

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 23, 1876.

Country brass bands are now getting their work in.

Lightning tracks must be repaired with thunderbolts.

Those who visit Creolmoor go out to see the shooting stars.

Our Dutch friend inquires if "pelicans fight with sea gulls?"

William Black has gone to see his Black brother in Tennessee.

The office is captured now before it has time to seek the man.

The slamming of a door by a lady may be taken as a wooden dam.

Every sidewalk loafer is actively engaged settling the affairs of the nation.

The English people are afraid of bed-ridden oysters with green beads.

The man who goes into a cheap barber shop is glad when he gets out of the scrape.

A stranger coming to New Orleans would think the trade of politics the only business here.

Colonel Ingersoll has greatly developed the religious element of the Democratic party.

Coffins for pet dogs, cats and birds are regularly sold in New York by animal undertakers.

Houston, Texas, has a Sunday law which closes barber shops and allows barrooms to keep open.

A company has been formed to work the California soap mine. The stock must not be watered.

The big Corlies engine has been purchased by a firm in Europe, where it will make constant revolutions.

Captain Boyton has not been well since he run into a saw mill while floating down the beautiful muddy Danube.

An old Newfoundland dog in England wears three medals which have been presented to him for saving human life.

The first battle of the rebellion was strangely described by its name. It was a sort of a bull and a run on both sides.

The Philadelphia Ledger sends \$250 to the Savannah sufferers. It will come back to the Savannah in obituary advertisements.

Hubbard, Governor elect of Texas, is one of the great men of this country. He is six feet four inches high, and weighs 330 pounds.

Huxley says Niagara Falls is at least 10,000 old. He must have been looking into the mouth of the river while standing on the edge.

At a jumping match at the White mountains, Mr. Beecker did seven feet in good style. He has the agility to leap into a neighbor's yard.

The King of Dahomey wears a swallow tail coat buttoned up at the back. That manner of dressing is not a bad one for a man who has no vest.

A Nevada critic says: "Rose Eytling is actress enough to play as well in a barn as in the best appointed theatre." Very few artists act well in a strange barn.

It is said Marie Natalie Pollard will stump California for the Democrats. Her husband was the author of one "Lost Cause," and she is anxious to help another.

Dr. Helmbold it said to be perfectly harmless in his lunacy; but if allowed full liberty there is no assurance that he would not engage in compounding patent medicines.

Many Democratic candidates are practicing denial. The latest is the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Colorado, who denies the charge of being a sheep thief.

The New York World has a French cook on its editorial staff, who writes essays on how to cook oysters, how to make mutton broth, and the like. He is preparing an article on how to eat crow.

Mr. Dudenhefer is what is known as a reform man in the Democratic party. The committee on organization of the parish convention, was reformed to give him the place he evidently wanted.

The backs and horses constantly standing on Canal, near Carondelet street, are a great annoyance to the New Orleans Club and the fashionable milliner of that locality, and there are strong reasons for their removal.

Charles Francis Adams was once a candidate for the vice presidency on the Free Soil ticket. He has swallowed all sorts of politics, and tried all parties that would have him. He will finish his education at the Tilden school.

An exchange says: "Colonel David Durfee, of Tiverton, Rhode Island, the father of the late Congressman N. B. Durfee, has been killed by a fall from an apple tree. He was ninety-five years old." This is a warning which demands consideration. A man ninety-five years old should never attempt to climb an apple tree.

The Times styles as "novel" the assertion that "negroes have heretofore been considered exempt from attacks of yellow fever." If it will examine the record of the last great epidemic of yellow fever, that of 1853, the fact may be ascertained that there were only forty-three deaths of colored people that year to 749 of whites.

The Old South Church in Boston has been saved, and by women. They bought the bricks with money subscribed principally by men. The owner of the ground can take away his old lot if he wants to, the church edifice, sacred to revolutionary history as having once been a stable for British army horses, must stand.

Jeff, the hot-black, "has just returned from the continental. He is in fine health and spirits, and may be found at his old haunts" on St. Charles street. Jeff says it is customary for New Orleans papers to mention the return of citizens from excursions, picnic parties and the like, because the proprietors are much pleased reading for the man who gets back.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR SPOILS.

