New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 19, 1874.

We have been having too much Fahrenheit lately.

Goldsmith is Maid forever. Bonner no longer owns the fastest horse.

It is better to have a wise and good clergyman than a tall steeple.

The first bale of cotton continues to arrive in many cities, as usual.

It takes no fortune teller to ascertain what is to be. Verb, of course.

A chronic indisposition to exertion is a polite way of defining laziness.

Excepting cantelopes and salt, there is nothing half so sweet in life as love's young dream.

The Boston *Post* has missed it in reviving the old conundrum: Is Lulu a Miss or Mister?

Seventy-six thousand shad have been deposited in the Mississippi river above St. Paul, Minnesota.

The rhinoceros is credited with extreme bashfulness because he is an animal inclined to hide.

The area of New York city since its enlargement, is forty-one square miles, and its population 1,021,000.

It is rumored that Albani will be the successor of Nilsson. She comes cheaper, and has an American voice.

A traveler says that the population of Vienna is divided into two classes; those who drink and those who sell beer.

The first artificial ice made in France cost five and a half cents a pound. Ice can now be made, it is said, at a cost of seventy-five cents a ton.

The most that visitors could do during the heated term was to send in cards with "P. P." marked in the corners. Perspiration prevalent.

Saratoga belles, a correspondent informs the world, have dropped the dip, discarded the kangaroo glide and now walk by the wriggle, whatever that is.

In a Welsh court recently eleven of the twelve jurors were named Jones. The name is so common there that Jones is anything but a Welsh rare bit.

Mahomet was one of the most unprogressive, old fashioned fellows in the world. To the day of his death he held to the belief that women have no souls.

George Alfred will probably be made the subject of a Brooklyn sermon. The text should be, "Tell it not in 'Gath,' nor publish it in the streets of Askalon."

In the Queen's message to Parliament no mention was made of the Athletes or Red Stockings. We that have free soule insist that base ball shall be made national game of.

The authors of the John Brown song are unusually plentiful this season. Mr. Hall's claims are disputed. Miss Emmerson, Will Carleton, and two other counties are yet to hear from.

The young ladies of Cleveland propose to start a Young Men's Christian Association of their own. The incongruity of sex and title is as great as a White League with black members.

Speaking of a young man who was accidentally shot while turkey hunting, a Missouri paper consolingly remarks: "He lived but a short time, and his friends now regret his violation of the game law."

A complaining correspondent says there are too many poodle dogs at Long Branch for either safety or comfort, as if dogs have not as much right to go to the Branch as men who part their hair in the middle.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* says that Brigham Young recently attended the funeral services of a Mormon, but, instead of offering consolation to the bereaved relatives, roundly abused them for burying the deceased in an "imported coffin."

A Philadelphia gentleman has invented a conductor's punch which looks like a powder flask, has a receptacle for fares, registers each as it is dropped in, hands out the transfer tickets, and sounds an alarm bell every time the holder turns round.

Isaac was sent yesterday to remonstrate with the vendor who disturbs the peace of Camp street regularly every morning with a terrible drum. Half apologizingly and sadly the tradesman assured him that the drum was not beat to irritate the tympanum of his neighbors, but to fill the auction-ear.

A small boy, telling his "pals" how he came to be detected stealing apples in a grocery store, proceeded thus: "Well, I didn't care so durned much about bein' seen, but the clerk was cross-eyed an' I thought he was watchin' a dorg fight 'cross the street; but he was lookin' square unto me, an' he helped me clean into the gutter."

The Louisiana State Lottery offers another chance to those who desire to achieve easy wealth. A grand single number drawing will be had on Saturday next, when three capital prizes of $10,000 each will be drawn, only 10,000 numbers will be put in the wheel, and whole tickets cost but $10 each. The drawing will commence promptly at noon, and the public are invited to witness the interesting spectacle.

