

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 8, 1872.

The Hibernal Bank subscribed \$7500 to the railroad to Texas.

The steamer R. E. Lee brought down last evening 3223 bales of cotton.

The Katie, Captain John W. Cannon, came in with 764 bales of cotton.

Among the passengers on the R. E. Lee were Marshal Packard and Mr. Bennett Hitchcock.

The publication of the Ibeville South has been resumed after a suspension of three months.

The first number of the Campaign Clarion, published at Jackson, Mississippi, has been received.

Small speaking bells ought to make good housewives, because they put up with little or no waist.

The character in conversation which commonly passes for agreeable is made up of civility and falsehood.

Read the advertisement of J. A. Massey, describing certain certificates of appropriation issued to him, which have since been stolen.

The fashion of hanging handsome apartments with tapestry has been revived, much to the delight of antiquarians and upholsterers.

A Republican mass meeting was held in Concordia parish Saturday, which was addressed by Lieutenant Governor Pinchback and others.

The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held this evening at their rooms, No. 82 Camp street.

Mr. George Stevens was reported at Breunham as having died of yellow fever at Houston. Dr. Stewart, one of the attending physicians, says he died of typhoid fever.

Judge Requier struck the right chord when he declared "that a man who sold his vote was a greater traitor to his country than a man who assassinated his government with a gun in his hand."

It is generally considered that a man versed in medical jurisprudence is a good candidate for coroner. Such a man is Dr. E. S. Drew, who is named for the office in another column.

A dispatch from Shreveport says Governor Warmoth yesterday left that place for Bellevue and Minden. The Governor was in good health, but suffering somewhat from fatigue.

The Irish Republican Club of the second ward will hold their regular meeting to-morrow evening at Geddes' Hall, Erato street. The meeting will be addressed by prominent speakers.

Colonel J. J. Shannon has sold his interest in the Louisiana Gazette to his late partner, Colonel F. T. Cooper, who now publishes the Gazette as a semi-weekly, instead of a daily paper.

At a book auction on St. Charles street, between Canal and Common, last night, a copy of the "Lives of the Pirates" was put up, but did not get a single bid. Considering the locality, this event was deemed singular.

Yut. Sing & Co., have opened a fine new store on Canal street, near Baronne. They count the cash, while Sing plays his almond-eyed blandishments upon the ladies who patronize them. Co. attends to the young men and small boys, and between the three they seem to have a good trade in prospect.

Mr. William H. Oppenheimer, formerly of Jackson, Louisiana, died at Houston last Friday. He was one of the firm of Messrs. J. Block & Co. of Galveston, and had been in the interior, contracted flux and died at the residence of Messrs. Lowenstein & Elbas.

We have received from the publishers a piece of music composed by Professor Leutz, of St. Louis, accompanied with a striking likeness of the great Confederate hero, entitled "In Memoriam—R. E. Lee." Its purchaser will aid in defraying the expenses of the Lee monument, now in process of completion.

The Mobile Theatre will open next Monday evening, with Mr. A. H. Davenport as manager. The initial attraction will be Mr. Albert W. Aiken and his New York Combination Company, embracing some twenty artists, some of whose names are familiar with our play-goers, in the drama of city life called "The Witches of New York."

On learning the death of Mr. Eugene Prevost, so long the musical director and orchestra leader of our Opera House, Mr. Ambrose Thomas, the distinguished French composer, who had been Mr. Prevost's friend for their youthful days, addressed Mr. L. Placide Canonge, in Paris, a letter expressive of his deep regret and his sympathy with the family and other friends of the deceased artist.

The whole number of deaths in this city last week was ninety, against one hundred and three the week previous. Two died of congestion of the brain, sixteen of consumption, four of congestive fever, one of typhoid fever, four of malarial fever, two of yellow fever, three of heart disease, three of enlargement of the heart, and two of gunshot wounds. New Orleans is now remarkably healthy.

Mayor Semerville, of Galveston, telegraphed from New Orleans on the first instant: "New Orleans is perfectly healthy. No new case of yellow fever in ten days." Dr. Randall, of Galveston, telegraphed from here on the same day: "I have made a thorough investigation, visited the hospital and health office, and a number of leading M. Ds. and find there is no yellow fever in the city. The last case was taken on the twenty-third of September, and is well."