The leaders of the turbulent Democracy of this city begin to experience how sweet and pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. They know this by contrast, however, for the most hopeful among them all can not foresee a peaceable and amicable solution of the contest now waging over the prospective division of the yet uncaptured spoils of office. The whole camp is in a violent ferment; the private are in open mutiny, the officers are at their wits' end, and the "Redeemers of Louisiana" in a bad way generally. Nothing that ever took place at the St. Charles Theatre, or in any other Republican convention that we ever saw, was equal to the saturnalia of disorder that has characterized the preliminary proceedings of the Democratic Parish Convention of Orleans. Delegates who have emerged victorious from six hard fought ward contests are to be ejected because they failed to receive the stamp of approval from the higher or privileged classes, who arrogantly write themselves the "gentlemen of Louisiana." Being gentlemen born, who, they argue, so fit to assume the lead and direction of affairs? They control the press, the capital, the social institutions, and why not the votes and consciences of the lower orders also. The poor mechanics and laboring men, heretofore so obedient to the high behests of these born gentlemen, have found out two important things:

- 1. That they are in a very large majority and have the numerical strength to control the Democratic party.
2. That the "gentlemen of Louisiana" seem to have little use for them except as primary and general elections.

To offset these reasons and the motive for dissatisfaction, their opponents have control of money and possess the influence which comes naturally to the employer. The so-called better classes are fully conscious of the advantages this power gives them, and they will either starve their subordinates into submission, or give them a long contest. Besides this advantage the minority party, by a judicious use of money and a few plausible promises, meant to be irredeemable, can obtain plenty of recruits in the ranks of the inferior "redeemers," and thus break up anything like an organized opposition. This policy may be supplemented by ostracism ad injuriam.

A large majority of the faction of the Democratic party is composed of the Irish laborers who have generally been counted upon by the political leaders as so much solid stock in trade—a sort of mobile capital, easily controlled on the score of good fellowship for some countryman whose name has been put upon the ticket as a sort of stool-pigeon. There are a good many Germans also, whose votes the Democratic leaders confidently count on and generally secure on much better terms than they get the Irish. When there appears to be any danger of losing the German vote, the Democrats usually raise the cry that the Republican party proposes to restrict them in their privilege of drinking beer on Sunday, or some such clap trap, and by a judicious addition of other trifling auxiliaries, secure their main object at little cost.

With these two great wings of a large army waiting for orders to march to the polls on election day "and cast their votes for the redemption of Louisiana," the Democrats regard a nomination by the parish convention as equivalent to an election. So far as this city and parish are concerned, perhaps it is so. It therefore becomes a matter of serious moment to make a selection of the "redeemers." One would suppose, to witness the fuss that is made over this work, that there were but very few suitable persons extant, and some danger exists that they will not be found. Each individual knows, of course, that he himself would do, but as all have more or less doubts about each other the deliberations assume a most boisterous phase.

Before this convention met we had been led by the rose colored view of things presented by the party organs that the great Democratic-Conservative Tilden, Hendricks and reform party was so full of virtue that you could scarcely go wrong in selecting a saint out of any man you met on the streets—"whose nomination is at once satisfactory to the people and creditable to the delegates." That, of course, will come after the present paralytic partition is over, but at present the work of pulling the right man into the right place resembles pulling the hair of their numerous competitors out by the roots.

This internecine fight is intensified by the quiet attitude assumed by the Republicans. For the present they seem to have abandoned the municipal and parochial field to the "gentlemen of Louisiana" and their stubbornly numerous subordinates, and their stubbornly numerous subordinates, and the "short hairs," and the battle between these home forces is fierce and edifying. Perhaps after one party has soundly beaten the other, some new combinations may be effected, and then again possibly the vanquished will sneak back into camp, perform the accustomed and expected heroic service on election day, and meekly postpone the recognition of their services till the next campaign, to be again deceived.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY. The recent circular issued by the Secretary of the Treasury simply informs collectors of customs that under the convention for commercial reciprocity between the United States and his Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, concluded on the thirtieth day of January, 1875, and promulgated by the President of the United States on the third day of June, 1875; the act of Congress approved August 15, 1876, to carry the same into effect, and the proclamation of the President dated September 3, 1876, that the list of articles as given in the REPUBLICAN, Sunday, shall be introduced into the ports of the United States free of duty, from and after the date of the President's proclamation declaring that he has evi-

denote that the legislature of the Hawaiian Islands have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of said convention, and so long as the same shall remain in force. Some months ago, therefore, likely to elapse before the treaty can take full effect.

The countries which have provisions in their treaties which entitle them to the same privileges with Hawaii are as follows: France, Brazil, Costa-Rica, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, New Granada, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, San Salvador, Venezuela and Italy.