Pitiful is that person who has no higher aim than the mere adornment of the body. We are to educate ourselves in this as in other things, not as mere fashion may dictate, or this and that one suggest, but as the reasonable requirements of the case may justify. Philosophy (good sense) must be applied, so that a man may wear his coat as a quadruped wears his, naturally, gracefully, and for the service and protection it affords him. So a lady may imitate a bird if she is birdlike, even its flashy plumage, or the more simple beauty of the flowers; but let it be, as in the case of the flowers, the birds, and the quadrupeds, without ostentation.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on August 18, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 76°; at 2 P. M., 83°; at 6 P. M., 81°. Lowest point during the night of August 17, 71°. Rain, August 18, four-tenths of an inch.

THEY WON'T UNLOAD.

Gough used to tell this anecdote: A farmer very much interested in the temperance movement said to one of his sons, "If you will join the society, I will give you a sheep." Another and another son accepted the same proposition, when a little fellow sitting on the paternal knee started suddenly up, and, with a countenance radiant with the suggestion, exclaimed: "Oh, pa! you take a sheep and join yourself."

The *Picayune* has one tirade after another against robbers, plunderers and general wrong-doers whom it alleges are reducing the State to beggary. It asserts that honesty and economy are indispensable to restore its credit and character. The Republican party in Congress and out of it assents to this doctrine, and has given this practical evidence of sincerity that it has pursued all the villanies practiced in its name and unloaded itself of all responsibilities possible.

In the State of Louisiana it cast off an association which, in the name of the Republican party, and with the aid of its enemies, had made large additions to the public debt. Is this joint responsibility disputed? We cite in its support the legislative votes as published from the record, with names and dates. Enumerating seven acts of appropriation which passed upon the joint vote of Republicans and Democrats, and pledged the State to the payment of more than twelve millions of dollars, it is added:

This showing certainly sets at rest for the future all such assertions as that the Republicans alone are responsible for the increase and liabilities of the State, it being proved beyond a doubt by the records of both houses of the General Assembly that those laws involving the possible increase of our liabilities were not only passed by the combined votes of Republicans and Democrats, but that in many instances they were introduced and persistently advocated by Democrats alone.—*Bragdon's Facts and Figures, New Orleans, 1872.*

This document, with names and dates from the record, has never been denied or disproved by the Democracy.

It had a great effect upon the Republicans. They saw that their opponents personally enriched themselves by Republican agencies and then gained political capital by attributing the rascality which they had aided to effect, exclusively to the Republicans. It was the game of Ames and Brooks, of Tweed and his Republican accomplies reproduced with change of names and scenery in New Orleans. The Republican party met it here as it had done in Congress and elsewhere. It cast off and repudiated all who, under the name of Republicans, had aided the Democratic lobby in snaking the lottery, butcher's meat and other Democratic monopolies through the Legislature and imposing upon the people the "false and fraudulent" issues of public obligations. But no sooner had the Republican party cast off and repudiated this disreputable ring than the Democratic party grasped with avidity the demonstrated power of fraud which the expelled ring carried with it. They took up, indorsed and employed this ring. The State was thus threatened with a unification of robbers, which but for the fearless integrity of the Republican party would have ruined it without redemption. Relieved of this incubus by defeating the joint strategy of these unnatural accomplices, the Republican party commenced the reduction of this improvident debt. They had arrested the State debt by constitutional limitation to $25,000,000. They next cut the debt down to $15,000,000 by throwing off forty per cent of the face obligation. They have steadily gone on to reform every accessible abuse in the government. This State reform is authentically stated by Hon. Mr. Allain, late chairman House Committee on Appropriations, thus:

During the administration of Governor Warmoth, in 1871, the amount of appropriations was $5,500,000 to run his government for that one year only, while for the present year, under Governor Kellogg's administration, the whole amount of actual appropriations was $1,136,000, being a saving of $4,364,000 in one year.

I would only refer to the funding bill, a measure of the Governor's, which reduces taxation from twenty-one and a half mills on the dollar to fourteen and a half mills, and provides not only that the State debt shall never hereafter exceed $15,000,000, instead of $25,000,000 as was the law before this bill was passed, but it also provides that the expenditures of the State shall never exceed the revenue.

