New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 2, 1873.

The latest name for matrimony is, "Committing twoicide."

The rebuilding of the grand column Vendome, in Paris, is rapidly progressing.

A linen duster, as an evidence of overcoat wealth at this season of the year, is too thin.

A glance at the past—that which one lady gives another in the street to see what she has on.

Cutting off and splicing on a dog's tail result in the same thing. Both actions curtail the canine.

The servant who takes foundlings out to ride in a baby carriage from an asylum, is call a waif-airer.

The internal revenue collections, First District of Louisiana, for the month of October, 1873, amounted to $63,675 72.

They make paper in Scotland from hop stalk sheath. It is recommended as particularly fine in quality and low in cost.

The Odd Fellows of Iowa number 12,000 members in their organization, consisting of 230 regular lodges and sixty encampments.

Governor W. P. Kellogg, Colonel Charles Dillingham, naval officer at this port, and the Rev. James Morrow, arrived in this city yesterday morning.

We are again indebted to Mr. C. C. Haley, newsdealer, No. 19 Commercial Place, for a generous supply of choice weekly papers of Northern publication.

The students at the Barre Academy, in Massachusetts, have started a newspaper called *The Robin*. A free use of the scissors justifies its name and propensity.

An apple tree in Maysville, Kentucky, which is known to have borne a full crop as long ago as 1795, was also fruitful this year, and still looks green and flourishing.

It has been found out by sad experience that fame is not an article that can be relied on. There is, in fact, nothing certain in this world but death, taxes and the newspapers.

The silk industry of Switzerland is enormous, and rapidly on the increase, the exports of manufactured silks annually amounting to 215,000,000 francs, or $43,000,000.

How few housekeepers know that the expressed juice of garlic is an everlasting cement for broken china, glassware, and the like, leaving no mark of fracture if neatly done.

Looking handsome and robust, and quoth he, weighing a ton and lively as a colt, Hon. E. North Callom is again in our midst, having returned from an extended visit to Avoyelles parish.

"Those who are very difficult in choosing wives," says Hawthorne, "seem as if they would take none of nature's ready made works, but want a woman manufactured particularly to their order."

The catch of salmon for the season of 1873 on the Columbia river, Oregon, was 20,000 cases. Each case weighed forty-eight pounds. Besides this amount, there were 4800 barrels of salt salmon.

The newest Swiss musical boxes are made to play the music of one celebrated composer exclusively. They are known as Mozart, Wagner, Beethoven, etc., boxes. The winding up is done by a crank instead of a key.

In Alleghany City, at the corners of streets, business men have the following sentences placarded on their buildings: "Men of respectability are never found loafing here. Beware of pickpockets and thieves.

Living in Tampa, Florida, is cheap enough, according to the *Guardian*. Beef sells for only six to eight cents, mullet three for ten cents, eggs twenty cents per dozen, chickens twenty cents each, and other things in proportion.

The Abbeville, Georgia, *Medium* speaks of an exciting cotton-picking match in that county, between a Georgia and a South Carolina negro. The Georgia man picked 456 pounds and the other 472 pounds, in seven hours—the duration of the match.

A New Bedford sea captain has invented a new plan of building ships. He proposes to do away with the usual rib frame and double sheathing and build them with planks twelve inches wide, laid flat, one upon the other, and firmly bolted together.

Extravagance in language is a most ruinous phase of extravagance. The auction people for instance, so habitually pile on the agony of the adjectives to work, off poor stuff, that when they have really something good to sell the bow snaps and language fails them.

An old story will be recalled at the present time of the witty man who was called into court for contempt, and who answered the charge as follows: "Your Honor, I have never shown any contempt for this court; on the contrary, I have always carfully concealed my feelings."

An exchange pertinently asks: "How can any person with common sense (mother or servant girl) push the baby carriage towards the rays of the sun, along a whole street? It seems incredible; yet we see it every sunny day. When the baby will be twenty years old, it will have weak eyes—and wonder why."