Each has the clause: "The United States and . . . engage mutually not to grant any particular favor to other nations in respect to commerce and navigation which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation if the concession was conditional."

The memorial presented to Congress by the Louisiana, South Carolina and Georgia delegations in May last set forth that each of the above countries produces sugar as a prominent product, and eight of them produce rice, both of which articles they would be entitled to demand should be entered free on the same terms as Hawaii.

The same committee also strongly insisted on the great partiality which would be shown to San Francisco, to the exclusion of the Atlantic ports; the freight alone from the islands to San Francisco (being only one quarter of a cent, while our transportation is one and a half cents per pound) preventing all show of competition.

Until the treaty becomes a full and final law, duties on all goods will have to be paid according to the existing tariff, and protests against payment of duty on sugar and other products, will, we opine, avail nothing, until there is a treaty actually in full force and operation, which does discriminate to the prejudice of countries on an equal footing with Hawaii, or which, by its regulations of commerce and navigation, gives preference to one port over another.

THE CONSERVATIVE—THE SHORT HAIR.

It is a singular combination, the Democratic-Conservative party. The dominating and dominant head of this concern is a Democracy opposed to universal suffrage, and employing slander and assassination as its means of success. When we analyze this element it will be found under the control of the nullifiers, bigger traders and owners or their descendants. The first have hated Republican government ever since their ancestors took sides with Lord Cornwallis against Washington and Greene. The descendant of the Tory was naturally a nullifier, and sought to neutralize a form of government which his ancestors could not destroy.

This aristocratic and exclusive class has strongly concurred with another of the most brutal nature. It is the ex-negro broker, trader or ex-overseer or the descendants of that class, who consider themselves defeated of commissions or salary. The hostility to representative government of the one and the fear of colored equality on the other makes a combination that commands political co-operation at the North and obstructs by terror and assassination the exercise of the constitution and laws in Southern communities. The conservative element is composed of business men and property holders, who wish an honest, economical and peaceful government. They have been incensed against the Republican party because of taxation and indebtedness, which have, in Louisiana, resulted in most gain to domestic speculators. These conservatives now see that the Republican party has itself, solitary and alone, put in motion all the reforms of this State, and have placed in nomination a State ticket, against the integrity of which not one word has or can be said.

The nullifiers, negro traders and overseers, concealed themselves for some years in the meal tub of Fusion; they now raise the name of the Conservatives. If that most impossible of events should occur, the election of the anti-Republican ticket, the first act of the Nullifiers & Co. would be to assume every office in the State and city. The Conservatives would be dealt with on the schedule applied to Wiltz and Penn. They would be judged by the roster of September 14, 1874, and he who had hesitated to perform or approve any act of Democratic violence, from Conshatta up to Hamburg, would be blackballed and set aside.

The analysis which we have made has been verified by the present dissensions in the anti-Republican party. People have jokingly termed the dissenters from aristocratic rule, the short-hair element. It bears no relation whatever to the roughs and rowdies of New York or Baltimore. If there be thugs or shout-belters, they are more probably hired by the nullifiers or high-flyers. The dissenting element comprehends a most intelligent and practical class. It is the men of moderate means, dependent upon their industry for their subsistence. They are not only indignant but alarmed at the upper class which seeks to keep up a perpetual war. These moderate men know that the nullifiers have driven away commerce and capital, and have repelled white immigration from the State, and while this class does not intend to vote the Republican ticket they are determined that the lordlings and their myrmidons shall not reign over them. In this view of conservative dissent from Democratic mastery we can see a more American sentiment and spirit. We see a hatred of aristocracy, a respect for labor, a love for peace, and a devotion to honest industry which inspire us with sympathy. While we can not of course expect these men to vote the Republican ticket, we can see no reason—if their candidates will pledge themselves to cut down the debt, taxes, and salaries of this city—

that Republicans should not vote for the short-hair, or Conservative, as against a nullifier or an ex-negro trader.

WHAT VIOLENCE AND SUBVERTITY HAVE AIDED TO DO.

The Houston Telegraph triumphantly takes up a paragraph from the New Orleans Times, in which the latter paper makes a just avowal of our loss of trade and appeals to our people to regain or replace it by the construction of railroads. The Telegraph says: "New Orleans is the Niobe of the West. Childless and crownless she pours out her grief. Stripped of her commerce, and consequently, of her prosperity through her own inactivity and the enterprise and energy of other cities, she sits upon the bank of the great river and mingles her unavailing tears with its yellow and turbid flow."

