

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 29, 1874.

Democratic addresses are always particularly interesting.

Pity is akin to love; but when pity comes alone it is a poor relation.

None are loved, but thousands are hated without real cause.

"Mark the upright man;" the man who falls down generally marks himself.

A bad move—Moving out of one ward into another for the purpose of voting.

George Washington—First in war, first in peace, and last in getting a monument.

On a shop window in Paris is a sign which says, "Here they spike the English."

Fifty thousand cabs are reported in the city of London, which makes this the cab city.

Mr. R. S. Meldrum, an actor, died at Little Rock, Arkansas, on the twenty-first instant.

The sexton of Grace Church, New York, has become wealthy in one way and another.

In a fight with canines the odds are always against a beggar. Lazarus was licked by dogs.

Queen Victoria has now twenty-five grandchildren, counting the latest by the Duchess of Edinburgh.

Vice President Henry Wilson believes in and practices total abstinence from tobacco and all intoxicating liquors.

Because the bar-rooms are to be closed on election day, it does not follow that all business will be suspended.

Sawing wood with a white hot platinum wire, kept heated by means of an electric current, is a late invention.

Dan Rice is still urging his political claims. The clown has run for more sheriffs than any man ever in a ring.

Theodore Thomas is giving symphony concerts this season; and Alf Burnett, he is giving some funny concerts too.

Miss Florence Keep, the daughter of a Baptist clergyman at Quincy, Illinois, is soon to make her debut in opera, as a soprano.

The Boston Transcript says "the Democrats in Banks' district are straining at a Nat." They are tired of eating crow and swallowing camel.

Mrs. Emma Baggerly, of Rappahannock, Virginia, has exhibited a quilt having 15,000 pieces in it. It is a remarkable specimen of foolish needlework.

"Papa, what do you call that stick which the man has to push off the end of the bridge with?" "That, my child," said the clergyman, "is a draw poker."

General Dix, to be re-elected Governor of New York, is not exactly a young man, but the Rochester Democrat says "he will reach his majority early in November."

Because a man deserves success, is not the best reason why he will achieve it. If men were to get all they deserve in this world, too many of them would be hung.

If we are loved by those around us, we can bear the hostility of all the rest of the world—just as, if we are before a warm fire, we need not care for all the ice in the polar regions.

The struggle is continued again this season. Edwin Adams will kill Enoch Arden or Enoch Arden will kill Edwin Adams. As for Jefferson, let him Rip.

An exchange says, with the enthusiasm of inquiry, "What is better than turtle soup?" Such a groaning after information excites sympathy. An old writer has said: "A good name is better than all things else."

Since the Rev. Mr. Murray sent his resignation to the Park Street Church he has received a twelve thousand dollar call from New York, and feels quite resigned.

General H. Haupt, general manager, and Colonel S. G. Grady, general passenger agent, of the Piedmont Air Line Railroad, arrived in this city yesterday and are stopping at the City Hotel.

There is no foolishness about courting in Switzerland. There no girl is allowed to break her marriage engagement unless her lover loses both his legs; and then her excuse is considered a lame one.

It is said a single firm in Pittsburg makes all of the glass eyes used in the United States. In the manufacture nature is imitated perfectly, from the mild blue eye for maidens to the uncertain cross eye for politicians.

The proposition that law is the perfection of human wisdom is aptly illustrated by the statement of a distinguished member of jurisprudence, that very few of the most eminent lawyers can draw a will which can not be invalidated.

A NATURALIZATION QUESTION. Hon. John Quincy Adams declined the nomination for Senator from Norfolk county, second district, State of Massachusetts, giving as a reason that the sessions of the Legislature were too long. It is for that reason politicians seek nominations here.

We are informed that Mr. Charles J. Fyfe has withdrawn from his engagement with the John E. Owens combination, and has assumed the stage management and the position of leading man with the Katie Putnam troupe. Mr. Fyfe is pleasantly remembered at his old home in New Orleans as a good actor, and it is to be regretted that he will not be numbered with the forces at the Varieties Theatre.

