The Crescent City White League.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1874.

Editor New York World:

SIR: The Herald of your city, in its latest effort to reach the tip-top of sensational newspaperdom, published on Sunday morning last an article connecting the White League of this city with the political aspirations of two members-elect of the coming Legislature as connected with a party programme which is to play the deuce with Kellogg, the returning Board, the Legislature, and State affairs generally, all of which is to be accomplished by the rifles of the White League. The article as telegraphed from Washington to our city, and published here yesterday afternoon, is of some length, and toward the close states, "all this has been laid before the President to guide him in his remarks upon the Louisiana question."

I have but to state that if the President is guided in his coming message upon the Louisiana question by any of the statements made by the New York Herald concerning the White League in this city, he will be guided by entire misrepresentation and utter untruth. From the first article of the Herald, when, in its issue of 16th September last, it stated that the White League was founded upon the ruins of the organization known as the Knights of the White Camelia, and had 3,500 armed men upon the streets on the eventful 14th of September, until now, all its statements (so far as I have seen them) in reference to the White League in this city have been either entirely incorrect or very greatly exaggerated. This last, sent out by them on Sunday morning, has not in it a word of truth, so far as the Crescent City White League is concerned, and there is no other in New Orleans. I inclose a copy of the platform of principles and constitution of our league. From that we have not departed. The League has had no connection whatever with any political party, nor has it been nor can it be used in any way by political aspirants.

Orgaaized as a protective association, with the ability and determination to maintain our own rights and the rights of all citizens under the law, we propose to continue in so doing. We demonstrated to the American people what an utter and contemptible fraud and usurpation the Grant-Durell-Morton-Kellogg government was, and stamped as a falsehood their assertion that the said fraud was the choice of our people and amply able to sustain itself without aid from Federal bayonets.

I trust that you will deal with the Herald's statement as it deserves. It is evidently made in the interest of the Grant-Kellogg usurpation and to justify the sending and keeping of troops here to carry the election. The information upon which the article was written must have been obtained from Kellogg sources, for it is utterly untrue so far as the Crescent City White League is concerned.

I know whereof I affirm. The Crescent City White League resulted from a conversation between General F. N. Ogden (its President) and myself. From its organization I have been a member threof, and upon its Executive Committee. The programme announced by the Herald has never been thought of, much less talked of, by the league, which has not had a meeting for two weeks.

Respectfully,
F. R. SOUTHMAYD,
58 Camp street.

PLATFORM OF THE CRESCENT CITY WHITE LEAGUE OF NEW ORLEANS.

The Crescent City Democratic Club of 1868, having changed its name to that of "Crescent City White League," has thought that an explanation was due alike to its retired members and to the people of New Orleans of the motives of a change so seriously and so sadly suggestive.

It may be stated that the elements of personal character and of general purpose in the club have undergone no change since its origin. Our members, with but few losses or accessions, are the same as for many years past, and we feel ourselves animated as ever by the same earnest determination to strive in the task of practical politics to establish and maintain such government in the State and city as shall guard the liberties of the citizen, his business, and the accumulations of his industry.

Our fellow-citizens will permit us to recall with a just pride our strenuous and persistent efforts in this behalf, though they have again and again been prostrated by the fatal intrusion of a high hand, whose violence was stronger than our rights. All our struggles had been hitherto conducted under the ancient banner of Democracy, to which we shall ever look for guidance in all national contests. But we are now fast drifting to a conflict bounded by the limits of this State, and which the men of Louisiana alone must settle, if justice and fair play shall rule, and not Federal violence. It is a conflict not involving a single issue upon which an honest Republican can possibly differ as such from an honest Democrat, a conflict the decision of which we would confidently and gladly remit to the votes of the very Radicals of New England, nay, to any body of civilized men in the world; for it is a conflict between virtue and depravity between enlightenment and thick ignorance—between civilization and barbarism—a barbarism artificially stimulated and held up by the perverted authority of the most civilized nation in the world; a civilization whose cry not for help against threatened destruction, but for more fair play in maintaining itself, is answered from Washington by insults and a blow.—In this dire emergency the national Democracy is powerless to afford relief. The national Republican party, absorbed in its dream of future domination, and quarreling over present schemes of finance, has forgotten that there is such an outlying province as Louisiana, which it might rescue from perdition and disgrace for the sake of the good name of the national commonwealth.