Now while the debt, taxation and expenses of the State under Republican administration has been thus stated, let us contrast therewith the debt, taxation and expenses of the city administration, elected by a Democratic majority:

	Debt.	Taxation.	Expenses.
State	$15,000,000	.014½	$1,136,000
City	22,245,664	.025	4,728,130

These statements are official. The question we ask of the *Picayune* is this: If you mean reformation why not "take a sheep and join yourself?" Why not unload the extravagance and iniquity of your own party? This you can do. We are doing this with the Republican party. Why denounce the Republican expense of $1,136,000, and observe profound silence concerning a Democratic expense of $4,728,136? Why cry out against the depreciation of property occasioned by a State debt of $15,000,000, when there rests upon the same property a city debt of $22,245,664? of which nothing is said. Why grumble about a tax of fourteen mills on a house, when there is another tax of twenty-five mills on the same house, of which no complaint is made at all?

We will give the solution. In the first case the majority of Republican voters hold the State government. In the second case a majority of Democrats hold the offices and manipulate the expenditures of the city. If our political Puritans mean economy and honesty, why not review the debt and expenditures of the Democratic city Administrators? Let them do as much in this as the Republican party has done for the State, and the fiscal regeneration of the State and city will be guaranteed. Come, gentlemen of the opposition, unload! Unload and tote fair!

WHO ARE THE ROBBERS?

The opposition to the Republican party and Republican government are again at their work of delusion. They pretend to acquiesce in the results of the war; pretend to love the negro far better than a carpet-bagger, or even a scallawag, possibly can; pretend that their desire for a white man's government does not mean any subtraction from or abridgment of the negro's acquired rights under the federal constitution; pretend to have great respect for the federal laws, particularly those relating to the reconstruction of the Southern States, and regard for President Grant, whose duty it is to give vitality to those laws; and, above all things, pretend to want an honest and economical government for the nation and each of the States thereof, something that, according to the opposition, the country has not been blessed with since the Democratic party was instructed, by a very decided vote of the people, to hand over the government of the Union to a Republican administration. These are only a few of the pretensions that the opposition is now making for the purpose of deluding the people of the old free States and drawing them to the conclusion that the time has arrived when the Republican party has forfeited, by its robberies and misgovernment, the respect and confidence of the people, and can therefore no longer be safely trusted; and that in order to secure good government, its administration must be restored to Democratic hands.

While there is much reason to doubt even the possibility of the people of the old free States being deluded by these pretensions of the old rebel Democracy of the South, it is very certain that no man South, be he white or black, can be deceived by them. They are as much a delusion as are the professions of honesty and purity coming from the same source, while in the same breath it is openly declared that the party in power is nothing but a band of robbers. Now, as the accusation of robbery has been made it is but right to look into it, and, if possible, establish who are the robbers. The first robbery charged upon the Republican party by the opposition was the act of emancipation, freeing over four millions of human beings. This the Southern Democracy did not fail to brand as a most infamous and stupendous robbery of the Southern people, but the verdict of the nation and the civilized world did not sustain the charge. The act of emancipation, therefore, stands good, while the charge of robbery preferred against a Republican administration by the Democracy falls to the ground. The determination of a Republican administration to preserve the integrity of the Union by preventing the robbery of at least one-third of its territory by the Southern Democracy was made the foundation of another charge of robbery against a Republican administration. But this, after a fair trial, has also been adjudged to be a false charge, so far as it related to the Republican party. Then followed the charges of robbery made by the Democratic party against the Republican State governments in the South during the process of reconstruction. Admitting that much wrong has been done by individual Republicans called to public positions during the time the work of reconstruction has been going on, it is susceptible of proof that a great deal of what has been denominated robbery, and charged to Republican State administrations by the opposition, can be traced to the bad conduct of that same opposition; and therefore showing conclusively that if the State has been robbed it may be justly chargeable, in a large degree, to the opponents of a Republican administration. In this State, for instance it is contended by the rebel Democracy "that all taxation in excess of what is sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of government, exercising only its legitimate functions, is *robbery*, and should be resisted as such." Admitting, for the sake of argument, that it is true, we will show that to the opposition can be traced a great deal of the robbery that has been imposed upon the State in the shape of high taxation. We have only to refer to the immense expense the State has been put to from time to time since the close of the war, to keep down the rebellious spirit of the opposition and enforce the laws. The bad conduct of the opposition rendered the establishment of the Metropolitan Police a necessity, and this has added to the necessary expenses of the government at least a million of dollars a year, amounting for the five years that body has been in existence to five millions of dollars. If this is robbery it is the result of Democratic conduct. And this does not cover, by any means, all the necessary expenses that have had to be incurred by government in order to enforce the laws and put a stop to Democratic violence. A condition of affairs exists in this State at this very time demanding the presence of troops in many of the parishes to protect the life and property of law-abiding and industrious citizens from the attacks of lawless men organized to commit violence for a political purpose. If the Governor should put a sufficient militia force in the field to overcome these lawless men, it would be at an additional necessary expense of a large sum of money, that would have to be paid by taxing the people; and as the Democrats tell the people that taxation is robbery, we leave them to judge who are the robbers in this instance.

