New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

REPUBLICAN TICKET

For President,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

For Vice President,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

For Presidential Electors,
At Large—WM. P. KELLOGG,
J. H. BURCH.
First District—PETER JOSEPH.
Second District—LIONEL A. SHELDON.
Third District—MORRIS MARKS.
Fourth District—A. S. LEVISEE.
Fifth District—O. H. BREWSTER.
Sixth District—OSCAR JOFFRION.

For Governor,
STEPHEN B. PACKARD.

For Lieutenant Governor,
C. C. ANTOINE.

For Secretary of State,
EMILE HONORE.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
GEORGE B. JOHNSON.

For Attorney General,
WILLIAM H. HUNT.

For Superintendent of Public Education,
WILLIAM G. BROWN.

For Members of Congress,
First District—WILLIAM M. BURWELL.
Second District—HENRY C. DIBBLE.
Third District—CHESTER B. DARRALL.
Fourth District—GEORGE L. SMITH.
Fifth District—J. EDWARDS LEONARD.
Sixth District—CHARLES E. NASH.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, a portion of land on Lake Pontchartrain.

BY S. GUISAULT, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, six lots with buildings, in square bounded by Dauphine, Bienville and Burgundy streets and Jordan avenue; four lots in square bounded by Goodchildren, Andry and Morales streets and the Gaslin property; the square bounded by Bienvenu, Delaronde, Hancock and Tricou streets.

BY CONSTABLE O. C. PIFER, at 12 o'clock, at warehouse on Berlin, between Live Oak and Magnolia streets, household furniture.

BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, at 12 o'clock, at the main entrance of the Customhouse, groceries, crockery, etc.

Local Intelligence.

WATER CRAFT—*The Amateur Rowing Regatta*—The leading amateur rowing clubs yesterday furnished admirers of that sport a regular treat on the river, and everything passed off splendidly, even satisfactorily, not only to the winners but to the losers.

The first contest was for single scull shells, with two entries, namely: O'Donnell, of the Hope, and J. Keegan, of the Perseverance; prize, champion medal; distance, two miles, straight down stream. The favorite was O'Donnell by a little odds. At the start he broke away in pretty style, soon taking the bank, though closely pushed by Keegan. The men had not pulled far before the Hope's boat was noticed to fall back a little, or perhaps it may be that the Perseverance picked up; however, it was only a spurt, and O'Donnell quickly began to leave his opponent, taking an indisputable lead. At the ice factory the Hope shell was so far ahead that he had the race, getting home in advance. Both men halted on the way more than once, apparently inclined to take things easy; Keegan, seeing that he was almost certain to lose the race, halted, as if to land, and O'Donnell, noting that fact, laid on his oars lightly, but got home in good time—12:58.

The second race was for single scull working boats, with two entries; M. Brennard, of the Hope, and Mr. Rafferty, of the Howard Club; two miles straight down stream. The Hope boat led off lively enough, but the Howard man had no time to waste, so put on elbow grease, and not only overtook his opponent, but managed to pass him. Several squares before they reached the ice factory the race was conceded to the Howard man. Time—13:42.

In the third race, two miles, double shell, the Hownsds met with no opposition, but necessarily pulled over the course.

The fourth contest, four-oared shells, brought out the Hope, Southern, Orleans and Riverside clubs, to pull for the champion flag; three miles down stream. The boats were in line without much trouble, and it was believed that the Hope or the Riverside club would be victorious; as for the Orleans and Southerns, though in apparent fine condition, they did not call for any odds among betting men. Soon after the send-off, the two last named found themselves in the rear, and not worth much. The trial was thenceforward between the Hope and Riverside men. The Riverside led in the beginning, and put in some excellent pulling, but the Hope boat simply kept second place. Before a half mile had been made, the Hope boys put themselves down to work, and forged forward somewhat, but every inch was fought by the Riverside crew. Both boats struggled hard for the mastery, and the men rowed splendidly. Before reaching the ice factory, the Hope crew showed the best muscle, going to the fore and remaining there until the home stake was reached, taking the race in 16:25—not half a length ahead.

The fifth race, three miles, found only the Hope's four-oared gig on the surface, and that was a walk over. Time—16:10.

The sixth race, four-oared barges, three miles, interested the Hope, Aspinwall, Magnolia and the Perseverance. The Aspinwall pulled out bravely from the stakes, and held a tolerable lead a short time, but the Hope boys quickly settled the matter by shooting ahead under a strong pull, soon leaving all the opponents struggling along at various distances. The Hope got home in 17:47.

