New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 24, 1874.

Great calamities make great opportunities.

He is a low bread boy who steals from the baker.

Why take a club to scare off a fly when a feather will do as well?

Scientific old codgers talk about the mean temperature of the weather.

The Lincoln monument at Springfield, Illinois, will be dedicated next October.

Our thanks are due to the officers of the Southern Express company for favors.

Mobile boasts of transporting lumber to Bath, Maine. This looks like carrying coals to Newcastle.

The crusade ladies of the West have stopped praying in public, and are engaged in making up their spring suits.

Ducks are not favorite fowls with the medical profession. Their only speech, "quack, quack," is considered personal.

General A. B. Dyer, chief of ordinance of the United States army, died in Washington on the twentieth instant.

This is the shopping season of the year, when all women wish to buy something, and are at a loss to know what they want.

A Northern physician has been injured by the caving in of a well. He should have attended to the sick and let the well alone.

The office of railroad conductor is one for which ladies are particularly fitted. They understand the management of long trains.

Madame Ristori has closed an engagement with an American manager for a series of fifty representations in the United States.

Miss M. A. Armstrong, principal, informs us that the Webster School will hold its annual picnic at the Fair Grounds on Tuesday next.

The members of the Musicians' Benevolent and Protective Union will give a concert and ball at the Magnolia Gardens next Saturday.

A Kansas book agent says he can sell ten dime novels to one religious work in that region, and looks for earthquakes and hurricanes to visit the State.

Manager Ben De Bar threatens to bring back the most of his old St. Charles Theatre company for another season. What have we done to deserve this?

The steamer St. John will leave the head of Canal street to-day at one o'clock, on an excursion trip down the river, visiting Bellechasse, Verbois and Oakville crevasses.

The work of the revision of the Bible is likely to occupy the English translators some years longer. Until their work is finished Christians will be obliged to get along with the Bibles they now have.

An elegant square piano, with household fixings, including parlor and bedroom sets, French mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, lace curtains, cornices, etc., will be sold by George Pearson, auctioneer, at 10 A. M. next Tuesday, at residence No. 281 Canal street, when and where the goods can be seen.

Services in Ames' Methodist Episcopal Church to-day will be conducted by Rev. J. C. Hartzell, presiding elder, in the morning at eleven o'clock, and by the pastor Rev. James Morrow in the evening at seven o'clock. Special prayer meeting at the close of the evening service. Seats free. Strangers invited.

The classes of Leland University, corner of St. Charles and Chestnut streets, will be examined on Wednesday and Thursday, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth instant. The theological class will be examined Thursday afternoon. On Friday evening, the twenty-ninth instant, will occur the annual exhibition. Exercises to commence at 7:30 P. M.

This is from the Milwaukee *Sentinel*: "A weary-looking stranger threw himself into a *Sentinel* chair last evening, and abruptly remarked: 'If you are in a hurry, never travel on a Mississippi river steamboat. I've been three weeks on the way up from New Orleans. The boat stops on the slightest provocation. A white horse switching his tail on the bank is taken as a signal by the pilot, and the boat is rounded to.'"

This will be a fete day at Carrollton, for in addition to the usual attractions of fresh air and flowers in the vicinity of Hickok's, Protector Steam Fire Company No. 2 will give a grand promenade concert and soiree at Carrollton Gardens. Next to a dull sermon in a hot church there can be no more rational way of spending a part of the Sabbath than in listening to delightful music in open air.

Dr. Curtis, the skillful surgeon and specialist, who may be found at No. 9 Rampart street, below Canal, announces that he can not delay his annual departure to the North beyond the twenty-ninth instant, and persons desiring to consult him should do so at once. The doctor has been very successful in his practice in the South, and is firmly established as a leading physician in his branch of the profession.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction, to-morrow at 10:30 A. M., on the premises, No. 44 Carondelet street, lower floor, First District of this city, furniture and movable effects, and the right of occupancy of said premises. And at 4:30 P. M., at his warehouse, Nos. 23 and 25 Orleans street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District of this city, furniture and movable effects. See advertisements.

