

SINGLE COPIES: FIVE CENTS. VOLUME VII—NO. 183.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1873.

TERMS: \$12 00 PER ANNUM. WHOLE NUMBER 2024.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1873. THE WESTERN OPERA HOUSE. MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10, 1873.

LUCILLE WESTERN. Who will appear on THURSDAY EVENING in Auguste Day's translation of Victor Sardou's beautiful play entitled 'FROU-FROU.'

ANNIVERSARY BALL. NEW ORLEANS ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY. (For the Benefit of the Charitable Fund), AT THE GRUNSWALD HALL, Monday Evening, December 1, 1873.

OPERA HOUSE—OPERA HOUSE. L. FLAICHE CANONGE, MANAGER. Sunday Evening, November 9, 1873.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE. SUNDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 9, 1873. THE NEW MAGDALEN.

COAL. H. & C. TYLER, COAL DEALERS. STREAMERS AND FAMILIES SUPPLIED.

BUSINESS CARDS. JULES MARCHEL, CHARLES FAUTHNER, MARCHEL'S RESTAURANT.

MISCELLANEOUS. THE NEW CHEAP JOHN (JOHN HANSEN) Boots and Shoes.

PETITIONS AND SCHEDULES. Prepared strictly according to the bankruptcy law, general orders of the United States Supreme Court and rules of the United States District Court.

LOST. Notice is hereby given to Sugar Planters that I have a law of my own, and will sell my SUGAR PLANTERS' TOOLS.

SALOONS. BELGIAN EXCHANGE. CORNER PERRIN AND ST. CHARLES STREETS.

JOSEPH C. CLOUD.

Dinny of His Rowing Voyage.

It will be remembered by most of our readers that in July last Mr. J. C. Cloud started from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to row to New Orleans, a distance of more than 3000 miles by the route he decided to take, which was up the Delaware river to Bristol, and then across the country by land transportation to the coal landing at Pittsburg, thence following the Ohio river to Cairo, and rowing down the Mississippi.

Monday, July 14, 1873—First day—Started from Smith's Island about half-past four in the afternoon; big time; lots of friends; any quantity of ladies; hands of music; went to name of 'Good-by, old boy,' and all that sort of thing; only pulled a short distance up the river; slept in boat.

August 2—Twenty-third day—Seeing the lights of Pittsburg was introduced to Jimmy Hamill, also to his brother John; looked at fire engines, etc.; had a good time.

August 25—Forty-fourth day—Started at five o'clock; landed a good stout Irishman, gave me a drink—some outermilk—and a good deal of whisky; in good health; weather fine; in good health.

September 1—Fifty-first day—Arrived in New Orleans at six o'clock; big escort; met Uncle Jack Bennett and Louis Trace; left at four o'clock to go over the fall and saw to see my good friend Trace; all said we would drown, but Lew took me over and not a cup of water in the boat; good boy; Lew; big crowd to see us on.

October 1—Ninety-first day—(Of ear); sick; can not make headway; beautiful boat in village; I don't know the name of the village; I—[But few words follow in the diary, and they are badly written and illegible.]

WEIGHING 133 POUNDS.

At Island No. 10; had a talk with the people; had band put on boat; slept on ground; had boat started after sunrise.

September 12—Sixty-second day—Started at sun up; good weather until nine; then rough; stopped one hour at Point Pleasant; the roughest day yet; at night was overtaken by a fearful gale, and put into a cabin. Mr. William Roberts; stayed all night at Crutcher's.

September 15—Sixty-third day—Storm still continuing; started about half past seven; strong wind; boat in a pocket; lost one hour; wind storm all day; hard pulled; stopped on raft at Ashport all night.

September 18—Sixty-fourth day—Still on raft; invited to take breakfast, and did so; left one-quarter to twelve; arrived at Ocala at two o'clock; dull; placed; started in one hour got into Fulton, Tennessee; at five o'clock; stayed all night on board of boat.

September 20—Sixty-fifth day—Captain E. Kirby Fulton received me first rate on board the Edie Huntington; stayed all night; started at seven in the morning; weather fine; stopped in boat all night along bank above Mound City; sixty-nine miles; not so bad.

September 22—Sixty-sixth day—Wet with dew; hung my things on a bush to dry; started at eight; in Memphis at eleven; went to post office; nothing; how can I get along!

September 25—Sixty-seventh day—Thanks to the people of the South; I should have started at Ashport all night; God bless them for their good hearts; yellow fever raging; went to White's Opera House; off at 4 P. M.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The approaching close of another year brings with it the occasion for renewed thanksgiving and acknowledgment to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe for the unnumbered mercies he has bestowed upon us.