Need we draw a picture of our utter desolation? Need we point on the one hand to our devastated fields, our waning commerce, our idle workshops, our decreasing population, our increasing taxes, our pauper multitudes, pensioners on alien charity; and on the other hand, to the orgies of the ignoble wretches forced upon us as rulers by the horrible alliance between negro ignorance and the cunning of Washington bureaucracy, rulers grown rich amidst general distress, and reveling in the proceeds of taxes wrung from a gasping people, rulers painfully maintained by national bayonets in positions reeking with dishonor and felony, and from which there would need be but one wild hour of unrestrained anger to hurl them forever?

Need we repeat the old story of brutal violence stalking at midnight in the dragged shroud of judicial authority, and under the shadow of the Federal power, enthroning an execrable oligarchy of the most ignorant and profligate negroes leagued with the most dangerous class of rapacious whites, the very scum of society? America has wrung with the echo of these wrongs, and we have heard even those who have made it a system to hate us raise their voices in denunciation of the wrongdoers, and yet not a hand has been lifted to deliver us from their oppressions.

With our hands on our hearts and appealing to God, we and the whole white people of Louisiana can declare that we are in no way responsible for the intolerable evils of misgovernment under which the State is perishing. From the time that the right of suffrage was, as we believed, and as we still believe, accorded too hastily to a race in the infancy of freedom, we firmly resolved that it was our duty, and a wise expediency, to accept the policy of the reconstruction laws in their full scope. We endeavored at once to address ourselves to the intelligence of the negro, to explain to him that slavery having been forever abolished, he, as a citizen possessing all the rights of white citizens, had the same interests and the same duties as white men. Our orators and our press plied him with the obvious reasoning on these subjects. We invited him to our meetings, we called him to our platforms, we placed some of them upon our tickets. Election after election they turned a deaf ear to us; treated all our advances with distrust and suspicion; unhesitatingly followed the leadership of men whom they knew to be unworthy and dishonest, and with scarcely an exception invariably voted like a body of trained soldiers obeying a word of command. We still hoped that time and experience would give them discretion in the exercise of a precious right, which they never exercised here or elsewhere except as a gift from our race. We thought that a right which they owed to the white race would not be persistently used by them to accomplish the ruin of white men. In this hope we have been most grievously disappointed.—The negro has proved himself as destitute of common gratitude as of common sense.

Instead of improving in his capacity to make an intelligent and patriotic use of the ballot, we do not hesitate to affirm that he is to-day less qualified for the duties of self-government than he was seven years ago. In the beginning we are willing to believe that he was guided by a childish faith in the bad men who arrogated to themselves the control of his vote. But though he has long since lost that faith; though the barefaced rascalities of those men are now known to him; though he denounces them as liars and thieves, he still retains them in positions of power and trust for the avowed purpose of breaking down the industry of the State, wasting it by exhorbitant taxation, and finally driving its white inhabitants to other States.