New Orleans has the most convenient and complete street railroad system of any city in the world. Centering at Canal street, tracks are now laid to reach nearly all portions of the city. Some of the transportation might be a little more rapid, but it is always safe and cheap. The New Orleans City Railroad Company has now completed its connection with the Bayou bridge and Levee lines, and having finished the double track on Esplanade street, will start cars over the new route to-day, affording increased facilities for reaching the Fair Grounds, Pontchartrain depot and other points.

GENUINE REPUBLICANS.

Whenever the superior excellence of any system has been established to complete popular convictions, the counterfeit of that system commences. Its deterioration generally dates from that hour. This has been the history of all systems from an orthodox religion to the latest false label on Bass' pale ale.

We gave yesterday a history of Democracy. We showed its decline and degradation from the day when Thomas Jefferson proclaimed "We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists." He proclaimed this in the inaugural triumph of a true Republican Democracy over the imputed tendency toward monarchy, aristocracy and government by property. From that date Democracy became popular. We have traced its history until it has become an open and avowed combination, without regard to principle, of all who will oppose a Republican incumbent for a share of the spoils to result from his eviction from office. Hence the term Sham-ocracy, or a government by deception. If such decline and perversion be the law of all established systems, why should Republicanism expect to be exempt from its operation? The Republican party has carried into effect every theory of Thomas Jefferson. All opposition to its doctrines as incorporated in the fundamental law has been abandoned. Opposition is made to its men. Lawless organizations are formed to throw the Republican train from the track, and to plunder the wreck in the general smash-up. It is then in this hour of supreme triumph that the Republican party should remember the advice of its immortal founder, and provide at once for that frequent recurrence to first principles which can alone maintain the party in the national administration, by the will of the American people.

To aid in determining the qualifications for Republicanism, it is necessary to define what a Republican should be. He is one who looks upon all citizens as equal political integers, whose rights can only be neutralized by the commission of and conviction for crime. He regards all laws enacted, and all decrees given under the will of a majority, subject to the constitutional restrictions which they have imposed on themselves to be binding on every one who is a party to the government.

As a corrollary to this guaranteed equality the Republican demands the education of all and the employment of all. He demands that in all the detailed application of these principles the equal right of each citizen to the expression of his opinion through the organisms of law or of party usage shall be insured to all. He is convinced of the despotism of the kings, the hypocrisy of the hierarchs, the visionary weakness of the aristocracy, the rapacious robbery of monopolies, the insane injustice of the ungoverned mob. The Republican is proud of his country, of its growth and progress, of its rapid ascent to the highest seat among nations. He is proud of its flag, either because he carried it in its enforcement of a majority construction of the common constitution, or because as an emblem of amnesty and reunion it affords equal protection to the American citizen who supported its prowess, or to him who was impatient to resist its power. Such is our definition of an American Republican.

Shall we, then, sustain this doctrine, and maintain its perpetuity in the national administration?

The Genuine Republicans say we will do so.

This organization differs in nothing from the mass of the Republican party. It is but a volunteer vigilance organization, devoted to the enforcement of Republican principles. This it proposes to do, as we understand it, by the following means:

1. To insure that all candidates of the party shall be bona fide chosen by a majority of the members of the party. This will be effected by the rule adopted by the Republican Central Committee. There will be a register and an election to select the Republican candidates for all elective offices. It will be a most election. It will be the rehearsal on the Republican side of that which it will have to perform on the day of election. The effect of so fair a choice will insure the selection of the best men, while none will dare withhold support from the ticket on the plea of fraudulent choice of nominees.

2. To see that the party does not go into general action incumbered by the rotten records of men who may have defrauded the country in the name of the Republican party. Since Sham-ocracy has withdrawn every objection to Republican principles its attacks are confined to the personal derelictions of professed Republicans. To meet this the Republican order has gone forth, as that of Napoleon after St. Jean d'Acre or Moscow, to disembarrass the army of all who require to be themselves defended. The resolute sacrifice of Oakes Ames and such of his associates as took refuge under the Republican uniform began it. The expulsion from the Senate of Pomeroy and Caldwell, with a strict inquiry into the moral record of representative incumbents; the investigation into alleged malfeasance in office by distinguished Republican soldiers; the impeachment of Republican judges; the strict inquiry and perhaps moral conviction of the municipal administrative officers of the District of Columbia; the expulsion of Louisiana Republicans who would have bartered away principles for a share of Fusion spoils—all this preparation for the impending struggle of 1876 as now going on elsewhere is now organized here. The Republican cock is being trained, trimmed and heeled for the combat. He will not have a superfluous ounce, nor an undeveloped muscle on him.

