUR NEW FALL GOODS NOW ARRIVING.

CARPETS, of new and attractive patterns. SHADINGS, from the plainest to the most elaborate designs. MATS, of all kinds, prices and descriptions. MATTINGS, of various grades, etc., regardless of price. CURTAINS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, etc. All of which we offer at lowest market rates.

E. C. PALMER & CO., Nos. 95, 97 and 99 Camp street.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER.

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73 Camp street.

CARPETS, CARPETS, ELKIN & CO., 168 Canal street.

New and elegant styles of ENGLISH VELVET AND BRUSSELS, and a large variety of THREE PLY AND INGRAIS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE STATE NATIONAL BANK

(NOW A MUTUAL BANK) AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1872.

Table with columns for ASSETS and LIABILITIES. Assets include Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, United States bonds, Other stocks, bonds and mortgages, Due from redeeming and reserve agents, Due from other national banks, Due from other banks and bankers, Banking houses, Other real estate, Premiums on United States bonds, Exchanges for clearing, Bills of other national banks, Fractional currency, Specie, U.S. Coins, Legal tender notes. Liabilities include Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund (old), Surplus fund increased, Special surplus funds, Profit and loss, National bank circulation outstanding, Dividend unpaid, Quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent, Individual deposits, Due to national banks, Due to other banks and bankers.

The Board of Directors of the State National Bank, authorized by an affirmative vote of a majority of the stockholders, have resolved to adopt the mutual system in the disposition of the earnings of the bank, on and after the first of October, 1872.

Dividends of earnings will be made quarterly on the last days of December, March, June and September. Stockholders will receive quarterly dividends of two and one-half per cent, after carrying ten per cent of net earnings to surplus fund, as provided by law. The balance of earnings will be divided pro rata between depositors on their daily balances and stockholders on the amount of capital stock.

The system commends itself to depositors as well as to stockholders. To depositors it is but a just equivalent for their good will and patronage, which produces increased profits to stockholders. The statement published above shows the condition of the bank, after passing to dividend account two and one-half per cent for the past three months' profits, and paying the premium on its United States bonds at ten per cent, and reserving funds, with a total of forty-two thousand dollars.

SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, President. E. RIGNEY, Vice President. CHARLES L. C. DUPUY, Cashier.

Directors: Samuel H. Kennedy, S. Friedlander, E. Rigney, Charles E. Slayback, Joseph Dunbar, G. P. Bismarck, A. Foster Elliot, W. T. Blakenese.

INSURANCE.

Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company. CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. Office corner Carondelet and Gravier Streets. Parties desiring life insurance are informed that this company issues policies of insurance of all approved kinds as low as any other company. All policies are non-forfeitable. Losses adjusted and settled with promptness and liberality.

JAMES H. LOW, President.

THE TIMES COOKING STOVE

Will save its cost in fuel in one year. It will outlast any other, as it contains twice the metal. It will cook meats and breads in a shorter time. It will broil as well as a range. And it is the cheapest stove in the market.

HENRY PERRY, Agent for the Times Cooking Stove, 119½ St. St. No. 141 Poydras street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The New Orleans Branch, Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, will remove to the corner of Canal and Camp streets (entrance No. 6 Camp street), on or about October 1, 1872.

GEORGE S. DALLING, Manager.

THE LUZEMBER HOSPITAL.

Enacted by the late Legislature the excellent Hospital for Small pox and contagious complaints, IS ON THE PORTHARTMAN RAILROAD, Fifth square outside Claiborne street. Indigent cases are received according to usual regulations. Liberal attention is given to the sanitary office.

Private or paying cases are received for: Wards, \$2 per day; private rooms, \$5. Apply at the hospital. m22 1/2

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

(Re-established January 2, 1872.) No. 106 Canal street.

THE ONLY BANK ALLOWING ALL ITS DEPOSITORS A SHARE IN THE PROFITS.

Capital Stock Paid in \$500,000 Average Deposits, over \$1,000,000

FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND DECLARED JUNE 1, 1872.

Six and a half per cent to stockholders. One and a half per cent to depositors. Bank open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

PAUL FOURCHY, President. ALBERT T. HILLIEN, Vice President. JOSEPH MITCHELL, Cashier.

Directors: Pierre Tappan, John D. Cabb, Adolph Meyer, Paul Fourchy, Ernest Hilliien, Albert Baldwin, Charles Laddie.

NEW ORLEANS PRICE CURRENT.

Office—Nos. 129 and 131 Gravier street.

LETTER-SHEET EDITION.

We beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the comprehensive scope of this edition, which contains not only the most valuable tables in our new edition, and unabridged reports of the cotton, sugar, tobacco, and Western produce markets, but reports of other articles, the notices and course of which are of general as well as of special interest.

To give all this matter within the compass of a letter-sheet, it is necessary we should use small type and print most of it small, which, while it detracts from the typographical appearance of the sheet, affords as the means of crowding much more matter in its columns.

We will add our pleasure to adopt any improvements that our patrons may suggest, our purpose being to furnish them a circular so accurate, copious and complete as will afford them, and their correspondents entire satisfaction.

For the present the price will be less than 100, forty cents per dozen; for 100 or more, \$2.50 per 100. Orders are respectfully solicited.

LOUIS J. BRIGHT & CO., (J. C. Danner, Louis J. Bright, R. H. Schmidt.) 102 1/2 St. Editors and Proprietors.

THE STATE ELECTION.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, August 31, 1872.

WHEREAS, by law it is made the duty of the Governor of the State to issue his proclamation ordering elections to take place on the FIRST MONDAY in November next for persons to fill the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor of Public Accounts, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Education, one Congressman from the First Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Livingston, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Washington, and of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and fifteenth wards of the city of New Orleans; and

One Congressman from the Second Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Jefferson, Lafourche, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, Terrebonne, and of the first, second, third, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth wards of the city of New Orleans; and

One Congressman from the Third Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Ascension, Assumption, East-Baton Rouge, West-Baton Rouge, Calcasieu, Cameron, East Feliciana, Iberia, Dejeune, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary and Vermilion;

One Congressman from the Fourth Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Avoyelles, Bossier, Caddo, DeSoto, West Feliciana, Grant, Natchitoches, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, Sabine, Webster and Winn;

One Congressman from the Fifth Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Bienville, Caldwell, Carroll, Catahoula, Claiborne, Concordia, Franklin, Jackson, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas and Union; and

For one Congressman to fill the vacancy in the fourth congressional district occasioned by the death of the Hon. James McCreary; and, For all District Judges; For all Parish Attorneys; For all Parish Officers.

For one Senator from the district composed of the parishes of St. Bernard and the seventh, eighth and ninth wards of the city of New Orleans.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of St. Helena, Washington, St. Tammany and Tangipahoa.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Point Coupee, East Feliciana and West Feliciana.

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H. C. WARMOTH, Secretary of State.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

NOW IN PRESS: HAND-BOOK OF POLITICS FOR 1872