The Two Records.

The Republican party opposed the doctrine of secession. The Democratic party favored it.

The Republican party saved the nation from destruction. The Democratic party plotted with public en-

ceratic party plotted with public enemies for its overthrow.

The Republican party raised the
means and men to defend the nation.
The Pemocratic party did all it could
to discourage both.

The Republican party gave the
country a national currency. The
Democratic party opposed it.

The Republican party gave to actast settlers a free homestead. The
Democratic party fought hard to pre-

Democratic party fought hard to pre-

The Republican party made possible the Pacific railroad. The Democratic party tried to prevent its

The Republican party believes in a wise system of internal improvements.

The Democratic party is opposed to

The Republican party abolished slavery. The Democratic party fought

The Republican party has protected the interest of labor. The Democratic party has exposed it to injury. The Republican party believes in the protection of American citizens in the full enjoyment of every Constitutional right. The Democratic party believes that Government has no right to exercise its authority for the protection of citizenship within the limits of a State.

The Republican party believes in freedom of speech, freedom of opinion, a free press, and a free ballot. The Democratic party believes in according this freedom if used in its behalf, but denote the control of the co but denies it when opposed to its influence.

The Republican party has been tried for the past thirteen years by the severest test ever applied to a party and stands to-day as true to the cause of liberty and lumanity as when it came into power in 1861. The Democratic party has been tried in a few States and has been found wanting in the essential alemany of presenting the essential elements of prosperity, loyalty, honesty, ability.

In a word, the Republican party

believes in progression, and pledged to the elevation of the nation by the elevation of its citirens. It is opposed to integription, hersecution, bigotry. Its smeed is the greatest individual freedom corepatible with the safety of the Republic. Liberal in its principles, hamane in its measures, thor-peoply loyal in all its purposes, and firm in its resolves to maintain the Union at all hazards and any cost, it stands before the world the enemy of wrong, the friend of justice, the protector of the weak, the patron of labor, the great defender of a nation's honor, and the trusted guardian of the liberties of the people. Contrast the two records; weigh the acts of both parrecords; weigh the acts of both parties; test them by the true standard of honesty and patriotism, and then ask the question. Which of the two parties should receive the support of a loyal people? Who can doubt the answer? The party that is worthy of support is the ene that has never betrayed its friends or violated its indexes.—Rendlik. pledges. - Republic.

A Plausible Case.

The appended article from the New York Graphic will serve to illustrate the effect produced by Governor Kellogg's address upon the usuds of the Northern people. The Graphic has been any thing but favorable to the Kellogg government, but in common with most other journals of any consequence that have occupied a like position, it has the candor to acknowledge the force of our Chief Executive's defense of his administra-

But even Mr. Kellogg should have instice; and it must be admitted that the makes out a placeible case. Ite in-sists that his election was valid, and besides the official record there is the actual count of the people to prove the fact. The acgross all voted for him, and he had the votes of the white Republicans. If these all voted, and Republicans, it mess an voice, and he is sure they did, his election was a mathematical containty. He took an embarrassed office. The white people were violently enposed to the negroes and hated any man they voted for, and they put their intred into deeds, His predecessors had run the State in debt some twenty-five millions, and the barden of paying naturally came on his shoulders, making taxes heavy and adding to the anger of the people. But in the matter of the finances makes a very fair show, appealing to the Auditor's figures in proof of his statement. In two years he reduced the debt from \$25,900,000 to \$45,000, 000 and paid off \$900,000 of the Roating indebtedness. He has reduced the rate of taxation from twenty-one mills to fourteen, and 'provided that parish taxation shall not exceed that of the State. In the first year of his Administration the costs of the State Government were \$157,212 less than under Warmoth, and in the second year he effected a still further saving of \$574.732. He has abated the con-tingent liabilities of the State some eight millions and lowered the rate of taxation in New Orleans five mills. If the people groan under the weight of oppressive taxation it is in consequence of the reckless extravagance and corruption of his predecessors whose rascality he has had to suffer for and is trying to atone.

Lately a Western young lady had DR. GEO. RICE CRAWFORD, (Colored.) occasion to inform a young gentleman that "her hand was not a lemon." He wanted a punch and had the other Office, St. Elizabeth street, near St. Patrick, "in; "Speek."

Donaldsonville. I.n. fold to

The Terrebonne Compromise.