Abundant harvests have been among the blessings enjoyed. Tranquillity at home and peace with other nations have prevailed. Frugal industry is regaining its merited recognition, and its merited rewards. Gradually, but under the providence of God, and in the face of the nation is recovering from the lingering results of a dreadful civil strife.

For these and all other mercies vouchsafed, it becomes us as a people to return heartfelt and grateful acknowledgments, and with our thanksgiving we unite prayers for the cessation of local and temporary suffering, for the relief of the afflicted, and for the preservation of the Union.

Done at the City of Washington this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord 1873, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

By the President: HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State. THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

To the People of the State of Louisiana. The President having designated Thursday the twenty-seventh day of November, 1873, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, recommending to the people of the whole country to unite on that day in grateful acknowledgment of mercies received and prayer for the cessation of local and temporary suffering, I earnestly concur in this recommendation, and renew the same to the citizens of Louisiana.

Given at the executive chamber, in the City of New Orleans, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

FREE CUBA.

Meeting of Sympathy.

The Cuban residents of this city, and American citizens who are friends of Free Cuba, and opposed to oppression and tyranny, are invited to attend a meeting at twelve o'clock to-day, at Globe Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude streets.

General Quesada will address the meeting on the latest outrage of the Spanish authorities. Other subjects of vital interest will be touched on. Let all Cubans and Americans, who are lovers of liberty, attend the meeting and express, by their presence and action, their disapproval of the perpetration of murder and tyranny.

Otherwise in our columns will be found General Orders No. 271, from Warwick, Earl Marshal of the Empire. The attention of all good citizens of his majesty is called to the order, and immediate obedience quickly suggested. His majesty is merciful, may indulgent even, but in the matter of military discipline he is rigidly strict, as all those now living, who were with Rex in the first years of his reign, can testify.

His majesty had ordered a grand naval review of the Exaine fleet, and in order to have the jolly Jack tars in good spirits, he decreed that "Every Jack should have his drink"—meaning a gill of whisky. One of the principal vice-commanders was Ned Stook, who, misinterpreting the order, seized upon the jill of Gim Viskie, a brother vice-commander. Viskie sought out Stook, and finding him in a caravanserai, shot at him, with intent to kill him, but the bullet bounced back from the breast of Stook, and entered the body of Viskie himself, killing him. It seems that Stook had in his pocket a copy of the statute laws relating to jury trials.

His Majesty, though caring nothing for the fate of Viskie, which, he wisely remarked, had been caused by his own action, was sore angered against Stook that he should have allowed the sacred laws regarding jury trials to be assailed and made a target of. He therefore retired Stook from public life for a brief period. And the people declared that never was there such justice joined with such searching wisdom.

At another time two women appeared before Rex, each claiming as her child the same. The sapient Rex did not order the boy out in half divided between the disputants; for sections were taboored in his infant's teetles. He decreed that they should both be mothers-in-law to the youth and condemned the boy to live with his legal maternal relatives. As the boy was the cause of all the fuss it was but right that his punishment should be greater than he could bear.

The loyal and true should ponder well these reminiscences that show so clearly his Majesty's soundness of mind and goodness of heart. Those seeking redress of grievances, or desiring to enter his Majesty's service, should communicate with Warwick earl marshal, through lock box 703, New Orleans Postoffice.

THE RESULT.

Great joy pervaded the editorial columns of the "people's paper" yesterday.

In thunder tones their verdict comes, borne upon the winds and flashed across the wires, condemning in unmeasured terms the Kellogg campaign, and calling aloud for its speedy overthrow. Senators and Representatives in Congress have received the opinion and instruction of their constituents, and now they can not and will not hesitate to admit our Senator, Mr. McMillen, to his seat, and the other members elected on the McEnery ticket to the House.

The people have rendered their judgment in favor of Governor McEnery and the gentlemen elected with him; and now it only remains for their Senators and Representatives in Congress to carry this decree into execution. The Democratic Senators, combined with the Liberal and opposition Republicans, will have a sufficient majority on this question to secure the admission of Senator McMillen, of Louisiana, without further delay, and a like result may be expected in the House of Representatives.

This is truly a hopeful view of the case, and no doubt will prove quite inspiring to those who limit their reading to the Pledge. But let us look at the facts. Out of six States in which a State ticket was voted for, in only two was there a Democratic ticket in the field. The picturesque Democracy of Massachusetts nominated a ticket, as it has done from time immemorial, and with the customary result. The Republicans swept the State, as usual, barely enough Democrats being elected in the State to make a healthy variety. There was one vacancy in the congressional delegation from that State, and ex-mayor Pierce, the Republican candidate was elected almost unanimously. The Democrats could not find a man bold enough to run against him. In the other State, New York, the Democrats carried their State ticket through by a small majority, but on the ticket were only the Secretary of State, Controller, and a few minor officers. Half of the Senate, and all the members of the Assembly, have been elected, and here the Republicans have a clear majority on joint ballot. John A. Dix, the veteran Republican, is still Governor of the Empire State, and "if any man attempts to pull down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!"

