

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 21, 1874.

Go to Navra & Offner's for cheap crockery.

Man and wife are one, but which one? is the question.

Go to Navra & Offner's for cheap knives and forks.

General George B. McClellan and family are in Switzerland.

George Francis Train's property in Omaha is advertised for sale to pay taxes.

The picnic of the Violet Club will be held to-day at Loze's Park, below the Barracks.

The inventor of the Prussian needle gun was an American named Smith. A regular gun-Smith.

The annual regatta of the Saratoga Association will occupy three days—August 28, 29 and 31.

A very polite man said: "My friend, if you will get off from my corn long enough I will kick you."

We are placed under many obligations to J. F. Knox Esq., clerk of the Supreme Court at Opelousas, for favors.

Rochester has indorsed American hotels by saying, "I wasn't bitten once." It is possible the bugs knew him.

In this country there is a doctor to every 618 of the population, while in France and England there is only one to every 3000.

Remember that by the Great Jackson route you arrive in Chicago and St. Louis many hours in advance of any other line.

Miss Augusta L. Dargon, the actress, has taken passage on a sailing vessel for Belfast, Ireland, for the benefit of her health.

Hon. A. A. Atocha will open the Superior Criminal Court to-morrow morning at ten o'clock. Grand and petty jurors are notified to appear promptly at that hour.

As the Lord's mercies are new every morning, so those to whom they come have a perpetual freshness of life untouched by the burden and heat of the day.

Bishop Williams, in his address to the Episcopal convention at Hartford, spoke of the withdrawal of Bishop Cummins as one of the "things more painful to record than death."

The sheriff will sell at auction to-morrow, at 5 P. M., at his warehouse, Nos. 23 and 25 Orleans street, between Royal and Bourbon, Second District of this city, boots, shoes, furniture, etc.

The *Avoyelles Republican*, in copying the learned decision of Judge Callon in Weaver vs. Fisk, indulges in some pleasant remarks appreciative of the judge's excellence as a man of ability and a jurist.

To-morrow evening the Southern Dramatic Club will give its second complimentary entertainment at the St. Charles Theatre, which will be performed the drama called "Isabelle" and the farce "Bowled Out."

The Free Masons held a general assembly at Rome on Whitsunday, in consequence of which the Pope ordered special prayers to be offered up in reparation of the outrage done to the Church of Rome by the presence of the members of that excommunicated society.

Attention is called to the card of John Klein & Co., in another column. These gentlemen offer their services to those who may desire them, in the settlement of city and State taxes, and possess unusual facilities for the transaction of such business. Those interested will call and see them.

The *Louisville Courier-Journal* says seriously that fully one-third of Louisiana is under water. Well, some well informed persons think our people could stand the "water cure treatment" at this time if it would only cleanse the State of its Bourbon propensities.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. E. Lal-mant, Charles Keller, J. A. Strasser, A. Prados, Jr., and P. Gehlbach, Jr., committee of arrangements, for an invitation to participate in the celebration of the sixteenth anniversary of the Young Men's Benevolent Association, which will occur on Sunday next. The observance of the occasion will include a street parade and a collection.

Messrs. Navra & Offner, No. 173 Canal street, announce that they are closing out by cheap sales the stock of goods recently purchased by them at a late auction. The French and china tea and dinner sets which they offer for sale are of genuine material and fashionable style, and the wonder is how they can be afforded so cheap. They have also in store water-coolers, and an almost endless variety of glassware, all marked down.

Mr. J. P. Miss, residing at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, makes certificate that he was the holder of one-fourth of the combination ticket (Nos. 11, 25, 31) which drew the capital prize in the Louisiana State Lottery drawing of Friday, the nineteenth instant. The small sum of twenty-five cents, invested at the office of Paul Conrad, corner of Craps and Port streets, in this city, secured for him this wealth, and it proved to the purchaser and holder of the ticket a lucky Miss take.

