

NATURALIZATION

The Second District Court--Its Jurisdiction and the Restrictions Upon It.

It is not Within the Act of Congress of 1802.

A Voluminous Citation of Authorities and Review of Those in Opposition.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL FIELD

The following opinion by Colonel A. P. Field, the Attorney General, is the result of much thought and great labor, and presents in a logical and luminous manner all the authorities bearing on the subject.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Attorney General's Office, New Orleans, October 24, 1874. Colonel William Wright, State Registrar of Voters, St. Louis, Mo. Sir--Your communication of the twentieth instant has been received, and the question you propose to me, whether the Second and First District Courts of the State of Louisiana have jurisdiction under the act of Congress of the fourteenth of April, 1802, to grant naturalization certificates to aliens, and thereby confer upon them the right of citizenship, is a question of more than ordinary care, and with a view of having these grave questions fairly and legally determined.

Three days I addressed a communication to W. R. Whitaker, Esq., who, I understand, is the counsel of the Democratic committee in all matters pertaining to registration, inviting him to confer with me on the question, and to present to me his opinion. He has conferred with me twice on the subject, but in his last interview, he had not arrived at any definite conclusion on the points submitted.

The fourth section of the act of Congress of the fourteenth of April, 1802, provides: That every court of record, in any individual State, having common law jurisdiction and a court of equity, or a court of probate, shall be considered a District Court within the meaning of this act, and every alien who may have been naturalized in any such court, shall enjoy, after the passage of this act, the same rights and privileges as if he had been naturalized in a District or Circuit Court of the United States.

I maintain that this is the only provision of law which defines the character and jurisdiction of the courts clothed with power by the act of Congress, to naturalize aliens. The intention of the act, as it does the Second District Court contain the attributes required in the section above cited? If it does not possess all of them, then it can not naturalize. The Second District Court is not a court of record, and I maintain, without the fear of successful contradiction, that the Second District Court has not now, nor has it had since 1804, any power of record, or jurisdiction, except that which strictly belongs to a probate court. Will it be contended that a court so limited in its jurisdiction, confined entirely to probate matters, with no power to entertain upon controversy between litigants generally, could be classed as a court exercising common law powers?

dition even in that respect. The Supreme Court of this State says in the case of Felix Larue, administrator of the succession of Lorenzo D. Hillermann, vs. J. B. Van Horn and others, 25 Annual 413, that the "Second District Court has only probate jurisdiction," and consequently this suit, brought by administrator's bond against the securities, was dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. In the same volume, page 225, in the case of David A. Martin vs. Mrs. H. A. Cannon, Administrator, and others, the court says: "That the Second District Court of the parish of Orleans has only probate jurisdiction, and had not jurisdiction to try the suit against the heirs who had been put in possession of the property of the succession." It, therefore, follows that according to the latest decisions of our Supreme Court, the Second District Court is purely a probate court, with limited powers. I have been unable to find any law which authorizes any suit to be brought against any executor or administrator in the probate court, in an action of debt, or assumpsit, or in the law, or otherwise, and it is limited in amount and governed entirely by statutory provisions. This court derives all of its jurisdiction and its powers from an act strictly dependent upon statutory law.

The question has been asked repeatedly in this connection, which of our courts come up to and have the jurisdiction required by the act of Congress? I have no doubt that the Second District Court has no such power, and that the First District Court, the Fifth and Sixth District Courts have almost unlimited jurisdiction in all civil cases between individuals, and in many of them their decisions have been predicated upon the principles of common law and common law jurisdiction. Before I close this communication I beg leave to refer to a case in the Forty-fourth Illinois Supreme Court Reports, page 194, get well acquainted with the case, and you will find it in the Marine Court of the city of New York, in which the court held: That by a decision of the Court of Appeals, 1 Selden, 65; "The Marine Court was not a court of record, in the legal sense of the term. It may be a statutory court of record, having certain powers of such a court expressly given it by statute, and no others, and its decisions are not binding upon the courts of a higher rank. It is not a court of record to the extent so declared by the act of Congress, and is not authorized to hold a court of record. A fair and reasonable construction of the act of Congress requires us to hold that the court in question is not a court of record, and that a court of record for some purposes only shall be invested with such jurisdiction, and we believe such can be the legislative intention."