We clip the following article from Senator Pinchback's paper, the New Orleans Louisianian :

In our previous mention of this subject we took occasion to remark that, while we were not fully advised as to the details of the said compromise, we commended the spirit of the mise, we commended the spirit of the movement. In doing this we but af-firmed what all along has been our wish, that in the selection of repre-sentatives and other officials by the people there should be a good feeling and harmony of action elicited that would result in the best service to the people. In the particular case mentioned, we find that the spirit evinced in the selection of candidates in the Terrebonne arrangement has been far from Indicious or in consonance with the views we have express-ed. On the contrary, the nominee determined from the Republican candidates has a character which, to say the least, ought to have deterred honorable men on the other side in polities from going to his support. If the best men of both parties are not to be taken, then certainly no possible benefit can result from such a compromise. The Republican candi-dates selected in Terrebonne are gentlemen whose private and public standing are above reproach. If in the desire for harmony and just representation, the Conservative or People's Party there desired affiliation, manifestly, their action should be to meet their political opponents in a tair spirit, and selecting the best men on both sides arrange for the desired end. This has not been done. Our information is that whatever the personal standing of integrity of the Conservative candidates, they have allied themselves to a man who is in every sense objectionable. We can only hope therefore that the people Terrebonne will support their acknowledged candidates. In doing this they will serve not only them-selves but the State in the election of honorable standard-bearers, proper representatives of the honest and incorruptible masses.

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE.-Of a man who prepares horrible copy for the compositors in a Cincinnati newspaper

office, "M. Quad" writes to the Detroit Free Press: The other day a compositor in this office got hold of a part of a page of the chirography of G. M. D. Bloss, of the Cincinnati Enquirer. It isn't writing at all, but Bloss seems to kick the ink bottle at a sheet of paper, and then sends the paper down to the compositor as editorial. This part of a page was used as the foundation of a plat to deliberately. ation of a plot to deliberately destroy a buman life. A line or two was written above it, Bloss' page marked "solid," and it was handed to the "jour." who had just struck the office. He claimed to be "lightning" on the "set" and on reading manuscript, and be set up the introductory line like a whirlwind. When he came down to Bloss he grabbed for a cap he grabbed a "fi," but slowly repla-ced it and toyed with an italic "Z," Then he spit on his hands some more, corrugated his brow and hanled the manuscript under his eyes. It was no go: He held the page further off, close to his nose slanting, to the right, and square before the window, but he couldn't start it, and he knew in this soul that no other human compositor outside of the Enquirer could do it. As afternoon fuded into twilight he laid the page aside, set up two or three lines out of his head, and then slipped into his coat, said he'd got to ot of Griswold street, heard to asl if death by drowning wasn't easier than hanging, and it is probable that

ADVERTISEMENTS.

his marble form now lies at the bot-tom of the cold, green river, while

Bloss as a muderer

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Physician, Donaldsonville, La. febl4 ly

ADDRESS

The People of the United States. Arrangements are steadily progressing for the Centennial celebration and Internations. Exhibition. The principal buildings are in course of erection. The President of the United States, as requested by Congress at the last session, has extended a cordial in vitation to all other nations to join in this work, and a large number of these have already signified their intention to accept that invitation. Exhibition space is being applied for from this and foreign countries, and every manifestation on the subject eems to indicate eminent success for our Centennial display. But, to carry out this undertaking on a scale due to the glorious event to be commemorated, additional funds will be needed, for while Congress has cheer fully thrown around this patricitic work the national prestige, and promptly promoted it by appropriate laws, it did not furnish the necessary capital; that part was left for you and not doubting that, inspired by the memories of the past and the blessings of the present, you will cheerfully perform it, and to the end that it may be convenient for you to do so, we have adopted a plan for raising revenue which will be brought before you by a bureau created for that purpose, and acting under the general direction of the Hon. William Bigler, a member of this Board, and who is commended to your respectful consideration in the performance of his archicula duties. In addition to the use of this plan any person can subscribe for one or more shares of the Centennial stock at \$10 each, by remitting payment for the same in post-office drafts or check to Frederick Fraley, Trenaurer, No.994 Walnut street, Philadelphia, for which certificates will be promptly returned. and not doubting that, inspired by the mem will be promptly returned.

JOHN WELSH,

President Contennial Board of Finance

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The ALDINE, while issued with all the

mercial trampin-the ALDINE.

The ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the tomporary of timely interested characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful interature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white, Although each succeeding pamber affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of the ALDINE will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, the ALDINE is a unique and original conception—alone and mapproached—absulutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume can not deplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there is the zhromo, besides!

The national feature of the ALDINE

mo, besides!

The national feature of the ALDINE must be taken in no narrow sense. True art is cosmopolitan. While the ALDINE is a strictly American institution, it does not comine itself-enticely to the reproduction of native art. Its mission is to cultivate a broad and appreciative art teste, one that will discriminate only on grounds of intrinsicmerit. Thus, while placing before the patterns of the ALDINE, as a leading characteristic, the productions of the most noted American artists, attention will always be given to specimens from foreign masters, giving subscribers all the pleasure and instruction obtainable from home or foreign sources.