We are gratified to see that the value of Republican principles and the superior administrative capacity of Republican men has commended itself to many who were long the bone and sinew of the Sham-ocracy. The industrial population begins to see that the Democracy never did anything for working men. An election carried by money and violence, the offices divided according to the contributions of money for election expenses, the fortunate beneficiaries hired some deputy to do the official work and indemnify himself by the perquisites, and having fixed the taxes on the people set off to expend them in the follies of New York or Paris. There was no more use for a poor man after he had yielded his vote to the rings than there is for the shell after the oyster has been swallowed. The laboring white people have discovered that these very Democrats have made such a monopoly of water that the poor man has to pay for that which God made free. That water which the poor man is taxed to keep out of the fields, is doled out to him as a source of official revenue at so much a gallon. It has been discovered that the meat of the people is held in monopoly by the same men; that the exclusive right to defraud the people by lottery tickets has passed into the hands of the same political party; that the wharf tax, New canal tolls and health tax on every schooner load of fruit, fish, oysters, shells, charcoal or moss was an original scheme of these same Democratic friends of the people.

The scope of Genuine Republicanism is, then, to insure the true application of Republican principles by the selection of true Republicans and honest men for all offices of trust. The organization is in nothing alien or opposed to the Republican party, but is intended to make that party more efficient by making it as irreproachable for the integrity of its administration as it is impregnable by the national adoption of its principles.

AID FOR REPLANTING.

The reports of the various committees, handed in at the last meeting of the relief committee, show that there is urgent necessity for raising more supplies and additional funds. The funds and supplies now at the command of the committee will be exhausted in fifteen days. The United States government issues eight thousand rations daily, but thirty-five to forty thousand barely suffice to supply the most absolute wants.

The last report of the Signal Bureau states that the river has fallen eleven feet seven inches at Memphis, and correspondingly all the way down—the fall at New Orleans being about three feet. This would indicate that the river is at least below danger level. But there are still two large crevasses unclosed, Hickey's and Morganza. At these two points the flood rushes through with unabated and unrestrained fury. Of course, while this state of things continues, the residents of those sections will be daily more and more in need of relief. The number requiring assistance will daily increase, as the stocks of provisions possessed by some at the beginning of the disaster will become exhausted. The owners and lessors of lands, from which the water has partially or even entirely receded, will still require help until they can raise breadstuffs, vegetables and produce sufficient to place them independent of government rations or private generosity. It is this latter class of suffering landholders that we now appeal for most particularly and earnestly. It is a matter of paramount necessity that these farmers and planters should be enabled to replant at once, and without delay. To aid these people in every possible way to again become independent producers, is a duty which the citizens and merchants of this city owe, not only for the sake of humanity, but as a measure of protection and from motives of self-interest. Let so large a number of human beings be kept utterly destitute and left to starvation, and there will not be found wanting those who, rendered desperate by their hopeless condition, will seek the devious course of crime. They will flock to the large cities and steal, rob and plunder the means of sustaining life. Proof of this is already afforded in the increased number of larcenies and burglaries occurring nightly and daily in the city. A large proportion of the burglaries are upon grocery stores, and when private residences are broken into, the pantry is always the first place visited. Of course, they will not long continue to be so easily satisfied. Soon emboldened by success and strengthened by accessions of men situated like themselves, residence here will be a risk, and property and life itself wofully unsafe. It is not in a spirit of alarm that this is written, nor is it intended for sensational effect. Now, regarding the matter of self-interest, is it not obvious to the poorest capacity, that the more produce raised in this State, the better for our commercial prosperity. Lift these unfortunates out of their condition of semi-pauperism, and give them the means of becoming independent and self-sustaining producers, and you at once prevent crime, and promote industry and honesty.