New Jersey has elected a Republican Legislature. This secures the election of a Republican to the Senate, in place of John P. Stockton, Democrat. So much for the people's verdict in the sober little State of New Jersey. Maryland went Democratic, as she always does. No loss to the Republicans and no gain to the Democrats, so far as general results are concerned, though the Republicans gained members in both branches of the Legislature. In Virginia a Conservative Governor and Legislature were elected in place of another. The result of this will be the election of a Conservative-Governor Walker, probably in place of Lewis, a Republican of the Auburn order, to the Senate. Very few Republicans will mourn when the talents, ability and integrity of Gilbert C. Walker are called in play in the national Senate.

Now we come to the great West, where the Democratic party has not been mentioned during the entire campaign. In all the States in which elections were held, and it must be admitted, has made a most vigorous manifestation of its presence. It is an element born in the Republican party, and a part of it. It is composed of the men who hewed their way to the gulf with their swords from the great Northwest, and who never knew how strong they were until then, or what virtue lay in co-operation, until they learned it while struggling for national unity. The farmers of the West are the backbone of the Democratic party, and as they were entitled to, and stepping aside from the Republican party for the time being, and at the same shrinking from Democracy as from a thing accursed, relying upon their own rectitude and the justice of their cause, have in a movement of their own made havoc with party nominations.

In Wisconsin the Grangers have carried the State, electing William R. Taylor Governor over General Washburn. The Legislature does not elect a Senator, thus no change is made in the Republican strength in Washington. In Kansas the Grangers have elected enough members of the Legislature to be able to name the Senator in place of Caldwell, who was a Republican as was the Governor Harvey, who is, on all national issues, as sound a Republican as the man he succeeded, while in every other respect the country will be the gainer.

In Michigan a Democrat has been elected to Congress to fill a vacancy caused by the death of a Republican. This is the only real victory which we can credit the Democracy. In Minnesota the Republican ticket has been successful. Mississippi, in spite of Democratic pressure and the peridy of bad Republicans has elected Ames Governor by a magnificent majority. The recent election in California has resulted in the choice of a legislature which will supplant the Democratic monopolist Casserly in the Senate by the Republican anti-monopolist Booth. Where then does the Democratic jubilation come in? Above we have given an honest, impartial showing, and, on the whole, we see nothing out of which the opponents can manufacture any encouragement. To be sure a lesson has been taught the politicians of the East by the farmers of the West. The parties of the Northwest have sent forth their protest at many features of late congressional legislation, and it will be well if the Republicans of the East hear and heed it. The result we have faith to believe, can not but be beneficial to the party that keeps step to the music of the Union. As to the hungry political prodigals whom the Pledge essays to feed with husks, we will welcome them to our ranks as soon as they repent and desire to be forgiven. They will hardly be able to get at the fattened calf in any other way.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Civil Service Examination. Washington, November 8.—The civil service board have fixed the examination of December, at Savannah, for competitive examination for the Southern district. Applications for this competition will be received at the proper departments up to December 5. The forms and information may be obtained by addressing E. O. Graves, chief examiner, Washington.

Death of the Widow of General Lee. Intelligence has been received here of the death of Mrs. Lee, widow of General Robert E. Lee, at Lexington, Virginia, on Wednesday, the fifth instant. She had been an invalid for several years, and the recent death of her daughter, who was upon her declining strength. Mrs. Lee was the only daughter of George Washington Parke Custis, of Arlington, who was the youngest child of John Parke Custis, a son of Mrs. Washington by her first husband, and aide-de-camp to General Washington at the siege of Fort Mifflin. His two youngest children, Mrs. Lee and her sister, Mrs. Lee, were adopted by General Washington, G. W. P. Custis was brought up at Mount Vernon, and remained a member of the Washington family until the death of the late Mrs. Custis, who was the mother of Mrs. Arlington House. He was married in early life to Miss Mary Lee Fitzhugh, of Virginia, and left an only daughter, who became the wife of General Robert E. Lee. The late Mrs. Lee was a lady of an exemplary character, of unassuming and gentle character. She was between sixty and seventy years of age at the time of her death.

NEW YORK.

Laborers Discharged.