After an explanation of the diversion of trade through the agencies of railroads, the Telegraph says: "But it is mainly her own fault. She has rested wholly on her natural advantages, depended entirely on her great river."

This is by no means the only cause. There have been many men in New Orleans perfectly conscious of the cause of her decline, and the cause of her restoration, but there are causes of depression and repression of which the Telegraph is, perhaps, ignorant. Ever since the war a class of politicians, enraged at the loss of power, have endeavored to regain it by resistance or evasion of the Federal or State laws. Utterly ignorant of the laws of commerce, entirely indifferent to the business interests, they have made a prolonged agitation, tending to divert public attention from the material measures essential to restore the city to her former influence. They have established an intolerance in social and business affairs that has repelled capital and immigration, and discouraged all enterprise. To those who have aspired to conquer the control of both the State and city governments, the decline of the city, produced, according to the Houston Telegraph, and others, by the establishment of rival ways of travel and transportation, has been the strongest card in the hands of the Bourbon and Bulldozers. They attribute the decline to the policy of the Republican party, and denounce the defamation and destruction of any man of that party as a means of restoring the waning prosperity of the city. With the ascendancy of this faction of the Democratic party, we need expect no measure of improvement until they gain power, and even if they have the power to adopt a system adequate to counteract the enterprises of our commercial rivals, they want the practical knowledge to devise or carry out such a system. The Telegraph will see that the prospects of improvement are not very promising. The Democracy in the manager can neither do the work themselves nor will they permit others to do it for them.

THE "TUID" COMPROMISE.

But few Thomases doubt that the Tuid Autelme, of Vigo, Spain, is other than Tweed, the great Democratic chieftain of New York. Being a prisoner in a State which had an ambitious reform Governor, the prison locks loosed their hold, and the champion thief was allowed to depart in peace. It was thought the criminal exile would tell no tales, being dead to the world. The bluster Governor Tilden made when it became known on the streets as well as to himself that Sheriff Connor had opened the prison doors, and allowed Tweed to ride away, is still remembered. Stuart Robson had not then made the gags of Colonel Starbottle familiar to the public, but Tilden acted the part nobly, and said, "Sheriff Connor shall be held responsible for this, sir; personally responsible!" And the little man rushed out of the Century club rooms with well affected surprise, a semblance of indignation gleaming from his single eye. Sheriff Connor was doubtless held responsible; it is known the reform Governor has continued him in office ever since.

Now the ghost of Tweed appears upon the scene. The real man will follow. He was hauled when his crimes became known, and he said, "What are you going to do about it?" He has been humbled, and will say, "Merciful people, what shall be done unto me?" If honest men filled public places in New York, meeting out justice, and punishing all according to their deserts, the fate of the Boss could be easily predicted. But Tweed has something to say, and his silence is worth a price. Who will buy it? The Republicans wish him to speak. The power that let him out of prison will trade with him again. Tweed is a man at the foot of the scaffold, he must make terms. There is not better legal or higher Democratic authority in New York city than Charles O'Connor. Mr. O'Connor expressed his belief to a reporter of the World that Tweed would throw up his hand and try to effect a compromise. He said:

"By giving the Attorney General a complete insight into his property, real estate, etc., and with the consent of the Governor, an arrangement may be made whereby the State will receive back the money, and Tweed may gain his liberty."

"An arrangement," indeed. "The Governor," who, according to Mr. O'Connor, is ready to take the treasure and let the thief go free, is the Boss Kelly candidate for President of the United States. The "arrangement" would silence Tweed, and Boss Kelly's candidate would promise to reimburse him for plunder given up with a custom's collectorship or other fat office when elected to the presidency. Mr. O'Connor is not a man to speak carelessly of acts that would be little better than compounding felony. He knows his met, and thinks it not unlikely that Tweed will be set free with consent of the "reform" Governor. That is what they will do with him, and the idea that a highwayman, when captured, can become sinless by suffering ill-gotten plunder to be taken from him is monstrous. Famous, and captured in a foreign country, Tweed has become a national character; he is a representative, as it were, of the national Democratic party, and the people will have something to say about "arrangements" for his release. The people of

Vermont and Maine have already spoken for a reform not born of the Democratic party.

DIED.

LYON—On Sunday, April 30, 1876, at 2:30 A. M. CHARLES LORENZO LYON, son of J. H. Lyon and William Lyon, born in Memphis, Tennessee, and aged four years, five months and twenty-one days.

