

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 31, 1876.

The oyster dealers all have full openings. The hydrants fall. That is how the water works.

True greatness is to be great among great men.

The mosquitoes have had a long and glorious season.

Oceans of romance are brought out by the pale moon.

Our thanksgiving will not come until after election.

A Russian ironclad has been named after Admiral Popoff.

Men of spotless reputation have never been candidates.

An energetic cook can make the stoutest chicken heart quail.

If the solid South has any fixed policy it is fixed ammunition.

The weather is merciful to the man who pawned his overcoat.

The eldest Mason continues to die with accustomed regularity.

Give bar-rooms the go-by. Do not go buy what is sold in them.

To be sober as a judge is a good thing when the judge is all right.

The patent lawyer has no more rights than other members of the bar.

A very nice amusement is that of making up tables of the electoral vote.

The Russian bear stands on its hind feet, ready to hug an ally or bite a foe.

Cooper, the old glue maker, is not a bit stuck up over his greenback nomination.

"Let by-gones be by-gones," says Mr. Tilden. "Don't say anything, Mr. Tweed."

There is so much ice about the north pole that explorers have concluded to let it slide.

Those who wish they had registered are outnumbered by those who wish they had not.

Railroad engineers should always whistle down brakes when in danger of breaking down.

Mrs. Partington notices that very few persons are suffering from suggestions of the brain.

All things have their limits, and the north pole explorers began to think they had gone too far.

Boys too young to vote will establish polling places conveniently near to persimmon trees.

It would be interesting to know how the candidates for coroner stand on the Texas railroad question.

The "Confederate Home School" is a popular educational institution in Charleston, South Carolina.

The hairs of a young man's moustache reminded Bates of a base ball match. There were nine on a side.

The Democrats have buried the hatchet; but the burial covered the truthful hatchet of George Washington.

Milkmen are always willing to trust that is, they are ready to chalk down their stuff to good customers.

The Morning Star and Catholic Messenger publishes the reports of pools sold at Morrissey's gambling house.

The worshippers at the Talmage Tabernacle complain that it took too much time to read Tupper's poem on eternity.

The way the detectives recover stolen property in California is to move the "plant" and cover it in another place.

There is talk of having another Pennsylvania, or Key State day, for the proper winding up of the Centennial Exposition.

The poet who sang "Roll on, silver moon," saw the thing all round. A moon on the first quarter will not roll worth a cent.

Hungry printers are fond of table work. They get "fat" through double rate take, but are apt to leave empty cases for board-inghouse subs.

To be qualified for playing the double bass viol of an orchestra a man must be able to read music through spectacles and have a bald head.

The man who can act as umpire at a game of base ball, and give satisfaction to all parties, is fitted by nature to run as an independent candidate.

The Old South Church, in Boston, has been saved under the condition that no religious services shall be held in it. Not much of a church saving that.

Before singing of the devotion of the man who was found dead in his wife's grave, the poet should inquire the name of the girl who refused to marry a widower.

The Courier-Journal, with all the gravity usual in its "Small Talk," says, "The alligator never blows his nose." The editor is fresh from a visit to Tilden and he knows.

A widow in Pennsylvania points to the graves of two husbands. Both had committed suicide. The man who is courting the widow now is not at all cheerful when he visits the cemetery.

A new vault with plate glass windows is to be built in Trinity Cemetery for William B. Astor. Heretofore tombs have been so badly lighted that they have not been cheerful for the occupants.

The Democratic committee asks merchants to loan clerks for registration work. The poor fellows will not get much money for their labor, but they are to have the satisfaction of walking in a twenty-five thousand dollar procession past thousands of hungry and poorly clad people who will doubtless be cheered by the sight.

GOOD MEN FOR OFFICE.