New York, November 8.—Two hundred and thirty men were discharged this week from the landing yards in Greenpoint. 143 laborers were discharged from Island City; 100 cabinet makers were discharged in the same city; 450 men from the Brooklyn city works, and 300 men from the Prospect Park improvement. The rubber stamp factory, at College Point, Long Island, have reduced their time to four days per week, employing 600 men.

Customs Receipts Today.

Customs receipts today, \$219,000; receipts of the week, \$1,556,000.

Union Trust Company.

The Union Trust Company creditors had two hours' consultation with result.

Specie and Dry Goods.

Specie shipments for the week, \$299,362, principally silver. Dry goods, \$1,000,000.

Total Imports for the Week.

Total imports for the week, \$6,022,754, of which \$4,133,575 was merchandise and \$1,889,179 dry goods.

Sub Treasury.

The sub-treasury paid out \$235,000 in gold coin to-day on account of November interest, and \$280 on called bonds.

A. D. Williams & Co. have been suspended from the Stock Exchange for over-trading.

Sub Treasury Balances.

Sub Treasury balances—Gold, \$49,225,756, currency, \$5,977,187.

Proposition of the Cubans.

General Quesada and several other prominent Cubans, it is said, will take immediate steps to hold a meeting in this city to express their indignation at the recent election of the Governor of Cuba. It is also said that General Arrilleras will soon have in readiness 600 men to lead into active service in Cuba.

Business Strike.

The strike of the bricklayers and laborers in New York continues, but without much success. There is a sufficient number of non-striker men who work at the reduced rates to meet the needs of the builders.

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Three hundred and fifty laborers were discharged to-day from the public works, owing to the appropriations having been exhausted; others are to be discharged next week.

Kenyon, Cox & Co.

The bankrupts of Kenyon, Cox & Co. have been amicably settled. Drew was a member of the firm.

The City of Richmond.

The steamship City of Richmond, which a London dispatch announces as overdue, is one of the largest vessels entering this port, and is one of the latest added to the fleet. She is a very fine ship, and her great size and the completeness of her interior arrangements. The agents of the Jamaica line in this city say that no anxiety need be felt concerning the safety of the vessel, as the delay in her arrival is probably due to some accident to her machinery.

Survivors of the Polaris Crew.

The two survivors of the Polaris crew, who arrived on the Georgia yesterday, were charged by the government officials as soon as the Georgia arrived in port, and taken quietly to the navy yard. They will be forwarded to England to testify regarding the death of Captain Hall.

Mortuary.

Deaths for the past week 465.

Going to Europe.

Mark Twain, who arrived a few days ago, and J.eph Arah, the workmen's friend, sailed for Europe to-day.

Admitted to Bail.

Andrew McClelland, the head policy dealer of Brooklyn, who was recently sentenced to a year in the penitentiary, was to-day admitted to bail in \$5000 pending an appeal.

Commercial.

In the market for cotton on the spot, there has been no relief from the general depression which has prevailed for some time past. The demand from the spinning interest has been limited, owing to the dullness of the trade and financial difficulties, and these have been the principal causes limited. The receipts have been large, and as a matter of course added greatly to the depression. Yesterday, there was a little relief feeling in trade, occasioned by the upward tendency of gold premium. The market closed steeper, but was not considered as a permanent improvement.

In forward deliveries the dealings have been very limited, but the rates continued to decline until yesterday, when the steadyness in spot cotton caused a slight reaction, and the rates closed with an advance.

The total sales of his week included 124,511 bales, of which 116,250 bales were for future delivery, and 7001 for immediate delivery as follows: 3298 for export, 4580 for spinning, 128 for speculators, and 175 in transit. Included were 283 to arrive.

Naval stores have experienced a heavy decline.

Tobacco has not materially declined, but business has been very limited, and sales and mainly in small lots.

REPUBLICAN.

The Republicans in Charge of the Bureaus.

Paris, November 8.—The three bureaus of the Assembly, which deferred naming their members of the committee on the prolongation of President McMahon's powers until today, re-assembled this morning and elected the Count de Remusat, M. Leon Say and M. M. Laboulaye candidates of the left. This gives the republicans a majority of one in the committee. The count has given rise to the most intense excitement.

The Right Ready to Compromise.

It is said that the right, which on the opening of the Assembly on Wednesday last submitted a motion prolonging Marshal McMahon's powers for ten years, has offered as a compromise to make the term five years.

A Postponement.

M. Leon Say, at the request of the opposition, has postponed the discussion of the McMahon bill until tomorrow.

HORSES, MULES, ETC.—Parties desiring to dispose of their live stock should bear in mind that Messrs. Montgomery, the well known auctioneers, sell every Wednesday and Saturday, at the old stand, corner Grand and Baronne streets. Clerks in attendance and the day of sale to receive stock.

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