Any one who has been to their meetings or overheard their private conversations knows that they dream of the gradual exodus of the whites, which will leave Louisiana to their exclusive control like another Hayti. The increasing spirit of caste founded on the most absurd inversion of the relations of race, showsitself in every form. Their incessant demands for offices from the State, city, and Federal Government, for which they are unfit and to which they have no title other than the color of their skin; the development in their conventions of a spirit of proscription against white Radicals and even against honorable Republicans who fought in the Northern armies for their liberation; their increasing arrogance, which seems to know no bounds their increasing dishonesty, which they regard as a statesmanly virtue; their contemptuous scorn of all the rights of the white man which they dare trespass upon—all these signs warn us that the calamity which we had long apprehended is now imminent, and that we must be prepared for all its consequences. Disregarding all minor questions of principle or policy, and having solely in view the maintenance of our heredity civilization and Christianity menaced by a stupid Africanization, we appeal to the men of our race, of whatever language or nationality, to unite with us against that supreme danger. A league of the whites, is the inevitable result of that formidable, oath-bound, and blindly obedient league of the blacks, which, under the command of the most cunning and unscrupulous negroes in the State, may at any moment plunge us into a war of races—a conflict in which we are resolved that we and ours shall not be the victims. Indeed, it is with some hope that a timely and proclaimed union of the whites as a race, and their efficient preparation for any emergency, may arrest the threatened horrors of a social war, and teach the blacks to beware of further insolence and aggression, that we call upon the men of our race to leave in obeyance all lesser considerations, to forget all differences of opinions and all prejudices of the past, and with no object in view but the common good of both races, to unite with us in an earnest effort to re-establish a white man's government in the city and the State.—Were the negro willing to listen to the voice of reason we could demonstrate even to his understanding that the predominance of our race in government is indispensable to his well being. We could show him that in every Southern State ruled by the whites his rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are more firmly secured than they are under the black domination in Louisiana. We could show him that the negro's right to vote, to labor, to secure a tenure of the profits of his industry, are far better guaranteed by the white rulers of Virginia than by the black rulers of Louisiana; that in Georgia and in Texas every jot and tittle of his legal and constitutional franchises—his life, his immunity from wrong and oppression of every kind—are far better guarded than in those States in which his race is in the ascendancy. We would show him that where the white man rules the negro is peaceful and happy; that where the black rules the negro is starved and oppressed; that where our race bears sway his race is mentally, morally, and materially progressing; that where his race governs there is increasing ignorance, distress, and brutality.

But it is worse than idle to reason with these people. They have become maddened by the hatred and conceit of race, and it has become our duty to save ourselves from the fatal probabilities of their stupid extravagance and reckless vanity, by arraying ourselves in the name of white civilization, resuming that just and legitimate superiority in the administration of our State affairs to which we are entitled by superior responsibility, superior numbers, and superior intelligence; and while we declare it is our purpose and fixed determination not to interfere in any manner with the legal rights of the colored race, or of any other race, we are determined to maintain our own legal rights by all the means that may become necessary for that purpose, and to preserve them at all hazards.

CONSTITUTION.

We the undersigned citizens of Louisiana and of the city of New Orleans, adhering to the platform of principles of the Crescent City White League, do hereby, for the furtherance of the objects of that league, unite ourselves to form a club under the following Constitution and By-laws:

ARTICLE I. This club shall be called "The Crescent City White League" of New Orleans.

ARTICLE II. The object of this club is to assist in restoring an honest and intelligent Government to the State of Louisiana; to drive incompetent and corrupt men from office; and by a union with all other good citizens the better to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States, and of the State, with all laws made in pursuance thereof; and to maintain and protect and enforce our rights and the rights of all citizens thereunder.

ARTICLE III. The officers of this club shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a corresponding and a recording secretary, a treasurer, a marshal, and two assistant marshals; which officers shall be elected by a majority of the club, and who, after their election, shall serve until the club shall dissolve, or they shall resign, or for cause shall be removed from their position, in which cases the club shall elect members to fill the vacancy. Besides these officers there shall be such officers appointed by the president as the necessities of the club for its more efficient organization may demand, who shall serve in the position to which they shall be assigned by the president, and in which they shall be respected by the club.

ARTICLE IV. This Constitution may be amended only at a meeting which shall be advertised three times for that purpose, when a two-thirds majority of the members present shall be sufficient to adopt any amendments which may be offered.

FRED. N. OGDEN, Chairman.
F. R. SOUTAMAYD,
JAS. BUCKNER,
JOHN N. PAYNE,
SAMUEL FLOWER,
Committee.

