

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: FIVE CENTS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

TERMS: \$12.00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME VIII—NO. 37.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, MAY 22 1874.

WHOLE NUMBER 2188.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE LOWER COAST.

The elegant side-wheel steamer ST. JOHN will leave for the lower coast on SUNDAY, May 24, 1874, at 1 P. M., and return by 9 P. M., visiting Belle Chasse and other points, giving excursions to the islands of the coast. Refreshments on board. Fare for the round trip \$1. Children under twelve years half fare.

LOTTERIES.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

Capital Prize.....\$20,000.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

(Incorporated August 17, 1868).

CLASS 6.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans.

On Saturday, May 30, 1874.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only \$10

Half, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

1 price of \$20,000.....\$20,000

1 price of 10,000.....10,000

1 price of 5,000.....5,000

1 price of 2,500.....2,500

200 prizes of 100.....20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$20,000.....2,700

9 approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000.....1,800

9 approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$5,000.....900

270 prizes amounting to.....\$30,000

REMARKS ON APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The nine remaining units of the same ten of the numbers drawing the first three prizes will be entitled to the twenty-seven approximation prizes. For example, if ticket No. 124 draws the \$20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248 and 1249 will each be entitled to \$2,700. If ticket No. 231 draws the \$10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238 and 239 will each be entitled to \$1,800. If ticket No. 450 draws the \$5,000 prize, those tickets numbered 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455 and 456 will each be entitled to \$900.

Whole Tickets, \$10; Half, \$5; Quarters, \$2 50; Eighths, \$1 25.

PRIZES PAID IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Orders to be addressed to

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,

Lock Box No. 62, Postoffice.

Send postage money order, or register your letter.

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DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR MAY 21, 1874.

CLASS 120.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this twenty-first day of May, 1874.

A. PRELATA, PRESIDENT.

J. W. SMITH, COMMISSIONER.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES.

SALOONS.

ANDY PARLE'S SALOON.

43.....St. Charles Street.....45

SIDE ENTRANCE, No. 154, GRAVIER STREET.

SUMMER RESORT.

Free Lunch from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Western Lager Beer at five cents per glass. Scotch and English Ales. Dublin Stout and Bremen Beer, 10 cents per glass. Kelley's Island Catawba Champagne, a superior quality, sparkling and refreshing. Ice cold, together with all the popular drinks from the best quality of wines and liquors.

159

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK.

It is a strictly legitimate bank for savings, modeled upon the plan of popular and successful institutions in New York and London, and incorporated April 24, 1872, under a special and favorable charter granted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, with an authorized capital of \$200,000.

Interest six per cent per annum.

Deposits of ten cents and upward received.

All deposits are payable on demand.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Saturday evening from six to eight o'clock.

GRISWOLD HALL,

No. 22 Baronne Street.

M. BENNER, J. L. GUBERNATOR, Cashier, President.

DIRECTORS: JOHNSON ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HASAIE, E. HUBBANK, J. L. GUBERNATOR, M. BENNER.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 154 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. F. Genres, George Jones, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clark, Charles J. Leeds, David Urquhart, John G. Gaisies, Carl Kohn, Christian Schmidt, Samuel J. Deparis.

Interest 6 per cent. Deposits.

L. F. GENRES, President.

SAN JONAS, Jr., Treasurer.

TRUST COMPANY.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

Chartered by the United States March, 1865.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from six to eight o'clock.

Six per Cent Interest Allowed.

C. D. STUBBART, Cashier.

HENRY BACAS, Assistant Cashier.

NOTARIES.

A. BENO, JR., Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds.

Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The commercial partnership heretofore existing between A. ALEXANDRE MOUTON and Dr. AUGUSTE DUFAQUE, under the firm of A. A. MOUTON, dissolved by limitation on the fourth day of March, 1874.