A fresh wind interrupted the racing, undoing all the advantage gained by a current; besides, the steam tugs and other vessels caused a disagreeable swell in the river, retarding progress. The managers deserve praise for their accommodating conduct.

The levee, the wharves and the shipping were thronged with anxious sight seekers.

AN ANXIOUS CANDIDATE.—A story is told concerning a gentleman who is doing his best to secure the nomination of up town coroner, and it seems to be quite true. He was only a short distance from the scene of a street fight when it took place, and naturally ran to the spot where a crowd had gathered, attracted by the shooting. His mind being bent on the official position he is seeking, he hurriedly informed a friend that he would be obliged to hold an inquest, and was seen no more on the streets that day in writing of the coroneiacy but may call on the real coroner's services.

LONG TERM PARADE.—A wag suggests that all the aspirants for office call a meeting and make an arrangement for a torchlight procession on the principal thoroughfares, without other music than their own chins will produce. There is one very serious objection to this suggestion, and that is that nobody but women and children would be left on the banquettes to look at such an odd sight. Perhaps it is best to mark this paragraph thus: This is sarcasm.

BADGER GUARDS.—The members of the Eleventh Ward Sub-Club No. 1 Event, at a large meeting Wednesday evening resolved to change their elaborate title to the more significant one of the General A. S. Badger Guards. The other would have hardly been longer if it had contained the residence of every member. The present is too much; "Badger Guards" is enough. If two words are not enough for a sub-club, a national organization should have a name as long as a spool of red tape. The officers of the club are: E. W. Tostrick, president, and R. R. Davis, secretary. A festival will be given by the ladies of the eleventh ward to-night for their benefit, at the hall, No. 25 Seventh street.

PACKARD GUARDS.—There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Packard Guards at their hall, in the front of the third ward last evening. Over 300 members were present. Mr. W. H. Harrison was elected as commissioner from the club to represent them in the election to take place on Monday. The club was addressed by Messrs. William Kenney, W. P. Creagh, Wild, H. C. Stone and Robert West. The Packard Guards meet every Friday night.

A TRIO OF THEM.—Burglars invaded the dwelling house of J. G. Ohlendorff, corner of Desire and Dauphine streets, where they stole a gold watch and chain, two pieces of jewelry, a whistle, some clothing and a knife. Henry Young, ranked as anything but an honest man, was arrested by detectives as one who had been concerned in the transaction, and he finally in part confessed his guilt. It was subsequently ascertained that George Whitfield and Eugene Dray assisted Young in the robbery. A portion of the stolen property was found on Young, and after a little delay all the plunder, excepting $6, was recovered. The trio will probably receive season tickets for the Penitentiary.

NOT ANXIOUS TO WORK.—Several days ago a list of thirty names of laborers was sent to Mr. Ellerman to work on the wharves, and the men were informed when to put in an appearance. On the morning named none of the applicants reported ready, but during the evening four of them announced themselves ready. They were told to return in the morning and go to work. Three reported, started to work, but long before noon they had vanished, perhaps to hang around the City Hall to look for employment that they hoped they would not find.

FIRE ON FIRST STREET.—A fire was discovered at a quarter to one o'clock yesterday in the kitchen of the frame cottage on First street, near Dryades, owned and occupied by Thomas Johnson. The fire was extinguished by the police and some citizens, with a damage of about $25 to the kitchen, without an alarm. The fire was caused by a defective stove pipe.

BRIEF MENTION.—The old junk factory on Magazine, between Girod and Julia streets, continues to usurp the banquette.

William Fletcher reports that Thursday night, while walking on Chartres, near Customhouse street, he was knocked down and robbed of a gold watch and $50 in currency. He does not know who his assailants are.

Frank Flynn was arrested at a quarter past four o'clock in Gretna by Corporal Smith, charged with stabbing and dangerously wounding one Pat Toohey on the night of September 12.

Between three and four o'clock yesterday evening a horse and wagon belonging to Mr. Marino, confectioner, at the corner of Rampart and Julia streets, took fright and ran away and came in contact with the lamp post and shed at the corner of Delord and Magnolia streets, damaging both considerably. The driver, fortunately, escaped without injury. Mr. Marino, the owner of the wagon, agreed to pay the damages sustained.

When the assistant supervisor arrested Amalade Larsie a big knife was found on him. He was discharged on the registration matter, but will have to go before another court for carrying concealed weapons.

The body of the boy Alfred Hodinger, aged eight years, who accidentally fell into the river at the head of Third street and was drowned, last Tuesday morning, was found at six o'clock yesterday at the place where he was drowned. When the body was found the head, legs and arms were eaten entirely off. The body was made fast to the wharf at the head of First street, and the corner notified.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—Between five and six o'clock yesterday evening four white men were in a sail boat in the river at the head of Third street, witnessing the rowing race. The men in the boat got on one side when the craft turned over and all the men were emptied into the river. Fortunately a number of skiffs were in the vicinity and went to the rescue of the crew of the sail boat and succeeded in rescuing them all.