A notice in another column tells of a new departure made by Mr. W. A. Hodges. He is married, Willie is known all along the river coast as the mail agent on the steamer W. S. Pike. His friends, and those of the bright little lady he has made his wife, wish for the twin Heaven's choicest blessings and long continued pleasures on the route of life. At the wedding, which occurred at the residence of Colonel C. W. Lowell, was assembled a large number of guests bidden to the wedding feast. The bride, a sister of Mrs. Lowell, comes from the Old Dominion to wear the orange wreath and live among the flowers and enjoy the hospitality of Louisiana.

FEDERAL SOVEREIGNTY. He must know little of the nature of our institutions who does not see that the war, and the consequent amendment of State constitutions, have placed the whole South in line with the whole Union, in acknowledging federal sovereignty. Louisiana has embodied this in her constitution.

The citizens of this State owe allegiance to the United States, and this allegiance is paramount to that which they owe the State.

Now, for the first time, has been truly realized that which was written by the proto-Republican, Thomas Jefferson: "We are all Federalists. We are all Republicans."

This acknowledged sovereignty imposes on the federal government the duty to preserve order everywhere throughout the Union. Some persons pretend to think that the presence of federal troops in Louisiana is intended to affect the coming election. Others suppose that it is from sympathy with a people who are threatened with the privation of a right given them by the constitution. The object of sending troops here is to maintain the sovereignty of the federal government, and compel obedience to its laws everywhere within its jurisdiction. This renewed and established duty is concurrent with the unanimous constitutional admissions of every State in the Union. It will be and has been executed in the streets of New York, in the wilds of Montana, among the mountains of Utah, precisely as it is exercised on the disaffected inhabitants of Louisiana to-day.

These soldiers and officers are as impartial and as unassuming as the weapons they wield. Compliments do not seduce nor threats terrify them either into imbecility or into violence. They will obey the orders of their commander-in-chief as he obeys the command of the law, whose executive he is. Were these soldiers ordered to suppress domestic violence, or to execute the federal law in Connecticut—were they ordered to arrest or shoot down men calling themselves Republicans for disobedience or resistance to the law, there would be no change in their demeanor or in their duty. These soldiers of the republic would obey the order of the law; for the military, under our constitution, is subordinate to the civil authority. Like the grim and uncompromising Cromwell, if he found himself opposing the King in battle, he would fire his piece into the bosom of the King as soon as into that of another man. These soldiers of the land are neither partisans nor mercenaries.

The lawful orders of the sovereign people against the lawless and disobedient are written with the bayonet and may be punctuated with the cannon shot. In this country alone is military force but the weapon with which the people execute—when resistance or evasion renders it necessary—the will of the people. Elsewhere these deadly weapons are employed against the people. Here the sympathy of the whole people is embodied in the government of the whole people. Every sovereign may confiscate, if need be, the whole power and resources of the State to the defense of the State. The United States is a sovereign; aye, every inch a sovereign, and must be respected and obeyed accordingly.

From this may be seen by reflecting men that the White League advice to resist the federal laws for the sake of creating elsewhere sympathy for resistance is a fallacy. The entire Northern States always maintained the paramount authority of the Union. They were always Federalists. Is it probable, then, that these Northern and Western States will be either frightened from their own doctrine or moved by sympathy for party martyrs to abandon that for which they lost half a million of lives? As well expect those who believe in the justice of capital punishment to renounce their convictions for sympathy in the struggles of a convicted offender.

The people of the United States who established at such inestimable cost the doctrine of federal sovereignty, will not derogate from that sovereignty. They dare not do so. The White League leaders can bear for the sake of their principles the arrest, imprisonment and possible punishment of their friends and neighbors for a violation of federal law. The people of the United States who have suffered so much to establish federal sovereignty, will look with equal equanimity upon the party martyrs appointed to overthrow and defeat federal sovereignty.