The independent press of New Orleans is in a sad way, and in a most ridiculous position. It set up a high standard of qualifications and fitness for office. By at first faintly praising the scandalous nominations made by the Democratic party for the city and parish ticket, it paved the way for an independent movement; but the independent press did not stand by the independent party. The good Democrats endorsed by the Independent and Republican conference committees were bulldozed off from the Independent ticket. Times are peculiar when an Independent or Democrat can be made to say that he does not want Republican votes. A number of the candidates gave up their chances regretfully, expressing thanks for the honor conferred, but at the same time showing the party hand-cuffs on their wrists, and acknowledging a lack of independence. The independent press professed a desire to break the corrupt rings made powerful by corrupt ward politicians. The short hairs, bummers and barroom orators were to be driven to the wall. The independent press did not prevent the nomination of one of the bad men who pledged themselves to pay for nominations by assessment. On the contrary, when the time came to break up the rings and nominate men acceptable to decent people, the so-called independent press became intensely partisan, the crawling servant of bitter and corrupt Democracy. The independence claimed by a few New Orleans papers would be laughable were it not so pitiful. It has been said that the best illustration of the most abject humility is seen in the wag of a little dog's tail when the little dog owning the tail is watching and waiting for a bone in possession of a big dog. The big dog is the short-haired Democracy, with its nominations, and the wag of the little dog's tail is the opinions of the independent press. We can not suppose that Mr. Pillsbury or Mr. Denis would be less good if allowed to accept endorsements from an independent nominating party, but their refusals met the favor of the independent press, and independence was smothered. It is presumed that the Legislature, the law-making power, can never be freed from party politics in this State, where the good of the State is less cared for than party strength. The Government is struggled for by the Democracy for securing office through appointment. That is natural enough in a community of office-holding aspirants. But the city officials, judges and officers of courts should be elected without regard to party lines. Their acts are of vital importance to all people. A just judge on the bench is more to be desired than a Democrat or a Republican. The independent press always says as much as that until Democrats are nominated for judges, after the nomination the little tail wags, and no remonstrance is offered by the independent press. The little dog suddenly becomes the champion of the bone in the possession of the big dog. In their desire to elect good men to office the Republicans nominated Hon. William H. Hunt for Attorney General. Mr. Hunt is one of the noblest sons of Louisiana; his long life here has been marked by usefulness, honor and integrity. Having the good of his State at heart, he accepts the Republican nomination, and immediately becomes an object of contempt and daily abuse by the Democratic and independent press. The independent movement failing, the Republican party puts up a parish and city ticket composed of the best men who dare to accept nominations sure to bring slander, ostracism and personal abuse. The better the Republican candidate is in this city the more vigorous will be the attacks made against his character by the Democratic and independent partisan press. Of good men there appears the greatest dislike possible. With now and then a solitary exception, the press writers of this city are strangers to New Orleans. They emigrated, migrated, or in some way got here before and since the war in the shifts of fortune. Being Democrats only save stranger Democrats from being carpet-baggers. The Bohemians care nothing for the old family names, and in the whirligig of politics we see Mr. Cullom, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Bourgeois and Mr. Marigny, the best of the best, more villainously abused than all others, for accepting Republican nominations, while the adventurers from Massachusetts, Texas or Ireland, being Democrats, receive nothing but unqualified praise. The strangers on the Times express surprise that Mandeville Marigny should allow himself to be a candidate for criminal sheriff on the Republican ticket. They have heard that "his family is an historic one." That the entertainments given by his father to Louis Philippe "at his ancestral estate of Fontainebleau, in St. Tammany, were the most recherche of the golden age of Louisiana." The Times, not understanding the situation, express surprise that Mr. Marigny is a Republican, and hesitatingly says, "perhaps he may not be." In the same doubtful way it says: "There are many of the old inhabitants who do not believe Mr. Marigny will accept the nomination." We suppose, then, the old inhabitants do believe it, for Mr. Marigny is independent enough to accept. The Bulletin, still younger than the Times, adds its testimony to the Times' verdict, and says it feels quite in the same way. We all remember how the Creole soldier had unbounded confidence in General Lee because Beauregard had spoken well of Lee at the beginning of the war. Well, the Bulletin speaks well of Mr. Marigny, as a man, but can not help asking itself "whether Mr. Marigny is in his proper place now?" If Mr. Marigny is fit to be criminal sheriff, he is certainly in his proper place at the head of a ticket that ought to be elected. As a Democrat or an Independent candidate the Bulletin concedes that legions of Mr. Marigny's friends would by their votes have been glad to "have an opportunity of honoring a man so worthy of their