A. A. MOUTON, AUG. DUFAQUE, the undersigned will continue the commission as heretofore for his account.

ADOLPH ALEX. MOUTON, my 21 1874.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of SAMUEL SMITH & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Dr. CHARLES KILBAM, at No. 128 Canal street, will attend to the liquidation of our unsettled business.

SAMUEL SMITH, A. W. SMITH, CHARLES KILBAM, my 19 1874.

THE GRANT PARISH PRISONERS.

Trial in the United States Circuit Court.

The fourth day's proceedings in the case of J. W. Cruikshank and others, charged with conspiracy and murder, in Colfax, Grant parish, in April, 1873, was yesterday continued.

Judges Woods and Bradley on the bench, United States District Attorney Book with prosecution, and Whittaker, R. H. Marr and others, counsel for defense.

Gilbert Noble, an aged man, is a new witness for the United States. He was badly wounded in the massacre, and his wounds, received over a year ago, are still apparent. In fact one on his head is still suppuring. In his evidence he gave details of the fight, fully confirming the horrible statements made by others who were nearly murdered at Colfax.

Captain Ward was recalled, but furnished nothing not already published by us. He had written the murder of Jose McKinney, a colored man, few days before the Colfax massacre, by white men, so alarmed the colored people that they did not dare to go to their fields or show themselves. This fact induced them to assemble in Colfax for protection.

Major William Wright was called and gave in substance most of the testimony furnished by Colonel DeKryer.

A. J. Harvey, formerly a tax collector in Grant parish, was called and served principally to annoy counsel for defense, who tried to prove by him that there had been disturbances there at elections in the past. This question was finally withdrawn.

Counsel for defense then asked that counts six, seven, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, thirty and thirty-one be struck out of the indictment for the purpose of facilitating the case.

Mr. Book with asked if the proposition was serious, made and was informed that it certainly was.

Judge Bradley declined to pass on the proposition, saying that he would give his decision to-day.

Relief.

The following contributions were received at the Mayor's office May 21, 1874:

Bowling Green, contributed by citizens.....\$25

Thomas, through R. C. Hines, master.....\$7 20

Watch Importers and silverware manufacturers of New York, through E. A. Tyler, of New Orleans.....\$100 00

First Baptist Church, Washington, District of Columbia, through Rev. E. G. Taylor.....\$5 00

Hon. Philip Phillips, attorney at law, Washington, D. C., through E. A. Tyler.....\$5 00

Pupils of St. Ann's School.....\$100 00

E. B. Patch, treasurer.....\$200 00

Total.....\$622 45

Total contributions to date, \$149,544.

The following correspondence passed by telegraph yesterday between Congressman Morey and Governor Kellogg:

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1874.

Governor William F. Kellogg:

When is it estimated the present supply of food and fuel will be exhausted at the present rate of distribution?

FRANK MOREY.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, May 21, 1874.

Hon. Frank Morey, Washington, District of Columbia.

The relief committee for Louisiana receive from the government 8000 rations a day, and distribute from 30,000 to 40,000 rations a day. Funds from private companies at the meeting of the board of directors March 10, 1874, the exception was sustained and the suit dismissed.

State ex rel. John J. Hayes vs. city of New Orleans. Defendant ordered to show cause why it should not be punished for contempt, in disobeying the injunction forbidding the sending of indigent small-pox cases to the hospital.

Raphael Kozenthal vs. Crescent Mutual Insurance Company.—Action on policy of insurance of \$3000 on defendant's premises. The policy was destroyed by fire January 12, 1874, alleging payment of premiums, and sale of goods by order of defendant for \$1044, and prays that defendant be ordered to pay the amount of the policy.

Same vs. Delta Insurance Company.—Same allegations on policy of \$3000.

Superior Criminal Court.

Assault and battery—Henry Komback, two charges; Mike Long, Jose Y. Gonzalez; Larceny—Hattie Russell, Mary Murphy.

On TRIAL.

State vs. Jules Bergnot.—Burglary and larceny. Jury out.

VERDICTS.

State vs. Paul Barton, alias Borde.—Robbery. Guilty.