Halifax papers state the American seiners will be on the fishing grounds next year with about 425 large purse seines, divided as follows: Two hundred and fifty for mackerel and 175 for menhaden and oil fish. They would make, in a continuous line, nearly one hundred miles in length, and if spread out would cover a farm containing 1700 acres.

We call the attention of our readers to a communication from a valued correspondent on the subject of scaling the city debt by an issue of new bonds. The ideas advanced are worthy of attention, and will doubtless promote discussion, which we invite. Whatever plan may be devised or agreed upon, certainly the object to be accomplished is one in which every voter and taxpayer has a vital interest.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The efforts to raise money to pay the hands who will be engaged on Monday to hold a popular convention on the twenty-fourth instant, have yielded satisfactory returns, and the Fusion papers, especially the *Herald*, goes strongly into the invocation business. The importance of the gathering is extolled and exaggerated, the REPUBLICAN denounced as a pestilential mischief maker, and the changes rung on the despotic government, bayonet rule, the usurper Kellogg, Judge Durell and everybody else that stands between the hungry political hacks and the purses of the people. Now, the REPUBLICAN does not care a tobacco stopper how many conventions are held, nor how much those who organize it pay the delegates to attend. If they will come out openly and call things by their right names, admit that it is solely and purely the last expiring effort of the tribe known as the "People's Candidates" to get into the envied offices now held by Republicans, and then put their hands in their pockets and pay all the expenses, we will haul off and dmit that it is no quarrel of ours. But to do this would be fatal to any further progress in the movement. The subscription money is actually the stake that is to be played for. With that, especially if the amount is reasonable, it may be possible to secure something, or if that does not promise anything brilliant, then the funds can be divided among those who "work" for the party.

Many of those citizens against whose bank accounts predatory designs are entertained are our friends, and they depend upon us to protect them from imposition. Because we have sounded the note of warning and cautioned them against repeating the follies of last winter, the *Herald* accuses us of a diabolical and audacious malignity. We are neither diabolical nor malignant, though, perhaps, we might admit a modified audacity. For we know we are right and feel the boldness which attends on righteousness. We have a larger constituency than any Democratic paper in this State, and we speak in the name and on behalf of the ruling party. We address the minority in tones of friendly admonition when we tell them that their efforts to realize the expected fruits of their last fall's cheat are futile and that any money extorted from the oppressed merchants for the alleged purpose of influencing Congress to change political affairs in this State will be obtained under grossly false pretenses. For proclaiming these indisputable facts we are assailed as insulters and revilers by the great body of the white population of this State. It is as though a man whom we had pointed out as on the eve of a contemplated robbery should exclaim, with an air of virtuous indignation, "Sir, this gentleman whom you have warned against me is my friend, and I am his. Any insult to me is an insult to him, and he ought to feel indignant towards you." In this manner, perhaps, we have "insulted and reviled" the "great body of the white population of this State." We discovered a precious lot of suspicious characters prowling about the premises and gave the alarm, when out rush the accused and coolly tell us we have insulted the gentleman they intended to rob. Well, we are not at all annoyed at the turn affairs have taken, and already feel a high degree of satisfaction from the knowledge that the subscriptions are remarkably light, and the chances for this famous convention to do much harm so small as to make it hardly worth while to say anything about it.

IS IT A CRY OF WOLF?

Our Fusion friends have come so near to forfeiting all claims to credibility that it sometimes becomes difficult to say whether they should be believed or not. We are in some such predicament now. The State authorities have sent a force up into Grant parish to aid the local civil authorities in arresting men for participating in one of the most cold blooded, cruel, cowardly massacres that ever disgraced the name of American citizens. Every true man feels the disgrace of Colfax keenly, and will never be satisfied until the red handed murderers are brought to justice, whether it takes four months, four years or four decades to accomplish it. The local civil authorities report that they are unable to do anything, because those who are accused refuse to submit to the law, and their neighbors, innocent and otherwise, aid and abet them in avoiding arrest. For four months they have been in an attitude of defiance toward the State government, and the highest authorities have decided that the time has come to try conclusions. If the rioters of Grant and Catahoula, Winn, Franklin and other parishes in that neighborhood are to run the government of this State, it is time we knew it, so that we may prepare to submit to the lawless mob. But they will find it no holiday affair. An appeal has been made to the *materiel* of war, and inky indignation has been very much cheapened.