We shall regret greatly to see ignorant and excited men taken from their homes and tried for their liberty, on the forlorn hope of overturning federal sovereignty. It was effectually tried by the late Ku-Klux, and proved a sad failure.

A NATURALIZATION QUESTION. The full faith in the soundness of the conclusions of Attorney General Field on the power of the Second District Court to naturalize foreigners, given to it by the majority of thinking Republicans, is not influenced by any desire to exercise unduly the right of challenge. There is no desire on their part to exclude from participation in the right of ballot any class of citizens, or to prevent its exercise by any parties holding adverse political views. On the contrary, the desire, as it should be, is to protect these very citizens, or those who wish to become citizens, from violating the law and thereby becoming liable to punishment. If those who have, most of them with honest intentions no doubt, obtained from the Second District Court a document of no value, it is important that they should know it and be prevented from committing the offense of using it as a genuine one of the requisite authority. It would seem that the fairest and most equitable way to determine this would be to leave the matter to the courts. But as they will not open their sessions before the election is over, it is reasonable that these ballots offered under these disputed papers should be separated from those about which there is no dispute. Otherwise, if all the voters are inextricably mingled, and subsequently the decision should be that they should

not have been counted, then the whole election would have to be declared null. The consequence then would be that not merely the few whose status is now in doubt, but all citizens, would lose the advantage of the right of suffrage. It seems just that a few should endure a temporary inconvenience rather than a whole city should suffer.

On another ground, the object of separating these ballots has a foundation in reason and law. There have been many frauds in naturalization in all the courts, and more particularly in the Second District Court, from whence nine-tenths of the naturalization papers have issued. In from four hundred to five hundred different cases the attesting witnesses have been the same. The parties naturalized, or rather who attempted to naturalize, have been of many different nationalities, have resided in different portions of the city, remote from each other and from the residences of their witnesses, and in some cases do not speak their language. Such circumstances as these are sufficient to warrant an investigation, and how else can there be a fair one unless the ballots are separated and the naturalization papers compared? In such cases the legal evidence must be preserved, not merely because necessary for the prosecution of those who are guilty, but, provided no fraud has been committed, for the protection of the accused. The law has made such offenses punishable by severe penalties, and for the protection of the honest voter it should be enforced.

It does not allay suspicion in the minds of Republicans to contemplate the fact that the judge of the court, honest and impartial as he may be, and no whisper to the contrary has been heard, is the chairman of the Democratic committee on naturalization. It would have appeared more in keeping with judicial propriety if some other, equally worthy gentleman, not on the bench, had been selected for the position.

ADULATION AND ABUSE. The "Man of a hundred faces" lately displayed at the Academy of Music some extraordinary mutations of facial expression. Briefly. He illustrated almost every variety of internal sentiment intermediate between a London snob and General Washington. There was one inimitable contrast. It represented the smile of pleasure on one side of the face, with the melancholy mood of condolence on the other side. This, the showman said, was "such an expression as you may put on when you hear the death of a distant relative who leaves you a large sum of money." The decorous respect for departed worth on one side and the subdued delight of grateful egotism on the other was admirable. We had never seen such facility of change before. It has been recorded as having been accomplished by Garrick. We never expected to have seen it again.

We have been startled by finding the same faintly possessed by the *Pionnyer*. On one of its columnar faces may be seen an expression of the deepest and most solemn respect for the military forces and legal authority of the United States. Some of these we have quoted under another heading. It becomes necessary to signify the delight with which the same journal witnesses symptoms of opposition and even resistance to the federal government in the parish of Red River. Here is a specimen of what is said in one column of the *Pionnyer* about the gallant officers who have shown the *Pie-men* such "signal courtesy and cordiality."