Mr. E. H. Caldwell, president of the Mobile Gaslight Company, and son of Mr. James H. Caldwell, for many years manager of the St. Charles Theatre in this city, died at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, Saturday. There now remain the children of Mr. James H. Caldwell, his son W. Shakespeare Caldwell, a very wealthy and accomplished gentleman, now resident in New York, and a daughter who lives in Richmond. These were children by his first wife.

THE ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and one or two minor States hold general elections to-day for the choice of Governors (except Ohio), members of the Legislature, etc. It is the general rule that the elections in these States, when held in the year of a presidential contest, exert a telling influence upon that event.

There have been exceptions to this rule and there may be again. For instance, the Democrats of Indiana and Pennsylvania this year have nominated Hendricks and Buckalew, respectively, for Governor. Both these gentlemen are Democrats of long and high standing in their party. The nominee of the Democracy for President, Horace Greeley, is at the same time a consistent and life-long political opponent of these candidates and the main body of their supporters. It is, therefore, probable, in the very nature of things, that the Democratic vote of these two States, that will be polled to-day, will greatly exceed that cast for Greeley by weeks hence. Old Democrats will vote for Hendricks, for instance, to a man, who will find some convenient excuse for staying at home when the time comes for them to vote for their old political opponent. It is well for politicians who wish to make up their books on the winning side in the presidential election should bear this important fact in mind, for it is quite possible that in a close contest Indiana will elect Hendricks and afterward choose Grant electors. On the other hand, if Hendricks and Buckalew are defeated, then Indiana and Pennsylvania may be certainly counted on for Grant by increased majorities.

The contest in the two States to-day will be close and spirited. It is nearly a square fight between the Republicans and Democrats, there being little or none of the Republican element on the State ticket in either case. Indiana has been considered a close State for a number of years, and Pennsylvania has given us examples of rather sudden changes. Ohio is also claimed by both parties in the election that will occur to-day, but it is generally conceded that a very close vote in either will foreshadow the success of Grant in November. These are the views of able politicians, who make up their judgment upon substantial reasons and good evidence.

In case, therefore, the elections to-day generally favor the Republicans, we shall hear little or nothing more of Greeley as a candidate. There will be a prodigious scrambling of vacillating politicians to get out of the Democratic camp and safely into the Republican fold before the November storm overtakes them. The Democrats will be rather indifferent, for they have generally gone into the Greeley movement for the reasons that have actuated the Louisiana Democracy. They hoped in the first place to popularize their own party, and thus obtain control of their respective State governments; and secondarily, they went off on the idea of "anything but Grant." But the means to which they were compelled to resort—the support of an old Whig, an original abolitionist and a consistent Republican, whose record during the war, in the language of a self-styled member of the New Orleans bar, "is well known" and "not at all enviable" in the eyes of his supporters—have greatly chilled their ardor. They do not love Greeley above half a degree more than they do Grant, and can see little hope for their side in case they elevate the obstinate old philosopher, whose political opinions are so deeply rooted and so radically antagonistic to their own. Under a soft exterior he carries a very decided propensity to have his own way, especially in little things. Such a candidate does not possess any of the characteristics necessary to arouse the enthusiasm of the Democracy, and hence very few of that party care whether he is elected or not. So that while they will rally their full strength at the polls to-day in support of their straight-out candidates, they will give the old editor of the Tribune but a feeble lift.

LIBERALS AND DEMOCRATS. A full computation of the votes in the different wards of this city cast for delegates to the Liberal and Democratic conventions reveals a fact alike surprising to both parties. The Liberal vote taken on Friday reached over fourteen thousand, while the Democrats polled on Saturday something over eleven thousand. Barring names, stuffing, etc., in which each party are about even as to adaptiveness, this vote shows that the Liberals have a very decided and conspicuous majority in this city, notwithstanding they have conceded the governorship, and will probably concede the mayoralty, with their vast prospective patronage, to the Democrats. And this fact demonstrates that if the Liberals had insisted upon an adherence to their original programme, and not been driven to an abandonment of it, through fears aroused by the noise and bragging contumacy of their Bourbonistic allies, they would have a better show for carrying this State than is now visible for the fusion ticket.