Appointments.

Governor Kellogg has made the following appointments:

Caldwell—J. L. Sizemore, vice Thomas G. Williams, tax collector.

St. James—Nevil Lebœuf, public administrator.

C. W. Farmer, commissioner of deeds of Louisiana for New York.

The Avoyelles Ticket.

The Republican convention of the parish of Avoyelles, on the eleventh instant, put the following excellent ticket in the field:

Legislature—L. J. Souer, Pierre Magloire.
Parish judge—L. P. Normand.
Sheriff—Joseph Laurent.
Coroner—William Moore.
Clerk of court—Charles Gray.

Registration Appointments.

The following additional United States supervisors have been appointed, all on Democratic recommendation:

Rapides—Frederick Seip.
Franklin—H. T. Earl.
Caddo—L. R. Simmons.
Bossier—W. G. Burt.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows, September 15: At 8 A. M., 74°; at 2 P. M., 82°; at 6 P. M., 80°. Lowest point during the night of September 14, 69°.

REGISTRATION.

Decision Rendered by the State Registrar of Voters.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office State Registrar of Voters,
New Orleans, September 14, 1876.

Hon. E. A. Burke, Chairman Committee on Registration and Election of the Democratic-Conservative Party:

SIR—I am in receipt of numerous communications of various dates from you, submitting for my opinion sundry questions that have arisen upon the subject of registration since the registration was opened in the city on the twenty-eighth ultimo, and in most of which you ask that I give such instructions to the several assistant supervisors of registration upon the points submitted as will put an end to controversy, and will serve as a general rule for all parties concerned, and be productive of such a management of the work of registration as will be fair and just to both political parties. Some of the points at issue I am willing to make general rulings upon that will govern all similar cases arising hereafter. Others, which cover special cases only, I wish to rule upon for the particular cases presented; and to avoid misconstruction I will divide the points submitted into "general" and "special," and make rulings accordingly.

GENERAL.

1. Emile Delaerine, white, lives at No. 22 Hancock street, ninth ward, aged thirty-four years, born and raised in New Orleans; left New Orleans the twenty-ninth of April, 1874; left family in New Orleans and sought and found work in St. Louis; remained there until the latter part of April, when he returned to his home in New Orleans; never claimed or exercised the right of citizenship in St. Louis, and always claimed his home and residence here; was registered here in 1875; refused registration. Is he entitled to the same?

In this case the fact that Delaerine was absent in St. Louis for nearly or quite two years, and that he had permanent employment there gave him citizenship in Missouri, whether he claimed or exercised his right or not, and necessitates the reacquirement of the residence of one year in this State, laid down by our constitution and laws, before he can again exercise the right to vote here. By his own statement he has been only a little over four months in this State since his return, and I am clearly of the opinion that he is not entitled to vote at this election.

2. Ninth ward—John Hurley; age twenty-four years, born in New Orleans.

Was refused registration on the ground that he had resided out of the State for the last six years.

Mr. Hurley has resided in this city since February, has never voted before, and desires to be registered.

This is a case similar in its general features to that of Delaerine, and the same ruling applies, and will be adhered to in the cases of all parties who have not had a fixed residence, at some time, of one year at least, in the State and parish, which they have not surrendered, as in the first case noticed above.

While on this subject let me add something in relation to "mariners," who, it is quite generally believed, may, if citizens of the United States, vote for the presidential electors at any port in the United States where they may be on the day of election. This position is not correct, the elective franchise being governed in each State by State statutes, and no person may vote at all, unless qualified under the laws of such State. Mr. Whittaker presented such a case, but took the papers away with him.

3. Governor Hahn, can you have a uniform rule extended upon to apply to persons who have removed from other wards, have lost their registration papers and demand registration? See if it can be arranged that the supervisor of registration of the ward from whence the party is removed shall issue a certificate stating that the party was registered in said ward, giving name, age, residence, etc., and let the same be approved by the United States supervisor of the ward.

The certificate given by the supervisor of registration from whence the party removed should simply state the fact exhibited on the original registration paper.

Inclosed you will find a copy of the blank form furnished to all assistant supervisors for issue in the cases referred to, marked "A."

A.

OFFICE ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR OF REGISTRATION, —— ward.

To the Assistant Supervisor of Registration, —— Ward, New Orleans:

SIR—I hereby certify that —— was registered in this ward (No. —, age —— years, occupation ——, residence ——), on the —— day of ——, 1874. Native of ——, naturalized.

