New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 22, 1874.

Timely toepicks—corn doctors.

Tom Thumb is a show man always on hand.

Frog suppers now wind up fashionable hops.

Brooklyn is no better for being the city of churches.

Sam Collyer declares that he has fought his last battle.

Mr. John L. Toole, England's great comedian, is an Irishman.

An exchange notices marriages under the heading of "Doings of the weak."

George Cruikshank is said to look as if he meant to see the century out.

Many a man has discovered that a good square meal is not always round.

The handsomest lady in a horse car is not always the one who is passing fare.

There is something babyish about troubles. They grow bigger by nursing.

Joaquin Miller figures as heavy villain in a romance recently published in England.

The grasshoppers have devoured nearly everything in Kansas excepting the politicians.

There is a skeleton in every house, or was before the latter day crinoline came into use.

No reporter is completely educated until he has been up in a balloon and down in a diving bell.

Florence Marryatt will visit this country as a reader, under the management of Howard Paul.

A long career of admiration and prosperity is sometimes a spur when it ought to be a curb-bit.

A new volume by William Cullen Bryant, entitled "Among the Trees," is announced for publication.

Independence in dress is a noticeable improvement in the polite code of all watering places this year.

A Chicago editor has learned from observation that the influence of a clean shirt is in the highest degree pacific.

A young man who shot himself in the thigh believes a hip pocket is not a good place to carry ammunition.

Mrs. Burnham, who writes for the St. Louis *Republican*, has found a place in New York where ladies can play keno.

The Boston *Post* profanely mentions "that in blasting Hell Gate the engineers are said to be careful not to dam East river."

"Virginia for Virginians," is the cry of the Democrats of the Old Dominion. The colored men who were born there can not object.

An exchange refuses to publish a poem commencing: "I breathe on the face of a maiden," until the editor knows what its author drinks.

A St. Louis paper apologizes for a clerical error which occurred in an editorial. These mistakes happen by allowing clerks to write leaders.

Dickens says that "there is no time when a man is in so much distress and receives so little sympathy as when in pursuit of his own hat."

Lo! the poor Indian, whose untutored mind sees scalps in the hair and smells whisky in the wind, is much agitated by the Custer expedition.

The success of Josh Billings is exceptional. There are thousands of young men who do not know how to spell, and yet they are not worth $250,000.

A Maine paper says that a man recently died in Pigeon Cove "of fine mind and unusual benevolence and fatness, with high moral principles, weighing 380 pounds.

Pistols, revolvers, cotton, etc., this day at twelve o'clock, at No. 80 Camp street, by Messrs. Montgomery, by order of the Metropolitan Police Board. See advertisement.

A poetical New Hampshire editor, speaking of trees, says: "Every tree is a feather in the earth's cap, a plume in her bonnet, a tress upon her forehead; wherefore plant trees!"

An exchange informs the world that the Edwards and Collyer fight occurred on the anniversary of the birth of Sir Isaac Newton. There is nothing like a scientific mind and a good chronological almanac.

"Know all men by these presents," that the editor of the Vienna *Sentinel* has received "the largest watermelon we ever saw grow in this country." It was a favor from a patron, and weighed forty pounds.

The ruby mines of Upper Burmuah are worked solely by the King, who picks out the best stones and sells the rest—himself! He is said to possess a hundred of the finest water. No foreigner is allowed to visit the mines.

The Shreveport *Times* expresses the opinion that by the time the Baton Rouge convention meets "there will not be a refractory white Conservative in the State." Many Liberals, Fusionists, Conservatives and well disposed Democrats consider that the whipping in power of the Bourbons is overestimated by the Red river oracle.

The enormous rapidity with which railways have increased in the United States during the last forty-three years may be seen from the fact that in 1830, the year from which the inauguration of railways in this country may be said to date, there were only twenty-three miles of railway all told; whereas, at the close of 1873, there were 70,651 miles of railway in operation.

Preston Powers, the artist, has been visiting at Woodstock, Vermont, where his father, Hiram Powers, the sculptor, was born. He is now the guest of Senator Morrill, at Stratford. Mr. Powers gathered at Woodstock many relics of his family, among others the mantel of the old house, and the door and frame which opened into the room where his father was born, which he shipped to his Italian home for preservation.

INSURRECTION AVOWED.

The paper of "immovable neutrality" having been cuffed and curried into a White League organ, saves the REPUBLICAN some trouble in collecting the evidence of an insurrectionary condition of affairs in Louisiana. It has filed a plea admitting the existence of an armed insurrection and proceeds to justify the admitted disorder. Writing of the "relieved parishes," it says that these people were compelled to choose between quitting their homes and compelling the officers of the parish to quit their offices. In vindicating the expulsion of the parish officers the *Picayune* claims that the act "would be fully justified by every principle and sentiment recognized by freemen and by republican ethics."