trust." But as a Republican nominee the case is different. We are told that Mr. Marigny "remains arrayed with the anti-Democratic body—arrayed against the mass of his fellow citizens," and in the Bulletin paragraph which says— It may be that even here we can retain the lifelong honor in which he has been held by the community; yet we are disposed to imagine otherwise—disposed to imagine that Mr. Marigny will recognize the fact himself before this week is out. It is hinted that if Mr. Marigny does not withdraw his candidacy within a week he will find out that he is no longer respected in this community. So much for youthful opinions of honored families, and so much for our independent press. Nothing can be more tortuous than the logic which attempts to prove that a man elected to office by Democrats would for that reason be the right man in the right place, while the same man, if elected by Republicans would be a thief and a fraud. The Democratic wand is marvelous which transforms a short-haired pug ugly of a bloody ward into a Christian gentleman and statesman, or a man of honored name and pure fame into an object of disgraceful contempt, according to the ticket on which such men run for office. The Republicans have been willing to yield all purely party claims for the purpose of securing men above reproach for office in this city and parish. That sort of reform and that spirit of concession has been met by a solid Democracy which cares nothing for men, only for party. The independent press backed down at the crisis when all good citizens should have favored an independent ticket; it now goes out of its way to injure the character and impugn the good men who Republicans are determined to elect. Republicans want good men for office; Democrats are not so particular.

PROFESSIONS OF PEACE AND PURPOSES OF VENGEANCE. The last attempt at intimidation has been made. The citizens, indignant at the close monopoly of nominations by the Last Ditchers, have put up their own fearless men, and nothing is left the Democratic journals save the insane attempt to gull the people by an assumed triumph and an open avowal that every man who does not vote the Democratic ticket shall be proscribed in his business and social relations. Here is what the Times says: The election of Mr. Tilden, even at the present time, is regarded a foregone conclusion. It adds: We hear of merchants who have kindly, but solemnly warned those who depend upon them for patronage, that their opposition to General Nicholls, or the ticket of which he is the head, will be the signal for a termination of all business relations. And declares: It is safe to say that not one in a thousand of New Orleans will condescend to a man identified with Radical interests. The first assertion is in contradiction of the conscious knowledge of even the journal which makes it, since no one could deduce such a result from any known facts. We may offer it by the declaration that the election of Hayes and Wheeler, even at the present time, is regarded as a foregone conclusion, and let the one offset the other. The consequence of business and social proscription is far more important. It goes to the fairness and equality of the election. It is an intimation which may have more effect upon the merchant than the loss of a few weeks' wages could have upon the most ignorant negro. While we attach no legal import to these anonymous and sensational assertions, it is our duty to remind our opponents that all interference with the right of free suffrage must take their place before the constitutional tribunal appointed to secure that right to American citizens. "You take my life when you do take the means whereby I live." This threat to proscription in society and business applies as well to those citizens who have had the temerity to stand as Independent candidates against the "Last Ditch" hierarchy. If Messrs. Cullom, or Weber, or Vienne, or Marigny shall continue their business, professional or otherwise, they will find all Democracy combined to deny them patronage, or, indeed, association with their own kindred. It seems to us that this is a treacherous decree coming from those who owe to the generous amnesty and exemption from confiscation of others the right to exercise such an unjust sentence against their own fellow-citizens. If any higher evidence of an undying determination to overthrow the decisions of the war be wanting than is afforded by these threats, we are ignorant of all rules of testimony. That this proscription of fellow-confederates comes through the columns of a journal first founded as a Republican organ is a further proof, were any needed, that the Last Ditchers mean the revival of the constitutional amendments which they themselves have acknowledged by the most formal and solemn declarations. In this new war against the Union former friends are forgotten and former antagonists welcome. Suppose, however, the business and capital interests of the North and West should adopt similar resolutions. How much capital would be withdrawn; how many business agencies and partnerships terminated? Indebted to foreign confidence and cordiality for a great part of the goods and capital now in our city, what would be the consequence if the same intolerant rule should be applied to ourselves? New Orleans and Louisiana need wealth and numbers. How can either be imported if it be known that an immigrant shall immediately on arrival give his registration papers in charge to the Democratic committee, and on his refusal to do so can not buy or sell, visit or be visited by his neighbors? We shall record and remember these important and barbarous threats; they may be confirmed by overt acts, susceptible of secrecy. They serve to show that while all is protestation of peace upon Democratic lips, there lies in the heart of the Last Ditcher a purpose to put the