This certificate is given him to enable him to register in the —— ward, to which he claims to have removed, and I have erased his name from the original register and index books of this ward.

Assistant Supervisor of Registration.

4. In case a party applies in the tenth ward for registration who has formerly resided in the first ward, and held registration papers from the first ward, but has lost his papers, and applies to the supervisor of registration of the first ward for a certificate to the effect that he was a registered voter in the first ward, and gets it, can the United States supervisor require the supervisor of registration to erase the name of the party then and there, or has the supervisor of registration the right to defer the erasure until a subsequent period?

Assistant supervisors are specially instructed, whenever they issue the certificate referred to above, to immediately erase the name, etc., of the party to whom issued, from the original register and index books.

5. Has the Republican supervisor the right to indorse on naturalization papers words to this effect: "Registered such and such a date, signed, F. Backers." Please answer as soon as convenient.

Section twenty, registration act, last three lines, imperatively requires the assistant supervisor to make such an indorsement upon the naturalization paper of the applicant, and, to avoid defacing the paper, to make the indorsement upon the back of such document.

6. Parties applying for registration in the fifth ward, claiming to have held papers in other wards in 1874, and to have lost the same, are not required by the State supervisor to provide any evidence of the fact other than their oath.

The assistant supervisor is in error, and should observe the rule of requiring the presentation of the certificate of 1874 for destruction, or the certificate like the one inclosed, marked "A," referred to above. There is a similar complaint from the fifteenth ward, and I will take measures to obviate a recurrence of them.

7. Third ward—In case a party was registered in 1874 upon his naturalization papers, which he then had in possession, and since then has lost his naturalization papers, but has his certificate of registration in 1874, changes residence, and the State supervisor demands his naturalization papers. Query:

Is a registration paper of 1874 prima facie evidence of his right to register?

Fourteenth ward—William Thiel, a naturalized citizen, registered in the fourteenth ward in 1874, changes residence within the ward, and applied to have the change noted.

The assistant supervisor demanded his naturalization papers, and refused to note change of residence until naturalization papers presented.

The general rule has been in this class of cases to require the production of the naturalization certificate as one evidence of identity with the person registered in 1874, and the rule will be adhered to in all cases when the document is within reach, but the registration certificate of 1874 is prima facie evidence of the right of such party to register or have residence changed, and will be accepted as sufficient upon the applicant making affidavit to the loss of his certificate of naturalization; if no reasonable doubt of the rightful ownership of the papers exists in the mind of the officer in charge of registration.

8. What steps should be taken when a party becomes of age after the close of the registration and before the election?

The following extract from section twenty-seven, registration act, being the second of the items set forth and required to be sworn to in the affidavit, upon the back of each certificate of registration, as follows:

Second—That he is a citizen of Louisiana, and will have resided in this State, on the day of next election, the full period required by the constitution to entitle him to the rights of an elector, and that he is at least twenty-one years of age.

Seems to cover this class of cases. I am of opinion that if an applicant may be registered upon due proof that he "will have resided" within the State "the full period required by the constitution," the same rule may be allowed to govern upon the question of age, although the word "is" appears in the next sentence, and seems to be authoritative, for the constitution of the State makes all males twenty-one years of age electors; and if a person arrives at that age on the day of election, it seems to me that it would be unjust to deprive him of the right of voting simply because he could not comply with the ordinary prerequisite of registration.

9. Monday, September 11.—Thomas Keyes, colored, No. 909, former residence corner of Krate and Howard, applied to Mr. Brim, assistant supervisor, second ward, to have change of residence noted, which was done. United States Supervisor McMahon, declared he instructed the assistant. The assistant supervisor refused to permit McMahon to do so, and told Keyes to take his paper, put it in his pocket, and to refuse to answer any questions, saying he would get even with the Central Committee, etc.

Mr. Brim raises this issue on account of our advice to United States supervisors that assistant supervisors can not go behind the naturalization papers to ask frivolous questions of persons who speak or understand the English language imperfectly, and that they can only question such parties as to residence and identity.

In such cases as the above I am of opinion that United States supervisors have the right to scrutinize the paper while in the hands of the assistant supervisor, for the making of the requisite change in the paper and on the book, but that they have *not* the right to take or ask it from the owner either before it is passed to the State officer, or after it is returned to the holder.

10. Harrison Lewis, No. 353½ Liberty street, second ward, twenty-six years, colored, asserted positively that he was registered on the same ward in 1874. Assistant supervisor refused to index book, but did not find his name, and issued original certificate, refusing the demand of the United State supervisor to consult the original registry book.