☞ "Is the candidate for sheriff here?" asked a stranger as he looked into an Illinois bar-room. "Yes, why?" answered eighteen men, as they rose.

POLICE JURY PROCEEDINGS.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., Dec. 7, 1874.

Pursuant to law the Police Jury elected in and for the Parish of Rapides, La., on the 2d day of November, 1874, met at the Court House in Alexandria, on Monday, the 7th day of December, A. D., 1874, at 12 o'clock M., and duly subscribed to the oath of office before L. V. Marye, Justice of the Peace, which with their certificate of election is now on file in the Police Jury Record.

There was present Messrs. James R. Andrews, A. B. C. Dean, B. F. Lambright, J. H. Sorrell and J. A. Williams.

On motion of Mr. Dean, James R. Andrews was unanimously elected President of the Jury.

The Jury then went into an election for Clerk. Mr. Dean nominated H. M. Labat, and John A. Williams nominated Charles Owens. The ballot was taken and resulted as follows: H. M. Labat received three votes and Charles Owens received two votes; whereupon H. M. Labat was declared elected Clerk.

The Jury then went into an election for Officer of the Jury. Mr. Williams nominated Levi Stewart, who was unanimously elected.

On motion of Mr. Williams,

Be it Resolved, That the duties of the Officer of the Police Jury shall be, attendance at regular and called meetings of the Jury, serving of notices for appointment of road syndics, and all other orders from the Police Jury which are required at their meetings. His salary shall be two hundred dollars per annum.

On motion of Mr. Lambright,

Resolved, That in the event of failure on the part of the Officer of the Jury to attend strictly to the orders given him by the President, a fine of fifty dollars be imposed upon him for neglect of duty, for the first offence, and one hundred dollars for the second offence, the amount to be collected from his pay; and for the third offence he shall be removed from office.

On motion of Mr. Williams the salary of Parish Attorney was fixed at one hundred dollars per annum.

On motion of Mr. Williams the salary of the Parish Physician was fixed at two hundred and fifty dollars per annum. His duties shall be to visit the prisoners in jail, and paupers when called on.

On motion the Jury adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Jury met according to adjournment at 3 o'clock P. M. Members present—Jas. R. Andrews, President; A. B. C. Dean, B. F. Lambright, J. H. Sorrell and John A. Williams.

On motion of Mr. Lambright,

Resolved, That the road leading from Alexandria to Niblett's Bluff be changed as prayed for in the petition of R. A. Perkins and others, through the farm of said Perkins, provided no increase of distance is necessary by the change, and that the road so changed shall be done at the expense of petitioner.

On motion to appoint a Finance Committee, the President appointed on said committee Messrs. John A. Williams, B. F. Lambright and J. H. Sorrell.

On motion of Mr. Dean the Jury went into the election of Parish Treasurer.—John M. Barrett was nominated and unanimously elected.

On motion the Jury adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning,

JAMES R. ANDREWS, President.

A true copy:
H. M. LABAT, Clerk.

DECEMBER 8th, 1874.

The Jury met pursuant to adjournment. Members present—Jas. R. Andrews, President; A. B. C. Dean, B. F. Lambright and John A. Williams. Absent—J. H. Sorrell.

The minutes of the previous day were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Williams the salary of the Clerk of the Police Jury was fixed at two hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

On motion the bond of John M. Barrett, Treasurer of the Parish, was read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Dean,

Resolved, That the fees of the Parish Treasurer be fixed at 2½ per cent. commission for all monies paid into his hands for Parish indebtedness, and that no commissions be allowed him for registering the bonds issued.

On motion of Mr. Williams the Jury went into an election for Parish Physician. Mr. Williams nominated Dr. A. Cockerille, who was unanimously elected.

On motion of Mr. Williams,

Resolved, That the Parish Treasurer make a report of the present indebtedness and present the same at this meeting of the Jury.

On motion the Jury adjourned until 1 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Jury met pursuant to adjournment at 1 o'clock P. M.