But it is not necessary to go on enumerating instances to prove that the Democratic party is the great sinner in all that has transpired in the political history of our country since the Republican party has been called to administer its affairs. The Democratic party plunged the country into a civil war to rob it of its territory and perpetuate slavery; and by doing so was the cause of perpetuating another robbery in the shape of taxation to wipe out the immense war debt caused by a most cruel rebellion. And rebellion is still robbing the South.

A HOPEFUL SIGN.

The Shreveport *Times* of the fourteenth contains an indignant denial of the charges contained in a letter purporting to have been signed by over two hundred Republicans of Caddo, the gist of which was published in the REPUBLICAN of the ninth. The *Times* declares the statements are false from beginning to end, and vociferously demands the names of the witnesses. We can not under the circumstances comply with this demand, notwithstanding the promise of our truculent contemporary that he will furnish us the guarantee of five hundred white citizens of Caddo that no harm shall befall the informants. In the first place we doubt whether the editor has such an acquaintance with and influence over so many respectable citizens as are named. And further, if their natural respect for the laws and good name of Louisiana is not sufficient to make them behave themselves, a special guarantee of immunity in a given case would possess but slight value.

But while we conceive the *Times* has little or no control over the White Leaguers, except to lead them a little faster into mischief they are already inclined to, we accept this flat denial of that paper to be an indication that the "war to the outrance" against Republicans, which we learn in another part of the same paper is soon to be waged, does not meet with so much enthusiastic approval as the authors of the manifestoes hoped it would.

The Republican party is just, and the negroes are patient and long suffering under wrong. Yet they may at last be goaded to desperation and forced to turn on their pursuers. In that event, there would be anything but child's play for a time, as it would be found that the negroes can fight as well as work. They would undoubtedly have the endurance, muscle and activity on their side, and desperation will give them courage. It is difficult to say whether the Shreveport *Times* is influenced by the above considerations, or whether it has begun to whitewash its party because judicious people inform it they are playing a losing game. A friend at our elbow suggests by way of joke that possibly the *Times* has been seized with a fit of love of right and justice, but the idea is too absurd. We assure all parties in Caddo that the REPUBLICAN has no desire to make them out worse than they are, though if the programme of the White League is to be carried out, such a work would become at once unnecessary and impossible.

A FRIEND AT COURT.