LYON—On Sunday, September 17, 1876, LILY WARD LYON, infant daughter of J. H. Lyon and William Lyon, aged five days.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CARD FROM ALFRED BOURGES, ESQ. I have just returned from a trip to the Atlatapas parties, and was astonished at the card published by Mr. John McHenry during my absence. His denial contained in said card proves but one thing, that he is a liar and a coward, afraid of the consequences of his acts. Instead of being astonished I should, however, have remembered that a man contemptible enough to use the language he did toward Mr. Packard and the other white Republicans of this State, would certainly be base enough to deny it.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

KIRKPATRICK'S FOURTH DISTRICT SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT, No. 610 Magazine Street.

Parents, children and teachers are requested to call and purchase their

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

HOUSING STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, New Orleans, September 2, 1876.

Mass meetings of the Republican party will be held at the following times and dates, and will be addressed by the following named speakers: HON. S. B. PACKARD, HON. W. H. BENT, GENERAL W. L. MCNOLLEN, JUDGE HUGH J. CAMPBELL, HON. J. BENNET BURDICK, COLONEL JAMES LEWIS, GENERAL JACK WHEATON, COLONEL WILLIAM WRIGHT and J. P. BARRIS, ESQ.

- Bayville, Thursday, September 21.
Monroe, Saturday, September 23.
Farmerville, Wednesday, September 27.
Homer, Saturday, September 30.
Minden, Sunday, October 1.
Bellevue, Tuesday, October 3.
Shreveport, Thursday, October 5.
Coushatta, Saturday, October 7.
St. Martinville, Tuesday, October 11.
Alexandria, Thursday, October 12.
Marquette, Saturday, October 14.
Maconochie, Wednesday, October 11.
Houma, Thursday, October 13.
Franklin, Saturday, October 15.
St. Charles, Sunday, October 16.
St. Marksville, Monday, October 23.
Vermilionville, Tuesday, October 24.
Opelousas, Thursday, October 26.

HON. C. B. DARRALL, HON. MORRIS MARRS, HON. V. E. MCCARTHY, HON. PIERRE LANDRY, and HON. T. A. CAHILL will address Republican meetings at the following times and dates:

- Morgan City, Friday, September 21.
Houma, Thursday, September 22.
New Iberia, Sunday, September 24.
Abbeville, Tuesday, September 26.
St. Martinville, Wednesday, September 27.
Vermilionville, Thursday, September 28.
Opelousas, Saturday, September 30.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR C. C. ANTOINE, J. D. KENNEDY, ESQ., and other speakers will address Republican meetings at the following times and dates:

- Manville, Wednesday, September 20.
Coushatta, Saturday, September 23.
Natchitoches, Tuesday, September 26.
Cofax, Thursday, September 28.
Alexandria, Saturday, September 30.
Marksville, Sunday, October 1.
Clinton, Tuesday, October 3.
Jackson, Wednesday, October 4.

HON. J. R. G. PITTS, HON. W. M. BURWELL, HON. RUFUS WAPLES, W. H. GREEN, ESQ., and PAUL TRIVIERO, ESQ., will address Republican meetings at the following times and dates:

- Amite, Sunday, September 24.
Greensboro, Monday, September 25.
Franklin, Wednesday, September 27.
Springfield, Friday, September 29.
Springton, Sunday, October 1.
St. Charles, Saturday, October 7.
St. James, Sunday, October 8.
St. John, Sunday, October 15.

UNITED STATES SENATOR J. R. WEST, HON. FRANK MORBY, and other speakers will address Republican meetings at the following times and dates:

- Delta, Monday, October 2.
St. Joseph, Wednesday, October 4.
Waterproof, Thursday, October 5.
Lake Providence, Saturday, October 7.
Hawwa, Monday, October 9.
Eastport, Tuesday, October 12.
Monroe, Saturday, October 14.
Greensborough, Monday, October 16.
Minden, Wednesday, October 18.
Bellevue, Thursday, October 19.
Shreveport, Saturday, October 21.

By order of the Committee: A. J. DUMONT, Chairman. L. LAMANTIER, JR., Assistant Secretary.

RALLY, REPUBLICANS, RALLY!

GRAND REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING, LAFAYETTE SQUARE, On Wednesday, September 27, 1876, At 7:30 P. M.

A Grand Mass Meeting of the Republicans of the city of New Orleans will be held on the day and date above mentioned, in LAFAYETTE SQUARE. The Republican Central Ward Clubs of the various wards are hereby directed to assemble at their respective club halls, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1876, With torches, flags, transparencies, etc., and march in body to Lafayette Square, where the meeting will be held.