Members present—James R. Andrews, President; A. B. C. Dean, B. F. Lambright, J. H. Sorrell and John A. Williams.

On motion of Mr. Dean,

Be it Resolved, That the Parish Attorney or the President of this Jury is instructed to receive Parish script from E. R. Biossat or his securities, in payment of the judgment in suit No. 1846, of President Police Jury of Rapides vs. Eugene R. Biossat et als.

On motion of Mr. Williams,

Be it Resolved, That the claims of the Rapides Gazette for $44, and of Charles Owens, Clerk's fees, for $7.50, be allowed, and the President of this Jury be authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness for the same.

On motion of Mr. Williams,

Resolved, That the claim of J. G. P. Hooe for two hundred and twenty-five dollars, for traveling expenses, hack hire, etc., balance due him as Supervisor of Election for the Parish of Rapides in 1872, be allowed, and that the President of this Jury be authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness for the same.

On motion of Mr. Sorrell,

Resolved, That permission is hereby granted to William Sewell to alter and change the public road so as to run through the middle of the land cultivated by him on Red River, provided that he put up a gate at the place where the road as changed shall enter and leave the said land, at his own expense.

On motion of Mr. Sorrell,

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and seventy-six dollars and fifty cents be, and is hereby appropriated to meet the payment of the claims of the Rapides Gazette, Charles Owens and J. G. P. Hooe.

PARISH INDEBTEDNESS.

On General Fund Act	$26708 04
On Court House Act	7710 77
On Keary Judgement Account not including interest	25 93
On Bridge Fund Act	150 00
Total	$34594 74

On motion the Jury adjourned until the first Monday in March, 1875.

JAMES R. ANDREWS, President.

A true copy:
H. M. LABAT, Clerk.

Enigma.

I am composed of nine Letters.
My first is in eat, but not in drink.
My second is in lake, but not in river.
My third is in east, but not in south.
My fourth in Texas, but not in Mississippi.
My fifth is in Alabama, but not in St Louis.
My sixth is in new, but not in old.
My seventh is in road, but not in path.
My eighth is in Ohio, but not in Arizona.
My ninth is in orange, but not in lemon.
My whole is the name of a Town in Virginia.
M. A.

☞ The Boston Post says it costs Brother-in-law Casey thirteen per cent. of the entire revenue of the New Orleans Custom House to run that institution, his expenses equaling those of the Collectors of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore taken together. So much for brothers-in-law.

To Miss ****

BY ZETA.

Beautiful day-dream, ere thou art gone,
Send back the sun-light of hopes that have flown.
Gladden the gloom of my heart with a ray
Of her loving smile ere thou pass away.
Leave me the memory of halcyon hours
When Love's rosy fingers garlanded flowers
And wreaths of affection to hang in my heart—
Oh, beautiful day-dream, do not depart!

The tones of her voice like music-notes swell
Yet on my ear with enrapturing spell.
Each bright sunny smile, each glance of her eye,
Came as sweet heart whispers caught from the sky.
Bright dream, do not leave me in darkness to dwell
With gloom in the heart that worshipped so well.
Leave but the incense of hope and love
That streamed on my life like light from above.

She taught my proud spirit to bow and adore
With a depth of devotion it knew not before;
She hung the horizon of life's little sky
With paintings of love that the world cannot buy.
Then stay with me longer, sweet memory stay,
And brighten my life with hope's rosy ray;
Let but a whisper, a glance or a sigh,
Be my heart's heritage ere thou must fly!

NEW THIS DAY.

HOLIDAYS!!

JULIUS LEVIN

UNDER TOWN HALL!

WISHES TO STATE TO THE PUBlic, to strangers and parties who thus far have not visited his store, that he has just returned from New Orleans on a special Christmas purchasing trip.

J. LEVIN calls special attention to his EXTRA FINE Brandies, Whiskies, Wines, Cordials, Bitters and Anisettes.

J. LEVIN is desirious of selling at reduced prices Cakes, Pies, Fruit Cakes, richly trimmed—just the thing for Christmas.