The advent of the Metropolitans in Grant parish was the signal for manufacturing reports of outrages. We heard of the arrest of the most innocent and lamblike creatures, the meekest men since the death of Moses on Mount Nebo. These immaculate citizens were dragged from their homes to stand a trial, and their apologists freighted the balmy air with their shrieks of condemnation. But all without avail. The grip of the Metropolitan is on the collar of crime, and can not be made to relax by mendacious howling. Finding that the old stereotyped falsehoods about a despotic government dragging peaceable citizens to bastiles did not quicken the public pulse nor soften the officers of the law in the discharge of their duty, they have reported a new outrage. We read in the Fusion papers that a house has been attacked and a widow lady and her daughter of seventeen years taken out and outraged. This alleged crime is charged upon three several parties, either directly or by implication. First, the negroes did it; second, it was the Metropolitans; third, it was the soldiers; and finally, the whole Republican party of Louisiana, and perhaps the entire United States government are guilty.

The difficulties that encounters us on reading this terrible recital are manifold. We are not at all satisfied that any such outrage has been committed, because our own advices from the scene make no mention of it. Again we know it to be highly improbable that any soldiers of the United States army have been concerned in any such crime, and we regard it as an insult to the whole Metropolitan force to even insinuate that any of the force under command of Colonel DeKlyne would do such a thing. In any case there is no doubt that both the Metropolitans and the United States forces will lend any needed assistance to the local authorities in arresting any one charged with the crime in case of forcible resistance to process of law. The Republican party is not much in the habit of protecting their scoundrels from punishment. The Democrats enjoy a monopoly of that business, and are alone guilty of parading the greatest criminals that ever went unhung before the world as innocent, high-toned, respectable citizens whom the janissaries of a despotic government are continually oppressing. The entire suspension of the practice of calling things by their right names makes it impossible to know whether a crime has been committed or not, or whether a suspected person is innocent or guilty, until we receive confirmation of the reports through truthful channels.

It will be seen, therefore, that we are for the present compelled to withhold our belief in this story of outrage, partly because it is too horrible to be true, but in a great measure because it comes from those who are continually crying "wolf," when there is no danger. It is needless to say that any crime of such a nature, or of any other, will be punished with the utmost severity, if those who claim to be respectable citizens do their duty, not only in pointing out the criminals, but in making arrests. We would hang the perpetrator of such an outrage side by side with the miscreants who shot two hundred defenseless colored men in the Colfax courthouse. But we do not approve of calling off the pursuers of one set of criminals because a new cry is raised in another direction. The blood of murdered citizens of Louisiana has been crying to heaven for vengeance since the fatal thirteenth of April. Let us secure their slayers first, and avenge later wrongs after that work is well done.

CHURCH REFORM IN MEXICO.

The people of Mexico have taken a long stride in the direction of reform, and the result was triumphantly proclaimed on the fifth of October. On that day official publication was made of five important amendments to the constitution, a copy of which we reproduce, from the *Cosmopolitan*. However strange it may sound to orthodox ears, yet the assertion is true, nevertheless, that one set form of religion is not adapted to the wants of civilization, and no people are truly happy in spiritual matters who are compelled to worship according to orders from even the highest of human agencies. Hence, we see the attempts that have been made to impose "articles of faith" upon enlightened people result in failure and consequent disaster. Austria is nearly emancipated from the theological despotism which has sat like an incubus upon that fair empire for centuries; France snapped the bonds more than seventy-five years ago, and plunged into a wild career of license and materialism, from which she has been rescued with great difficulty. After the lapse of more than three-quarters of a century, the "pleasant land of France" is believed to be more infidel than Catholic, while Italy, the seat and home of religious intolerance, has gone to the extreme of setting aside a temporal ruler because of the close unity of Church and State.