I merely call your attention to the fact, suggesting that the assistant supervisor be instructed to refer to the original registry book, in order that the fact of duplication may be noted thereon as required by law. Errors may have crept into the index book.

I am of the opinion that the assistant supervisor should have taken all proper and usual means to satisfy himself as to the previous enrollment of the man in 1874, including such examination of the original register as was practicable, and have so instructed him. But allow me to suggest that United States supervisors and State supervisors would get along better together if the former made fewer demands and more requests. Courtesy, at least, is due in all such matters, and it is within my knowledge that the reverse appears to be very generally the practice with some of the first named officials, notably in one of the upper wards a day or two since.

11. Assistant Supervisor Brim, second ward, refuses to permit United States supervisor McMahon to enter challenges upon the registration book of 1874.

United States supervisors undoubtedly have the right to enter challenges upon the registration books during office hours, and assistant supervisors are definitely instructed to that effect.

12. Mr Brim has just informed me that he will not allow me to ask any questions of applicants for registration, nor to handle or examine the papers of such applicant.

Yours respectfully,
McMAHON.

P. S.—Do nothing that would close the office.
McMAHON,
Second Ward.

Though not quite clear as to the right of United States supervisors to ask questions of applicants, still it would seem to be closely allied to the right of challenge, and I have no objection to its being done, provided it is done without attempt at browbeating applicants. The question of handling papers is disposed of above.

13. Bartholomew Maddox, a native of Ireland, arrived in the United States in 1850 under eighteen years of age, naturalized August 25, 1876, before A. L. Tissot, judge of the Second District Court; has been a resident of the third ward, city of New Orleans, for the past six years; presented his papers to F. Creagh, assistant supervisor of the third ward, on the twenty-ninth of August, verified residence and identity by two citizens, and was refused registration, Creagh demanding proof that he was a minor when he arrived in this country in 1850.

Mr. Maddox will pursue his legal remedies, but I am instructed to call your attention to the fact that it is reported that like obstructions are being thrown in the way of naturalized citizens in various wards of the city. We challenge the right of assistant supervisors to go behind the judgment of the court, as set forth in the naturalization papers, when they are regular upon their face, other than to require proof of residence and identity, and claim that the practice of putting frivolous questions concerning occurrences many years past, and often to persons unfamiliar with the English language, is not in consonance with the spirit of the law. Can not some uniform rule be made that will obviate these irritating occurrences?

This case, though covering but one feature of the facts certified in a certificate of naturalization, necessarily involves the whole question of the right of assistant supervisors to question an applicant upon those facts in order to establish his identity with the party to whom the certificate of naturalization presented was issued, and with that view I shall discuss it and rule accordingly.

You say "we challenged the right of assistant supervisors to go behind the judgment of the court, as set forth in the naturalization papers," etc. In this connection allow me to call your attention to the provisions of section nineteen, registration law, as follows:

SEC. 19. Be it further enacted, etc., That the respective supervisors and assistant supervisors of registration shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be registered, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act, and any willful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be interrogated by any of said officers, shall be punished as perjury.

Also to section twenty.

SEC. 20. Be it further enacted, etc., That every person of foreign birth claiming a right to be registered shall, in addition to the proof of residence, prove that he has been naturalized conformably to the laws of the United States, and as evidence thereof he shall produce a certificate of naturalization under the seal of the court in which naturalization took place, duly attested by the clerk of said court, in his own proper handwriting, and shall prove by the oath of two qualified electors of the election precinct that he is the person named in the said certificate, and the person to whom it was issued, and shall further answer upon oath, to the satisfaction of the supervisor or assistant supervisor of registration before whom the said certificate may be produced, when and where he was born and when and where he obtained the certificate, and from whom, and the said certificate shall not be evidence that the person presenting it is a naturalized citizen unless his answers be consistent with the facts certified and the proof of his identity be satisfactory to the supervisor or assistant supervisor of registration; and upon such proof being made to the satisfaction of the supervisor or assistant supervisor of registration but not otherwise, he shall register the name of the claimant on the registration book, and shall stamp or write on said certificate of naturalization the word "registered," with the number and precinct of the ward or parish, and the date of registry, and add thereto his official signature.

Section twenty-four, last paragraph:

The taking and subscribing the affidavits required by the preceding part of this section shall not prevent the supervisors or assistant supervisors of registration from receiving other evidence showing that the party applying for registration is not entitled to register, and they shall have a right to examine, under oath, to be administered by themselves or other competent authority, any witnesses to prove any facts pertinent to the right of any one to register, and shall decide from the evidence whether or not the party so applying is entitled to register.