The horn of the Democracy—and Democracy naturally wears the horns and hoofs, too, of Satanic authority and association—has battered down the walls of Liberalism. Its blatant noise, braying egotism and bragging defiance frightened the sober-minded majority of the white people of this city and State into the apprehensive belief that it was not only a monstrous hideous men, but of vast and uncontrollable vileness, and that this monstrous ogre would immolate the old pelican and all her brood unless the exactions of his majesty and greed were appeased. And they have been appeased. Down his capacious maw, shoveled in by the trembling hands of the Liberals, have gone the governorship—the school system, administration and direction of law, municipal supremacy, etc. And this, too, while the arms of this cunning and plethoric old ogre were pinioned by his sides in helpless helplessness by the paralysis of sin and the nervelessness of age. If the courage and justice of the Liberals had been equal to the temper of the times or commensurate with their original declarations, they would have dethroned and destroyed this

astute old fraud, without waiting for the facts demonstrated in these ward returns. But having unconditionally capitulated to a squad of a Gadshill regiment, we can well imagine the chagrin of their surrender. It is clear now that the Liberal movement embraced four-fifths of the suffragans who will vote the "fusion ticket," and it is equally patent that they have been bullied and swindled by this insignificant minority out of the best positions and offices at command of the alliance.

Liberalism has been victimized by the little joker of Democracy, and what more beddixing justice than that the police of Republicanism should put the old fraud under bonds and guard to prevent his future deprecations upon innocence and against good morals.

THE SPIRIT OF HARMONY. The spirit of harmony was abroad in the city yesterday. It was thick as Egyptian darkness, that could be cut, and about as useful. Three political conventions were in full blast at one time, and harmony was the watchword of all and singular of their constituent elements from the president down to the call boy. The Democrats want harmony; the Conservative Republicans will take all that can be spared, and the Liberals are furious to obtain it. Men were running about after peace and communion as if their lives depended on securing them. Each one had an object that he was ready to harmonize with anybody upon. Smith was willing to compromise with Jones, and Jones was willing to fuse with Brown, and Brown gushed out his willingness to agree with Bully Bottom, but the trouble in the way was that Bully Bottom could not agree with Brown because Brown had agreed with Jones. The Reformers wanted their man, and were willing to promise the pickings to the Democrats. The Conservatives and Liberals put in similar propositions, and this created the trouble. There were not enough pickings to go round. There were too many spoons, or too little soup. In this condition of the feast, where the feeders are so voracious and so persistent, it is suggested that the people will be called upon to supply more soup, which is one way to reform, but it is not a healthy one.

The truth is, the conventions that met yesterday do not promise any relief to the public. They consist in mere trading associations, bent upon supplying to a given number of men certain offices, either as principals or subordinates. There is no question of reform connected with any of them, further than the transfer of the public moneys from one set of men to another. And in order to get at this, not in the cheapest and best way, but in the most expensive fashion possible, the friends of every candidate set about harmonizing things so that if Jones does not get quite what he wanted, he shall at least have something tolerably near it. Instead of supporting one party, we are to support four next year if the people are to be harmonized and fused into accepting the result of all this trading. We do not believe they will pay any such price for harmony as this proposition involves.

WATER. It is to be hoped that the Council to-day will meet the general desire of the people by authorizing the extension of the waterworks. If, as we believe, the injunction in the Eighth District Court will be dissolved, there is no further impediment to the immediate passage of the ordinance. The plan before the Council is both cheap and economical. The Administrator of Waterworks is satisfied that the cost of extension will be speedily reimbursed by the earnings of the works themselves. Under these circumstances any longer delay is equally unnecessary and improper.

The entire city is without adequate supply of water. The upper districts and the rear of the city are entirely destitute of it for practical purposes. This want must be supplied in some way. The plan before the Council appears the most feasible, and possesses the advantage of having met with general approval.

The distress so generally felt during the recent drought should not be permitted a recurrence. In case of fire in any portion of the city, the means of extinguishing it are scanty. In the Fourth and Sixth Districts there are none. Every day's delay may therefore bring upon us a calamity of which the Chicago conflagration is a terrible example.

We trust therefore that the Council will act promptly in the premises.

A NEW QUALIFICATION FOR A JUDGE. A correspondent of the Pictograph, who signs his name "a member of the bar," gravely urges the following as "a good and valid reason why Judge Theard should not be re-nominated."