Mexico follows the lead of Europe, and has adopted in its organic law measures more stringent than even Protestant America has approved for our government. A blow has been struck in that country at the colossal power of the church which we had thought it would be impossible to accomplish. All religious institutions are forbidden to acquire property or use and enjoy the rents therefrom. Even the customary religious test of an oath is abolished by law, and the simple promise to say the truth and to fulfill obligations substituted. Marriage is declared to be a civil contract, the same as in the United States, though, of course, religious marriages are not prohibited. Congress can neither prohibit nor establish any religion, all being free to choose according to their consciences, interests or whims.

This is a great revolution, and will, of course, be regarded by the clergy and bigoted as the first step to perdition. Yet we have the example of other nations in proof that a people may be happy, great, powerful and good without having their religion made to order according to law; and that it is possible for a man to win the admiration of his countrymen and yet enjoy the utmost freedom in spiritual matters. And we feel confident that Mexico, like the United States, will find it the best policy to permit competition and compel theological denominations to depend upon merit for success rather than to aid them by a statute that represses all rivals.

THE DEMOCRATIC OX AND THE SALARY BILL

The Democrats of Missouri have adopted a characteristic manner of showing their condemnation of the back pay business. Frank Blair, one of the most energetic advocates of that measure, has recently been appointed by Governor Woodson to the position of State insurance inspector. This appointment is hightly approved by the *Missouri Republican*, as "much the best the Governor has made." The fact that Blair is yet a poor man notwithstanding his long service in Congress, is cited as evidence of his honesty. No account is taken of extravagant, not to say imprudent practices, neither does the *Republican* inform its readers that it would require three or four times the salary of a member of Congress to keep Frank out of debt. Hence, he is willing to step from the Senate into the comparatively obscure position of insurance inspector. Doubtless there was some compulsion in the matter, as so good a Democrat as Blair has been since the war is not likely to give up a good thing so long as he could possibly hold on to it. He proves his fealty to party and respect for its traditions, however, by readily accepting any thing that will pay without requiring much work. Any Democrat would do as much.

But the mystery about all this is, how can a Democratic Congressman be so innocent while all the Republicans are so guilty, and all agreed on the main point? Why should Mr. Blair be commended and rewarded for voting himself back pay, and all the indignation reserved for Carpenter, Butler and other Republicans? We are pretty familiar with the "ancient traditions," but fail to see how this thing can be reconciled with honesty.

ANOTHER DELAY.

There begins to be a feeling of uncertainty entertained regarding the future movements of the Congressional Committee of Transportation. They were at one time expected here from the first to the tenth of November. Soon after this announcement was made they turned up in St. Louis, from which place they adjourned to meet in Washington on the fifteenth. The dispatches inform us that soon after the meeting in the capital, they will come around by way of New Orleans to make inquiries about the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi river. Now we do not deny that our preference, if we were to have a choice, would be for the committee to come here direct from St. Louis before going anywhere else, but will be satisfied if they come finally at all. We have their assurance to Senator West that they would come confirmed by the same information to Governor Kellogg, whom they met in St. Louis, and it may be that we shall not be disappointed after all. At present, however, taking into consideration the fact that Congress meets on the first Monday in December, it looks like a pretty evenly balanced question with what lean there is about it on the north side.

The arrival of Governor Kellogg completely spoils the sensation of the New Orleans correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which we copied the other day. It will be remembered that the basis of the astounding plan which had been discovered to revolutionize matters here was Governor Kellogg's not returning to the State. The keystone having fallen, the whole arch falls in, of course. The *Enquirer* may possibly drscharge its correspondent, but we venture to predict it will never inform its readers of the cheat that it palmed off on them.

[Editorial Correspondence.]

LETTER FROM ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, October 29, 1873.

