

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 23, 1874.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Election, Monday, November 2, 1874. For State Treasurer, ANTOINE DUBUCLET. For Member of Congress, First District, J. HALE SYPPER. For Member of Congress, Second District, HENRY C. DIBBLE. For Member of Congress, Third District, CHESTER B. DARRALL. For Member of Congress, Fourth District, GEORGE L. SMITH. For Member of Congress, Fifth District, FRANK MOSEY. For Member of Congress, Sixth District, C. E. NASIL.

A woman never owns her age although it belongs to her.

Barnum has lately married a young English girl. No humbug.

Evening parties are "the order of the day" at Lake St. Joseph.

For those who do write—The State House makes a poor Penn holder.

A young man about to change his condition, says it seems easier to get a wife than it does to get the furniture.

A lady was asked by a physician concerning the health of her husband, and she replied, "He is dead, I thank you."

Mr. Mantilla is the newly appointed Spanish minister to this country. Let us wear him gracefully, according to Worth.

Natchez people claim that the track of the Natchez Jockey Club is the fastest in the South. Time of track not given.

If the indignation of Robert Toombs is not too fatigued a number of old ladies would like to hear his opinion on the situation.

No sane man can object to twins, for they occur against all argument. No single instance can be shown where protests have prevailed.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps is wrangling over the forms of marriage. As no marriageable man likes her form no change will be made at present.

Mr. J. W. Smylie has withdrawn his services from the Franklin Enterprise, and will hereafter write editorials for a paper in the more congenial atmosphere of Texas.

Lawyer Garschke, of St. Louis, has put up his little shotgun. The families of those killed here, however, would be glad to receive the contents of his purse, which he promised.

An exchange says: "In all of the fish-woman's wordy warfare conducted by the press of New Orleans, it is not a little singular that the word 'usurper' has never occurred."

The brainless performers at the Academy should be informed that the White Leaguers claim for themselves more enduring fame than that of being immortalized in shallow halcyon doggerel.

Mr. D. B. Hodges, the ardent courier of Haverly's Minstrels, has arrived in this city. The party he represents as general agent will be the next attraction at the Academy of Music.

Dumas pere having noticed that in the English language there were a good many words of French origin, wrote this memorable phrase: "English is only French, badly pronounced."

One Peter Dayton, of Arkansas, threw a package into the fire to see whether it was black sand or powder. It was not black sand, and funeral services were held at Peter's house the next day.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction this day, at 10:30 A. M., at Regan's stables, Baronne street, between Lafayette and Poydras streets, First District, mules, carts and harness.

The Duke of Northumberland has for his select guests a complete dining service of solid gold for twenty-four persons. This obliges him to wash his own dishes and sleep in the pantry; besides he is liable to dyspepsia and loss of appetite all the same.

A Shreveport paper, just received, gives the information that A. H. Leonard has been appointed Major General by "Acting Governor Penn," and assigned to the command of the Department of Northern Louisiana. The "General" has announced his staff.

An exchange says: "To add to Governor Penn's bitterness of soul, newspapers of all parties, to say nothing of the Independents, are making puns on his name. His punishment is greater than he can bear, and the poor man even wishes that he were dead."

The daily wind mill, with the "largest circulation in the southwest," begs the favor of White Leaguers by attacks upon the consistent course of the REPUBLICAN. That plan is an aged and thin one, and gains no position for a paper beyond that freely accorded by the people upon its merits.

The charge is now made against Rev. Dr. Swing, by a brother clergyman, that he is "simply a pantheistic Arian of the Etychian type, who does not preach the Apangasmal brilliance of Godhead's glory." Let him swing for it. No man could act like that in this city with "impunity," as Mrs. P. would say.

The Reykjavik Jodyoff, a red hot journal printed in Iceland, called Bayard Taylor a "skold or hound." In the name of an outraged people, we demand an apology. This sort of language, as between gentlemen, is uncalled for, and must be stopped. It exceeds in meaning anything which even the Bulletin has uttered to vituperate our State government.

The complaint against the Associated Press agents is general throughout the country. The Louisville Commercial of the twentieth inst. says: "The Associated Press last night with the address of the Democratic State Central Committee of Tennessee, which had already received in the Nashville papers of yesterday. If it was worth sending by telegraph, which we do not concede, it was worth sending sooner."

MORE ALIEN ADMITTERS.