Judge Theard has a record connected with the late war which is well known to this community, and which is not at all enviable. That is to say, Judge Theard, like thousands of other Crookes, natives of this State, was a Union man during the war, and is, on that account, unfit to be a judge. And this sentiment comes from a member of the New Orleans bar, a body of men who took it upon themselves to pronounce suitable men for judges, regardless of party considerations. The writer shows his entire unfitness for any such responsibility, as he is evidently too deeply steeped in intolerance to reach a fair and just conclusion. So far as Judge Theard's record is concerned, it is an honor to him, and we do not doubt that he is proud of it; we hold him to be infinitely above those who assail him, for it is his patriotic and they are not. But we can not honestly say that he is thereby qualified for a judge any more than a "member of the bar" can truthfully assign it as a valid reason why he should not be re-nominated. But if such tactics are to be introduced, by the ex-rebels, it will become the duty of the Union voters, and especially the Creole friends of Judge Theard, to protect those who are attacked for their attachment to their native land.

The St. Louis Globe reports that F. J. Kennedy, the largest levee contractor in the world, is to be turned to city Friday from New Orleans, for a visit to the site.

as a lawyer, it is a misfortune, but not a fault. And if the voters can be satisfied of that, they will have good reason to prefer some one else. This member of the bar urges, among other things, that the Judge is without legal attainments, but it is evident that the objectionable war record has warped his judgment so that he will be a lawyer of ability at all, he is not fit to dictate to this community, especially Republicans, in the matter of selecting judges.

Judge Theard has served this city as a judge for the greater portion of the past eight years. An examination of the Supreme Court reports will show that as many of his decisions, proportionately, are affirmed as those of any other judge on the bench. Surely, if he had been without legal attainments a different result would have been shown. But upon this branch of the qualifications we have no special views to urge. Doubtless there are many members of the bar who are fully capable—men, too, who have "been out," but we protest against the sacrifice of a man because he has always been true to the flag he was born under.

DOUBLE BARRELED SHOT GUNS. Messrs. Theard and Collops, very quiet and respectable members of the State judiciary, are candidates for re-election. This brings them before the people, where every suffragan has a right to inquire and be told all that is either favorable or unfavorable to the applicants for their votes. Any man who will not submit to this sort of inspection should be discarded, as the clerk is who asks for a situation and refuses to allow his qualifications to be tested. Business men very promptly reject such of their employees who fly into a rage and refuse to be held responsible for what they do. A member of the legal profession very properly expressed his objections to both Messrs. Theard and Collops, giving his reasons for his opposition. For this he was called upon to attend the field of honor to be shot at. A double barreled gun was invoked to determine the question between the friend of one of the judges and the entire people, for if what the lawyer said was true, everybody is interested in its reality. Is this the way to argue questions of reform? Are the people to be helped out of trouble by having the man who exposes the origin of the trouble shot down? Are applicants for political situations to push us into hiring them by pointing to shot guns and bowie knives? If in addition to bad government we are to have locks put upon our mouths the chances are not healthy for improvement. The man who can not find any other remedy for a slander that mutter, can not get our support.

NOT DIFFICULT TO SATISFY. The two legal gentlemen, who got up early on Monday morning to go gunning after each other on Bayou St. John island, are evidently easily satisfied. A point of dispute arose between them which nothing short of the blood of the one or the other could settle. They met with dire intent in their hearts, exchanged shots at forty paces or so, without much credit to their skill as marksmen, and then settled their deadly quarrel in an amicable manner. Now, we would like to be informed what became of the original cause of quarrel? What were the grounds upon which this mutual satisfaction rested? Is the challenger satisfied that the late offensive remarks of his antagonist were justifiable by the facts, of which he was ignorant until he heard the pleasant whistle of a musket ball from the fowling piece, or was the first transgressor persuaded by the same gentle music that he had made an error and committed a wrong? We certainly rejoice, in common with thousands of others, that this tragical show ended, as usual, in a farce, and that the actors were unhurt, but we shall esteem it a great favor if they will respectfully define their positions as to the *casus belli*. What were they so readily satisfied about?

THE TEXANS TO BE PROTECTED. It appears from recent dispatches that the authorities at Washington have at last awakened to the necessity of taking "vigorous and decisive action for protecting our Texas boundaries" against the incursions of Mexicans. It has certainly taken a good while to arrive at this conclusion, but it is better late than never. The spectacle of a government like the United States submitting with quiet indecision to the monstrous outrages practiced on the frontier is humiliating in the extreme. It perhaps protected from a reluctance to engage in a foreign war, and play for a people who so recklessly provoke for their country disaster and desolation. But self-defense is the first law of nature and may be employed by the stronger to repel the aggressions of the weaker. Certainly we have manifested sufficient forbearance. It is now time to employ measures of resistance, since resistance alone will prove effectual.