Traversing a new section of this food zone of the Union for nearly three hundred miles, gives additional evidence that the power to support population is the true rule of territorial power. This extraordinary area stretches west to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and even along the Canadian or Red river of the North, to a connection with the Columbia and the Pacific. This immense extent of country is the food zone of the republic. It is just being prepared for the habitation of man. Railroads and rivers bring the people, the organization of States, and laws will welcome them as into a new building prepared for their permanent habitation. Can there be any doubt, but that a region which has sprung into existence within the memory of men will increase in wealth and numbers with a ratio of rapidity to which the past bears no proportion? No impartial reason can doubt it. And with the present power and prospective growth of this country, can any one doubt that other and earlier political divisions, based on geography or principle will be, and indeed are obliterated? The constitution of the United States bases popular representation on numbers. Food and wages aggregate numbers. These conditions of populous attraction exist in incomparable abundance in the area referred to. It is then obvious that it must govern. It may be made plain, even that it does govern now. It is in vain to set up the pretensions of the past. The quarrel of a century between Boston and Charleston is like the feud of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, lost in the procession of events which has given the power of decision to a new people. It is to a people "who knew not Joseph," and are, if you will, indifferent to the earlier services and intentions of those who framed the constitution. It may be said that the questions of the relative boundaries of federal and State power, and of the inherent powers of the federal government as discussed between the two schools represented respectively at the North and South are still unsettled. Persons who have never seen Chicago or Milwaukee or St. Louis may think so, but these questions were settled by the sword, and the "rights of the States" may be condensed and expressed by a much older phrase—"the right of petition." With the repeal of the right to withdraw came the corrollary that the Congress, the courts and the executive of the federal government must assent to any appeal of right from the States.

Now, as the great bulk of the people who are to decide these questions, have just emerged from a war fought to decide them, it is not probable that they will vote to reverse their own decision. There is a very large vote of immigrants, and others, to whom the abstract distinctions of the past are incomprehensible. It is by no means reasonable that one who has fled to the federal government for protection from a monarch, or a master, will consent to see a form of executive power weakened, which may, in their opinion, alone protect them from what they deem despotism of any sort. From this reasoning it is deduced that the food zone of the Union will govern the Union, and that party distinctions based on other ideas and other interests will disappear under the democracy of numbers.

POWER CENTRES.

As there is a power zone under our constitutional rule, so there are centres of political power. The chief of these are New York and Philadelphia—the one having twenty-eight and the other twenty-two votes in Congress. To these are added the cause and incidents of this power, wealth and industry. Chicago and St. Louis now turn up as rivals in this contest for the crown of republican supremacy. There can be no doubt but with an unlimited capacity to feed and employ, these two cities, with perhaps smaller satellites, will govern the country. New Orleans has, too, her destinies. They are to conduct a trade upon which the best future of these great centres is based. It is the commerce of the continent.

The trade between the interior valleys and Europe is comparatively insignificant. It is taxed with a transfer utterly repressive of further agricultural development of the cereal area west. This commerce must be turned in a reciprocatory direction. It must be concentrated into manufactured fabrics and exported in exchange for tropical products. The agent for this exchange will be New Orleans, and from this point and boundary the further territorial development of the nation must emanate. Commercial intercourse will bring political relations, and there will be another centre of population and power. It will be the great city that, as the mediator between the products, ideas and language of two semi-sections of the American continent, will become the political capital of the more Southern section. She will be the shackle-bolt which will hold together by the cordial tenure of reciprocal interest the great train of republican States destined to govern this continent.

ST. LOUIS AND HER COMMERCE.

There can be no doubt but that this great city, now competing for the latitudinal trade to Eastern outlets, will see the vanity of this contest, and turn her enterprise in the direction where she can have no competitor. She has just completed the highest triumph of engineering skill in bridge building. There is now no transfer from San Francisco to New York, and the products of interior Missouri may pass directly to the Atlantic seaports. St. Louis is, therefore, "the cross roads of commerce;" but the demand in Europe for Western provisions and the American demand for European manufactures must greatly diminish immigration, convert the consumer into a producer of provisions, and even now the skilled laborer who a month ago made a case-knife or a carpet in Birmingham or Leeds, and made it with food and materials imported in part from America, now performs the same mechanical act in the country from which the material is drawn and for which the fabric is in good part intended. This change of pursuits will involve the development of a market for Western manufactures, and this market can alone be found in the commercial reciprocities of the American continent.