State vs. James Murrigh.—False imprisonment and assault and battery. Not guilty.

First District Court.

NOLLE PROSEQUI ENTERED.

Larceny—Clem Frederick, Johanna Hart, Kitty McNulty.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Lizzie Meyers, of assault and battery.

INFORMATIONS FILED.

Assault and battery—George Green, Charles Scott.

Larceny—Turner Thomas, Charles Braxton.

SENTENCES.

Assault and battery—Gallus Falmer, Lucien Bernard, \$50 fine each.

Second District Court.

Successions of Daniel Collins, Mary Ann Dawson, Alexander Gaffrey, William Moran, Samuel A. Shumway and Margaret Liddell, will of Samuel Brook, opened.

Louisiana single number lottery.

Louisiana single number lottery.

Louisiana single number lottery.

It will be drawn May 30.

Capital prize \$20,000.

Capital prize \$10,000.

Capital prize \$5,000.

Capital prize \$2,500.

Capital prize \$1,000.

Capital prize \$500.

Capital prize \$200.

Capital prize \$100.

Capital prize \$50.

Capital prize \$25.

Capital prize \$10.

Capital prize \$5.

Capital prize \$2.

Capital prize \$1.

Capital prize 50 cents.

Capital prize 25 cents.

Capital prize 10 cents.

Capital prize 5 cents.

Capital prize 2 cents.

Capital prize 1 cent.

Capital prize 1/2 cent.

Capital prize 1/4 cent.

Capital prize 1/8 cent.

Capital prize 1/16 cent.

Capital prize 1/32 cent.

Capital prize 1/64 cent.

Capital prize 1/128 cent.

Capital prize 1/256 cent.

Capital prize 1/512 cent.

Capital prize 1/1024 cent.

Capital prize 1/2048 cent.

Death of Major General George L. Hart.

Major General George L. Hart, one of the most gallant and faithful officers of the regular service, distinguished in two wars and bearing honorable wounds from both, died in this city on Saturday last. He was Hart's hair breadth escapes had been such as sometimes to lead his fellow soldiers to declare that he bore a charmed life, but after escaping from Seminole massacres, shipwrecks, and all the perils of active service throughout the war for the Union, he fell a victim at last to the pneumonia contracted from overheating himself at the Union League Club at a game of billiards, and died peacefully in his bed. He was left on the field for dead in Florida when the command which he finally accepted in this city was sent to him under Billy Bowlegs. With both legs helpless from wounds he dragged himself by his arms for fifteen miles through the Indian country.

Years afterward, returning from frontier service with a bag of gold which he was carrying from quartermaster strapped around his waist, he was shipwrecked in the Lady Elgin, and washed ashore under the waves. At Antietam he was ordered to make a reconnaissance in force over ground which seemed to him the finest he had ever seen, unwilling to expose his command upon it. Leaving his men under cover he rode out himself to make the needed observations, and after completing his duty he received a ball which he carried to the grave as he was riding back to his troops. The post mortem showed that the attack of pneumonia which he finally accepted, had been caused by the inflammation in the lungs around the cicatrix of one of the old wounds received in Florida, and in the neighborhood of which the Seminole bullets, which he still carried.

George L. Hart was born in Tyne, Seneca county, New York, on May 25, 1830, but the removal of his family to Ohio practically identified him with that section of the country, and he entered the West Point Military Academy from Michigan in 1848, being graduated in the class of second lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, in which capacity he did garrison duty in New York and on the Texas frontier until 1853. He was then made second lieutenant in the Second Artillery, and was engaged in Florida on topographical duty until May, 1855, when he was promoted to a first lieutenant in the same regiment, and in a skirmish during a crossing previous engagement prevents my attendance. With cordial wishes for the success of your patriotic efforts to disseminate and support correct political principles, I subscribe myself yours very respectfully.

W. R. FISL.

It being made known that Governor Kellogg was in the ante-room, a motion was made by Mr. D. Gregoire that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon his excellency, and invite him to a seat upon the platform.