General J. R. Beckwith, the United States district attorney for this judicial district, left last evening for New York by way of Mobile. He goes through by rail and will visit Washington before returning, in order to consult with the President in regard to the insurrectionary movements that are now openly and defiantly going on in many parishes of the State. No man knows better than General Beckwith the wicked purposes of the men who have banded together with a view of preventing by repeated acts of violence a fair election this fall. He knows they mean to nullify the reconstruction laws if they can do so without encountering danger, and they feel that no danger is to be apprehended from unorganized and unarmed negroes; and that, unless government comes to the rescue, it will be an easy matter for them to kill a few hundred laborers and thus carry the coming election for the Democratic party. But we are not yet convinced that the red-handed Ku-Klux who are acting in this way will be permitted to continue their infamous work until they have accomplished their object. We have a presentiment that our State and national authorities will soon take the matter in hand, and when they shall have done so we have a further presentiment that the armed men who are now so valorously hunting and killing unarmed men will hunt their holes even more vigorously than they have pursued their defenseless victims.

HON. GEORGE C. BENHAM.

The differences of opinion held by leading Republicans in the seventeenth senatorial district of this State, and which threatened to cripple the party strength and impair its usefulness have been speedily and happily settled. Colonel T. S. Johnson, who was personally popular in his district, has both wisely and magnanimously withdrawn from the contest and with great good feeling has announced his intention of supporting Hon. George C. Benham as a candidate for the State Senate in the coming campaign. His election is assured, and that it will be effected with so much harmony, and without party strife, is creditable to all concerned. The Hon. Mr. Benham is a young man, popular with his constituents, and deserving of their support. In the last session of the Legislature he represented Carroll parish in the House, and distinguished himself for his legislative ability. His integrity was never questioned, and few Representaiives have left for themselves a better public record. As a man, his character also stands unimpeachable. With a Senate composed of men like George C. Benham, Louisiana can have no cause for complaint, and the voters of the seventeenth district are to be congratulated on the selection they have made.

A SAD CASE.

The widow of Manuel Munos, the man who was so cruelly murdered in the parish of Caddo a few weeks since by a band of White Leaguers, who falsely accused him of furnishing arms to the negroes, yesterday visited the State House for the purpose of soliciting aid, and it was sad, indeed, to hear her story. The loss of her husband having deprived her of the means of support given by him, she now finds herself an object of charity, with two small children dependent on her own exertions for support, with a good prospect that another will soon add to her responsibilities. She was not permitted to leave the State House without being afforded some means of relief, and it is to be hoped that further steps will be taken to assist this unfortunate woman until she is in a condition to help herself.

Queen Victoria went to a garden party at Chiswick recently, and a gentleman present told her he remembered her face, but that he could not for the life of him recall her name!

PLATFORM

OF THE

REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

Adopted in Convention at New Orleans, Saturday, August 8, 1874.

The Republican party of Louisiana, assembled in convention in the city of New Orleans on the fifth day of August, 1874, assumes and declares that the National Republican party is a party of positive principles and definite purposes; a party of grand achievements and glorious history; a party of internal improvements and of material development; a party of peace and order, of liberty and law, of universal suffrage and equal rights. That it is a party capable of purifying its own organization as well as of devising reformatory measures for the public good; therefore, be it

1. Resolved, That its past history entitles it to future confidence, and we again reiterate our faith in and pledge ourselves to the support of the principles enunciated in its national platform, adopted at Philadelphia.

2. That we cordially indorse the liberal, enlightened and just policy of President Grant and the national administration, both in domestic and foreign affairs.

3. That our present State government, in the face of unparalleled difficulties, has achieved substantial reforms, and by its patient and firm adherence to the right course under an organized system of villification and misrepresentation at home and abroad deserves and has the unqualified approval and support of a large majority of the people of the State, of whom it is the true and lawful representative.

4. That we hereby pledge ourselves to the reduction of the expenses of the State government to the lowest possible point consistent with an efficient administration. We distinctly announce this obligation to be binding upon us, and due alike to the people of the state and to their creditors; and we specifically set forth our intention to secure a reduction of the heavy and unnecessary expenses of the assessment and collection of the revenue.

5. That duty and sound policy alike constrain us to nominate and support for office none but men of known honesty and capacity; and that men who are unmindful of the interests of the State, and whose records are a reproach to the party shall not be permitted to force themselves upon us in any capacity, under any pretence whatever.