THE WISDOM COMMITTEE.

This body is drifting on down to New Orleans, and is in session here this week. Its investigations will furnish an invaluable mass of facts upon the subject of transportation. The business men of St. Louis have taken most effectual measures to place the claims of the Mississippi before them, and it is to be hoped that New Orleans will co-operate, as the destiny and interests of these two cities are the same.

W. M. B.

DIED:

FLANAGAN—In this city Saturday, November 1, 1873, FRANK P. FLANAGAN, a member of New Orleans Typographical Union.

Hall New Orleans Typographical Union No. 17, New Orleans, November 1, 1873.—The members of this organization are notified to meet at the hall of the Union, corner of Perdido and Carondelet streets, to attend the funeral of our late fellow member, Mr. Frank P. Flanagan, on SUNDAY, November 2, at 2:30 P. M.

HENRY Z. OSBORNE, President.
M. B. WHITE, Secretary.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

FALL MEETING, 1873.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6.

First Day.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles; Club purse $500; first horse $350; second horse $100; third $50.

SECOND RACE.—The Slocomb stake, for two-year olds; $25 entrance, p. p., with $700 added; second horse to receive $200 and the third $100; one mile; to carry three-year old weights; closed with twenty-six nominations.

THIRD RACE.—Mile heats, for all ages; Club purse $500; first horse to receive $400 and the second $100.

Second Day—Tuesday, December 9.

FIRST RACE.—The Orleans stake, for three year olds; $25 entrance, p. p., with $700 added; second horse to receive $200 and the third $100; two miles; closed with twenty nominations.

SECOND RACE.—Two mile heats, for all ages; Club purse $800; first horse to receive $650, and the second $150.

THIRD RACE.—One mile, with 100 pounds on each; three year olds to carry ninety pounds; no allowance for mares or geldings; Club purse $400; first horse $300, second $75, third $25.

Third Day—Thursday, December 11.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap hurdle, two miles, over eight hurdles; weights to appear the day before the race; Club purse $500; first horse $350, second $100, third $50.

SECOND RACE.—Three miles, for all ages; Club purse $800; first horse $600, second horse $150, and third $50.

THIRD RACE.—Selling race, for all ages; mile heats; horses entered to be sold for $1000, to carry their proper weight; for $750 allowed seven pounds; for $500 allowed fourteen pounds; for $300 allowed twenty pounds; Club purse $500; first horse $350, and the second $150.

Fourth Day—Saturday, December 13.

FIRST RACE.—Consolation purse, one mile, for horses that have run and not won at the meeting up to closing of entries; horses beaten once allowed seven pounds, twice ten pounds, three times or more fifteen pounds. Club purse $400; first horse $300, second $75, and third $25.

SECOND RACE.—The Howard Stake, for two year olds; $25 entrance, p. p., with $700 added; the second horse to receive $200 and the third $100; winner of Slocomb Stake to carry seven pounds extra; one mile; to carry three year old weights. Closed, with twenty-seven nominations.

THIRD RACE.—Four mile heats, for all ages; Club purse $1200; first horse $800, and the second $250.

In all club purses entrance free, and in such purses a walk-over entitles a horse to first money only, and a horse distancing the field entitled to first money only.

G. A. BREAUX, President.
J. P. HORNON, Secretary, Lock Box 552.
no2 8d4t 2p

WRIT OF ELECTION.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, October 27, 1873.

Whereas by the constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of Louisiana it is made the duty of the executive authority, whenever any vacancy shall happen in the representation to Congress from the said State, to issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy.

Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the representation to Congress from the fourth congressional district of the State of Louisiana; by the death of Samuel Peters, member elect to the Forty-third Congress from the said district.

Now, therefore, I, C. C. Antoine, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana do issue this, my proclamation, designating MONDAY, the twenty-fourth day of November, 1873, as the day for the election of a Representative to the Congress of the United States from the fourth congressional district of the State of Louisiana, and I hereby direct all supervisors of registration and other officers of the parishes of West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee, Avoyelles, Rapides, Sabine, Natchitoches, De Soto, Caddo, Bossier, Winn, Grant, Red River and Vernon, forming said congressional district, to take all necessary steps for the holding of said election in accordance with the laws of this State and of the United States.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, hereunto attached, this twenty-seventh day of October, A. D. 1873, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety eighth.