J. LEVIN is offering fine, fresh and extra made candies, sugar plums, gum drops, jellies, jams—all cheap for Christmas.

J. LEVIN has now on hand in immense quantities, apples, oranges, bananas, pine apples, cocoa nuts—all for the finishing of Christmas dinners.

J. LEVIN wishes health, happiness and plenty to his patrons and all new comers, extending them a cordial invitation to visit his establishment, where all the refreshments of the season can be procured, and more particularly eatables of all kinds.

HOLIDAYS HOLIDAYS

Mrs. E. S. Hetherwick!

FRONT

CORNER MURRAY ST.

THIS OLD AND WELL-ESTABlished firm is still under full business trim, under the special charge and management of

B. C. DUKE,

and continues to expose for sale every thing in the line of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES!

SHOES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SLIPPERS.

HARDWARE,

SADDLERY, HARNESS.

Also a complete stock of Gent's, Ladies and Children's

FURNISHING GOODS!!

In fact a complete and well shelved establishment, where any and all things can be bought cheap for

CASH ONLY!

A full, complete and carefully selected stock just received and opened for the Fall and Winter trade. This only STOCKISH

HARDWARE

in all its branches in the town of Alexandria.

Every one calling can be suited and turned off pleased.

GIVE US A CASH CALL AT ONCE.

PEOPLE'S NEW ORLEANS

—and—

Grand Ecore Packet Comp'y.

THE FINE AND FAST PASSENGER STEAMER

Garry Owen:

JOHN HIENN, ... Master
WM. CULBERSON, ... Clerk

WILL MAKE REGULAR TRIPS—taking freight for Fort DeRussy, Barbin's, Norman's, Pineville, Alexandria, Grand Ecore and all intermediate landings. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,

APPLY ON BOARD.

THE TIMES.

1875.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

THE ST. LOUIS TIMES!

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY.

A First Class, Low Priced and Thoroughly Practical Newspaper—Devoted to the Promotion of the General Interest of the People.

The Leading Democratic Paper! WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS with which the Times has met, since its establishment, is convincing evidence that the people of the West and South fully appreciate the efforts of a journal, which, in addition to its enterprise as a newspaper, has the courage to boldly declare and constantly maintain the principles of its political faith.

The public journal most deserving of Democratic support is the one that, in addition to being a full and faithful medium of general news, is also a firm and consistent advocate of Democratic principles. A Democratic newspaper is the newspaper for Democrats to support, and the idea sometimes sought to be incalculated by those who have an interest of their own in doing so, that the people must go outside their party organs to "find the news," is absurd and irrational. There is no sort of incompatibility whatever between the political and non-political journal as to the matter of news; many of the papers now published throughout the country, and especially valuable for the amount and variety of their intelligence, being also known for the ability and earnestness with which they champion their peculiar party views. Hence all things else being equal, it is manifestly the duty of Democrats to limit their newspaper patronage to such as are of their own way of thinking and not to squander their means on those that wage constant warfare upon their established convictions.

It is our desire to see the TIMES in the hands of all Democrats, and every well-wisher of the government throughout the land, and in order that this may be done, we are now offering the following extraordinary inducements to those who will interest themselves and act in the capacity of club agents for the TIMES throughout the country.

These rates for subscriptions and the premiums are exclusively for subscribers by mail at $11 per annum:

$1500 in Cash Premiums:

AS FOLLOWS:

DAILY.

$250 Cash to any person from whom we receive the largest list of subscribers to the Daily Times for one year (before 31st of March next,) of not less than one hundred and fifty names at $11 per annum.

$160 Cash for the next largest list of not less than 100 names at $11 per annum.

$125 Cash for the next largest list of not less than seventy-five names at $11 per annum.

$50 Cash for the next largest list of not less than thirty names at $11 per annum.

$30 Cash for the next largest list of not less than twenty names at $11 per annum.

$15 Cash for the next largest list of not less than ten names at $11 per annum.