6. That the misfortunes of war, of floods and internal disturbances and previous maladministration so seriously impaired the resources of the State as to render absolutely necessary the passage by the last Legislature of the law known as the funding bill, which we approve as representing the utmost limits of our ability to pay, and more than the value received by the State for the indebtedness now outstanding; and we also declare our unqualified approval of the proposed constitutional amendments limiting the State debt to $15,000,000 and taxation to twelve and a half mills (except for school purposes) and applying the revenues of each year to the payment of the expenses of that year.

7. That the approaching general election must be a fair peaceable and free election, at which every legal and qualified elector shall have the opportunity to cast his ballot for such candidates as he prefers without intimidation and without illegal contrivances to deprive him of his vote; and every legal vote cast must be counted and credited as polled; and to this end such a selection of officers to take charge of registration and election should be made as will satisfy citizens of all parties that the Republican party at least does not expect or desire anything else than a fair election.

8. That we condemn the spirit of violence manifested in certain localities by the Democratic party as being in violation of public peace and good order, and destructive of the good name and best interests of the State; the suppression of all violence is demanded by every law abiding citizen of the State.

9. That we invoke the assistance of Congress toward the early completion of those national works, the Fort St. Philip canal and the system of levees for the redemption and protection of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi river.

10. That we declare our belief that nothing but disaster can result from a conflict of the two races in this State, and we discountenance and condemn all efforts to foment such a conflict, being satisfied that the true interests of both races lie in a just and harmonious adjustment of the relations of race, labor and capital, and the united efforts of all good men to promote the common interest, and we believe that with such peace and harmony, and such united efforts, the return of a high degree of prosperity to Louisiana will not be long delayed.

11. That we approve and indorse the civil rights bill now pending before Congress.

12. That we sympathize with the patriotic men in Cuba who fight for liberty, and that we urge upon the national Congress the early recognition of the independence of Cuba, and hereby instruct our representatives in Congress to use their best efforts and influence to this end.

PROCLAMATION.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, July 24, 1874.

Whereas, during the night of the ninth of July, 1874, on the Bayou Pierre road, in the parish of Caddo, thirteen miles from the city of Shreveport, one MANUEL MUNOS, an industrious and unoffending Spaniard was called from his bed and cruelly murdered in cold blood by a body of armed and mounted men, claiming to belong to the so-called White League of Caddo parish, on the false pretext that he had been carrying arms to negroes. Whereas these same men subsequently proceeded to rob the widow and fatherless children of the said Nunez of all the money and valuables they possessed, leaving them in a state of sickness and utter destitution; and whereas such crimes are a disgrace to the State or community which tolerates them or permits them to go unpunished:

Now, therefore, I, William Pitt Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, with a view, if possible, of bringing the perpetrators of this outrage to justice, and of preventing the repetition of such crimes in the future, do issue this, my proclamation offering a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for such evidence as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the said murderers, or any of them.

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

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State. jy25

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, July 24, 1874.

Whereas, one Jacob Weidner is charged with a series of bank forgeries and other offenses of like character, committed in the city of New Orleans, and has fled to parts unknown; and whereas, the interests of the commercial community require that, if possible, he should be arrested and brought to justice;

Proclamation is, therefore, hereby made that a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana, to any person or persons who may give such information as shall lead to the arrest of the said Weidner and his delivery into the custody of the criminal sheriff of New Orleans.

Jacob Weidner is a German, about thirty years old, five feet ten inches or five feet eleven inches in height and weighs 150 to 160 pounds. He speaks English fluently, has light sandy hair and moustache, weak eyes, and his front teeth are decayed and discolored and gold filled.

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

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State. jy25 2p

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, June 13, 1874.

WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilent, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places; and

Whereas, The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has this day officially informed me that the following named ports are infected places, viz: All ports in the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico and Jamaica, and the port of Demarara, in South America, and has recommended that all vessels leaving any of said ports on and after June 15, 1874, shall be detained at quarantine station not less than ten days.

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, declaring the aforesaid ports infected places and requiring that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes, leaving such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, on and after the fifteenth day of June, 1874, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this thirteenth day of June, 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. je16

A CARD.