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OFFICIAL.

TO THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Office of the Secretary of State, New Orleans, July 14th, 1874.) Office of the Secretary of State,
New Orleans, July 14th, 1874.)

In conformity to article 147, title nine of
the constitution of 1868, publication is
hereby made to the voters of the State of
Louisiana, of the proposed amendments to
the constitution of the State agreed to by
two-thirds of the members elected to each
house of the regular acasion of the General
Assembly of the year 1874, and required to
be published three mouths before the next
general election for Representatives to the
General Assembly, in at lefts one newspaper
in every parish of the State, in which a newspaper shall be published. Said amendments
appear fully in acts Nos. 4, 22 and \$1 of said
session of the General Assembly, which are
herewith officially published for the intermation of voters, and will the submitted to
the people at the general electron, Honday,
November 2, 1874, in such manner and form
that the people may vote for of against such
amendments separately; and if a majority
of the vibure shall approve and ratify all or
either of said amendments, the amps abail
become a part of the constitution.

P. O. DESLONDE,
Neerstary of State.

An Act

Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State of Louisians.

Section 1. Be it enerted by the Senata and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiania in General Assembly convened (two finites of the members of each house spreeding thereto). That the following amend next a better the following amends (two'fhirds of the members of each house spreeding thereto). That the following amendments he 'proposed and entered upon the respective journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, with the yeas and mays taken thereon, and the Scoretary of State, shall cause the same to be published three months before the part general steation for Representatives; to the General Assembly in at least one flewspaper in every purish of the State in which a pawapaper 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 in grainst each amendment separately—i. e. "first proposed amendment for appsorul," or "against approval," and in like muiner as to the others; and if a majority of the grains at and election shall approve and 'guiffy such amendment or amendments, the asses shall be appropriately numbered and become a part of the constitution, and be proclaimed as such by the Governor and Secretary of State.

PROFOSED AMENDMENTS TO FME CONSTI-

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTI-TUTION.

No. 1.—The issue of consolidated bonds authorized by the General Assembly of the State, at its regular session in the year 1874, is hereby declared to create a valid contract between the State and such and every holder of said bonds, which the State shall by no means and in no wise impair. The said bonds shall be a valid obligation of the State in favor of say holder thekeof, and no court shall enjoin the payment of the principal or interest thereof, or the levy and collection of tax therefor; to secure such levy, collection and payment, the judicial power shall be exercised when necessary. The tax required for the payment of the principal and interest of said longed shall be principal and interest, and the proceeds shall be paid by the Treasurer of the State to the holders of said bonds as the principal and interest, and the proceeds shall be requisite for the said so same shall fall due, and no farkier legislation or appropriation shall be requisite for the said assessment and collection and for such payment from the treasure.

No. 2.—Whenever the debt of the State shall have been reduced below twenty-five million dollars, the constitutional limit shall renain at the lowest point reached, and which it shall not the principal and interest of payment for all State purposes, excepting the suspect of public schools, ever exceed twelve and a half mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of the real and personal, property in the State, except in case of war or invasion.

No. 3.—The revenue of each year derived from taxation upon real, personal and mixed property, or from ilcenses, shall be called to sinking the public debt. All appropriations and claims upon real, personal and mixed property, or from ilcenses, shall be devoted solely to the expenses of the said year for which it shall be raised, excepting any surplus remain, which shall be directed to sinking the public debt. All appropriations and claims up excess of revenue shall be mull and void, and the State shall in no manner provide for their payment.

Speaker of the House of Representatives (Signed) C. C. ANTOINE, catengais (downers and President of the Seguite.

Approved Sanuary 24th, 1874.
(Signed) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor of the State of Louisiana. true copy:
P. G. PERLONDE, Secretary of State.

A. Act

Proposing an amendment to the constitu tion of the State of Louisiana, changing the day for holding the general election. Section I. Be it quacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Agembly convened (two-thirds of the members elected to each house agreement to the constitution of the State of Louisians shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State at the next general election for Representatives of the General Assembly: That the wp.ds "first Monday," in article seventeenby the constitution be stricken out, and the words "first Tuesday after the first Monday," be substituted in househereof, and if approved by a majority of the veters at said election, the same shall become a part of said aguide seventeen.

seventoes.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That
this act shall takes first from and after its

passage.
(Signed) CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the Medate of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the

Senate.
Approved March 21st, 4274.
(Signed) WILLIA B.P. KELLOGG,
Governor of the State of Lonisian.

true copy: P. G. DESLONBE, Secretary of State. No. 99.