The Democratic party, it would seem, are peculiarly indolent in the selection of their delegates. Nearly every ward has duplicate, and in several instances three or four contesting delegations. Just exactly how they will reconcile these conflicting politicians it is difficult to determine. Possibly, however, they will adopt the old English rule of hotch-pot, and put them all in together. In case they do this lively times may be expected. There is about as much likelihood of their coalescing as oil and water mixing.

Admiral Farragut wrote to his wife, April, 1862: "My country has bestowed upon me its highest honors, and I must take upon me the highest responsibilities. I will never ask my men to go where I am not willing to lead the way." Words fit for the progeny of a hero.

An English paper came to the Boston postoffice a few days ago, addressed to Ralph Waldo Emerson, Esq., philosopher, Massachusetts, New England, U. S., North street.

The St. Louis Globe reports that F. J. Kennedy, the largest levee contractor in the world, is to be turned to city Friday from New Orleans, for a visit to the site.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE STATE NATIONAL BANK (NOW A MUTUAL BANK).

At New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Table with 2 columns: Resource Name and Amount. Includes Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, United States bonds to secure circulation, State stocks, bonds and mortgages, Other real estate, Due from other national banks, Due from other banks and bankers, Banking houses, Furniture and fixtures, Premiums on United States bonds, Exchanges for clearing-house, Bills of other national banks, Fractional currency, including nickel, Specie, viz: Gold, Legal tender notes.

LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, Surplus fund increased, Profit and loss, Stationery and printing, Dividends unpaid, Quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent declared September 18, 1872, Due to other national banks, Due to other banks and bankers, Due to other banks and bankers, Total.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE STATE NATIONAL BANK, duly authorized by an affirmative vote of a majority of the stockholders, have resolved to adopt the mutual system in the disposition of the assets 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 leaving the premium on its United States bonds at ten per cent, and reserve funds, with a credit of forty-two thousand dollars.

SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, President. R. B. RICHY, Vice President. CHARLES L. C. DUCY, Cashier.

Directors: Samuel H. Kennedy, S. Friedlander, R. B. Richy, Charles E. Slayback, Joseph Dunbar, G. P. Blandard, J. P. Miller, W. T. Blakemore, J. H. B. B. B.

CARPETS, CARPETS, ELKIN & CO., 108 Canal Street, New Orleans.

Insurance. Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company, CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

ITEMS ABOUT "THE TIMES." THE TIMES COOKING STOVE. It will outlast any other, as it contains twice the metal.

THE TIMES COOKING STOVE. It will cook meats and breads in a shorter time. It will broil as well as a range.

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.

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL. Enacted by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for small-pox and contagious complaints.

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS. (Established January 1, 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 30, 1872. Bank open from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

COME ONE, COME ALL, AND INSPECT OUR LINE OF NEW FALL GOODS NOW ARRIVING.

CARPETS, of new and attractive patterns. SHADDES, from the plainest to the most elaborate designs.

MATS, of all kinds, prices and descriptions. MATTINGS, of various grades.

CURTAINS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, etc. All of which we offer at lowest market rates.

E. C. PALMER & CO., No. 93, 95 and 97 Camp street.

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 this proclamation at least six weeks before any general election for officers of the State, members of Congress, President Electors, Senators and Representatives in the Legislature, parish officers, etc.;

Therefore, I, H. C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this proclamation, ordering election 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.

For one Congress from the State at large, one Congressman from the First Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Livingston, Plaquemine, St. Bernard, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Washington, and of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth wards of the city of New Orleans.

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, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth wards of the city of New Orleans.

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

One Congressman from the Fourth Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Avoyelles, Bossier, Caldo, De Soto, 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 East Feliciana.

One Congressman from the Sixth Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Iberville, Orleans, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, and of the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth wards of the city of New Orleans.

One Congressman from the Seventh Congressional District, constituted by the parishes of Iberville, Orleans, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, and of the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth wards of the city of New Orleans.

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 first, second and third wards of the city of New Orleans, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. S. S. Fish.

One Senator from the district composed of the fourth, fifth and sixth wards of the city of New Orleans.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, and the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth wards of the city of New Orleans.

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

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THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

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