Of modern paganism the *Church Journal* says: "Men ask after God, and they are given stones. They ask after life and immortality, and they are told of 'protoplasm' and 'gelatinous monads.' They ask after their purpose, and are referred to the oyster, about justice, mercy, righteousness, benevolence, love, patriotism, and they are referred to 'the correlation of forces,' and this is called 'philosophy.'" Shade of Plato, listen and be amazed!"

A writer in the *Indianapolis Herald* tells the following story: "A youth I will call George was engaged to be married, but was financially unable to call in the minister. His affianced wanted the affair brought to a finale, but George kept putting her off with promises, saying he was not able to marry, etc. Finally she said, 'Dear George, I am willing to marry you if I have to live on bread and water.'" "Well, well," cried "George" in desperation, "you furnish the bread, and I'll try and skirmish around and hump up enough water."

THE ATTEMPT TO ORGANIZE THE REDEEMERS.

We have a prodigious number of redeemers in this city, regular professional saviours of Louisiana, whose power for usefulness is seriously impaired by want of some agreed plan of redemption.

An attempt was made on Friday night to effect something like an organization among the redeeming element; to fix, first of all, upon a name; then to ascertain by list or other impartial process who should be selected as banner carriers, purse bearers, and participants generally in the good things which are to be handed around to a limited extent as the fruits of a successful effort to overthrow the Republican party.

The redemption of Louisiana means the changed condition of affairs that will supervene the accession of the multitude of self-seekers into public offices. It is a formula adopted by politicians who try to persuade the people that all the ills we now suffer from stagnation in business; from idleness, extravagance, bad management, and a habit of depending upon the North for nearly everything will be instantly remedied by a general change in the personnel and the politics of our present office holders.

Men holding these ideas, or at least preaching them, met as above at No. 48 Magazine street for the purpose of counting noses, weighing the characters and influence of the participants, and adopting a name. The only point that seems to have been settled satisfactorily was the last named. They voted or agreed to vote, when the proper time comes to adopt the title of Independents, which seems to us a misnomer for those whose only chance of success depends entirely upon complete organization among themselves and the accession of numerous proselytes from the Republican ranks; from merchants, mechanics, professors, bankers and dozens of other classes who were not represented at No. 48 Magazine street on Friday night.

A variety of opinion has been since developed concerning this movement, the rather open expression of which may or may not affect its success. The *Picayune* rather incautiously admits that the "meeting showed generally the same faces that have figured in our politics during the last few years—Liberals, Democrats and Reformers," but no Republicans. We are sorry there were no Republicans present. If even Governor Warmoth had appeared upon the scene, he might have deluded the mongrel crowd with the boast that with their united assistance he could whip all created political Louisiana.

But the fact comes out that the same old political set was there, those who have been in the redeeming line for many years. Louisiana is so wretched without them, so unhappy because they have not been provided for, that the inevitable annual atonement is positively necessary.

The *Bulletin*, which seems lately to have missed its hold on the back hair of the faithful, and is hence unable to keep up with the pace at which politics are drifting, complains that there was not that harmony exhibited which "all good citizens" desire so much to see. The *Bulletin* being exclusively in the confidence of all good citizens in the redemption business, expects this sharp rebuke will have the effect to rally the clans to the support of those leaders in this modern crusade, who have already fixed upon the man who will be sent to the Senate.

The *Times*, which is almost an outsider, indulges in general remarks of dissent, and admits to its columns some tolerably sensible suggestions from "an old, tried citizen of Democratic antecedents." The suppression of the name of this political philosopher or grumbler adds some little weight to his production which a formal introduction might possibly detract.

But there were eighty clubs represented in this little scene of inharmonious. Eighty little circles of wad politicians who have taken upon themselves the impossible task of breathing energy into an inert population and making Louisiana as good as new by merely putting her in such a position as to stand on the other foot. No forward movement is proposed. No change of base, of policy, of mercantile or financial habits is contemplated. Success is to be achieved solely by resting on the Democratic-Reform-Liberal-Conservative-Fusion-Independent leg and permitting the Republican to rest. There is no Republican principle that is assailed—no change of any kind contemplated in anything except in the manner of distributing the patronage, and upon this point there are as many opinions, all bitterly antagonistic, as there are names in the make up of the Independents.