And to the last clause of section twenty-seven:

And upon the said affidavits and proofs being made to the satisfaction of the supervisor or assistant supervisor of registration, he shall register, etc., under the provisions of the law above referred to.

I am of the opinion that supervisors are entitled to ask any and all questions they may deem necessary to establish clearly the identity, and the right of all applicants to register, no matter how irrelevant they may seem to be; of that, they (the supervisors) are the sole judges, and not the applicants.

We do not reject or "go behind" the certificate of Bartholomew Maddox, but we require him to prove that he is the Bartholomew Maddox to whom the certificate presented was issued, and to that end we question him as to the facts certified, as one of the means laid down by law, by which to arrive at his identity. One of the facts certified in the case under consideration, is that Maddox came to this country a minor, and the supervisor may require him to prove that fact if he desires.

It is a well established legal rule that a person "may not profit by his own fraud," and I claim that if a supervisor satisfies himself in any way that an applicant is seeking to perpetrate a fraud in registration, by means of a fraud already perpetrated, to which such applicant has been a party, he may positively and absolutely refuse to register him without attacking the validity of the record of the court; in other words, that the presentation of such record (other requisites being complied with) does not positively establish the identity and right of an applicant to register, if his answers are not consistent with the facts certified. It is clearly set forth in the above quoted section twenty-four that an applicant can not demand registry upon his simple affidavit, but must furnish proof "to the satisfaction" of the supervisor in all things, of his right to register. Any applicant unjustly refused registration has his remedy in the courts; see second proviso in section thirty-one, registration act.

In my opinion the action of Assistant Supervisor Creagh was correct. Maddox, having been born in Ireland, is probably not "unfamiliar" with the English language.

SPECIAL.

1. The correspondence in relation to Supervisor Edgeworth of Pleasant precinct, is so voluminous, that I will simply refer to it without recapitulating it. To sum it all up, I allow me to say that such complaints would have much weight if signed with the names of responsible parties. Instead of so these were, vaguely, "Bar Pilots."

The complaints appear to have arisen from the idea that this year's registration was new and complete, and that an 1874 certificate did not hold good; for, in response to my telegram to Mr. Edgeworth for an explanation, he replied: "All pilots are registered." Nevertheless, the office should have been opened as advertised.

The loudest complaints came from some parties employed on the jetties, who were correctly refused registration because they had not lived in this State a year, this fact being satisfactorily proven.

I have instructed Mr. Edgeworth to in all cases fill his appointments if practicable, and to give all citizens of the parish an opportunity to register, and am satisfied he will do so. If absolutely necessary, I will order him to visit the locality referred to again.

2. Ninth ward—A party, about twenty-four years old, whose father was a naturalized citizen, but is now dead, and has his father's naturalization papers; the party was an infant when he came to the city, and no witness is available to prove what is necessary. What steps shall he take to entitle him to naturalization?

The young man is a citizen of the United States, by virtue of the naturalization of his father, and should be registered, upon proof of his identity, residence, etc.

3. Twelfth ward—A man, formerly named Henry Walters, married his step-brother's widow and took his step-brother's name, which was Ambrose Peck, and registered in 1874 as Ambrose Peck. He has lost the papers of 1874, and on applying for a duplicate in 1876 gave the name of Henry Walters. The supervisor has erased the name of Ambrose Peck from the book and refused the man registration.

This appears all to arise from the stupidity of the applicant, who does not seem to know which name he wants to pass under at all times when he wants to register. Let him select the name that he will go under for voting purposes and stick to it while engaged in that occupation, and he can be registered if he can satisfy the assistant supervisor of the dual existence of Ambrose Peck and Henry Walters in the same person.

4. Third ward—David McKesson, born in Brooklyn, New York, residing in New Orleans for the last thirty-three years, states that he was refused registration by Pat Creagh, Supervisor of Registration, on the grounds that he did not think Mr. McKesson a native of the United States. Billy Welsh being the party having the greatest effections in 1874 for Mr. McKesson was in Texas, but was registered in 1868.

If no good reason exists for doubting McKesson's sworn statements, they should be sufficient proof of his identity.

5. Thomas Gallagher lives at No. 123 Tchoupitoulas street, born in Buffalo, New York, June 7, 1844; applied for registration and refused by Patrick Creagh; lived here since 1858; father died in the Mexican war under General Taylor.

In this case Mr. Whitaker informs me that Gallagher's brother, living in Algiers, will make affidavit to the nativity of his brother Thomas. It will be accepted as sufficient.