C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of Louisiana.

By the Acting Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. oc28 2p

WRIT OF ELECTION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, October 31, 1873.

Whereas, There is a vacancy in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of this State, from the parish of DeSoto;

Now, therefore, I, C. C. Antoine, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation, designating MONDAY, the twenty-fourth day of November, A. D. 1873, as the day for the election of a representative to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Louisiana from the parish of DeSoto, in place of Hon. John Wiggen, deceased. The supervisor of registration for the parish of DeSoto will take due notice hereof, and make the necessary preparation therefor.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana.
P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State. no1 1d

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

96.....Canal Street.....96

SHOPPING

Of every description for Ladies and Dealers of Orders from Louisiana and the Southern States.

Constant familiarity with the market and best houses insures a great saving to customers.

CIRCULARS and SAMPLES SENT FREE.

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE.
ap21 1y2p

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRE.....FIRE.....FIRE

GREAT BARGAINS! GREAT BARGAINS!

It is announced to the friends and patrons of MRS. D. J. LOWENSTEIN that, having removed from No. 379½ Dryades street to No. 549 Magazine street, between Felicity and St. Mary streets, she has been visited by the Fire Fiend, after a stay of only ten days at the new place, and is therefore compelled to sell the portion of her stock remaining on hand, which was damaged by water at the fire, for less than half the original cost, and at enormous discount.

Over 100,000 pair assorted BOOTS and SHOES, of all sizes and descriptions, for children, boys, misses, ladies and men, from ten cents upward; also, damaged HATS and CAPS, all literally thrown away. EVERY SHOE AND HAT A BARGAIN TO THE BUYER.

Whoever misses this one everyday chance now held out to the public will regret it. The attention of our colored citizens is directed to the above.
no2 6t

PETITIONS AND SCHEDULES

Prepared strictly according to the bankrupt law, general orders of the United States Supreme Court and rules of the United States District Court, by JOHN S. CARTER,
At the office of C. S. Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, Customhouse building, New Orleans. Blanks always on hand. no1

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Past due coupons of City Seven Per Cent Gold Bonds paid in COIN, by

E. H. LEVY, Broker,
oc31 3t No. 126 Gravier street.

TO SUGAR PLANTERS.

Notice is hereby given to Sugar Planters that I have for sale a few of my celebrated and well known SULPHUR FUMIGATORS, for Cane Juice, which I will close out at $125 and $150 each, at ninety days, if purchased in thirty days. Original price $300.

WILLIAM A. JORDAN,
oc19 1m No. 238 Erato street, New Orleans.

THE FIRE ON CANAL STREET.

SETTLEMENT WITH THE INSURANCE.

Nine Thousand Dollars worth of

FINE CLOTHING AND LATEST STYLES OF HATS Slightly damaged by water.

At Less than Half the Cost.

At M. COGAN'S, Nos. 28 and 29, Canal street, Next door to Hansen's shoe store.
oc1 1m

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Charles Colin—No. 36,712.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Whereas, E. T. Parker has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Charles Colin, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
no1 4 8* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Joseph Emile Darsse—No. 36,709.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Whereas, Staella Sophie Darsse has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Joseph Emile Darsse, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
oc 31 no5 9 FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Ludivine Cesarine Baumont, wife of Jean Louis Bochet—No. 25,209.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans.—Whereas, Theophilus M. Hyde has petitioned the court for letters of administration for the estate of the late Ludivine Cesarine Baumont, wife of Jean L. Bochet, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
oc17 31 no5* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Xavier Ballender—No. 36,701.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans.—Whereas, J. C. Jenevin has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Xavier Ballender, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
oc29 no2 6* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Jean Emile Faures, Sr.—No. 35,845.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by Henry Bidwell, testamentary executor, in this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
oc29 no2 6* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Alexander Norton—No. 34,127.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by Henry Bidwell, testamentary executor, in this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
oc25 30 no3* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of H. F. Given—No. 36,681.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Whereas, Mrs. Annie E. Gregory, widow of the late H. F. Given, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late H. F. Given, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
oc23 30 no3* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of James Price—No. 36,694