It is the opinion of the relief committee that a million dollars will barely suffice to replant the inundated districts. Of course the merchants and capitalists of this city will do all in their power, by means of advances, to aid such of their constituents as they can afford to assist. But this will not begin to be enough. The general government should be called upon to increase the issue of rations up to the full amount needed for daily relief. The great cities with which we are linked in commercial intercourse (except noble Boston, for she has done even more than her share), should be appealed to. The citizens here should be unceasing in their individual exertions. Every dollar that in prosperous times would be devoted to amusement or travel should be devoted to the furtherance of every scheme for the permanent relief of the sufferers by the overflow. Money expended to enable these people to replant ceases to be a charity; it is an investment. We have shown that self-interest should prompt, and that self-protection demands it.

General Butler is again dangerously ill, with disease of the kidneys.

THEY WANT TO KNOW.

Our neighbors of the *Bulletin* were so intent in their pursuit of spoon lifters and till robbers that they had no time to attend the meeting recently held by the butchers on Poydras street. Hence, they find themselves unable to supply a want peculiar to their class of readers. This omission of duty forces them to resort to the following advertisement, which is at once a confession of ignorance and a menace:

THE BUTCHERS.

Many anxious inquirers want to know the names of those butchers who participated in that Kellogg meeting last Thursday night. This is as it should be. We ought not to patronize men who are opposed to our people, and we think it is time we looked into the matter. If our money is used to perpetuate the usurpation, we should deal only with those who are true to the State.

It will be seen that "many anxious inquirers" are not seeking to know what sort of measures the butchers propose to adopt, or whether they intend to have any policy at all. The only point seems to be a desire to get the names of those bold and adventurous knights of the cleaver who had the audacity to sit in consultation with Governor Kellogg and other Republicans upon a matter which affects their interests as business men and their rights as citizens. But they have gone to a goat's house for wool. The *Bulletin* does not seem to know who the persons are that have thus placed themselves outside of the pale and forfeited all claims upon the patronage of the free lunch brigade. No reporter of that rumor-mongering establishment was present, and its "anxious inquirers," "Louisiana saviors," and all others—comprising probably a hundred or two—who depend upon it for their daily gossip, are left in the dark. It is very natural they should be anxious on this subject. Unless they have instant light they are in danger of asking credit for a neck steak or a soup bone from some one who has hobnobbed with Kellogg and other enemies. This is truly a fearful state of affairs, and we pity the *Bulletin* for being unable to afford the required relief.

Let us come to the assistance of our erratic young friend. One of ours was there and saw the whole proceeding. He saw a very large number of business-like looking men, who showed evident signs that they have not lost their checking power. They belong mostly to the Butchers' Benevolent Association, an organization numbering some thousands of voters, and including among its members men who work for their living, earn their profits fairly, and do not care an ounce of salt whether the *Bulletin's* anxious inquirers "deal" with them or not. As there is nobody else in the meat business in this city except themselves, they can afford to display an indifference upon the subject whose sublimity is only modified by the absence of any danger. Our reporter avers that if these anxious inquirers are really in want of a first class sirloin steak, or an appropriate answer to an impertinent inquiry, they can have either by applying to Mr. J. Berthin, the president of the association, or to any of the following members, who are well known gentlemen, and all easily found: J. Bernishan, B. Dabat, L. Vignes, P. Lozes, J. Soubde, A. Dumestre, William Maylie, L. Duclos, or A. Mailhes, and to such other gentlemen of equal rank financially and socially as they will most willingly point out. And last, though by no means least, we are glad to learn that our well deserving friend, Dr. Rochum Crasto, is a very zealous and efficient worker in the same field. So much for the main object of solicitude of the anxious "inquirers."

We are not in the confidence of the butchers, and are not able to say whether we shall be able to entirely approprove their platform or not. They are perfectly free to make any suggestion they may think proper and invite consultation with Governor Kellogg, Mr. McEnery, or anybody else. All we contend for in their behalf is the absolute right to do their own thinking without incurring the risk of being "spotted" by the fag end of what was ten or twelve years ago a very large army marching under the banner of proscription for political opinion. That old rag has grown threadbare and tattered, and now inspires contempt, not fear. So the anxious inquirers may set it down as a certainty that they are not likely to scare anybody in the butcher's meat line by threatening to withdraw their doubtful patronage.