The grand drawing of the single number tickets, Louisiana State Lottery, will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, the twenty second day of August, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., over the rooms of the company.

THREE CAPITAL PRIZES OF $10,000 EACH.

Only 10,000 Numbers.

Tickets Only $10.

The public are invited to witness the drawing.

The doors will be opened at a quarter to twelve o'clock M.

Entrance on Union street. au19 3t 2p

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.
Washington, D. C., July 29, 1874.

Notice is hereby given to all persons, other than depositors, who may have claims against the FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY or any of its branches that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 1507 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, District of Columbia. Pass books, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof of the balances shown to be due thereon. Depositors will therefore present their pass books to the respective branches by which they were issued as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and balanced.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
ROBERT PURVIS,
R. H. T. LEPOLD,
Commissioners.

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BANKS AND BANKING.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

No. 51 Camp Street.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.

E. C. PALMER, President.
JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.

Directors:

E. CONERY, FRED. WING,
J. H. KELLAR, W. H. THOMAS,
DAVID WALLACE, JAMES JACKSON,
E. C. PALMER.

Its capital gives security to depositors. Deposits of Fifty Cents and upward received, and SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed.

1y7 1y JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

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 3 P. M., and on Saturday evening from six to eight o'clock.

GRUNEWALD HALL,
No. 22 Baronne Street.

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

DIRECTORS.

JOHNSON ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HASAM,
E. W. BURBANK, J. L. GUBERNATOR,
mh1 1y M. BENNER.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 156 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes, George Jonas, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles J. Leeds, David Urquhart, John G. Gaines, Carl Kohn, Christian Schneider, Samuel Jamison.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

L. F. GENERES, President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer. mh23 1y

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Marie Henriette Ernestine Blache.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,353.—Whereas, A Ernest Blache has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Marie Henriette Ernestine Blache, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

au11 15 19* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Louise Eliza Dubourg, Widow of Seaman Field.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,376.—Whereas, Theodore Bailly Blanchard, Jr., has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Mrs. Louise Eliza Dubourg, widow of Seaman Field, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

au14 19 29* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Mathias Espinas.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,375.—Whereas, Mrs. Amelie Logos, widow of Mathias Espinas, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Mathias Espinas, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

au13 22 26* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

In the Matter of the Estates of William Greysen, D. R. Bennetto, Corney Petigrew, D. C. Loyazaga, E. S. Williams, Alfred Jansen, and Joseph Blanchard.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 37,368.—Whereas, E. T. Parker has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the above estates: Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

au13 17 21* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Francis Larkin and of his wife Mary Hardiman Larkin.

ALL CREDITORS OF THE ASOVE ESTATE ARE hereby notified to present their claims to the undersigned attorneys of the succession, within ten days from this date; and all persons indebted to the succession are requested to call and settle their indebtedness.

FINNEY & BOLAND,
No. 13 Commercial Place.
New Orleans, August 16, 1874. aug16 eod 2w*

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
(GREAT JACKSON ROUTE)

Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Express	7:00 A. M.	Express	10:30 P. M.
Mail	5:00 P. M.	Mail	8:00 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale and information given at No. 22 Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
jal2 1y E. D. FROST, General Manager.

THE MOBILE LINE.

On and after May 21, trains will leave depot foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express and mail, daily	8:00 A. M.
Coast accommodation, daily (except Sunday)	3:15 P. M.
Through night express, daily	4:00 P. M.
Arrive—	
Coast accommodation, daily (except Sunday)	9:50 A. M.
Express and mail, daily	2:00 P. M.
Through night express, daily	11:00 P. M.

The 4 P. M. express train will stop only at regular telegraph stations between this city and Ocean Springs.

This is the only line running through Pullman Palace Cars to Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs.

Office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

E. P. SHUTE,
General Passenger Agent.
S. H. SCRANTON,
General Superintendent.
my13

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29, 1874.

We are still paying CITY BACK TAXES on the most liberal terms.