Joint Resolution Submitting an amendment to the constitu-

tion of the State to limit the debt of New

stion of the Statesic limit the debt of New Orleans, and the issue of warmts by the officers; and prescribing certain penaltics. Section I. Be it emeeted by the Sewrice and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana. in General Assembly convened (two-thirds of the members elected to each House agreeing thersto). That at the general lecting for members of the General Assembly, which will take place in November, 1854, an amendment to the constitution of the State shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their ratification or rejection in the words following:

Article The city of New Orleans shall not hereafter increases her debt in any manner or facin. or inder any princet. After the first shay of January, 1874, po evidence of indebtedness or warrant for payrigent of money shall be issued by any officially during the case of indebtedness or warrant for payrigent donds at opercent a renewal of matured donds at par, or the issue of few houds in exchange for other bonds; provided the city debt be not thereby increased, nor to prevent the issue of drainage warrants to the transfere of contract, under act No 30 of 1871, payable only from drainage taxes, and not otherwise; any person violating the problitions [provisions] of this article shall, on conviction be punished by imprisonment for not less

than two nor more than ten years, and by fine of not less than three dollars nor more than ten thousand doffers.

Sec. 2. Be it further suscied, etc., That at suid next general election, the wishes of the electors in the pressies, shall be ex-pressed by printed or written ballots, as follows:

present by printed.

"For the amendment limiting the debt of New Orleans," or "Against the amendment limiting the debt of New Orleans," and the said ballots shall be counted and returns made, and the result declared as in the case of election of State officers.

(Signed) CHARLES W. LOWELL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE, limited and President of the Senate.

Senate.
Approved February 24, 1874.
Approved February 24, 1874.
(Signed) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.
(Styles of Louisians. true copy : P. G. DEBLONDE, Secretary of State

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PLATFORM

OF THE Republican Party of the State of Louisiana.

Adopted in Convention at New Orleans, August 8, 1874,

Orleans, August 8, 1874,

The Republican party of Louisiana, assembled in convention in the city of New Orleans on the fifth day of August, 1874, assumes and declares that the National Referenblican party is a party of positive principles and definite purposes; a party of grild achievements and a givinum shotovy; a party of internal improvements and as unsterial development; a party of peace and order, of liberty and law of internal suffrage and equal rights. That his a party capable of purifying its own organization as well as devising reformatory assaures for the public good; and therefore, he it

1. Hesolved, That its past history en-titles it to future confidence, and we again reitwate our faith in and pledge ourselves to the support of the principles counciated in its national platform, adopted at Phila-delphia.

delphia.

2. That we cordially indorse the liberal, enlightened and just policy of President Grant and the national administration, both in demostic and foreign affairs.

5. That duty and sound policy alike constrain us to nominate and support for office none but men of known housesty and capacity; and that men who are unmindful of the interests of the State, and whose records are a reproach to the party shall not be permitted to force themselves apon us in any capacity, under any pretence whatever.

6. That the misfortunes of war, floods, and internal disturbances and previous inaladministr tion so seriously impaired the resources of the State as to reader abthe resources of the State as to render absolutely accessary the passage by the last Legislature of the law known as the funding bill, which we approve as representing the atmost limits of our ability to pay, and more than the value received by the State for the indebtedness now outstanding; and we also declars our unqualified approval of the proposed constitutional amendmental limiting the State debt to \$15,000,000 and taxation to twelve and a haif mills (except for school purposes) and applying the reveaues of each year to the payment of the expenses of that year.

7. That the approaching general sleating

peness of that year.

7. Fhat the approaching general election in the state of the penesses and free election, at which every legal and qualified elector shall have the opportunity to cast his ballot for such candidates as he prefers without intimisation and without illegal contrivances to deprive him of his vote; and every legal vote east must be counted and credited as polled; and to this end such a selection of effection should be made as will satisfy citizens of all partice that the Republican party at least does not expect or desire anything clas than a fair election.

18. That we condemn the spirit of violence.

8. That we condemn the spirit of violence manifested in certain localities by the Democratic party as being in violation of public peace and good order, and destructive of the good name and best interests of the State; the suppression of all violence is demandable by every law-abiding citizen in the State.

9. That we invoke the assistance of Congress towards the early completion of those national works, the Fort St. Philip canal and the system of leves for the redenation and protection of the adjuvial lands of the Mississippi over.

Ministippi rever.

of the two faces in this State, and we discountenance and condems all efforts to forment such a conflict, being notified that the true interacts of both races lie in a just and harmonious adjustment of the relations of race, labor and empiral, and the united efforts of all good men to promote the common intelliging and we believe that with such peace and finglissey, and such united efforts, the return of a high degree of prosperity to Louisingia-will not be long delayed.

11. That we approve and ind se the

11. That we approve and ind se the

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Sometimes many of these symptoms attend

offer mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very lew: but the Liver, the largest organ mists besty, in generally the sept of the disease, and if not Regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and Beath will ensue.

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