6. David Mesner applied to-day for registration. Born in New York; been eighteen years in this state and parish; was twenty-one years of age last December, but in giving the year that he was born in he stated 1859, which should not make twenty-one until next December. He tried to correct himself, but Mr. Loan positively refused to hear him. Mesner came to the office and offered to testify that he was twenty-one years of age last December, but Mr. Loan refused to accept the statement.

The testimony of the mother of the applicant is and will be accepted as sufficient evidence to correct the error made by the applicant originally.

7. In the case of Adam Rider, third ward, the three affidavits presented are sufficient evidence upon which to register him if native born.

6. THIRTEENTH WARD REGISTRATION OFFICE, New Orleans, September 13, 1876.

The bearer of this, Charles W. F. Roser, applied for registration this morning and was willing to take oath that he was twenty-one years old. The supervisor refused to register him unless he brought two witnesses to testify to his age. The applicant was born in Texas, and has no father nor mother, only a brother, who was present at the time and would have testified to his brother's age.

Very respectfully,
A. GROBERT,
United States Supervisor.

This is similar to the case of Gallagher, third ward, and is to be governed by the ruling in that case.

Hoping that this communication, for which you have waited so courteously, may prove satisfactory and settle a great majority of the points in controversy between State and Federal supervisors, I remain, very respectfully, etc.

MICHAEL HAHN,
State Registrar of Voters.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Joint Discussion between Messrs. Leonard and Farmer.

Some days ago, the letter of Hon. J. E. Leonard, Republican candidate for Congress, inviting his opponent, Hon. W. W. Farmer, to meet him in a joint political canvass of his district, was published in the REPUBLICAN. The offer of Mr. Leonard has been accepted, and the following understanding effected:

The following is the agreement between John Edwards Leonard, nominee of the Republican party for Congress, fifth congressional district of Louisiana, and William W. Farmer, nominee of the Democratic and Conservative party:

We agree to make a joint canvass, having joint public discussions at the times and places as follows, to wit:

Lake Providence, Carroll parish, Thursday, September 21.
Floyd, Carroll, Saturday, September 23.
Rayville, Richland, Monday, September 25.
Delhi, Richland, Tuesday, September 26.
Winnsborough, Frank in, Wednesday, September 27.
Cordill's store, Franklin, Thursday, September 28
St. Joseph, Tensas, Saturday, September 30.
Waterproof, Tensas, Monday, October 2.
Vidalia, Concordia, Wednesday, October 4.
Trinity, Catahoula, Friday, October 6.
Harrisonburg, Catahoula, Saturday, October 7.
Columbia, Caldwell, Monday, October 9.
Vernon, Jackson, Wednesday, October 11.
Vienna, Lincoln, Thursday, October 12.
Homer, Claiborne, Saturday, October 14.
Lisbon, Claiborne, Monday, October 16.
Shiloh, Union, Tuesday, October 17.
Farmerville, Union, Wednesday, October 18.
Grady Schoolhouse, Ouachita, Friday, October 20.
Bastrop, Morehouse, Saturday, October 21.
Oak Ridge, Morehouse, Monday, October 23.
Monroe, Ouachita, Tuesday, October 24.
Tallulah, Madison, Thursday, October 26.
Delta, Madison, Saturday, October 28.

We further agree to the following stipulations, and pledge our honor, as gentlemen, to abide by them faithfully, to wit:

1. On and after the beginning of the joint canvass, September 21, 1876, until the election is over, each of us is prohibited from addressing or otherwise speaking to any public or secret meetings of the people, and from speaking at any club meeting, either in the day time or at night.

2. Insulting expressions and remarks injurious to the personal character of each other shall be avoided, being incompatible with joint discussions, but our political records shall be legitimate subjects of comment and criticism.

3. At the first appointment W. W. Farmer shall open and close the discussion, J. E. Leonard speaking second. At the second appointment, J. E. Leonard shall open and close. The opening and closing speeches shall thus be made alternately, until all the appointments are filled.

4. The opening speech shall not exceed one hour and thirty minutes, the second shall not exceed two hours, and the closing shall not exceed thirty minutes.

5. The opening speech shall begin not earlier than 10 A. M., and not later than 11:30 A. M.; at the option of the candidate entitled to the opening. The other speeches shall then follow without intermission, unless we, at that time, agree to suspend the discussion for dinner. Should the candidate entitled to the opening fail to begin by twelve o'clock M., the other shall be entitled to begin his speech at that hour, and speak two hours without any reply being permitted. In no event shall the speech of the candidate entitled to the opening be continued beyond 2 P. M.

6. In the opening speech the entire grounds of the speaker's argument shall be set forth, and no new matters shall be introduced in the closing speech, but, in closing, the speaker shall confine himself to replying to the preceding speech of his opponent.