The names of the speakers selected for the occasion will be published in due time. By order of the Republican Parish Campaign Committee: CHARLES A. BAQUIE, Secretary.

A NECESSITY.

In order to make room for stock of CARPETS and UPHOLSTERS' GOODS, soon to arrive, we are obliged to reduce our stock of CHEROKEE, EDGEMOND, WIRELESS, and other goods. Look for bargains at No. 97 and 99 Camp street. HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The firm heretofore existing under the style of NAVRA & OFFNER Has been dissolved by mutual consent, and MR. OFFNER Will reopen his new store at the old stand, 174..... Canal street..... 174 Opposite the Varieties Theatre, about October 1.

GENERAL ELECTION.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, September 16, 1876. In compliance with the laws of this State and of the United States, notice is hereby given that a general election will be held in the State of Louisiana on the Tuesday succeeding the 1st Monday in November next, viz: TUESDAY, November 7, 1876, at which election there are to be chosen by the qualified voters of the State: Eight Electors of the State; A Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States for the First Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Plaquemine, St. Bernard, and that portion of the Mississippi river, and that portion of 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.

A Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Second Congressional District, composed of that portion of the parish of Orleans lying above Julia street and the new canal, comprising the second, first, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth wards of the city of New Orleans, and the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist and St. James.

A Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Iberville, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary, Iberia, St. Martin, Lafayette, Vermilion, Calcasieu and Catahoula.

A Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Rapides, Vernon, Sabine, Natchitoches, Grand, Winn, Red River, De Soto, Caddo, Bossier, Webster and Bienville.

A Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Concordia, Calhoun, Franklin, Tensas, Madison, Richland, Ouachita, Jackson, Lincoln, Union, Morehouse, Carroll, Claiborne and Catahoula.

A Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Avoyelles, St. Landry, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, West Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge, St. Helena, Livingston, Tangipahoa, Washington and St. Tammany.

A Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, an Auditor of Public Accounts, an Attorney General, a Secretary of State and a Superintendent of Public Education for the State of Louisiana. Also, Members of the General Assembly, as follows: One Senator from the Second Senatorial District, composed of the fourth, fifth and sixth wards of the parish of Orleans.

One Senator from the Third Senatorial District, composed of the seventh, eighth and ninth wards of the parish of Orleans and the parish of St. Bernard.

One Senator from the Sixth Senatorial District, composed of the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth wards of the parish of Orleans and the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles and St. John the Baptist.

One Senator for the same district for the unexpired term of E. H. Chabroux, deceased.

One Senator from the Eighth Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne.

One Senator from the Ninth Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Vermilion and St. Mary.

One Senator from the Tenth Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Cameron, O. Claiborne, St. Landry and Lafayette.

One Senator from the Eleventh Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Livingston, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa and Washington.

One Senator from the Twelfth Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Pointe Coupee, East Feliciana and West Feliciana.

One Senator from the fourteenth Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of: West Baton Rouge, Iberia, Iberville and St. Martin.

One Senator from the Eighteenth Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Tensas and Franklin.

One Senator from the Seventeenth Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Carroll, Madison, Morehouse and Richland.

One Senator from the Nineteenth Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Ouachita and Caldwell.

One Senator from the Nineteenth Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Union, Lincoln and Jackson.

One Senator from the Twentieth Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Bossier, Bienville, Claiborne and Webster.

PROPOSALS.

For Brick Buildings, with Wooden Cais and Gutters, on Both Sides of Dryas Street, between Jackson and Fish Streets.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned until 11 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh inst. at 12 M., for the building of schoolhouses, in the parishes of Iberville and St. Charles, and in the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth streets.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Bids to be returned, sealed, complete and to be indorsed, "Proposals for building schoolhouses," and addressed to the undersigned, at the office of the City Surveyor.

It is to be understood, unless accompanied by the certificate of the Administrator of Finance that the required cash has been deposited in the City Treasury, the right to reject any and all bids to be returned, sealed, complete and to be indorsed, "Proposals for building schoolhouses," and addressed to the undersigned, at the office of the City Surveyor.

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The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Bids to be returned, sealed, complete and to be indorsed, "Proposals for building schoolhouses," and addressed to the undersigned, at the office of the City Surveyor.

It is to be understood, unless accompanied by the certificate of the Administrator of Finance that the required cash has been deposited in the City Treasury, the right to reject any and all bids to be returned, sealed, complete and to be indorsed, "Proposals for building schoolhouses," and addressed to the undersigned, at