It has always occurred to us that when a French or English subject resident among us under the law of nations which protects his person or property, that it is his duty to be a visitor and a stranger to thrust in his advice when he had neither vote nor responsibility. We were pleased the other day to exempt all of Mr. Macheca's "company of Italians," who are citizens of the United States, from the responsibilities of armed denizens interfering in the affairs of a State. We suggest, however, that in future he shall say, "I and my company of Americans." It will be much easier of explanation.

We have also thought that such denizens as leave in their own countries a national honor to be defended, or popular wrongs to be redressed, are refugees from duty in one respect and impertinent intruders in another. A thousand inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine in New Orleans took the oath of allegiance to France instead of Germany. It is possible that their services would have been more valuable in the field than taking oaths in a foreign country, which would entitle them to a protection that did not appear in their case to have been at all reciprocal.

We have some "very excellent suggestions" given to foreign residents by a writer in the Picayune. He says: "I am not a citizen of this State or country, but have lived here for about three years. He, like many other visitors, knows more about our institutions than we do ourselves. Thus: I can not but know indeed that the present government, just come into power, is the true government of the people here, and the only one that can save this State and people from utter destruction and ruin, which they have almost reached; can protect alone the people of all shades and colors in all their rights; can give men to sit on our courts of justice who are not disgraced."

"The very excellent suggestion," for which the Picayune thanks the writer, follows:

If some of our prominent English residents will call a meeting of their countrymen, and other nationalities of theirs, immediately, and draw up a statement of affairs as they have been, the wrong and wickedness of the present government, the government, the splendid security and prosperity which we see in the future under the present people's government, it will eventually, I am assured, make a serious impression on the minds of the President of the United States, Louisiana's elder and very younger noble sons have shed their blood and given their lives to a cause dear to the hearts of all who truly love their country.

With a great hope that this may add a little to the cause well begun, I am with great respect,

This lung-taster of a sentence means that Messrs. J. Bull & Co., aliens resident among us, shall renounce with the United States against its administration of its own laws. If "the cause well begun" should terminate in any personal responsibility upon those who wage it, would this disinterested adviser share in any unbecomable legal proceedings? Not at all. He would jerk the telegraph like a door bell until he waked her Britannic majesty's minister from his sleep, or—more serious interruption—called him from dinner. This adviser of civil war and foreign intervention would take consular protection "quicker'n lightning."

That object of especial adoration by the Times, "the great English capitalist who visited this State a few months ago," intervenes with a programme for the adjustment of our difficulties. It is:

But the question now is, what is the right thing to be done by the government at Washington? It strikes me that a great opportunity presents itself for the exercise of statesmanship. The President, it is universally acknowledged, made a serious blunder in interfering between the contestants for the Governorship two years ago, further than to preserve the peace. In fact, the true policy then was the one now open to the national government. Let the President declare martial law throughout the State and appoint a military Governor and administration, exactly as was done by President Johnson after the war, and then remit the whole case to Congress for a new reconstruction, which shall be in conformity with the actual state of things now existing.

We bow with extreme deference to all Englishmen. We prostrate ourselves before the knee of a man of millions, but we whisper to ourselves, this nabob is perhaps mistaken in saying that the President's action in the Louisiana case is "universally acknowledged to have been a blunder." The millionaire of a monarchy is not aware, perhaps, that President Johnson acted under the war powers bequeathed him by President Lincoln, while President Grant is controlled by laws enacted for the reconstruction and restoration of Statehood since the war.

Taking these alien interlopers, whether with the pen or the musket, it would be more respectful to the government which gives them protection and exempts them from military service, to leave our domestic affairs alone—enrich themselves as rapidly as possible, and return to their country, whose institutions and government they value too highly to exchange for citizenship in the United States.

HOW ONLY A MILITARY GOVERNMENT IS POSSIBLE.

We appreciate the position of the Times and have watched with attention the adroit manner in which it wielded the balance pole during the two days and a half. But the remedy for trouble suggested by the Times is so utterly irresponsible that, while we trust that journal may appease those who have been so much opposed to its course, we deem the suggestion scarce worth serious consideration. Here is the Times' remedy:

Why not then give us the military remedy at once, for under it we could be prosperous and with prosperity we would soon get our old sources of discontent? Some say there is no law or constitutional authority for the establishment of a military government. The objection is idle, in view of the fact that not only during the war, but since its close, so very much has been done by the federal authorities "outside of the constitution." There was no constitutional authority for Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, nevertheless it was obeyed, and the results binding thereon were infinitely greater than any involved in the proposition of a military government.