7. The discussion at each appointment shall be confined to ourselves, and no other speeches shall be made by any person.

8. Neither of us shall use or promise money at any time to influence the votes or political course of the people or any of them. Neither of us shall employ canvassers, speakers or others to travel, electioneer, make speeches, or otherwise work in our interest as candidates.

This shall not, however, be construed to prevent either of us from paying for the printing and distribution of tickets and campaign documents, or from making the usual contributions to expenses of barbecues, meetings, flags and other legitimate campaign purposes, such as we would contribute as citizens, were we not candidates. It is the spirit and intention of this agreement that money shall not be used to decide our election, but that the people shall freely and voluntarily choose between us on our own merits and principles, uninfluenced by any other motives.

Signed in duplicate, September 12, 1876.
J. E. LEONARD,
W. W. FARMER.

OFFICIAL.

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

[No. 96.

An act to amend the constitution of the State of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, two-thirds of the members of each house agreeing thereto, That the following amendments be proposed and entered upon the respective journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of State shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election for Representatives in the General Assembly, in at least one newspaper in every parish in the State in which a newspaper shall be published, and said proposed amendments shall be submitted to the people, at said election, in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately, i. e.: First proposed amendment, "For approval, or "Against approval," and in like manner as to the others; and if a majority of the voters, at said election, shall approve and ratify each amendment or amendments, the same shall be appropriately numbered, and become a part of the constitution, and be proclaimed as such by the Governor and Secretary of State.

1. The expenditures of each session of the General Assembly for per diem and mileage of members, for payment of officers and employes, and for contingent expenses, shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars; and members of the General Assembly shall receive five dollars a day during their attendance, and a mileage of twenty cents a mile for actual distance from the courthouse of their respective parishes to the State Capitol.

2. The last sentence in article sixty-six of the constitution, which reads as follows, to wit: "If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly by adjournment prevent its return, in which case the said bill shall be returned on the first day of the meeting of the General Assembly after the expiration of said five days, or be a law," shall be amended so as to read as follows, to wit: "If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days, not including Sundays, after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly by adjournment prevent its return, in which case the said bill shall be returned on the first day of the meeting of the General Assembly after the expiration of said five days, or be a law," shall be amended so as to read as follows, to wit: "If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days, not including Sundays, after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly by adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law unless signed and promulgated within twenty days after said adjournment."

3. The judicial powers heretofore vested in parish courts are hereby abrogated and withdrawn. The district courts of the State, outside the parish of Orleans, shall have original jurisdiction in all civil cases when the amount in dispute exceeds one hundred dollars, exclusive of interest, and appellate jurisdiction over cases decided by justices of the peace when the amount in dispute exceeds fifty dollars, exclusive of interest. In criminal cases their jurisdiction shall be unlimited, and they shall have full jurisdiction over matters of probate and succession. Each of said district judges shall receive a salary of four thousand dollars annually, payable quarterly on his own warrant. Justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction in civil cases when, without reference to interest, the amount in dispute does not exceed one hundred dollars, with power to pronounce judgment for that amount, and such interest, not to exceed eight per cent per annum, as may be proved, and shall have, in addition to the criminal jurisdiction now vested in them, all such criminal jurisdiction as is now vested in parish courts. Clerks of the district courts shall have power to grant writs of arrest, attachment, sequestration, provisional seizure and injunction; to receive and probate wills; to appoint administrators, executors, curators, tutors and under-tutors in cases in which no opposition shall be made; to homologate accounts, tableaus and schedules of debts when no opposition is made thereto, their judgments being only prima facie evidence of correctness; to grant orders directing sale of property belonging to successions or minors, and to grant orders of seizure and sale by executory process, and shall receive such fees therefor as may be provided by the General Assembly.

4. The Governor shall receive a salary of six thousand dollars annually, payable quarterly, on his own warrant.

5. No fees or perquisites of office shall be allowed to or received by the Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, or by district attorneys.

(Signed) E. D. ESTILETTE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

A true copy: P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.

The foregoing was received in the office of the Secretary of State July 17, 1876, and is made public in accordance with article 147 of the State constitution, which provides:

Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by two thirds of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their respective journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon; and the Secretary of State shall cause the same to be published, three months before the next general election for Representatives to the General Assembly, in at least one newspaper in every parish in the State in which a newspaper shall be published. And such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people at said election; and if a majority of the voters at said election shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of this constitution. If more than one amendment shall be submitted at one time, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately.

P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.

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POLITICAL NOTICES.

Rally! Rally! Rally!—Hall Seventh Ward Johnson Westmore