This illogical declaration is affirmed upon the authority of Algernon Sidney's immortal apothegm, that "Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God." This axiom is applied by a definition of tyranny, and the *Picayune* having predicated this tyranny of the parish officers evicted, the propriety of the position is assumed to be complete. Algernon Sidney was a republican, who denied and denounced the government of one man by Divine right. He was appointed one of the court which sentenced Charles I. to the block. He was a revolutionist, a regicide and republican, and we perfectly agree with him that this capital arrest of despotism was "the justest and bravest action that ever was done in England or anywhere else." But, in this, Sidney never denied that he was in open revolution against the government which he disapproved. We defy any one to show from his writings that he affirmed a right of any member of a republic to make his individual opinion of the legality of an administration a reason for disobeying its laws.

A violent and declamatory accusation of corruption by a newspaper by no means makes out a case of tyranny, and it by no means justifies a township in taking the law into its own hands if it were so. A citizen of a republic is a voluntary party to the government. He has bound himself to submit to its laws, by whomsoever formally administered or adjudicated. He has renounced his individual right to obey or resist the law, according to his own judgment. When, therefore, one or more men, as in the case of the whisky insurrection, were of opinion that a license to distill, or a tax upon whisky, is a tyrannical abuse, it did not follow that mere private opinion of what was or was not tyranny should be the law of their township. They were taught that the judgment of legality was in other hands, and their duty as Republican citizens was to go to the courts, prosecute their rights, test the validity of the law, and obey the decision, as they had by their republican citizenship promised to do, and as their antagonists would have been compelled to do if the decision were adverse to them.

The *Picayune* assuming "tyranny," proceeds to assume that there is no legal relief accessible to the people of those parishes. It says:

No regular legal relief is left to them. The courts sustain and the executive officials enforce these oppressions.

Has this been tried? Is there evidence that executive officials do not enforce the laws of the land and the decisions of the courts? Then the remedy of these people is to elect State and legislative officers who will not be obnoxious to these complaints, and judges who will redress them. It will be said that it is impossible to elect representatives of tax resistance. Very well; then, a majority of the people of Louisiana differ from the malcontents of the parishes, and the majority must govern according to Republican and even Democratic principles.

We have repeatedly exposed, under a former administration of the *Picayune*, that neither the higher law of Mr. Seward nor the nullification of Mr. Calhoun was approved by the American people. The majority must govern. However poor an opinion one man may have of the wisdom or justice of the law he must obey it, or withdraw (having first complied with all obligations to the law) from its jurisdiction. No abolitionist could have set up his opinion as to "the compact with hell" as a rule for refusing obedience to Chief Justice Taney. No one could plead his belief that his title to a slave was a sacred and indefeasible right under a decision of Chief Justice Chase.

The *Picayune*, however, without the formality of announcing the withdrawal or secession of some half dozen parishes from the jurisdiction of Louisiana, says "the people in some half a dozen parishes have gathered in mass and waited on the parish officials with a demand for their departure or resignation." The *Picayune* thus avows the fact that these people are in open insurrection against the legal authority of the State, and so relieves us of the necessity of proving the existence of "domestic violence" and a state of open and flagrant insurrection by people armed and organized to prevent the execution of the laws by the officers formally elected and appointed to execute them. We can not suppose the Governor to act upon any vague opinion of a White League newspaper, but the existing facts stand boldly out, and will save the executive, as it has the REPUBLICAN, other trouble in proving a state of domestic insurrection, which, so far from being denied, is boasted of.

NORTH LOUISIANA.

The efforts of the REPUBLICAN to expose the infamous conduct of the White Leagues in North Louisiana and show up its results to that fertile section of our State if not checked by the strong arm of government, has very naturally called forth the scurvy, bitter and unreasonable denunciation of that portion of the Louisiana press that incites and supports those who freely imbue their hands in the blood of their fellow men and openly defy all lawful authority in their seditious movements. In making war upon such men the REPUBLICAN does not make war upon those who respect and obey the laws. It respects the rights of all citizens—Democrats, Republicans, etc.—who honestly fulfill their obligations to government, and it but labors for their interest when it exposes and seeks to bring to speedy and condign punishment the bad men in North Louisiana who have placed themselves in open defiance to lawful authority, and in the absence of sufficient lawful force to prevent their acts of violence are engaged in murdering defenseless men opposed to them in politics—tillers of the soil—for no better reason than to eventually place the government of the State under Democratic control.