The motion was carried with great enthusiasm.

His excellency was received with enthusiastic applause, and on taking the stand was greeted with three cheers. Several honorary members of the club accompanied the Governor, among them Marshal Packard, Judge Hawkins, General Badger, Major A. K. Johnson, and Captain H. Conquest Clark. These gentlemen were introduced to the club and were received with true welcome and hearty applause.

The reports of the various sections of which the club is composed were then read and approved.

President A. Dumestre, of the first section, reports one hundred and seventy-two members at the first meeting, and announced that that number would be doubled in less than fifteen days.

President P. Marzoni, of the second section, reports one hundred and fifty men present at the last meeting, with a prospect of rapid increase.

President L. Soule, of the third section, reported two hundred and ten on the roll and section daily increasing.

President O. M. Redon, of the fifth section, reported one hundred and fifteen members, with every indication that the number will be raised to three hundred in less than a month.

President Joe Calliot, of the sixth section, reported seventy-five members.

President Louis Lestrade, of the seventh section, reported eighty men as present at the last meeting.

The fourth section did not offer a report, as they were holding a meeting in another portion of the city. Enough was exhibited by the different reports to show that the club is in a most prosperous condition and already numbers a thousand voters. It is the universal opinion that in less than thirty days the association will have five thousand members.

By request Governor Kellogg then addressed the meeting. He thanked the assembly for the honor conferred upon him, and admonished them that the only way that they could protect their own interests was by putting good men in office, and the only way to get good men in office was for all good men to vote. The Governor's remarks were long and loudly applauded.

Marshal Packard next spoke, briefly but most forcibly. He referred to the past evils resulting from bad government. He alluded to the obstacles which hampered the present State administration, and mentioned the fact of the very large reduction in the rate of taxation that had been effected under Governor Kellogg's regime. He warned his hearers of the necessity of thorough organization and concentration of every energy.

Judge Hawkins was then called for, and made a most telling speech, fraught with great good sense and sound advice.

General Badger, in response to enthusiastic calls, made a short speech, in which he thanked the club for the honor that had conferred on him. He expiated himself from further speaking, as the distinguished gentleman who had preceded him had so ably expressed all that could be said.

Mr. A. Duchiron, the popular president of the club, after thanking his excellent, and the other distinguished visitors, in a short, lively speech, set forth the wants and wrongs of the community to which the members of the club belonged. He spoke of the unjust laws, which crippled and crushed out all their property and industry.

He spoke of the continued ill treatment suffered by the class of citizens of which this club were real representatives. He then told how, since 1866, these acts of injustice had been perpetrated, and to-day the butcher, the baker, the hard working mechanic, and all of that ilk that comprise the bone and sinew of the community and the body politic, are despoiled of the fruits of their labor and industry by cruel and exacting laws. Having failed to find redress where they had been taught to expect it, they were now resolved to unite with a

Genuine Republican Club.

The above club has been formed during the past few days, and is already one of the strongest in the city. It is recruited principally from the Butcher's Association, but numbers on its rolls many property holders and business men, who own property or have stores in the vicinity of the markets.

These men represent much of the wealth and industry of our city. Their wholesale defection from their old party associations, and spontaneous affiliation with the Republican party, speaks volumes in proof of the utter inefficiency of any other party in effecting any measures of true reform or solid good for the workmen of New Orleans.

These men despair of ever reaping any benefit from the Fusion party, the Democratic party, or any other political organization except the Republican party.

Convinced of this fact, they have, therefore, identified themselves with the Republican party, and enrolled themselves under the banner of the administration. They pledge themselves to uphold the national public Club of New Orleans. They pledge themselves to the various works of good, and after completing their duty they received a ball which he carried to the grave as he was riding back to his troops. The post mortem showed that the attack of pneumonia which he finally accepted, had been caused by the inflammation in the lungs around the cicatrix of one of the old wounds received in Florida, and in the neighborhood of which the Seminole bullets, which he still carried.

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