WHO PAYS?

As the merchants of New Orleans, the insurance companies, the property owners and shipping interests have been for forty years past recommending the canal for a share in the mud flats which have laid vacant until within the past fourteen months, it becomes important to ask who bears the expense of the jetty plan?

1. There is evidently a ring of correspondents and news writers who can not live on air, and who are not in the habit of dipping their pens in gratuitous ink. There seems to have been an abandonment of that obstruction to river navigation known as the Eads Bridge, and the distinguished architect has been for months occupied at Washington. Other distinguished engineers have been translated to Washington, where lectures are made and essays written in the interests of the wingdams. Washington is an expensive place, the enterprise of the wingdam is ventilated, through all printed means of pamphlet and newspaper. Besides, the proprietor of this wingdam is prepared to advance a million or two in cash before receiving a cent from the government. The question is asked, who pays for these swift writers? Who guarantees this advance of money? Sooner or later the people will demand to know, and will it then appear that he who administers the millions of others, is in better condition to hire writers, engineers, or even Representatives in Congress, than those whose interests are general and commercial, or those whose sole interest consists in raising the price of a few hundred acres of mud flats, where, according to the first statement of the Eadites, a duck would have to belt on a life preserver before he could venture.

Is it the Eastern railroads who wish to compel the transportation of all Western produce and merchandise *across* the rivers and mountains to Eastern ports? Do the Eastern cities and lakes concur in the same interest? Is English capital at work to turn this trade to the St. Lawrence?

We noted in a St. Louis paper that St. Louis had not built that bridge of many millions. Who did pay those millions? Let Congress make some inquiry into the means and object with which this enterprise of clearing the mouth of the Mississippi river has been instituted. It is of much more importance to the nation to know if there be a combination to seal the outlet of a powerful stream than even if the small scribblers of the St. Louis *Democrat* can have a ten dollar note for every paragraph that they indite against the integrity of the press or people of New Qrleans.

SELLING THE CITY.

It has been reasonably objected to Mrs. Stowe that she has made Topsey and Legree, who are both probable though exceptional persons, types to represent a whole population of millions. It is in like manner that we object on behalf of the business interests of this city to the practice of certain of our contemporaries. To sell their papers they make a sensation heading, which the newsboys are trained to cry at the top of their lungs. A fresh murder, riot, burglary or fire has a natural attraction, and facilitates greatly the sale of the paper. Now, as a population of 225,000, with a property value, real and personal, of more than $200,000,000, will average anywhere a daily act of violence to persons or property, that which elsewhere represents a normal rate of violated laws, is here blazoned as an evidence of an uncommon degree of wretchedness. Strangers forming their opinions of the moral inducements to a residence or investment in New Orleans will be shocked at the prominence given to crime by our journals. It is nothing, of course, but a trick to raise a nickel fund for Saturday, which induces this unprofessional slander of our good name. It is in fact selling the city to her one or two newspapers. We have much dread of the consequences to result from this sensational heading if our city should be visited by an epidemic. We should expect to see the *Picayune* sold under somewhat the following auspices: "Shocking increase of yellow fever! One hundred and fifty cases! Mortality never surpassed in any city!" Then the *Bulletin*, having great competition with the *Pic* in this line of exaggeration and sale, would illustrate its horrible accident column about as follows: "Shocking ignorance of a contemporary! One hundred and seventy-five cases of yellow fever! Sickness on the increase! One hundred nurses imported from Jamaica! Population fleeing from the city! Stores closed and hotels seized for hospitals!" We can do no more for the city than expose this Bohemian dodge. It is bad enough to misrepresent the political morals of the community, but to make it uninhabitable for the sake of selling a few tokens at a nickel a paper is little less than criminal.

COPPERHEADISM AGAIN IN THE ASCENDANT.