TRI-WEEKLY.

$125 Cash for the largest list of subscribers to the Tri-Weekly Times (before the 31st of March next,) of not less than one hundred and twenty-five names at $5.50 per annum.

$75 Cash for the next largest list of not less than seventy-five names at $5.50 per annum.

$50 Cash for the next largest list of not less than fifty names at $5.50 per annum.

$25 Cash for the next largest list of not less than thirty names at $5.50 per annum.

$15 Cash for the next largest list of not less than fifteen names at $5.50 per annum.

$10 Cash for the next largest list of not less than ten names at $5.50 per annum.

WEEKLY TIMES.

$250 Cash to any person from whom we receive (before the 31st of March next) the largest list of subscribers to the Weekly Times for one year, of not less than five hundred names at $1.25 per annum.

$125 Cash for the next largest list of not less than two hundred and fifty names at $1.25 per annum.

$75 Cash for the next largest list of not less than one hundred and fifty names at $1 25 per annum.

$50 Cash for the next largest list of not less than one hundred names at $1.25

$25 Cash for the next largest list of not less than fifty names at $1.25 per annum.

Cash Must Accompany Each List Sent In!

An account will be opened with each person contending for the Premiums, and names or lists received from time to time placed to his or her credit, which will be tooted up after 31st day of March next.

Premiums awarded within thirty days after March 31, 1875, by the Times Company of St. Louis.

No subscriptions received before December 1, 1874, nor after March 31, 1875, will be added to Premium lists.

Under the new postal law, taking effect January 1, 1875, the postage on newspapers is required to be prepaid by the publishers at the time of mailing, thus relieving the subscriber of the necessity of paying at his postoffice the quarterly postage as heretofore, as under the present law. This will necessitate a slight advance in our subscription rates, which, from 1st after November 1, 1874, will be as follows:

POSTAGE PREPAID BY PUBLISHERS.

DAILY—Seven papers per week—per year, by mail $12 00
In clubs of five or more, each subscription, per mail 11 00
TRI-WEEKLY—Issued Wednesday, Friday and Sunday—per year, by mail $6 00
In clubs of five or more, by mail, 5 50
WEEKLY—per year, single paper, by mail $1 50
In clubs of ten or more, each subscription, by mail 1 25

☞ Subscribers to the Times should send their money by Post Office Order or Express, to the

TIMES COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

JEWELS

RICH & RARE!

Holiday Presents and Bridal Gifts!

Solid Gold, Silver and Plated Ware!!

ENTIRE NEW STOCK!!

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE TO THE PEOPLE OF Rapides, that we are now opening and will continue to receive for the next 30 days, an entire new stock of

SOLID GOLD JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE!

—OF—

THE VERY LATEST FASHIONS!

—CONSISTING OF—

LADIES SWISS and AMERICAN WATCHES—PLAIN and ENAMELED GENTS AMERICAN and ENGLISH WATCHES—(STEM WINDERS)—LADIES' OPERA and CHATLAINE CHAINS—GENTS' FOB and NECK CHAINS—BRACELETS, LOCKETS, NECKLACES—HALF SETTS PINS and EARRINGS—NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.

SOLID 18 KT. PLAIN RINGS, NEW STYLE, GREAT VARIETY, CITY PRICES

—A FULL STOCK OF—

Solid Silver and Quadruple Plated Ware.

—CONSISTING OF—

Spoons, Forks, Knives, Syrup Pitchers, Castors, Goblets, Cups, Sugar Bowls, etc., etc.

Goods Warranted—Replating Done at Low Figures

TOYS! TOYS!

FERGUSON and SCHNACK

WORLD.

$1. 1875. $1.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

The New York World.

The Democratic Paper of New York

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

THE POSTAGE PREPAID BY US.

Weekly World, One Year, One Dollar.