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Whereas, Mrs. Hannah Price has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of her late husband, James Price, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
oc28 30 no5* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of William T. Hepp—No. 36,162.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all persons herein interested, to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the provisional account and tableau presented by the testamentary executors of the deceased should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.
oc28 no5 8* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

BOOKS—BOOKS.

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REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT Northern Railroad Company, New Orleans, October 27, 1873.

The MAIN OFFICES of this company have been removed to the corner of St. Joseph and St. Charles streets.

The office of J. G. MOREY, CONTRACTING FREIGHT AGENT, has been removed to the corner of Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel.

R. S. CHARLES,
oc28 3t Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

REDEMPTION OF CITY BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
New Orleans, October 11, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNDER AND in pursuance of the acts of the Legislature of the State, relative to the redemption of the ten per cent bonds of 1871, the commissioners of the said debt will receive proposals until WEDNESDAY, the twelfth of November proximo, at twelve o'clock, for the sale to the city of thirty thousand dollars ten per cent bonds, issue of 1871, to be redeemed from the surplus of the taxes as required by law.

The bids will be indorsed "Proposals for sale of ten per cent bonds, and addressed to the undersigned.

The commissioners shall have the right of rejecting all bids.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the consolidated debt. LOUIS SCHNEIDER.
oc12 td Administrator of Finance.

TO LEVEE CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS, ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT of the Louisiana Levee Company, will be received at the office of the company, No 23 Carondelet street, until November 5, at 12 M., for the building of the following levees, viz:

Elton, Carroll parish.
Bass, Carroll parish.
Point Lookout, Carroll parish.
Point Pleasant No. 1, Tensas parish.
Disharoon, Tensas parish.
Green, Concordia parish.
Glasscock, Concordia parish.
Australia, West Baton Rouge parish.
Point Pleasant No. 2, Iberville parish.
Barrowville, Ascension parish.
Knight, Lafourche parish.
Daigre, Lafourche parish.
Martin, Lafourche parish.
Merritt, St. Bernard parish.
Taliaferro, Plaquemines parish.
Kush Bayou, Caddo parish.

Plans and specifications of the above will be seen at this office.

The privilege of rejecting any and all bids reserved by the company.

oc24 t no5 THOMAS I. DIX, Secretary.

CONSTABLES' SALES.

Mr. William and Mrs. E. Blackwood, his Wife, Charles Pitts, agent, vs. J. B. Shouldice and H. C. Bull, in solido—First Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 1459.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. W. T. Houston, first justice of the peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my warehouse No. 139 Julia street, on WEDNESDAY, November 12, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

ONE LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Seized in the above entitled and numbered suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
no2 7 12 JOHN HURLEY, Constable.

Miles Freret vs. Mr. Deering—First Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 1390.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. W. T. Houston, first justice of the peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my warehouse No. 139 Julia street, on SATURDAY, November 8, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

ONE LARGE TENT.
ONE LOT OF SUNDRIES.
Seized in the above entitled suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
oc29 no2 8 JOHN HURLEY, Constable.

Widow E. Hockart vs. Henry Conway— Sixth Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 10 346.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. John Daly, Sixth Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my warehouse, No. 231 St. Andrew street, on SATURDAY, November 8, 1873, at 10 A. M.—

ONE MULE, ONE CART, ONE LOT OF FURNITURE.
Seized in the above suit.
Terms—Cash in United States treasury notes.
oc30 no4 8 WILLIAM FOLEY, Constable.

Cornelius Crowley vs. Washington Jackson—Sixth Justice Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 10,327.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. John Daly, Sixth Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my warehouse, No. 231 St. Andrew street, on SATURDAY, November 8, 1873, at twelve o'clock M.—

ONE LOT OF FURNITURE.
Seized in the above suit.