Union again in jeopardy, and regarding it as a political prison, to rejoice in its overthrow as at once the only means of vengeance and escape.

HELD TO ANSWER. Marshal Pitkin was on Saturday last held to answer before a high commissioner of the New Orleans Times both as to what he has done and intended to do in regard to the duties of his office at the approaching election. He proved refractory, contumacious and silent. It is a wonder he was not subjected to the felle forte of dure of the feudal ages. In reply to the questions in chief and cross to which he was required to reply, Mr. Pitkin made absolutely no definite reply, and even held the high position that he was not under any obligation to the scribe with the note book, who, indignant at such a liberty, folded his paper and departed. Apparently the disappointed commissioner sought better treatment at the hands of the "Democratic headquarters," but was equally unfortunate: Scrupulous regard for the public interest, coupled with the fact that every item of news published in a newspaper affords valuable information to a political opponent, seals every lip. The Bulletin might have triumphed in this unceremonious dismissal of the Times collector, but was signally foiled in attempting to induce various candidates for the Legislature to disclose their intentions as to that great work of internal improvement, the New Orleans and Texas railroad. If Marshal Pitkin was reticent, or the Democratic headquarters a sealed book, the exalted applicants for public favor are imperial in their contempt for the inquirer of the Bulletin. They snub the inquirer, they evade his inquiries. They hold that no one has a right to know what they intend, and though the right of suffrage upon the tax on property may be pending, and the construction of a roadway to the last Western territory left to New Orleans at stake, most of these candidates meet the inquiry with an absolute refusal to say what they will do when this momentous question shall come before them. It would not be possible to deprive the average reporter of his place in the columns, and accordingly, what with speculation and imagination, the interviews are so head-lined and expanded as to present the appearance of something very important. They, in fact, contain only so much trash as may be grasped thus," and compressed into the term "hush."

We apprehend the day of conventions and interviews is approaching its close. Men no longer abide by the packed and purchased verdict of Democratic thugs, nor do they pale before the anathemas of police gazettes. The resolute refusal of public authorities to disclose their business purposes for publication with the number of Independent candidates who have dared the intemperance and intolerance of their Democratic masters, demonstrates that the "reign of terror" is about at an end. Wade Hampton declares that he would gladly welcome the whole United States army to South Carolina. His former slaves are stamping the State in his behalf. Twenty thousand colored men will march to the polls under the protection of the bayonets of the United States army, and cast their ballots for Hampton and Tilden, for State and national reform.—Progressive. If the above be true we can see no reason why Mr. Hampton's political friends, the parsons and bankers, should go into connivance with the troops have come to help their candidate. There is something at variance in the Democratic statements from South Carolina. We do not expect to believe the reports which emanate from the opposition, but they ought to agree upon what is to be given out, so that we could know how things really are. One set declares that the troops will destroy the civilization of South Carolina; the other that their presence will elect Wade Hampton. Perhaps the two statements may be the equivalent of each other, though we doubt whether the Pigeons will admit as much. Keep it before the people that upon every occasion after the colored people to attack the whites, and the fight began, the white radicals took to their heels and left the colored men to do the fighting and take the killing.—Democrat. Keep it before the people that white Democrats are quite ready to do this sort of killing whenever it can be done safely. There is as much merit in running away from certain death as there is in inflicting it upon unarmed men, whose only fault is a political one. Keep it well before the people that it requires all the strength of the Republican party to keep these Democrats from lilling the negroes at every turn.