The courts naturalizing aliens must therefore be clothed with all the attributes required by the act of Congress, and in the opinions of Judge Collins and Major New, I have examined, and while I place a very high estimate on their legal attainments, yet I think the authorities do not bear them out in their opinions. The case in 30 Barbour is in regard to the county courts of New York. The court says: "That the county courts are courts of record, and what was the jurisdiction of those courts? Exclusive civil and criminal jurisdiction. In the Massachusetts case, 5 Metcalf, the police court of Lowell had criminal and civil jurisdiction to the amount of \$100; had a seal and clerk. In the case reported by having been decided by Judge McR. As a judge of the police court of Lowell, in criminal jurisdiction, I imagine it will be, and by reference to the acts creating said courts that they were clothed with those powers besides those of a probate court, civil, outside of their probate power and after a very careful and patient examination of the question you have submitted to me for my consideration, and I am constrained to say that I do not believe, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved fourth of April, 1802, the Second District Court of this parish has the jurisdiction to grant naturalization to aliens.

A. P. FIELD, Attorney General. The Knights Templar. The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, which holds its nineteenth triennial session in this city during the week commencing Tuesday, December 1, 1874, was organized in New York, June 21, 1816. The first grand commander was De Witt Clinton, who continued in office until 1828, and died about the time the anti-Masonic movement commenced in the State of New York. Jonathan Nye, of New Hampshire, was elected grand commander in 1829, and served to 1835. He was followed by James M. Allen, of New York, from 1835 to 1841, then came Archibald Hall, of New York, from 1841 to 1847. In 1847, William Blackstone Hubbard, of Ohio, was elected, and served until 1850. During his administration the order was greatly strengthened. From four grand and 40 subordinate commanderies, it increased to 22 grand and 181 subordinate organizations, reaching a membership of 8000 Sir Knights. B. B. French, of the District of Columbia, was grand commander from 1850 to 1856; Henry L. Palmer, of Wisconsin, from 1856 to 1858; and William S. Gardner, of Massachusetts, from 1858 to 1871. Sir Knight Gardner was succeeded by J. Q. A. Fellows, of Louisiana, the present grand commander.

The Order of Templar Masonry has now reached the respectable proportions of an organization embracing thirty grand commanderies, 527 subordinate commanderies, and a membership of 45,000 Sir Knights. The Grand Encampment is composed of its officers, the four highest of each State Grand Commandery, and all the past grand commanders of the State bodies, amounting in all to upward of 300. These meet to hear the reports of the officers, to legislate upon matters of importance to the order, and elect officers for the next three years. They comprise among their number some of the most prominent men of the whole country. But, in addition to the 293, there will assemble from the members of the order, in all probability, from 5000 to 10,000 Sir Knights, to show their power to the assembled chiefs, their perfection in uniform, drill, etc., for it must be borne in mind that this is a semi-military organization, at least in form, as were their namesakes or progenitors, the Knights Templar of old. This assembly from the body of the order will, on this occasion, pay New Orleans a visit, exhibit themselves on parade, see what they can see of our city and people, and enjoy as they well know the hospitalities which our people know so well how to dispense. But that our reputation in this respect, heretofore so well earned, may not suffer, it will stand all our good citizens to be ready, to have the latch string hanging out, and to bid all who come a friendly welcome. They are of the elite of the land, and will carry back with them their homes the fair impressions they will receive from this the first visit of a vast majority of them to the sunny South and to the city of New Orleans.

The Towboat Menopoly Checkmated--A New Era for the Sailors.

For years past shipmasters, merchants, underwriters and all commercially interested in the port of New Orleans have denounced the high rates of towage to and from sea, adopted by the Towboat Association. At the same rate of freights all other gulf ports were preferred by ships in consequence of the enormous rate of towage. Several times one company or another has split off from the association and endeavored to do justice to the public and themselves by towing at a fair living rate, but sooner or later, in consequence of the Belize telegraph being in the hands of the then heaviest corporation, they have been obliged to give it up and come back into the ring.