The recent election of William W. Eaton as United States Senator from Connecticut is severely commented on by the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*. That paper charges that mistakes have been made by both political parties since the Republican party came into power; but after a cool retrospect of what has been done since 1860, comes to the conclusion that the mistakes of the Democratic party have been far more fatal to its opportunities of returning to power than have been the mistakes of the Republican party for rendering it unpopular with the people. The golden opportunities that might have led to the restoration of the Democracy to national authority, had they not been reduced to victories for Copperheads, have resulted in no good except to the few that have obtained place when a Republican defeat has been accomplished. In this way the *Democrat* thinks the Democratic party has been made the victim of the Copperhead faction that has ruled it ever since the Republican party sprung into existence. Time and again, it says, when the prospects of the Democracy seemed fair they have been ruined by the blight which Bourbonism or Copperheadism, violently asserting itself, has thrown over them. In regard to the election of Mr. Eaton, it remarks:

The American people can forgive many things. They can forgive the armed rebel. They can remove his disabilities. They can even welcome him to a seat in the national legislature; but they can not forgive the Northern man who either by voice or by pen contenanced and abetted the revolt of the South. Such men must live beyond the present generation before their record is forgotten. They are under the ban of the popular indignation. Among such men there was none more noisy, blatant and vindictive than William W. Easton. His utterances were calculated to paralyze the arm of the government outstretched to chastise the rebellion. So far as they had any influence they were mischievous, their influence being happily counteracted by the character of the man and the ardent loyalty of his neighbors. So far as he was known, he was known as the foe of national honor and integrity.

What then will the people, whose memory is not dead, say to the party which deliberately makes this man its standard-bearer—which, at the first opportunity, crowns him with its laurels? It must necessarily identify itself with him. It shows its quality by its deed. Actions always speak louder than words, and Democratic professions of acquiescence in the results of the war and of fealty to the work of reconstruction are of little worth in view of its preference of a man who, if he had the power, would undo all that the war achieved and all that reconstruction has ordained. And, it is not an unfair inference—the people will so determine—that the Democratic party, intrusted with national control, would inaugurate retrogression, if not revolution, for the republic.

Mr. Eaton has won a great personal triumph. It is a triumph that such a man has been able to capture a Northern State wherein there is so much intelligence as there is in Connecticut. The "Copperhead" has reason to rejoice; but it is a sorry victory for his party. It renews the distrust with which it has long been regarded, and which it was in some measure overcoming. It reveals what may be expected if it should succeed in obtaining control of the nation. Politically considered, therefore, the election of Mr. Eaton is a Republican victory, and it will be so acknowledged before the year is concluded.

AN IMPORTANT FRACTION.

The *Louisianian* estimates the white Republican vote of this State as equal to one-twentieth of the strength of the party. Without expressing any opinion upon the accuracy of this estimate as to the numbers, we would remind our contemporary that this is a very important fraction—one whose loss would be irreparable. This little band is the head of the whole body, without which the other nineteen-twentieths would be unable to accomplish any very brilliant successes. Perhaps it will be found prudent to revise the estimate.

"Judicial jousts" is the jocular phrase employed by the *Times* to describe a solemn proceeding wherein some eight or ten persons are on trial for their lives. The poor prisoners must regard this as a grim joke at their expense, since it follows that if their legal knights are unhorsed, they will pay the penalty with their blood. There can be no great objection to an occasional display of reportorial wit where small offenses are treated of, and light penalties involved, but it is in bad taste to say of a wife murderer that "he cultivates her head with a hoe, and she languishes under the process," or to describe the present struggle of the Grant parish prisoners for their lives and liberty as a "judicial joust"—a moot legal contest, in which no serious results are likely to follow.

A CARD.

DR. CURTIS begs to inform his numerous patients and the citizens of New Orleans, that owing to an important surgical operation, which will require his personal attention for a few days, he will be detained here until the twenty-ninth instant.

As one personal interview is sufficient to make a correct diagnosis of any case, which can be continued perfectly by correspondence, Dr. CURTIS would suggest to those who wish to consult him the necessity of doing so without delay at No. 9 Rampart street, below Canal.

my24 5t 2p

STORE FOR RENT

AND

FIXTURES FOR SALE.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

FINE CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,

MUST BE SOLD!