For what purpose are they so kept here, giving our city the aspect of a captured or beleaguered place, with regiments distributed through the city, and detachments of cavalry and infantry galloping and tramping through the parishes and fringing country people from their fields and hamlets, with hiring ruffians (not of the military) but party canvassers, under the command of the United States marshal, chairman of the general State Executive Committee of the Republican party of Louisiana, seizing and clapping handcuffs on citizens, who are pursued for no other crime but that of opposing the plunder and devastation of their State by knavish intruders from abroad?

This lung-buster of a paragraph is wholly contradictory of the honeyed compliments to General Pennington and the officers of the Barracks. But there follows a broadside against the officers of the naval force in front of our city:

The troops and ships are sent here to frighten and intimidate the white voters, and to stimulate and encourage the colored voters. They are maneuvered to these ends. The pretext of arresting violators of the law and of preventing insurrection is shown to be false and feigned, by the fact that the colored voters have been persecuted for months ago, and no attempt has been made to pursue the parties until a few days before the election.

Then follows a final compliment to the government and its military forces:

If this be the only use and employment of the force which now exercises military menace over our people, we desire that some investigative mind will consider the authority and enlighten us by indicating where it exists in the constitution, in the laws, or in the history of this republic.

So these courteous officers and orderly soldiers are sent to Louisiana as a military menace. They are here to "capture or beleague" our city. They go galloping and tramping through the parishes, frightening the country people from their fields and hamlets—"negro voters who are not frightened from their fields are not 'people,'" and escorting "hiring ruffians (not soldiers) to clap handcuffs on the people." It would be difficult we think to combine more abject adulation and more insidious abuse than may be found in adjacent columns of the same journal.

NOT A MODERN INSTANCE. The *Bulletin* is nothing if not gossipy. It develops a rare capacity to nose about among the dusty papers of antiquity, to rake among the dust of departed years for the purpose of putting men again on trial for long settled disputes. That enterprising young lad-dy has recently discovered among the papers stolen from Colonel Field's private office (whether by the notorious safe burglar Harrington, or one of less pretension and renown we can not say) an old letter from Wisconsin relating to a matter which has been set at rest for about a quarter of a century. Some time during

the "forties" Colonel Field, then a tall, handsome young man, straight as an arrow, and as active as a gymnast, was Secretary of the then Territory of Wisconsin. Many of the old and well-to-do citizens of Madison, Wisconsin's beautiful capital, remember him yet, after the lapse of thirty years, as the gallant young Virginian sent out by President Tyler to distribute Uncle Sam's specie to those who served in any manner in a public capacity. For he it was that, under American usage, the Secretary of a Territory is also Treasurer and disbursing agent. In this capacity he went to Washington and acted as the supercargo of a ton, more or less, of specie—chiefly Spanish milled dollars, five franc pieces and American half and quarter dollars—to the Territorial capital, at least once a year. The arrival of the Secretary was an event in those days, for then all hands were paid off, from the Governor down to the pages in the Council or Territorial Legislature. In course of time, however, young Field removed to the neighboring State of Illinois, where he was repeatedly honored with high trusts by the people. But in those days, as now, the auditors and controllers at Washington were generally three or four years behind hand in their work, and it frequently happened that accounts of officers, correct in themselves, and which everybody supposed had been settled long ago, were sent back for inquiry. An indorsement was wanting, or a piece of red tape lacked the regulation length, or breadth, or precise shade, and so an official demand was made for balances. Such appears to be the character of the document recently unearthed by the *Bulletin*, or a safe bargain, we are not informed which. It purports to be a bill of items which had been disallowed by the accounting officers at Washington in settling with an officer who had, at the date of the note of Messersmith and Brigham, Colonel Field's bondsman, been out of office seven or eight years. All the parties named in the schedule were at that date wealthy and reputable citizens of Wisconsin. Several of them are yet living in the State, and being responsible, would, at a moment's notice, have returned any money which competent authority would decide had been wrongfully received. Josiah A. Noonan, in particular, was for years the leader of the Wisconsin Democracy, against whom even the Whigs never breathed a word impeaching his personal integrity. W. W. Wyman was the editor and proprietor of the *Express* (Whig) and the public printer. He was a man of incorruptible character, and occupied a position in the very foremost ranks of the best men of Madison, who yet respect the memory of one who has passed away, leaving, alas, too few imitators. John Catlin has recently died at an advanced age. He was a man of wealth and worth, who would no more receive and keep a sum of money which did not honestly belong to him than he would take to the highway and rob travelers. Such is the character of the gentlemen who, in the dispatch of business in those bustling times, probably furnished Colonel Field with informal vouchers for money honestly theirs. George Messersmith and E. Brigham were wealthy men of that day. They were bondsmen, either one of whom would have instantly paid the small balance of \$3816 for his friend if he thought he had no legal defense. But this he had, and set it up. The upshot of the matter has been forgotten; but an old resident of Madison assures us it left no cloud upon the character of Colonel Field. We append as a curious relic a portion of this letter from Colonel Field's relatives, for the amusement and edification of his old Wisconsin friends:

DOVERVILLE, April 21, 1851. A. P. Field, Esq.

DEAR SIR—At the last term of the United States District Court for Wisconsin, your bondsmen were summoned to appear and answer unto the United States for the sum of \$3816, being the amount claimed, and alleged by the auditor and certified by the comptroller as being due from you, on your settlement with the United States as Secretary of Wisconsin. In your account with the United States many items of importance rejected by the department, and not admitted to your credit, viz:

W. W. Wyman, partial payment on bond of \$47 00
A. P. Field, for expenses to Washington (not admissible)..... 163 00
C. Stokes, for same do..... 152 00
Joseph A. Noonan, for amount forwarded to the United States..... 25 00
There is no voucher..... 25 00
George Messersmith, for same do..... 65 00
E. Brigham, for same do..... 100 00
Total..... \$1000 00
Amounting in sum total items rejected to \$3816.

We are of the opinion that were you to give this matter your early and personal attention, that the above rejected items would be allowed, and thereby greatly reduce the amount claimed by the government to be due from you and your bondsmen. There are precedences for this course, as similar cases have previously been allowed to others, as secretary, for instance, your charges going to Washington to obtain money for disbursement, etc., approved by the Legislature, and deducted by the department—Yours respectfully, etc.

GEORGE MESSERSMITH, E. BRIGHAM.

It is very certain that our friends of the *Pionnyer* will never again be brought in collision with the military authorities. The extremely complimentary manner in which the federal officers and soldiers stationed here are spoken of, the generous freedom of the city assigned to the rollicking tars, and the indulgent berth to be given them at the police stations, all demonstrate that the weather eye of the *Pie* is wide open, and preclude any possibility of cross purposes between that journal and the superior force.

Here is how the *Pie* avows and verifies its loyalty to—guns, drums and thunder of the Union:

We have met with such signal courtesy and cordiality from the officers at the Barracks, and have, on every occasion of our visiting there, had the time so fully occupied with other matters.

It was our pleasure to receive last evening, in the shape of a most superb and tasteful pyrotechnic display, an exhibition of fireworks, which were not only appropriate, but understood with truly artistic sympathy those beautiful gifts of nature. If we choose to value them as such, we are not to be censured, and even a staid and somewhat bigoted and censorious arrangement would justify, surely the brave and honest gentlemen who

has remembered us so handsomely will not object. The relations now existing between our people and the military authorities, and such manifestations of mutual good will and kindness deserve to be cherished and recorded.

This testimonial from the army and navy of the United States seems to have consisted of a bouquet sent by "a brave and honest gentleman" on his own behalf. Still it will answer to file as an evidence of entire loyalty, if necessary, on some future occasion. It is well. The scalded cat should be vigilant, even in cold water. It is written, "The price of liberty is eternal watchfulness."