Recently, however, the prominent owners of the Ocean Line conceived the idea of establishing an independent telegraph from this city to the Southwest Pass via Pass-a-l'Outre and the head of the passes, and working their boats at the lowest possible figures. In order to carry out this programme, they dissolved with the association in June last, since which time they have erected a first class telegraph line from the city to the passes at a cost of over \$30,000, with stations at Poverty Point, Pointe-a-la-Hache, Quarantine, head of the passes, Pass-a-l'Outre, and Southwest Pass. The rates of telegraphing are just one-half those charged by the old association: One dollar for ten words, and each additional word five cents extra. All public information is gratuitous. The company is styled the Ocean Towboat and Telegraph Company.

The boats of the company consist of four first class side-wheel steamers, and one propeller, the Charles Chamberlain, Rochester, Rio Grande and Ocean, beside the Adair, which is used as a harbor tug. The Ocean has lately been rebuilt from her keel up, and is as staunch as when first launched. The other vessels are in perfect order, having been thoroughly overhauled during the summer months at large expense. The outfit on boats and telegraph has amounted to nearly \$100,000. To show what good has already been done by them we give the following rates now charged and those charged heretofore. The rate of towage by the old association was \$1 25 per ton inward and to the city; outward, fifteen cents per ton for a ship drawing less than sixteen feet of water; twenty-five cents per ton for a vessel drawing over sixteen and up to eighteen feet; for one drawing over eighteen feet always a separate contract was necessary, and never less than fifty cents per ton, and if drawing over nineteen feet it frequently cost as high as \$300 to \$1000 to get to the city.

The present rates are: From New Orleans to the Southwest Pass, one dollar and fifty cents per ton, and out of the Pass to the city, one dollar and fifty cents per ton, and out of the city to the Pass, one dollar and fifty cents per ton. In the case of the Ocean line, no matter how fine the weather, when no opposition existed all ships had to sail up to the bar and anchor before being boarded; now they are being boarded all the way from twenty to sixty miles of shore and towed to the bar gratis. During the past week the association has been cutting down in price; the ship Norris was boarded at forty-five cents up and down, and it is to be hoped for the good will, and that the shipmaster will, at least, patronize those who have a vast amount of money in their interest--the interest of the whole merchant marine. The principal stockholders of the Ocean line are gentlemen of enterprise and capital, well known among us, among whom are Mr. William H. McClellan, Thomas McClellan, L. LaCombe, Joseph Cooper and George Porter, Esq. Messrs. William and Thomas McClellan have been untiring in their zeal and have spent the most of their time since last June among their boats and along the line of their telegraph. There is also in the course of construction at Algiers a mammoth sectional dock in which Mr. William McClellan has a large interest. This dock will be completed in a few months, and when done will be capable of taking in the largest vessels that come to this port.

The superintendence of the telegraph and towboats of the Ocean line is conducted by Captain Tom McClellan, who keeps himself always thoroughly posted in all that is going on from the elevator to sixty miles outside Pass-a-l'Outre. A Salute from the Quarter Deck. Captain James Jonett, of the Powhatan, who is well known and highly esteemed by all our citizens, has fixed upon Thursday of each week as a reception day for parties visiting his ship. The friends of Captain Jonett and those of his officers are at all times welcome, but Thursday has been selected as a special reception day for the entertainment of parties of ladies and gentlemen who may desire to visit the Powhatan and enjoy the hospitalities of her gallant commander. On last Thursday there was a large party of ladies and gentlemen aboard. There was a band of music at hand, and as a natural sequence dancing and promenading. The ladies especially were highly delighted. So on each Thursday from one o'clock in the afternoon till dark a steam launch will be at the foot of Canal street to convey visitors to and from the Powhatan.

Navra, successor to Navra & Offner, No. 174 Canal street, sells English stone china dinner sets for \$14 50; English stone china sets for \$15 50; English stone china dinner sets for \$18.