If these gentlemen have anything practical to suggest for the benefit of this State—something that will bring us substantial advantage, provide honest and profitable employment for the poor, increase our business, stimulate commerce, secure the planter a safe and satisfactory return for his outlays for labor and provisions, they need not put off the initiation of their plans till after the expiration of Governor Kellogg's term. Our executive is reasonably wise and feels a deep interest in the prosperity of the whole State. He is surrounded by friends who entirely agree with him in this respect. If the movement, therefore, be in fact to redeem and improve Louisiana instead of a grand scramble for places under this mask, let these eighty clubs assert a real independence by consulting with those who have already the power to assist them in a great measure. If the movement be not in fact a war against the colored man because he is black, and the white Republicans because by kindness they have won his confidence, let us know it, and perhaps the ostensible objects of the proposed organization can be secured without further risk and expense. But if it be what it most seems, an attack in a new guise upon the public offices, there will be a stubborn resistance on the part of the Republicans. The objects named are too indefinite. The enduring good of the people, "the redemption of Louisiana, an economic administration of our affairs, are all meaningless phrases

unless connected with some specific plan by which they are to be accomplished.

And the advice which the *Picayune* gives to young men—is not the most exhilarating character—to join the ranks of the Independents and do their level best to vote their elders, and, therefore, their betters, into a comfortable berth, where they will have a chance to resume the business of redeeming Louisiana by seizing everything they can lay their hands on as they did in 1861, and again after Lee's surrender, when the four million levee bonds were issued and sold for thirty cents on the dollar; the New canal given away; the McDonough school fund borrowed; the Fink, Girod, Turo, etc., ditto lost out of sight; the First National Bank swamped with a vault full of respectable names, and the city plunged into debt at the tune of two millions a year. The heroes of eight years ago were out in force the other night, and their neutral organ wants the youngsters to stand aside and do nothing but vote as their betters instruct them. If such be the feast which was spread out at No. 48 Magazine street we do not wonder that the *Bulletin* complains of the want of harmony.

FREEDOM OF RELIGIOUS OPINION.

There is no feature in the American system so wonderful as its universal toleration of opinion—civil and religious. The world had long dreamed of a government in which there should be no such word as orthodox. The immortal wisdom of Thomas Jefferson, that "Error ceases to be dangerous when reason is left free to combat it," was, indeed, but a paraphrase of the same doctrine addressed by that eminent doctor of the law, Gamaliel, to the council, "Refrain from these men"—the Apostles—"and let them alone; for, if this counsel or this work be of men it will come to naught; but if it be of God, you can not overthrow it." This doctrine of allowing any man to expose the strength or weakness of his own faith is the only key to American liberty. It is to England, to Switzerland, to America, to all countries where this freedom of opinion is guaranteed, that all the malcontents, schismatics and theorists resort. It is in America, especially, that the fallacies of community in property, or of polygamy, have received the signal refutation of a fair trial. We may add to this that we are Protestant by birth, education and conviction; that we read and believe Protestant history, and can give reasons for this faith, which have proved satisfactory to a majority of the people whose language we speak and whose institutions we prefer.

We claim, then, to speak from an impartial standpoint when we accord to foreign opinion a right of speech and advocacy, which would not, perhaps, be allowed to American opinion in other countries.

We think the right to express these ecclesiastical opinions is overstrained when accompanied by a claim that an American State is a Papal province, or is in any manner bound in temporal or spiritual allegiance to a foreign power.

The application which we make of these remarks is based upon some phrases employed in the address of the most reverend Archbishop upon the recent act of consecration to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. In this address it is said:

Shield with Thy all powerful protection him whom Thou hast chosen to represent Thee on earth, that great and glorious Pontiff, who is so shamefully persecuted, cast down a merciful look upon this diocese and this province of New Orleans, which promises to be wholly Thine; and while dispensing to us Thy spiritual gifts, O, almighty Heart, avert from us the scourges by which we are chastised, and which we have justly deserved by our manifold ingratitude.