GRAND OPENING

DRESS GOODS. We will be prepared to offer on MONDAY, OCTOBER 30. Some 5000 pieces of WINTER DRESS GOODS, Just received, and consisting of the latest novelties, such as DRAP D'OR, DRAP DUCHESNE, LOUISIENS, PERIN DAMASSE, SULTANAS, ETC. D. H. HOLMES, No. 155 Canal street and No. 15 Bourbon street. oct30 2p

GREAT REDUCTION.

Will sell for the next thirty days WALL PAPER, SHEDS, CURTAINS, MATTINGS, UPHOLSTERY and CURTAIN GOODS at greatly reduced prices, to make room for our fall stock. HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA, No. 97 and 99 Camp street. oct30 2p

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, DENTAL SURGEON.

Has returned and resumes practice. Office No. 89 Canal Street, oct31 m Su Tu

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE STATE REGISTAR OF VOTERS. New Orleans, October 29, 1876. To all Supervisors and Assistant Supervisors of Registration, State of Louisiana: In order to avoid disputes between the State and Federal officers, and in the interest of a fair, possible and honest election, I give it as my opinion, and so instruct you, that the power to scrutinize and elect matters, on the part of United States supervisors begins with the opening of registration, and continues until the vote is counted, and should include the time of revising; that is, from the closing of the registration to the opening of the polls. On this subject, Hon. J. R. Beckwith, United States District Attorney for Louisiana, in a written legal opinion, given to the chief supervisor of the United States for Louisiana, October 20, 1872, said: It can not be doubted that the duty of the supervisors extends to the selection of the entire election, from its commencement until the decision of its results. This opinion was examined and concurred in by Hon. R. Holden, then Attorney General of this State. This view only carries out the policy of the Federal law (See Revised Statutes of the United States, section 2016), and is but fair and reasonable. MICHAEL HAHN, State Registrar of Voters. oct31 10 2p

PARISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS. MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE. New Orleans, October 27, 1876. The Committee, composed of the entire membership of the late Republican Parish and City Convention, now announce to the public the ticket hereinafter set forth. In doing so the committee feel that they need make no further explanation than is found in the letter addressed to this committee by the Committee of Managers of the Independent Party, withdrawing the Independent ticket which was endorsed by the Republican committee. The committee, however, wish to say that they have no complaint to make of the Conservative gentlemen whom they met in conference. The committee call attention to the fact that Messrs. Mandeville Marigny, U. J. Freund, Thomas J. Cooley, Jules Vienne, Charles A. Baque, Thomas H. Marks, R. Frederick and P. W. Kramer, who were placed upon the Independent ticket, are now sustained and endorsed, and the committee express the hope that the gentlemen who have refused to be driven from the stand taken by them will receive the hearty approval of every Republican in the city. R. F. JOEBERT, Chairman. BERRY C. DIBBLE, President Republican Parish and City Convention, and ex-officio member of Conference Committee. C. A. BAQUE, Secretary. oct31 10 2p

MUNICIPAL TICKET.