East Feliciana. The parish convention of East Feliciana met at the courthouse at Clinton on Saturday, October 10, and nominated the following ticket: Parish judge--T. B. Lyons, Sheriff--Henry Smith, House of Representatives--R. K. Ray and Isaac J. Perry. Police jury--John Marsten, D. W. Pipes, Lewis Jones, Henry Rivera, Joseph Gayden. Coronor--John Washington. This ticket promises to be satisfactory to all parties in East Feliciana. Messrs. Lyons, Marsten and Pipes are Democrats, but the Republicans, believing in the justice of the principle of minority representation, have placed them upon their ticket and will give them their support.

Don't forget the only place you can buy the cheapest crockery in the city is at Navra's crockery bazar, No. 174 Canal street. Registration. At the hour of going to press last night dispatches had been received, furnishing the following data in relation to the registration of voters: Parishes. White. Colored. Assumption..... 965 2,056. St. Charles..... 1,715 2,291. St. John the Baptist..... 1,587 2,877. West Baton Rouge..... 254 267. West Feliciana..... 441 1,622. West Feliciana..... 349 1,811. West Feliciana..... 1,727 2,753. Jefferson, right bank..... 556 1,221. Jefferson, left bank..... 255 1,120. Madison..... 242 1,392. Orleans..... 23,412 18,392. St. James..... 231 1,926. Plaquemine..... 519 2,160. St. Bernard..... 264 622. St. James..... 749 3,142. St. Mary..... 1,650 2,540. West Feliciana..... 899 2,823. It is safe to predict a majority of over 30,000 in the registration throughout the State. Senatorial Nominations. The following is a list of nominations for Senators made by both parties, as far as known: Senatorial Dist. Republican. Democrat. First..... J. LaSalle..... J. D. Brown. C. F. Glavin..... W. J. Kelly. C. F. Ladd..... H. D. Ogden. Second..... J. LaSalle..... R. B. White. Third..... Thomas Carey..... Will. Stevens. Fourth..... D. J. Hutchinson..... J. B. Farris. Fifth..... David Young..... A. B. Lewis. Sixth..... R. H. Chabroux..... B. M. Turnbull. Seventh..... Oscar Crozier..... F. S. Goode. Eighth..... W. A. Robertson..... E. T. King. Ninth..... T. T. Allan..... J. B. Farris. Tenth..... J. C. Beaumont..... J. B. Farris. Eleventh..... G. C. Beaumont..... J. B. Farris. Twelfth..... Dr. Harper..... A. B. George. Thirteenth..... M. H. T. White..... J. B. Farris. Other Republican candidates are in the field, as follows: Fifth district, Harry Mahoney; twelfth, John Gair; seventeenth, J. A. Ela. Some of these claim the regular nomination, but the State Central Committee has decided against them. In the thirteenth district, C. G. Pages and J. Henri Burch both claim to be the regular nominees. The State Central Committee has not yet acted upon the question. Assault on a Parish Judge. At New Iberia, last Monday, while Judge Fontelleu was holding court, a man named Charles Bouliouy interrupted a legal argument then going on, and by all accounts abused everything and everybody. Judge Fontelleu of course ordered the sheriff to arrest and imprison Bouliouy. On the way to jail Bouliouy evaded the officer, returned to the courtroom and assaulted the judge with an open pocket knife. The judge, to defend himself, came down from the bench, but the would-be assassin was too quick, and severely cut his honor in the left arm. His honor thereupon struck from the right shoulder three powerful blows, which completely tamed the ferocious Bouliouy, who mildly went to jail. Judge Fontelleu's wound, though very severe, did not prevent him from returning to his duties on Saturday. Court Items. Judge Hawkins, of the Superior District was expected to arrive in the city yesterday from the North. Court, opinion of Attorney General Field on last night's of the Second District Court, it is understood, has been examined by some of the judges now in town, and met with approval. The question is not a new one, but it is a question which has been before the court since 1864, when the Second District Court possessed powers to try certain cases other than those of probate, it was gravely doubted whether it could issue papers of naturalization. Lack of knowledge of the scope of the term jurisdiction seems to trouble most of those who have doubts at present on the subject. Abraham Lincoln's Speech. The unravelling of the statue of Lincoln at Springfield gave the New York Commercial Advertiser occasion to quote a paragraph from Mr. Lincoln's great speech at Gettysburg. It says: "I express the opinion of some of our ablest men, when we say that--all things considered, the time, the occasion, the place and the man--this is the most perfect specimen of eloquence on record, and every American ought to know it by heart. Let us quote it here in full: "It is altogether fitting and proper that we should be here. But in a larger sense we can not dedicate, we can not consecrate, we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living or dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far beyond our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that the nation shall under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth." The bones of Abraham Lincoln will soon crumble into dust, but the life he lived, the spirit he breathed, the acts he did, will remain for thousands of years the priceless possession of all that part of the human race that deserve to enjoy the blessings of freedom, and that speech will live through the ages, the lasting proof that, in our great struggle, God gave us the greatest leader who was ever followed to victory by brave people. "After Life's Fitful Fever." All that was mortal of the late Mark Smith found lodgment yesterday beside the remains of his father in Bellefontaine Cemetery. The funeral services took place at Christ Church, corner of Thirteenth and Locust streets, and were attended by a large concourse of the friends and acquaintances of the deceased--men distinguished on the bench, at the bar, in the pulpit, in commercial circles, and last, but not least, in that profession to which Mark Smith was such an ornament. The casket containing the remains is very heavy, weighing over 300 pounds, and was carried into the church by eight colored attendants. It is composed of a wooden case in which the body rests; this is surrounded by a leaden casing, and both are encased in a heavy oak case, which is covered with black cloth. The plate on the coffin lid contains the simple inscription: "Mark Smith, died August 11, 1874, aged forty-five years." The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers: Hon. Theophilus Lippin, Judge John D. Finney, Hon. DeBar, Thomas E. Garrett, Philip G. Ferguson, Aug. Waldair, C. A. Spalding, D. G. Taylor, Rev. P. G. Robert conducted the services, which were attended by the Episcopal Church. During the ceremony Mrs. E. D. Lowe, assisted by a choir especially engaged for the occasion, sang, in admirable style, the first and second verses of the three hundred and thirty-ninth hymn, "Jesus, lover of my soul." The remains were followed to Bellefontaine by the relatives of the deceased and many sorrowing friends.--St. Louis Globe, October 13. Navra, successor to Navra & Offner, is offering his new goods at lower prices than heretofore.