For this sentiment we have a most respectful regard. Those who believe that Christ can have a mortal representative—who think that representative has been "shamefully persecuted" by his own Italian people, and those who believe that we deserve the "scourges by which Louisiana is chastised," have a perfect right to believe, and they shall have our aid and can command the power of the national government "peaceably to assemble" and avow whatsoever opinions they may entertain. But there are two propositions involved in the paragraph quoted from which we dissent. Louisiana is not a Roman province. A spiritual jurisdiction may overpread a territorial and political extent. The various religious sects of the Union—and under our act of religious freedom we acknowledge no one religious sect as of higher legal authority than another—divide the national territory as may to them seem convenient. The Methodist sect have made partition of the Union, and the Catholic sect may do the same if they will, but this ecclesiastical adherence and allegiance to a spiritual corporation in this country to a supreme religious corporation in another is something unusual, and we may state, so far as we now believe, wholly without example in the United States. It is a very troublesome doctrine. It involves the difficulty of drawing the line where the political obligation of a citizen to his own government ends and where his paramount and spiritual obligation to another and a foreign domination begins. It is one phase of this difficulty that has for many months past agitated Germany, and it is another that has been somewhat solved by the separation of Church and State in Italy, which is, we suppose, referred to in the following pathetic apostrophe to the Saviour, which we find in the same address:

Surround with Thy love, as with an impregnable bulwark, Thy spotless spouse, the holy Catholic Church, our mother, so furiously assailed from all quarters; crush all her enemies, and by bringing them to repentance gain over them that victory which will be most glorious to Thee.

We say that this demarkation on power is of less consequence to our extremely practical people, who do not care a centennial dime what a man thinks about anything, unless it is proposed to interfere in his business in some manner or other, and of this our courts take care.

We must take some statistical exception to the statement "this province of New Orleans promises to be wholly Thine." We should be gratified to believe that the kingdom of Christ will be established over this whole people, but there is no

warrant in fact for the intimation that the particular Christian sect, represented in the act of consecration, are to be the stewards and monopolists of this universal regeneration.

We derive from the social statistics of 1870 the statement which follows:

PROTESTANT CHRISTIAN CHURCHES IN LOUISIANA IN 1870.

Organizations Built-up Sitings Property value

Baptist 227 208 56,146 \$3,565,500

Congregational 9 9 4,830 52,200

Evangelical 14 14 5,210 57,900

Episcopal 3 3 1,850 20,000

Methodist 213 202 52,950 551,775

Presbyterian 37 34 14,109 195,450

Total 539 507 151,846 \$1,186,625

Catholic 103 103 42,252 2,539,900

These figures may or may not be accurate. This is the affair of the census bureau. They suffice to show that the particular Christian persuasion which appears to be in a numerical minority is not entitled to claim that Louisiana is an ecclesiastical "province."

All sects and persuasions have equal rights of speech and action in America; but none have a right, in our opinion, to claim for any foreign corporation, ecclesiastical or civil, any jurisdiction incompatible with the paramount allegiance due to the federal government. When it shall come to decision, however, to what foreign jurisdiction the ecclesiastical allegiance of the "province" of Louisiana is due, it will be found that the Baptists and Methodists have nearly double the number of churches and communicants claimed by any other Christian church organized among us.

THE MODERN PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY.

The *Bulletin* has seen a man who saw another who saw a negro and a white man carrying a dozen shotguns on board of a steambot yesterday morning. A wild rumor accompanies the recital that these guns are to be shipped to the parishes. It is impossible, or difficult, at least, to overrate the gravity of the fact thus discovered. There will be seen an evidence of portent in the very number of the firearms—just the number composing a petty jury. Heretofore, our poor people have been taught to believe that twelve "good men and true," assembled in a jury box, constituted all that could be desired in the way of palladium of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. But the times changed, and it became very difficult to find in any one locality enough men of the proper material to constitute a jury. The jury system has actually fallen through, or threatened to do so, before the late jury law was passed, and the colored folks will hereafter depend to some extent upon the same weapons for defense that their enemies use for attack. A jury is really no match for a firearm. One little pistol in the hands of an active fellow, if even a passably good shot, could employ a dozen juries during their lives with bringing in verdicts of acquittal. The monopoly of the business might be relieved a little by exercising some ingenuity in varying the phraseology. For instance, the first verdict could be plain, thus: "Not guilty." The second, "Excusable homicide, because the nigger was arrogant." Then we could have a little emotional intensity, sandwiched with an alibi, and at least one "suicide in self-defense."