Consequently persons who wish to buy seasonable clothing,

Cheaper than was Ever Offered Before,

should call at once.

H. B. STEVENS & CO.,

Corner St. Charles and Common streets.

my23 2t 2p

CANAL STREET, CITY PARK AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY.

No. 26 St. Charles street.

OFFICERS.

J. S. SMITH, President;
T. H. HANDY, Vice President.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM HENRY, J. S. SMITH,
W. H. BELL, WILLIAM FAGAN,
JOSEPH RAYMOND, T. H. HANDY.

R. M. HARRISON,
Secretary.

New Orleans, May 10, 1874. my10 12t 2p

NOTICE

TO HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

All persons holding Louisiana State bonds of any issue are hereby notified that in conformity with an act of the General Assembly approved January 24, 1874, and more generally known as the funding bill, the Board of Liquidation, as designated therein, has been duly organized and has caused to be prepared consolidated bonds of a uniform series, equal in amount to sixty per cent of all outstanding bonds of the State, having forty years to run and bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and will be prepared on and after the first day of July, 1874, to exchange said bonds for all valid outstanding bonds and warrants in the manner and form provided in said act. Bondholders can present their bonds for exchange at any time after said date. The exchange will be effected in New Orleans at the office of the Funding Commissioners, and in New York at the office of the duly authorized agent of the State. Authentic copies of the funding bill will be furnished to interested parties on application to Hon. P. G. Desionde, secretary Board of Liquidation, New Orleans, Louisiana.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor of Louisiana and President Board of Liquidation.

A true copy:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State and Secretary Board of Liquidation. my22 t jy1

PROCLAMATION.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, April 27, 1874.

Whereas, information has reached me that during the night of April 11, 1874, JULES J. ROUX, a citizen of New Orleans, was mysteriously assassinated in the public streets; and, whereas, all efforts to discover and arrest his murderer or murderers have failed.

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this day my proclamation offering a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderers of the said Jules J. Roux, as aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached this twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State. ap28 2p

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, April 30, 1874.

Whereas, information has reached me that early on the morning of the twenty-fifth of April, ELISHA E. EASTWOOD was brutally murdered near the village of Napoleonville, Assumption parish, and whereas, all efforts to discover and arrest his murderer or murderers have failed,

Now, therefore, I, William Pitt Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation offering a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said Elisha E. Eastwood as aforesaid.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. my1 2p

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, May 5, 1874.

Whereas, on the second of December, 1873, near the town of Washington, parish of St. Landry, JOHN S. McKEE was murdered, and his murderer or murderers have not been brought to justice;

Now therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of $500 for such evidence as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of said John S. McKee.

One John W. Harvey being accused of the aforesaid crime, and having failed to answer the charge preferred against him, a description of his personal appearance is hereto appended for the information of sheriffs and police authorities: Age, twenty-eight years; height, five feet eight inches; complexion light; eyes, light blue or grey; speaks very slowly, and looks down when spoken to.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State. my7 2p

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, May 19, 1874.

Whereas, information has reached me that on the night of Saturday, the second of May, 1874, DAVID BARLAND, a merchant of Ascension parish, was assassinated in the store of Mr. John Burnside, in that parish, and whereas, all efforts to discover and arrest his murderer or murderers have failed;

Now, therefore, I, William Pitt Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation offering a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said David Barland as aforesaid.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. my20 2p

EDUCATIONAL.

SPANISH LESSONS.—A NATIVE OF SPAIN well recommended, desires a Spanish class in some literary institution. He would also give private lessons at domicile, either through the medium of English or French. Apply at bookstores No. 69 Canal street or No. 42 Exchange alley.

my24 5t*

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

OF THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

University Buildings, corner of Common and Baronne Streets, New Orleans.

All candidates for admission to this institution will report to Dr. James Burns for examination every morning, except Sunday, from ten to twelve o'clock. The examinations will be conducted in the hall of the Academy of Sciences.