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Abraham Lincoln's Speech.

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Staub's News Depot.

At No. 69 Canal street, Goldthwaite's book store, Mr. Charles Staub is still selling the news of the day and current literature, in the shape of new magazines, at the lowest prices. The Republic and other New York dailies, and those of the West, are sold at five cents each. The illustrated weekly papers are sold for ten cents. Staub is the pioneer of cheap news dealing, and in promptness and supply he keeps up with the wants of the people.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Figeiro's, No. 50 Chartres street, on Friday 24, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 82; at 2 P. M., 80; at 6 P. M., 75. Lowest point during the night of October 23, 61. "Don't Call in the Morning" is a serf-comic song composed by Charles Young and published by A. E. Blackmar, of this city, who favors us with a copy of the same. It has an illustrated title page and appears to have the elements for becoming a popular song.

The Military.

This morning all of the United States troops stationed in and about New Orleans will be inspected and reviewed by Major General W. H. Emory, commanding the Department of the Gulf, the troops to pass in review to be under the immediate command of Colonel DeL. Floyd Jones, of the Third Infantry. In all twenty-five companies, including artillery, cavalry and infantry, with two full bands, will appear, as follows: Nine companies of the Thirteenth Infantry, with regimental band. Three companies of the First Artillery. Seven companies of the Twenty-Second Infantry. Five companies of the Third Infantry, with regimental band. One company of the Seventh Cavalry. Lieutenant Colonels J. B. Brooks, Third Infantry, and Henry A. Morrow, Thirteenth Infantry, as field officers, will assist Colonel Jones and command battalions of the troops.

The line will be formed on Canal street at half-past eight o'clock, and will probably pass the commanding General and his staff at a position near the Customhouse building where the parade will, in no way interfere with the passage of street cars. The review will be a grand one, equal to any street parade that has been seen here for years, and will doubtless attract many brave men and fair ladies--lovers of the military--to Canal street. It was claimed by the White Leaguers that on the fifteenth of September they were cheered by the regular troops when marching to the second installation of Mr. Penn. Our spontaneous volunteers will to-day have a chance to cheer the United States soldiers, who march for the Union and in the interest of peace and order. Our soldiers will be found to be by no means such "federal bloodhounds" as they are represented by the Southern press, and their noble bearing and fine appearance will be sure to win the admiration of all loyal and honest persons.