The colored people and their white Republican friends desire very much to live and remain at peace with their neighbors and fellow-citizens. But when they see negroes lynched upon bare suspicion of larceny of old silverware, and their relentless white persecutors acquitted when cruel murders are proved against them, they are regularly forced to price a few shotguns. Perhaps the twelve which were seen going on board the steambot will be assigned to jury duty. We hope so. If it be generally known that in each negro cabin in the country there is a lively weapon of defense, there will not be such a constant recurrence of homicides as have disgraced the annals of this State for many years. We expect these shotguns to prove famous peace-makers.

EXCEEDINGLY JOYFUL.

Some practical joker gladdened the heart of the *Bulletin* the other day by imparting to its least astute reporter two very wonderful scraps of information. First, that he was a federal officer, and consequently fully in the secrets of all in like circumstances. He had his hand on the national pulse and could tell to a dot what each man who regularly draws his pay from the public treasury is thinking about. He can compute to a minute the full term of the official existence of every employe of Uncle Sam, from Grant down to a letter-carrier. This prominent federal official then informed the innocent young man who gathers honey for the *Bulletin* that Durell had sent his resignation to Washington and immediately started after it. This is of a piece with the decapitated king who applied to St. Peter for admission through the celestial gates with his head under his arm, and when the grizzled old apostle hesitated about it threw the head in his face, and passed in while Peter was confused by the shock. Judge Durell has, then, according to this venacious story, thrown his official head into the face of authority, and now hastens to the political Eden to mark the effect.

But with the inconsistency of the story we have nothing to do. We are not greatly depressed nor at all rejoiced by it. We regard Judge Durell as an able officer and well qualified for his position. But the Republican party has plenty of others, perhaps, who would do as well. If Judge Durell desires to avail himself of the law which provides for the honorable retirement of judges after ten years faithful service, the grief felt at his loss will be tempered by the fact that we have a Republican President to appoint his successor. Hence we decline to come out with startling headlines about the matter one way or the other.

We are troubled, however, to account for the hilarity of the *Bulletin*. It can not be that respectable journalists, who are firm believers in the policy of burying the resentments engendered by the late war,

and on ordinary occasions will doubtless say with the *Republican* that revenge merely is barbarous, and not worthy a civilized, to say nothing of a Christian people, are pursuing this matter from a feeling of spite.

It is difficult, however, to account for the venomous attacks upon our able judge upon any other rational hypothesis. The promise of several millions of rations from the Federal government is accepted with a snarl of approval; the proposition to expend \$8,000,000 on a work to make this port the rival of New York is listened to without exciting special remarks and the recent almost successful struggles of Generals Longstreet and Jeff Thompson to have Congress take charge of the levees are looked upon with apathy and indifference. Our youth may grow up in ignorance and idleness. The floods and worms may come and destroy the hopes of the tillers of the soil. Wicked men in the country may shoot each other down like wild beasts without exciting uncommon emotions. The grand climax of passionate rejoicing is reserved for the supreme moment when a gossip whispers in the ear of the *Bulletin* that Judge Durell has resigned or is about to do so. That the man who stood between organized fraud and the State offices in 1872 is about to retire from his present field of usefulness, and leave to another the thankless task of administering justice to this mosaic community. What is there in this circumstance to elate those who never had much interest in the case out of which so much ill feeling arose? Why should the lay mind be so carried away on a point which even the lawyers are not so very clear about?