E. H. LEVY & CO.,
jy30 eod 2w No. 126 Gravier street.

BROOK STEAM RICE MILL,

C. H. ALLEN, PROPRIETOR.

Nos. 89, 91 and 93 Tchoupitoulas Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

This is the most extensive mill in the South, and and the quality of its rice is unsurpassed.

Milling Rates—No. 1 C one cent per pound; No. 2 C one-half cent per pound. Sacks furnished on orders to lock box No. 976, New Orleans. je26 3m

P. A. MURRAY,

CISTERN MAKER,

No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873.)

Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to.

mh15 1y

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner of Canal and Camp Streets.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with their charter, the company publish the following statement:

Premiums during the year ending December 31, 1873—		
On fire risks		$414,633 55
On marine risks		101,130 83
On river risks		42,374 56
Total premiums		$558,658 94
Less reserve for unterminated risks, December 31, 1873	$125,605 93	
Less return premiums	11,776 58	—137,382 61
Net earned premiums		421,276 4
Reinsurances	$42,923 32	
Losses on fire	$133,070 67	
Losses on marine	67,172 06	
Losses on river	9,774 91	—250,017 04
Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account		17,491 45
Commissions on agency business		7,793 87
Rebate paid to the assured		39,773 40
Semi annual interest on capital stock—		
Five per cent paid August, 1873	25,000 00	
Five per cent payable in February, 1874	25,000 00	—50,000 00
		—417,914 68
Reserved for unsettled claims		$3,361 75

The company has the following assets:

Cash	$40,407 16
Bills receivable for premiums	15,077 16
Bonds, city and others	135,000 00
Stocks, Gas Company and others	67,514 50
Pledge and mortgage notes	275,736 69
Premiums in course of collection	106,270 62
Suspense account	3,530 79
Agency premiums for December	11,013 20
Warrant account	6,799 69
Branch office	4,524 21
Louisiana Cotton Factory	1,970 92
Property corner Canal and Camp streets	70,582 77
Other real estate	23,532 29
Due by insurance companies	7,495 76
Total	$774,595 77
Depreciation	97,560 94
Cash market value	$676,944 83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000 00
Unterminated risks	125,605 93
Interest on capital stock, due in February	25,000 00
Interest and dividends uncollected	11,115 13
Bills payable	1,716 00
Claims unsettled	3,361 75
Reserve, two and a half per cent on losses	10,145 97
Total	$876,944 83

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

J. TUYES, President.

J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this ninth day of January, A. D. 1874.

P. CHARLES CUVELLIER,
Notary Public,
No. 140 Gravier street, New Orleans.

The semi-annual interest dividend of five per cent, due first MONDAY in February, will be paid to the stockholders on and after that date.

Directors.

GEORGE URQUHART, M. PAYRO,
H. GALLY, PLACIDE FORSTALL,
GEORGE W. BABCOCK, AUGUST REICHARD,
T. BAILEY BLANCHARD, F. MILTENBERGER,
A. SCHREIBER, W. B. SCHMIDT,
CHARLES LAFITTE, J. TUYES. ja17 1y

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL

STATEMENT

OF THE

CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

May 23, 1874.

Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874		$400,594 96
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums	319,533 53	
Less losses paid and estimated	$156,266 99	
Less taxes, discounts in lieu of participation, interest on capital, less discount, etc.	100,564 03	—256,831 07
Net profits		$62,702 46
Total gross assets of company		652,649 22

The Board of Trustees resolved that after paying the fourth quarterly interest at two and a half per cent on the capital stock of the company, that a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT be paid in cash on and after the twenty-third day of June next, to those parties insuring with the company entitled to receive the same.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas A. Adams,	Samuel B. Newman,
Samuel H. Kennedy,	C. T. Buddecke,
John Phelps,	A. G. Ober,
Adam Thomson,	Henry Abraham,
P. N. Strong,	Victor Meyer,
Joseph Bowling,	Edward J. Gay,
John M. Sandidge,	Simon Hernsheim,
Simon Forchheimer,	Joseph E. Wol