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT. In front of a Poydras street store yesterday was seen a pile of excellent sole leather, a clerk having marked it for shipment to Corpus Christi, Texas. The singular fact of this seemingly simple and common circumstance is that that very same lot of produce had been in this city once before in another form; more, that, although it now came from a point not very distant from Corpus Christi. Those hides grew on the backs of cattle which reached on the rich fields of our sister State; were shipped by steamer to New York, where enterprising tanners found it profitable to purchase them. These hides were soon converted into leather of a good quality, and placed on the market, so that wholesalers might make a choice. The different handlings and changes necessarily increased the value of this product. A large dealer in New Orleans had a demand for such leather, and a smaller dealer could sell the same to small manufacturers of shoes. The Poydras street merchant recently received an order from Corpus Christi for several rolls of sole leather, and he was prepared to ship the produce back over the very same route it had traveled only a few weeks before. Perhaps the ranchero who stripped these hides off his beaves will unconsciously wear a pair of boots made out of the material he originally owned. To return to the beginning: The producer sold his hides for a small sum to some one who purchased to sell again, and he made a profit thereon. The shipper did not let them pass without gathering his toll; the carrier must be remunerated, and perhaps an insurance agent got in a claim. The merchant in New Orleans purchased expressly to speculate, knowing that he could sell at an advance by shipping them North. Once more the freight and insurance agents reach for their trifling compensation, and the New York dealer loses nothing by the transaction in disposing of his goods to the tanner; this latter can not toil without pay, and so when his work is done he gathers in his remuneration. The wholesaler now steps in, seeing money in leather. That house does not keep the stock on hand many days, for an order is received from New Orleans, and once more a profit is made. Again, the freight and insurance agents have a cut. Our New Orleans merchant properly purchased to sell at an advance, and it matters not to him if the very beef the hide was skinned from wished to buy the material back, for he is bound to dispose of his stock to the first applicant. Once more, freight and insurance takes toll, and the consumer in Texas must settle all the above mentioned bills, notwithstanding he, perchance, once owned the stuff in another form. When the producer and consumer comes to think over these things he will probably greatly wonder why Texas does not run her own tanneries, and so save all the above commissions.

Louisianians may pity their neighbors for their lack of enterprise, but the pity will come home to roost. Instead of hides, let us take raw cotton, and apply the above experience to it. We will find that the absurdity is still greater, and the expense almost beyond calculation. Indeed, the extent of this question is so great that nothing less than a good sized pamphlet would contain all the points that might be discussed. English manufacturers do not care to agitate the subject, but producers of cotton must consider their own interests, and when they discover financial leaks try to find a stopper.

A lady in New York State owns five acres of peppermint land. Her facility for entertaining julep parties are enviable.

MARRIED. HUFF-HODGES—On Tuesday evening, October 27, 1874, at the residence of Hon. Charles W. Lowell, Jefferson parish, by Rev. H. C. Duncan, Miss ALICE M. HUFF, of Salem, Boone county, Virginia, to Mr. W. A. HODGES, of New Orleans.

DEAD. MILLER—In Carrollton, Louisiana, on Wednesday, October 23, 1874, a native of the State of New York, aged thirty-two years. The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Washington street, near St. Charles street, at three o'clock this (Thursday) evening. The friends of the family and of his mother-in-law, A. W. Newton, are invited to attend.

NOTICE. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Office State Registrar of Voters, New Orleans, October 24, 1874.

The following section of the election act is published for the information of all concerned: That the supervisors of registration, or commissioners of election, shall on the day of election close all the polls, and the registers, or clerks, situated in the radius of two miles of any poll or voting place, and said supervisors, or commissioners of election, shall have the power to enforce this regulation. If such sheriff, constable, or police officer, shall refuse to obey any order issued under the authority of this section, the supervisor of registration giving the order shall summarily arrest and imprison such sheriff, constable, or police officer, such imprisonment not to extend beyond the hour of closing the polls, and such supervisor of registration shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and shall be liable to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, State Registrar of Voters.

QUARANTINE. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, October 23, 1874.

Notice is hereby given that, with the advice of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, the quarantine established over vessels arriving from certain designated ports named in the accompanying proclamation of June 13, 1874, is hereby removed and discontinued.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor.