We are not aware that Judge Durell has resigned. The *Bulletin* declares he has, but we doubt it. We do not say positively, one way or another, which it is, for we have a reputation to sustain. Our readers remember what we say, and look for accuracy. A paper that usually guesses at everything, and is as often in the wrong as right, is not restricted by any such considerations. It can launch ahead, and when it happens to hit the mark, devote the next day to boasting of its prophetic powers, and, when off the track, invent another sensation to divert inquiry.

LYNCHED ON SUSPICION.

The *Bulletin* introduces a characteristic Texas horror in this heartless style: "Texas Fashions—Another of the Nation's Wards is made to Dance on Nothing." Then follows the account of lynching a colored man at Bryan, Texas, on suspicion of having stolen some silverware and sundry articles of value.

The victim of this cold-blooded murder, that pleases our "respectable family paper" so hugely, was a colored man known as Tom Summerville. There are two evidences given to sustain the suspicions of the rowdies of Bryan that he was a thief. One is that he offered to sell some pieces of silverware at less than their value. The other that a white man of the place, one Mr. J. T. Burt, recognized Tom as the same individual who broke into his house some days previous, and proved his surmise to be correct to the satisfaction of the lynchers by pointing out some marks of shot which he alleged he had fired into him on that occasion. These circumstances were deemed quite conclusive by this self-constituted jury. They found him guilty instantly, and hanged him as soon as night threw the protection of security around the inhuman deed.

If Summerville was truly a thief he should have received the punishment prescribed by law, but no more. In murdering him under the circumstances the men of Bryan committed the double error of proceeding upon uncertain grounds and inflicting a punishment much greater than the crime of which he was accused called for. It was a clear case of invasion of private liberty which, having met the approval of fearless or thoughtless people, who have no charity for their species, no mercy for the unfortunate poor, may be repeated at any time. The next victim may be a friend of the *Picayune's* correspondent, or the man himself. The murderers may then be negroes, since they are very apt to construe as right anything and everything which is so heartily and exultingly approved by the white people as the murder of poor Summerville has been by the reporter of "Texas Fashions." Let us suppose for a moment the present case reversed. Suppose Mr. Burt, who is no doubt a very worthy citizen of Bryan, were to undertake, for reasons best known to himself, to dispose of a few pieces of old silverware, and by so doing arouse the suspicions of a number of colored people. Among others, Summerville steps up and finding marks of bird shot in the trembling victim's back, triumphantly turns the scale against him by declaring that he is the same white man he had once attempted to kill. The shot marks were in our judgment simply evidences that Summerville has been in Texas for some days, and nothing more. Had these scars been absent, it might have established his claims to being a stranger. The approval, in cold blood, of a murderous deed committed under a certain degree of excitement is a most shocking exhibition of human depravity, for which the severest censure is due. Such sentiments when published as orthodox threaten the peace of society. They lead rowdies to believe they may outrage the weak, while the latter, feeling they have no legal means of defense, will ship shotguns to the parishes.

A SMALL LEGAL POINT.

According to the theory of the counsel for the defense in the Grant parish trial, one of the jurors was incompetent to serve in consequence of having been convicted of an infamous crime. If this be a fact, and sufficient to annul the acts of the jury, the men against whom verdicts were returned have been improperly convicted, of course. Not because the testimony was insufficient; not on account of their own innocence, but the defect in the organization of the jury. Our point of doubt is as to the status of the prisoners who were acquitted by this same defective jury. Having never been

put in peril, are they not liable to re-arrest and trial upon the same charge for which they were arraigned? If Judge Woods hold the prisoners who have been convicted by the defective jury to a new trial, is he not bound to send for those who have been released, and give them another chance to escape?