Anomalous as the assertion may appear, an armed military government is the only one which in our present condition can give us peace.

Before there can be a military government established by the United States, Louisiana must be territorialized by some

set or action of Congress. There may be a military government over the whole or a part of Louisiana, but it would be the military government of the State authorities, executed by federal troops as auxiliary and subordinate to the State authorities.

There was a chance for a federal military government concurrent in some respects with State authority, though probably independent of that authority in others. If the technical "insurrection" had not terminated by the date limited in the proclamation of the President, the "insurrection" against the State would have become "insurrection" against the federal government. The continuance or even the renewal of the insurrection might at any time induce only federal military government in this State. The consequences which we published some days ago would have resulted:

1. Forfeiture to the United States of property within the insurrectionary districts.

2. The President might close our port by proclamation.

3. The blockade and interdiction of commercial intercourse between Louisiana and all other parts of the United States.

There are other personal penalties suspended. But the Secretary of the Treasury with the aid of a few gunboats might, under this law, make such commercial and industrial embarrassment in our city, as the Times will remember to have existed at the date of its birth, but which no friend to humanity wishes to see renewed.

As for what the Times says about violating the constitution because it is alleged to have been violated, we suppose all take the distinction between war measures, such as emancipation, deemed essential to military success and the suppression of an insurrection, which very properly yielded upon the exhibition—not of force—but of a purpose to employ force. No States or communities in the Union would approve of an unnecessary exercise of federal power, which might be employed in like manner against any other State.

The federal laws against insurrection have all passed when the civil war was raging, and, though employed to insure the military supremacy of the federal government, remain on the statute book as a monument, perhaps, of the indispensable legislation to which the Times adverts. Possibly the States may find this law arms the federal government with a power of proclamation unnecessary or inconsistent with the constitution. In the mean time it is law, and it must be obeyed and respected accordingly.

From this reasoning, we deduce:

1. That any military government in Louisiana must be the military government of the State authorities; or,

2. That to disregard the proclamation of the President, commanding what he styles "insurgents" to disperse within a limited period, will insure the exercise of war powers and a military government by the federal government.

The first will, we trust, be unnecessary, and the opportunity for the second passed away, but in either case it may not be a quiet encampment. The laws of the State and federal government against insurrection will be enforced.

WITH AN EYE TO THE NICKELS.

We had apprehended that with the obstructions to the cars and soda shops and the unbroken yell of "extra," "date extra," which prevailed for some days, that there would have been a congestion of nickels in the treasury of our sensation contemporaries. The competition for the organization of the new government must have been intense, since those journals did not content themselves with the most inflammatory articles and extravagant headings, but pitched into each other in the most vituperative manner. While the State was trembling between anarchy and a military camp the most active measures were taken to encourage the dissemination of events and the accumulation of nickels received in exchange. It at last dwindled in one case to an extra about the size of a greenback. Which journal has been the champion collector of this diminutive national coin will, no doubt, be published in due time. It will be quite a triumph over the less sensational sheets. "The largest number of nickels ever received by any Southern paper in one day" may supersede "the largest circulation in the South West."

We should regret if the anxiety to replenish the coffers of our journals had made them in any instance seek rather to excite people to deeds of blood and purchase of papers, than to seek to moderate the passions and instruct the masses unconscious of the consequences which grow out of political disorder.

The sturmali of the newsboys is over, hundreds have gone back to the hunger and misery which no revolution can at once relieve. The time has come for the restoration of peace and business. Can not our contemporaries who have no longer the fire of rivalry in their eyes, and who are far more interested in the larger commerce of the city, lend their influence to this important object?

A commercial city can not live by politics alone. The business season is on us. We have powerful commercial rivals. We need more population and more capital, more enterprise. Will our contemporaries unite in referring political questions to the polls, and assist to make our city as attractive to pleasure and business visitors as it is capable of being made?

A FAIR ELECTION.

If perfect fairness in the approaching election is the chief object of the committee that met some of our prominent Republicans in conference recently at the Customhouse, we think they can have their wishes realized without undue exertions on their part. We believe every Republican in the State is pledged to use his best endeavors to secure perfect fairness in the contest. We have nothing to fear in a contest where every man will have the right to vote and his vote made effective for the can-

didate voted for. The Democrats may station their challengers at the polls and registration offices, and report every case of unfair and illegal conduct on the part of supervisors and commissioners of election. They may tally the votes as they go into the boxes, and take every precaution allowed by law and consistent with the proper conduct of the election, and let everything be made public. The returns of the returning board will be only prima facie evidence of what they assert. Either House may set aside any decision made in the returns of its own members, and the legal tribunals may be appealed to for correction of their errors. Congress will have an opportunity to revise the whole proceedings, as a Representative is to be chosen from every congressional district. It occurs to us that our enemies fear rather their own weakness than a want of fair dealing.