P. G. DESLOUPE, Secretary of State.

NOTICE OF ELECTION. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, October 19, 1874.

Whereas, Representatives to fill 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 Plaquemines, 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, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary, Iberville, St. Martin, Lafayette, Vermilion, Cameron and Calcasieu.

One Representative from the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Rapides, Vernon, Sabine, Natchitoches, Grant, Winn, Red River, De Soto, Cadeau, 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, Carroll, 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, Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Representative Districts of New Orleans and the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles and St. John the Baptist.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Ascension and St. James.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Cameron, Calcasieu, Lafayette and St. Landry.

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

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Rapides, Vernon, Sabine and Iberia.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Concordia and Avoyelles.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Madison, Carroll, Morehouse and Richland.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Bienville, Bossier, Claiborne and Webster.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Natchitoches, De Soto, Red River and Sabine.

Whereas, It is also provided by law that on the day aforesaid a Parish Judge shall be elected for each parish in the State, except the parish of Orleans; and

Whereas, It is provided that on the same day a Sheriff and a Coroner shall be elected in each parish in the State, except the parish of Orleans; and

Whereas, It is provided by law that Justices of the Peace and Constables shall be elected on the same day in the several parishes of the State, and

Whereas, It is also provided by law that the constitution of the State are required by law to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, which amendments have been fully set forth by the official publications of the Secretary of State, in accordance with the constitution to which reference is made in this proclamation;

These amendments are submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment, to wit:

Under Act No. 4, Session of 1874. "First proposed amendment for approval," or "First proposed amendment against approval."

REDUCING AND LIMITING THE STATE DEBT TO FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS AND IMPOSING TAXATION.

"Second proposed amendment for approval," or "Second proposed amendment against approval."

DEVOTING ANNUAL REVENUES OF THE STATE TO THE EXPENSES OF THIS SAME YEAR.

Under Act No. 22, Session of 1874. "For the amendment limiting the debt of New Orleans," or "Against the amendment limiting the debt of New Orleans."

Under Act No. 64, Session of 1874. "For the amendment to article seventeen relative to the day of electing Representatives," or "Against the amendment to article seventeen relative to the day of electing Representatives."

And whereas, It is the duty of the Governor, at least six weeks before every general election, to issue his proclamation giving notice thereof by publication in the official journal.

NOTICE. INSTRUCTIONS TO TAX COLLECTORS IN THE OVERFLOWED DISTRICTS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Office of Louisiana, October 27, 1874.

Tax collectors are hereby directed to take no legal proceedings for taxes due on cultivated lands, or on other lands, which have been overflowed to such extent as to preclude the possibility of making a crop thereon this year.

While I am aware that the letter of the law in the above cases is no subject for discussion, yet under the circumstances I feel justified in issuing this act, which, in proper time, will be reported to the General Assembly for its approval.

This measure will, of necessity, result in increased collections, and hence it is most important that the collectors of taxes on all other property should be rigidly enforced.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor, Oct 27 1874.

NOTICE. MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

City Hall, October 27, 1874. In view of the very great number of persons maintaining peace, order and quietude in this city the day of the approaching election, I have thought proper to issue this, my proclamation, most respectfully and earnestly calling upon all keepers of a hotel or other place where boarding lodgers are kept, to close their respective establishments from sunrise until sunset, on MONDAY NEXT, November 1. All good citizens are requested to employ especial forbearance and prudence, in words and action, upon the day of the election, in order that the peace of the city may not be disturbed, and that no obstacle may be raised against a full and free expression of the will of the people.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the city of New Orleans, Oct 28 LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.

ELECTION OF CITY OFFICERS.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS. City Hall, October 27, 1874. Whereas, It is provided by the charter of the city of New Orleans "that the elections for Mayor and several Administrators shall be held annually, at the time of the elections for members of the General Assembly; and they shall be chosen at large by the qualified voters of the city of New Orleans