Under the provisions of the law, "to entitle pupils to admission into said college, they shall be residents in the State, of the age of at least twelve years, and be found competent in the branches of good English education, to enter upon the studies prescribed;" and "the course of instruction in said college shall include, as a leading object, the arts and sciences applicable to the progress and improvement of agriculture and the mechanic arts, not neglecting the literary branches of education."

A class of Drawing and Designs is now being organized for a summer session; also, a course of Agricultural and Practical Chemistry.

TUITION FREE.

All parish papers friendly to the enterprise please copy.

By order of the Committee.

THOMAS NICHOLSON, M. D.,
Chairman.

my19 1w

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

M. MADELEINE SUDERIE VS. H. G. GUSTO, HER husband—No. 4983.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE EIGHTeenth day of April, 1874, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit in the words and figures following, to wit:

M. Madeleine Suderie vs. H. G. Gusto, her husband—No. 4983.

In this case, for the reasons assigned in the written opinion of the court, this day delivered and on file, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Marguerite Madeline Nicolas Celie Suderie, and against defendant, Hippolite Guillaume Gusto, her husband, decreeing a separation of property, and dissolving forever the community of acquests and gains heretofore existing between the said parties.

It is further adjudged and decreed that defendant pay all costs of suit.

Judgment rendered April 13, 1874.
Judgment signed April 23, 1874.

E. NORTH CULLOM, Judge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court at the city of New Orleans, on this twenty-fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and the ninety-eighth year of the independence of the United States.

PAUL T. ABADIE,
Deputy Clerk.

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THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

ABIGAIL MENDES VS. JACOB MEYER—No. 5673.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE SIXTH day of May, 1874, judgment was rendered in this court in the entitled suit in the words and figures following, to wit:

Abigail Mendes vs. Jacob Meyer. No. 5673.

In this case the court considering the law and evidence to be in favor of plaintiff, it is ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the judgment by default entered on the twenty-ninth April, 1874, be now confirmed and made final, and accordingly that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Abigail Mendes, and against defendant, Jacob Meyer, her husband, decreeing her to be the sole owner of the furniture described in her petition; that the said defendant do restore the same to her, or in default thereof that she do have and recover judgment against him for the sum of eight hundred dollars, with legal interest thereon from judicial demand, to wit: April 17, 1874, until paid, and costs of suit, with lien and privilege as allowed by law to married women on the property of their husband. It is further adjudged and decreed that the community of acquests and gains heretofore existing between the said parties be dissolved, and that the said plaintiff be recognized competent and capable to carry on business in her own name and behalf as a public merchant.

Judgment signed May 11 1874.

E. NORTH CULLOM, Judge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court at the city of New Orleans, on this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and the ninety-eighth year of the independence of the United States.

EDWARD KEENER,
Deputy Clerk.

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THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

MARY E. UNDERWOOD vs. NAPOLEON UNDERWOOD, HER HUSBAND—No. 42,965.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, THAT ON THE EIGHTeenth day of March, 1874, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit in the words and figures following, to wit:

Mary E. Underwood vs. Napoleon Underwood, her husband—No 42,965.

For reasons, this day assigned by the court orally, and considering that the evidence adduced support all the facts and allegations contained in plaintiff's petition and that the same as well as the law are in favor of plaintiff, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Mrs. Mary E. Underwood, wife of Napoleon Underwood, and against defendant, Napoleon Underwood, her husband, for the sum of thirteen hundred dollars, amount of her paraphernal property, with legal interest from the sixteenth day of February, 1874, until paid, and costs of suit; and it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed, that there be also judgment in favor of said plaintiff, Mrs. Mary E. Underwood, wife of Napoleon Underwood, and against said defendant Napoleon Underwood, her husband, dissolving the community of acquests and gains existing between them, that plaintiff be authorized hereafter to conduct and manage her business in her own name and behalf and for her own account, and that plaintiff have the privilege granted her by law for the payment of the amount of this judgment, with interests and costs, and that defendant pay the costs of this suit.

Judgment rendered March 13, 1874.
Judgment signed March 23, 1874.

B. L. LYNCH, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court at the city of New Orleans, on this twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy four and the ninety-eighth year of the independence of the United States.

my12 24 je11 OSCAR ARROYO, Deputy Clerk.