A Distant and Heavenly Event.

About the witching hour last night there occurred a localite, although 225,850 miles from New Orleans, which was greatly admired by thousands of wondering people. The full moon was in an eclipse, and to satisfy our curiosity came closer to this mundane sphere than it will again until the next eclipse--which was very kind of Luna. Our earth's shadow stretches itself out immensely, and occasionally obscures the moon when that body happens to cross its path. Although the eclipse was a totality the moon could be seen looking as if she had been electrocuted with copper. Our regular astronomer has gone exploring, so our readers must be content with this small explanation, which is good enough if the subscriber did not witness the phenomenon; he saw it, that is enough. Several gentlemen took the trouble to climb to the top of the Customhouse to place themselves in perigee, not being aware that Luna had already complimented us in that direction. Why they should have toiled upon those iron stairs is more than can be readily explained, but they did do it, and nearly every member of the party looked through a colored bottle which contained fire water. As an eclipse the moon was a perfect success, owing to the thoughtful consideration of old probabilities, who blew away the clouds. As for the sky, that is always blue.

Abraham Lincoln's Speech.

The unravelling of the statue of Lincoln at Springfield gave the New York Commercial Advertiser occasion to quote a paragraph from Mr. Lincoln's great speech at Gettysburg. It says: "I express the opinion of some of our ablest men, when we say that--all things considered, the time, the occasion, the place and the man--this is the most perfect specimen of eloquence on record, and every American ought to know it by heart. Let us quote it here in full: "It is altogether fitting and proper that we should be here. But in a larger sense we can not dedicate, we can not consecrate, we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living or dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far beyond our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that the nation shall under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth." The bones of Abraham Lincoln will soon crumble into dust, but the life he lived, the spirit he breathed, the acts he did, will remain for thousands of years the priceless possession of all that part of the human race that deserve to enjoy the blessings of freedom, and that speech will live through the ages, the lasting proof that, in our great struggle, God gave us the greatest leader who was ever followed to victory by brave people.

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ACTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

Sundry Wharves--A Denunciation--A Recommendation--A Held Up. The State Central Committee of the Democratic and Conservative party, owing to the absence of Mr. Marr, forego their customary address, but put forth the following document as an offset to the Attorney General's opinion: DEMOCRATIC AND CONSERVATIVE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, New Orleans, October 24, 1874. WHEREAS, Several thousand of our foreign born citizens were naturalized in the Second District Court, upon the advice of the best legal talent of the State, said advice being based upon previous decisions upon said question, and acquiesced in for many years; and Whereas, Said naturalized citizens have been registered without opposition being made their right to register, and have, thereby, become qualified electors under the constitution and laws of the United States and of the State; and Whereas, It is contemplated by the Republican leaders, Kellogg, Packard, Beckwith and others, to deprive our foreign born citizens, thereby investing said supervisors with the extraordinary power of citizenship secured by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, and recognized in their fullest extent by said supervisors by their official act of registering said citizens; and Whereas, This conspiracy between the Governor and federal officials is intended to secure by fraud the same result as the parish of Orleans which they are attempting to secure in the country parishes by intimidating white voters through the prostitution of the federal judiciary and the degradation of the United States army to local police purposes; be it Resolved, That we denounce in unmeasured terms this movement to deprive said foreign born citizens of the right of citizenship, and this persistent interference of federal officials in the affairs of our State, intended to invite conflicts and disorders, and we denounce the weakness and disposition of the executive in submitting to the dictation of said federal officials. Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to every registered citizen thus naturalized to present himself at the polls and cast his vote. Resolved, That if this outrage be consummated, we hold up to popular execration the individual authors of this foul conspiracy against a worthy class of our citizens. ALBERT VOORHIES, President Executive Committee. Official: E. G. DILL, Chief Secretary.

COURT RECORD.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1874. Superior Criminal Court. INFORMATIONS FILED. Grand larceny--Owen