With the example of 1872 before them—an example we never wish to see followed—it is not surprising that a party which is entirely responsible for such universal cheating should be a little suspicious. Yet these very fears ought to be abated by the reflection that the Republicans have no occasion to peril their position by a resort to trickery—they are strong enough without it.

THE MATTER AND NOT THE MANNER.

In commenting upon the recent refusal of the Germania Bank to pay a check of Governor Kellogg in favor of his wife, the REPUBLICAN used language liable to misconception, which we quote:

In explanation, the paying teller, in a rude and abrupt manner, stated "that orders from Governor Penn had been received, that checks from Mr. Kellogg should not be paid."

This is not Mr. Cassard, nor does it properly express the meaning of the writer. The refusal of the bank to pay the check was regarded by both Mr. Kellogg and the Governor, under the circumstances, as rude and curt. But in imparting the decision to the lady the paying teller was polite and gentlemanly in manner, and expressed his regrets that he could not pay because of superior orders to the contrary.

It was not the intention of the REPUBLICAN to censure either Mr. Cassard, the paying teller, or Mr. O'Neil, the cashier, as we have known both for several years to be polite and gentlemanly officers who discharge their duties with fidelity to the institution that employs them and the satisfaction of its customers. But we submit that the refusal of a fiduciary institution to comply with so proper and reasonable a request as to pay a check drawn against money deposited on demand was a very rude transaction, though the officers to whom fell the disagreeable duty of notifying the applicant tempered it with all the politeness characteristic of perfect gentlemen, as they both are. It was the refusal to pay which we desire to condemn, not the manner in which it was made. That, we believe, was unexceptionable.

It is due to Mr. Penn to say in this connection that the managers of the bank totally misconstrued his instructions, which did not contemplate any interference with private property. The bank should have disregarded any order except a judicial one to seize a private account.

GOVERNOR KELLOGG'S POSITION.

It is due, perhaps, to our telegraphic friends who criticize the position assumed by Governor Kellogg on the fourteenth, to explain the case to them. Being absent from the city at the time, they were not, perhaps, so well fitted by knowledge of what was transpiring here as some others of his friends who were on the spot.

It was understood here that one great object aimed at by the opposition was to obtain possession of the Governor's person, when he would have been placed under such close surveillance that he would be unable to communicate with President Grant. As a consequence, no demand could be made on the United States for assistance in the form required by the constitution. Our opponents are strict constructionists of all the clauses of the constitution which favor their wishes. They make up in devotion to certain articles of that instrument for their total neglect of many others. The right to peacefully assemble with arms, and the right of the people to bear arms, are insisted upon every day in the year, while the guarantees of personal liberty which pervade the whole of the organic law are generally overlooked, or left to the Republicans to defend and enforce. Upon Governor Kellogg's personal safety depended the safety for the time being of the State government, and the old St. Louis Hotel building is not a first class citadel. The Republicans in New Orleans approve of the Governor's movements, and we hope our telegraphic friends will soon see the case in the proper light.

"COULD THE ASSASSINATION TRAMMEL UP THE CONSEQUENCES?"

Now are threats brought in to take out the ill success of the coup d'etat. Barroom broils are promised, but as Republicans are not special patrons of rum mills, small fear is entertained.

That a man shall not live here because he is a Republican is not clearly defined, and the law of interdiction will scarcely be enforced. The spirit of thuggery doubtless remains, but its power is paralyzed and its venom suppressed. The men who openly took part in the conflict of the fourteenth inst. against the legal government are not of the class that would assail individual members of the administration.

We throw out these remarks to the thoughtful and sensible men of the opposition; with drunken brawlers reasoning would be useless.

The immortal bard has truthfully set forth the assassin's arguments and hopes; he has also portrayed the direful consequences.

It is a terrible thing to send federal troops into the South to "oppress" a free people. So thinks the Westville (Mississippi) News, which says: "If we can't vote he negro down we can knock him down, and the result will be the same."

A CARD.