An extra copy to getter up of club of ten. The Semi-Weekly to getter up of club of twenty. The Daily to getter-up of club of fifty.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE PAST seven days is given in the weekly edition of the World (Wednesday's), which contains, in addition to the news, many special features prepared expressly for it. The Grange department gives each week the latest news of the order and of the Patrons. The agricultural Department presents the latest experiments and experiences of practical culturists, full reports of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, letters from practical farmers, and interesting discussions of profitable farming. The page for the family furnishes interest and amusement for the fireside during the long winter evenings. Full and trustworthy live stock country produce, and general produce market reports show the state of trade.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY, ONE YEAR, TWO DOLLARS

An extra copy to getter up of club of ten. The Daily to getter-up of club of twenty-five.

The Semi-Weekly (Tuesdays and Fridays) contains all the contents of the Weekly, one or two first-rate Novels during the year, and all the cream of the daily World.

"THE WORLD" AND ITS WORK.

Those of our Democratic friends who desire to subscribe for a New York Paper will find none that equals The World in ability, or that so fearlessly and clearly advocates Democratic principles. In the news from all parts of the world, it is complete, and its editorials on all subjects are vigorous and logical. To the farmer it is invaluable: teaches him many things that tend to promote his best interests which he sorely needs his eyes opened to. The World is now doing a great work in behalf of the Democratic party, and should be fully sustained.—[Binghamton Leader.

A THOROUGH NEWSPAPER.

The World, in point of ability, enterprise and influence, stands at the head of the Democratic press in this country.—[Manchester Union.

We have no travelling agents. Specimen copies, posters, etc., sent free, whenever and wherever desired. Address all orders and letters to

THE WORLD,
35 PARK ROW, NEW YORK

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW ORLEANS

—and—

Grand Ecore Weekly Packet

FOR GRAND ECORE, MONTGOMERY, ALEXANDRIA, PINEVILLE, NORMAN'S, BARBIN'S

and

ALL WAY LANDINGS!

The Magnificent and Fast Running Passenger Steamer

C. H. DURFEE

JOS. AMIKEN, ... MASTER
HAMILTON, McCHESNEY and DOWTY, Clerks.

LEAVES NEW ORLEANS EVERY Saturday at 4 P. M. Returning—leaves ALEXANDRIA every TUESDAY evening at 5 o'clock, connecting with the steamer ROYAL GEORGE for GRAND ECORE and intermediate landings. For Freight or Passage

APPLY ON BOARD.

CHRISTMAS!!

I shall have a good stock of Books and other articles for Christmas, suitable for presents. They will be ready for inspection Monday of Christmas week.

H. ST. JOHN.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION!

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
ALEXANDRIA, LA., DECEMBER 10TH, 1874.

BY VIRTUE OF THE SECOND SECTION of the act to incorporate the Town of Alexandria approved September 29th, 1868, there will be an election held in each Ward on the FIRST MONDAY, the 4th day of JANUARY next, 1875, by the citizens of each Ward qualified to vote by the laws of this State and the United States, and who shall be a resident of the Ward in which they offer to vote for ten days preceding the election, to elect ONE MAYOR, ONE TREASURER and ONE COMPTROLLER for the Town at large; also ONE COUNCILMAN for each Ward, to serve for two years. Polls will be opened at the following places:

Ward No. 1—At the Store of Louis Gossens—Commissioners: L. Gossens, E. Weil and B. Glatt.

Ward No. 2—At the Warehouse of Cullen & Stafford—Commissioners: W. Mills, S. Cullen and I. Jackson.

Ward No. 3—At the Town Hall—Commissioners: Nelson Taylor, John Gibson and A. Hilton.

Ward No. 4—At the Paint Shop of W. O. Dammon—Commissioners: W. O. Dammon, D. Kelly and D. D. Rogers.

Ward No. 5—At the residence of W. W. Whittington, Jr.—Commissioners: W. W. Whittington, Jr., W. C. Johnson and Carter Carr.

Polls will be opened at 6 o'clock A. M. and close at 6 P. M.

R. H. FOX, Mayor.

A. HILTON, Secretary.