The *Morning Star* makes one suggestion in the course of a little controversy between us on the labor and employment question. It says: "Let the white people go to work," to which we heartily respond amen! If this advice, which the *Republican* has showered upon them for several years, had been followed, we should hear of less ruin and desolation, but little if anything of fears of impending poverty, and of plantations about to be sold by the sheriff, to be bought by the colored people and then suffered to grow up to weeds. One of the strongest reasons we have for respecting the colored people of this State is that they do go to work and try to make a living for themselves. They do not, like many of their white brethren, delude themselves with the idea that the world owes them a living without any other effort on their part than drawing at sight upon some friend or neighbor or charitable association. Let the fashion be for every able-bodied man to find honest employment and stick to it. Then there would soon be less fuss about the pet grievances which are now used and turned over as a sort of stock in trade by designing demagogues.

INSTRUCTIONS TO TAX COLLECTORS—NO. 4.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, June 1, 1874.

Your attention is called to the fact that the legislative provision contained in act No. 3 of 1874 (known as the funding bill), which authorizes the receipt of warrants in payment of a portion of delinquent taxes and for penalties expires by its own limitation TUESDAY, the thirtieth of June.

From and after the first of July delinquent taxes and penalties can be paid in currency only, and you will so advise the district attorney who is in whose hands you have placed tax bills.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor. 163 7/8 Th St j20 2p

PROCLAMATION.

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 at 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 hereby proclaim and offer 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 Executive Department, 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. DESLONGUE, Secretary of State. m-20 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 is having 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, to 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 at New Orleans at the office of the Finance 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. Deslongue, Secretary Board of Liquidation, New Orleans, Louisiana.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor of Louisiana and President Board of Liquidation. P. G. DESLONGUE, Secretary. m-21 1/2 p

PRICE LIST FOR JUNE, 1874.

NAVRA & OFFNER. 174..... Canal Street.....174

Are closing out their stock of goods purchased at the recent sale of George G. Wolf & Co., at auction prices. Look.

They sell Stone China Dinner Sets for \$14. They sell Stone China Tea Sets for \$4.50. They sell French China Dinner Sets for \$16. They sell French China Tea Sets for \$6. They sell French China Gold Band Tea Sets for \$7.

They sell a set of good Goblets for 50 cents. They sell good White Glasses for \$1.75. They sell all other goods in proportion cheap for cash. j21 2p

MONEY TO LOAN ON SECURITIES.

BARNETT & CAMMACK, Brokers, 121 St. N. W. No. 12 Carondelet street.

CITY AND SCHOOL TIME BOUGHT OR ADVANCED UPON BY BARNETT & CAMMACK.

121 St. N. W. No. 12 Carondelet street.

STATE AND CITY TAXES SETTLED BY BARNETT & CAMMACK.

121 St. N. W. No. 12 Carondelet street.

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20, 1874. The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-fourth of combination ticket No. 11, 25, 31, class 145, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the net capital prize of \$5,927.50 on Friday June 19, 1874, said ticket having cost the sum of twenty-five cents, at the office of Paul Conrad, corner Craps and Port streets, Third District, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

J. P. MISS, Esq. St. Louis, Mississippi. j21 1/2 p

THE SLAUGHTER STILL CONTINUES.

GOODS ABSOLUTELY SACRIFICED, Without Regard to Consequences, as Money is the Thing Desired.

The very best CLOTHING, the most stylish FURNISHING GOODS, and the most polite attention, all to be had at the store of H. B. STEVENS & CO., Corner of St. Charles and Common streets. Where the asking price is the selling price. j-20 2 1/2 p

CATHOLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the Catholics of this city, ladies and gentlemen, will be held at Exposition Hall, on St. Charles street, next Sunday, June 21, at 8 P. M.

In honor of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the glorious pontificate of Pius the Ninth. His Grace, Archbishop Perdue will inaugurate the meeting with his presence. THOMAS W. COLLINS, WILLIAM B. LANGSTON, Board of Arrangements. j-20 2 1/2 p

NOTICE TO STATE AND CITY TAXPAYERS.

Warrants can be paid on account of old State taxes only during the present month. We will pay the same at a LIBERAL DISCOUNT until the thirtieth instant; also old City taxes.

JOHN KLEIN & CO., 161 1/2 St. N. W. No. 55 Carondelet street, front office. j-21 1/2 p

QUARANTINE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June