Allow me space in your columns in order to reply to the article in the New Orleans Bulletin of Tuesday, September 22, under the caption of "Medical Literature," in which an alleged "copying" of the Bulletin is charged. A "policy" advocated by our National Progress, a journal published in New Orleans, in which an attempt is made to incite the colored people of my parish to burn, murder and poison, in retaliation on the Bulletin, and the original way of attacking it.

I would send my explanation direct to the Bulletin, but the journal in question is not a printing press, and will be asked by the person so misrepresented to publish or correct such misrepresentations as he is told that if he will pay for the insertion of his explanation it will appear as an advertisement, and if he refuses to pay, why he must remain misrepresented, not because the Bulletin is correct, but because they did not get paid for their misrepresentation. Having been thus served once by the Bulletin, though my explanation did appear because I paid for it, I decline being subjected to its peculiar ways, and therefore, your assistance in setting myself right before the people of Louisiana.

The Bulletin of the 22nd inst. did appear in the Grand Era of the twelfth inst. and as a clipping from the Bulletin of the 22nd inst. appeared on the outside of the paper, and was inserted during my absence from Baton Rouge. I have not seen the Bulletin of the 22nd inst. and do not return until Friday, September 11. The outside of the Bulletin of the 22nd inst. was cut out and of course when I returned home the entire outside containing the objectionable article had been removed.

In the following issue of my paper I made the necessary explanation, and now I desire to say that I do not intend to pay for the insertion of the article in question. My public desire is to have the Bulletin of the 22nd inst. removed from circulation, and in the assertion that I have never, by word, line or speech, sought to array one race against another, much less to excite to riot, arson and poison on the part of the colored people.

The Bulletin of the 22nd inst. contains, as we all know to the people of this State and city, in connection with other white and colored men, a list of names of persons who are alleged to be connected with the assassination of Governor Kellogg. My object in making this statement is not to condemn any person, but to inform the public of the names appearing in the Bulletin of the 22nd inst. during my absence from home, but to explain to the public the reasons why the Bulletin of the 22nd inst. is not in the columns of the Grand Era.

J. HENRI BURCH, Editor Grand Era.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

All State officers who have been prevented during the recent disturbances from performing their duties will immediately resume their official functions. The Board of Metropolitan Police will at once organize and take the force of New Orleans and assume the maintenance of the peace and order of the city.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor.

PROCLAMATION.

THE ASSASSINATION OF RED RIVER PARISH OFFICERS.

Whereas, During the morning of August 20, 1874, at the McFarland plantation, in the parish of Bossier, about forty miles east of the Texas line, HOMER J. TWITCHELL, ROBERT A. DEWEES, CLARK HOLLAND, J. B. BOWELL, FRANK S. EDGERTON and M. C. WILLIAMS, peace-officers of the parish of Orleans, were cruelly murdered in cold blood by a body of armed and mounted men claiming to belong to an organization known as the White League of Louisiana;

Now, therefore, I, William Pitt Kellogg, Governor of Louisiana, do hereby order the arrest and conviction of the perpetrators of this great outrage to justice, and of preventing the repetition of such crimes in the future, do issue this my proclamation offering a reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for the arrest and conviction of the said murderers, or any of them.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, this third day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and the year of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor.

A STATEMENT TO THE PUBLIC.

Having felt it my duty to issue my proclamation offering a large reward for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers in the Coushatta outrage, and to the end that the law-abiding citizens of the State may fully comprehend the magnitude of the crime committed, and be induced to render aid in the prosecution of the same, I deem it proper to set forth the facts of the case.

These facts are gathered from reliable information received at the Executive Department: On or about the twenty-eighth day of August, 1874, a body of persons, belonging to a semi-military organization known as the White League of Louisiana, assembled in the town of Coushatta, parish of Red River, in this State, for the purpose of compelling, by force of arms, the State officers of that parish to resign their positions.

These officers were men of good character, most of them large land owners, and men of means and purses. They held their positions with the full consent of an admittedly large majority of the legal voters of the parish, this being a largely Republican parish, as admitted even by the Fusion returning boards.

The only known objection to them was that they were of Republican principles. Frank S. Edgerton, the duly qualified sheriff of the parish, in strict compliance with the laws of the State, and of the United States, summoned a posse comitatus of citizens to his aid, to assist him in protecting the parish officers from the threatened violence of the White League. His posse, composed of sixty-five men, was overpowered by a superior force assembled from the adjacent parishes, and finally, after a long and bloody struggle, he and his men were killed, and the bodies of the slain were thrown into the bayou, with the explicit guarantee that their lives would be spared if the more prominent Republicans would agree to leave the parish, and those holding office would resign their positions.