Mayor—C. B. WHITE. Administrator of Commerce—GEORGE A. FOSDICK. Administrator of Finance—WILLIAM M. AIRMAN. Administrator of Accounts—CHARLES H. THOMPSON. Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings—JOHN HENRY WEBER. Administrator of Improvements—JAMES LEWIS. Administrator of Assessments—O. C. BLANDIN. Administrator of Police—LOUIS VOLZ. PARISH TICKET. Civil Sheriff—ALFRED BOURGEOIS. Criminal Sheriff—MANDEVILLE MARGENT. Coroner, Upper Districts—DR. J. F. FREUD. Coroner, Lower Districts—DR. G. DAVEN. District Attorney—P. WILLIAM KRAMER. Judges. First District Court—R. T. POSEY. Second District Court—R. HUTCHISON. Third District Court—ALICE J. KRE. Fourth District Court—GUY DUPRE. Fifth District Court—E. NORTH U'LOOM. Sixth District Court—HUGH J. CAMPBELL. Superior District Court—THOMAS J. COOLEY. Superior Criminal Court—J. C. WALKER. Clerks. First District Court—JOHN BIELEY. Second District Court—JULES VIENNE. Third District Court—CHARLES A. BAQUE. Fourth District Court—GUY DUPRE. Fifth District Court—R. FRIEDRICH. Sixth District Court—G. BOYLE. Superior District Court—JOSEPH PIENTA. Superior Criminal Court—R. L. DESMURTS. oct31 2p

STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, STATE OF LOUISIANA. BROWN STATE CONVENTION COMMITTEE. New Orleans, September 2, 1876. Mass meetings of the Republican party will be held at the following places and dates, and will be addressed by the following named speakers: HON. R. F. JOEBERT, JUDGE RICH J. CAMPBELL, HON. J. BERNI RICH, COLONEL JAMES LEWIS, GENERAL JACK WEBARTON, J. P. BARRIS, ESQ., and HON. C. B. DARRELL. St. Joseph, Tuesday, October 3. Waterproof, Wednesday, November 1. Vidalia, Thursday, November 2. Acadia, Friday morning, November 2. New Texas Landing, Friday afternoon, November 3. Port Hudson, Saturday, November 4. Donaldsonville, Sunday, November 5. St. James Courthouse, Monday, November 6. HON. W. H. HUNT, HON. J. DUVIGNAUD, HON. J. HENRY WEBER, and other speakers, will deliver addresses at the following points and dates: Bayou Sara, Wednesday, November 1. By order of the Committee: A. J. DUMONT, Chairman. L. LAMARIZIER, JR., Secretary. oct31 2p

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL SAINTS' DAY. OFFICE NEW ORLEANS CITY RAILROAD SYSTEM. No. 12 Canal Street. New Orleans, October 29, 1876. In order to secure ample accommodations for all persons visiting the RIDGE CEMETERIES on ALL SAINTS' DAY, in addition to the regular horse cars, STRAM TRAINS will leave the city every fifteen minutes throughout the day, commencing at 7 A. M. Fare each way, five cents. oct29 10 1p C. C. LEWIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

DELTA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, IN LIQUIDATION. All parties in interest are hereby notified that as the expiration of six days from and after the date of publication of this notice, a final dividend of the assets of the said company, as provided in the Delta Insurance Company Act of 1870, is to be made, and that all persons having claims against said company are hereby required to present the same during and within the said thirty days. J. B. BRINSON, A. BALDWIN, Commissioners of Liquidation. New Orleans, October 23, 1876. oct24 1m

SHIRTS AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE VERY BEST OF GOODS AND LOWEST OF PRICES, AT E. T. WALSH'S, 110 Canal Street. Your orders or an inspection of stock solicited. No payment in the city as complete, or price below. oct31 m Su Tu Tu