On the following morning, Sunday, the thirtieth day of August, these persons were found and conveyed to the parish of Orleans, where they were held in custody until the next day, when they were set upon and deluged with bullets in Coushatta. Their bodies were buried near where they were killed, and the bodies were subsequently committed to the flames.

On the night preceding the surrender of the forty members of the White League of Coushatta parish, Louisiana, to the city of Shreveport, and were being in the direction of the city where the murder was subsequently committed.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

Whereas, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places;

Whereas, The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has this day officially informed me that the following named ports are infected places, to-wit: All ports in the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico and Jamaica, and the port of Genesara, in South America; also, the port of Penasco, in South Florida, in the United States, and has recommended that all vessels, and all persons, coming from any of the said ports, shall be detained at quarantine, after June 15, 1874, shall be detained at quarantine, not less than ten days;

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, declaring the above named ports, and requiring that all vessels, together with their crews, passengers and cargoes, leaving any of the said ports, shall be detained at quarantine, after the fifteenth day of June, in any year, for a period of ten days, or a longer period, if deemed necessary by the Board of Health.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, this thirteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and the year of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons, and to all depositors, who may have claims against the BANK OF LOUISIANA, P. O. July 22, 1874, or any of its branches that they are called upon to present the same and to make proof thereon to the Commissioners of said bank, at their office, No. 107, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, District of Columbia, on or before the first day of October next, at which time the same will be adjusted, and will therefore present their claims before that date, or they will be deemed to have waived their claims, and will be barred and balanced. JOHN A. CHAPMAN, ROBERT PERVIS, R. H. T. LEWIS, Commissioners.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department, New Orleans, September 10, 1874.

Whereas, Representatives to all vacancies in the Forty-fourth Congress are to be chosen in this State on Monday, the second day of November next, as provided by law, as follows, to-wit: One Representative from the First Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Plaquemine, St. Bernard and that portion of the parish of Orleans lying on the right bank of the Mississippi river, and that portion on the left bank below Julia street and the New Canal, comprising wards three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and fifteen of the city of New Orleans.

One Representative from the Second Congressional District, composed of all that portion of the parish of Orleans lying above Julia street and the New Canal, comprising the first, second, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth wards of the city of New Orleans, and the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John and St. James.

One Representative from the Third Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Iberville, Ascension, Assumption, Districts of Terrebonne, St. Mary, Iberia, St. Martin, Lafayette, Vermilion, Cameron and Calcasieu.

One Representative from the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Rapides, Vernon, Sabine, St. Catherine, Grant, Winn, Red River, Bienville, Bossier, Webster and Bienville.

One Representative from the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Concordia, Caldwell, Franklin, Tensas, Madison, Richland, Ouachita, Jackson, Lincoln, Union, Morehouse, Calumet, Claiborne and Catahoula.

One Representative from the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Avoyelles, St. Landry, Pointe Coupee, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, West Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge, St. Helena, Livingston, Tangipahoa, Washington and St. Tammany.

Whereas, It is provided by law that on the day aforesaid there shall be elected a State Treasurer; and

Whereas, It is provided by law that on the day aforesaid there shall be elected State Senators from each of the senatorial districts to fill the places of those whose terms of service have expired, or who have died or failed to qualify, etc.; to-wit:

Three Senators from the district composed of the First, Second and Third Representative Districts of New Orleans.

One Senator from the district composed of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Representative Districts of New Orleans.

One Senator from the district composed of the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Representative Districts of New Orleans and the parish of St. Bernard.

One Senator from the district composed of the Tenth and Eleventh Representative Districts of New Orleans.

One Senator from the district composed of the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Representative Districts of New Orleans.

One Senator from the district composed of the Fifteenth Representative District and the parish of Plaquemine.

One Senator from the district composed of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Representative Districts of New Orleans.

One Senator from the district composed of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Representative Districts of New Orleans.

One Senator from the district composed of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Representative Districts of New Orleans.

One Senator from the district composed of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Representative Districts of New Orleans.

One Senator from the district composed of the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Representative Districts of New Orleans.

One Senator from the district composed of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Representative Districts of New Orleans.

One Senator from the district composed of the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Representative Districts of New Orleans.

One Senator from the district composed of the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Representative Districts of New Orleans.

One Senator from the district composed of the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Representative Districts of New Orleans.

One Senator from the district composed of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Representative Districts of New Orleans.