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, I hereby give that a general election will be held in the State of Louisiana on the Tuesday succeeding the first 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 President and Vice President of the United States; and the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States for the First Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Plaquemine, 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 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, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary, Iberia, St. Martin, Lafayette, Vermilion, Cameron and Calcasieu. 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, Grant, 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, Caldwell, 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 from the same district for the unexpired term of R. H. Chabroun, 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, Calcasieu, 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, Iberville, Iberia and St. Martin. One Senator from the sixteenth Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Tensas and Caldwell. One Senator from the seventeenth 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. One Senator from the twenty-first Senatorial District, composed of the parish of Caddo. One Senator from the Twenty-second Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of De Soto, Red River, Sabine and Natchitoches. One Senator from the Twenty-third Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Calcasieu, Winn and Grant. Sixteen Senators in all. One hundred and twenty members of the House of Representatives as apportioned by act No. 1 session of 1876, approved January 21, 1876. One Judge and one District Attorney for each judicial district of the State. Parish Judges, Sheriffs, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Constables, Police Jurors, and all parish officers as provided by law; and also A Mayor and seven Administrators for the city of New Orleans, two Sheriffs, two Coroners, Judges and Clerks of the several district courts and Justices of the Peace and Constables for the parish of Orleans. All Assistant Supervisors, Commissioners and other officers of election throughout the State are hereby directed to hold said election for Presidential Electors, Representatives in Congress, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Education, Members of the General Assembly, and Judicial, Parish and Municipal officers, in all things according to law, exercising due diligence to enforce the statutes of the State and of the United States devised for the prevention of fraud or violence and for the maintenance of the freedom and purity of elections. Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, at the Capitol, in the city of New Orleans, this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and first. WM. P. KELLOGG, Governor of the State of Louisiana. By the Governor: P. G. DESLOINDE, Secretary of State. oct7

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department, New Orleans, October 27, 1876. In compliance with the laws of this State and of the United States, I hereby give that a general election will be held in the State of Louisiana on the Tuesday succeeding the first 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 President and Vice President of the United States; and the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States for the First Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Plaquemine, 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. 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A Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Concordia, Caldwell, 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 from the same district for the unexpired term of R. H. Chabroun, 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, Calcasieu, 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, Iberville, Iberia and St. Martin. One Senator from the sixteenth Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Tensas and Caldwell. One Senator from the seventeenth 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. One Senator from the twenty-first Senatorial District, composed of the parish of Caddo. One Senator from the Twenty-second Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of De Soto, Red River, Sabine and Natchitoches. One Senator from the Twenty-third Senatorial District, composed of the parishes of Calcasieu, Winn and Grant. Sixteen Senators in all. One hundred and twenty members of the House of Representatives as apportioned by act No. 1 session of 1876, approved January 21, 1876. One Judge and one District Attorney for each judicial district of the State. Parish Judges, Sheriffs, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Constables, Police Jurors, and all parish officers as provided by law; and also A Mayor and seven Administrators for the city of New Orleans, two Sheriffs, two Coroners, Judges and Clerks of the several district courts and Justices of the Peace and Constables for the parish of Orleans. All Assistant Supervisors, Commissioners and other officers of election throughout the State are hereby directed to hold said election for Presidential Electors, Representatives in Congress, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Education, Members of the General Assembly, and Judicial, Parish and Municipal officers, in all things according to law, exercising due diligence to enforce the statutes of the State and of the United States devised for the prevention of fraud or violence and for the maintenance of the freedom and purity of elections. Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, at the Capitol, in the city of New Orleans, this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and first. WM. P. KELLOGG, Governor of the State of Louisiana. By the Governor: P. G. DESLOINDE, Secretary of State. oct7

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department, New Orleans, October 27, 1876. In compliance with the laws of this State and of the United States, I hereby give that a general election will be held in the State of Louisiana on the Tuesday succeeding the first 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 President and Vice President of the United States; and the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States for the First Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Plaquemine, 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 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, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary, Iberia, St. Martin, Lafayette, Vermilion, Cameron and Calcasieu. 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, Grant, 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, Caldwell, 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 from the same district for the unexpired term of R. H. Chabroun, 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, Calcasieu, 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