We have had frequent occasion to admonish the good people of North Louisiana, and more particularly of Shreveport, because we consider that an important business point in our State, of the injurious effects that would inevitably be the result of the violent conduct of the political ruffians who are endeavoring to gain the ascendency there if it was not put a stop to. Our object in doing this has been to show good people there the necessity of their throwing the weight of their influence against the violators of the law and in favor of peace, in order that agriculture, commerce and railroad improvements, etc., might progress in their midst and be the means of adding not only to the wealth and growth of Shreveport and surrounding country, but to the State at large. It was with this view that we some time since took occasion to refer to the opinion of a distinguished financial traveler, Mr. Wilson, an occasional correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, upon the present condition of political affairs in Louisiana. We regarded his opinion the more important because he is a railroad man and the representative of a large banking house in England, and as such was actually "prospecting" with a view of making investments in railroad enterprises in this country. After traveling much be reached Shreveport, and from there went into Northern Texas; and on his return to Shreveport took a good survey of the northern portion of our own State. He was most favorably impressed with what he saw of the country, and thought sufficiently well of one of our railroad projects—the Louisiana Central—connecting with Shreveport, to speak of it in the most encouraging way—such as led to the belief that he was willing to recommend it to capitalists as the best road he had seen to invest money in. But, unfortunately for our State, just before Mr. Wilson got ready to leave, the White Leagues began to organize, and the murders and disorders that soon followed caused him to change his opinion in regard, to the safety of investing money in railroad enterprises in this State at this particular time. In one of his letters, dated at Shreveport and published in the *Post*, he said investments in railroad enterprises here must be deferred until society is placed on a more secure basis. In another letter to the same paper, dated at alveston, Mr. Wilson says:

I might leave some further observations which I wish to make on the political aspect of affairs in Louisiana till I reach the Crescent City, which, after all, must mainly determine by its influence and vote the result of the autumn elections. But the minds of the people in the northern capital of the State appear to be fully made up as to the policy to be pursued in that section. There seem to be a determination of the "white man's party" in the north to carry the elections peaceably if possible, but forcibly if necessary. Such a policy is, of course, wrong.

By the reference made in the above extract to the "northern capital of the State" it is obvious that the writer means Shreveport; and his reference to the "white man's party in the north" is meant to apply to Northern Louisiana, where he undoubtedly saw enough to convince him that Louisiana at this time was not a safe place for capital. That he was friendly disposed and pleased with the business prospects of Shreveport if the citizens were determined to aid the government in maintaining order, we have not a doubt, for in the same letter from which the above extract was taken we find the following:

Before taking final leave of Shreveport, I may be permitted to say a word or two of its commercial importance. Its export and import trade are out of proportion to its population, reaching, together, about $20,000,000. Last year is was paralyzed by the great epidemic, but it is estimated that it will this year receive and ship fully 150,000 bales of cotton, valued at ten millions of dollars, to say nothing of live stock and other products. I doubt if there is another city of twice its population in the Union that can boast of an equal trade.

Is it not plain, then, that the course of the REPUBLICAN, in exposing and denouncing the murderous acts of the White Leagues and their political sympathizers, and calling upon all good citizens to aid in putting them down, is the one to be followed; the only one that is calculated to give speedy peace and crown our State with prosperity once more. But prosperity must not be looked for—no matter what party is in power—until our people have learned that the political road is not the only and surest one to wealth. In order that our State may flourish, our people must depend less on politics and become more industrious and enterprising in all the business pursuits of life—in agriculture, commerce, manufactures, the mechanic arts, etc. Mr. Wilson has pointed out the great advantages of Shreveport as a commercial point, and these advantages are derived principally from agriculture. Let the people of Shreveport give less heed to the voice of the political demagogues who cry out so lustily for a white man's government and never seek labor in a useful field, and more attention to the necessity for peace and order, and our word for it they will soon find themselves a prosperous and happy community; and that fact will be sufficient to draw thousands of immigrants there who will be anxious to share in the general prosperity. And what is thus said of Shreveport may be said as well for all of North Louisiana, now convulsed by the disorders of the lazy vagabonds who are clamoring for a white man's government when they should be at better business.

THE ST. MARTIN OUTRAGE.

An avowed insurrection against the law exists in St. Martin. The officials have been ordered to resign by a mob of armed men, and every man of Republican antecedents is either an object of surveillance or an exile from his home. It will be seen, therefore, that no matter what may be said of the United States at large as the refuge of the oppressed of all nations, St. Martinsville, in the State of Louisiana, is by no means the home of the freeman, especially if he is an American citizen and liable to cast a Republican vote.

Yesterday morning four men, two of them colored, and all residents of St. Martin parish, called at this office and informed us that they had received peremptory orders to leave their homes in twenty-four hours. Two of them are land owners, taxpayers, and have growing crops, which will probably be lost for want of attention.

The *Picayune* yesterday morning attempts to whitewash this wretched, disgraceful affair, but lays it on with a prentice hand. The assailants are rated as taxpaying citizens, and the idea suggested that as such they are not only superior to the law, but the rights of all who are obnoxious to them personally are to be trampled under foot with impunity.

It now appears, too, that the White Leaguers have not limited their acts to simple threats and bluster. A poor, unfortunate colored man, whose name is said to have been Pierre Baptiste, was hanged a day or two before the refugees left, upon the pretense that he threatened to drill the colored people, and as though this were scarcely a sufficient excuse, he was charged, after death, with having stolen melons from one of his colored neighbors.

In the face of these well known facts, the hypocritical plea is urged that the White League Democracy are not making war on the negroes. Whatever they may call it, they are in effect in open hostility to the law, and apparently laying the foundation for a great deal of trouble in the future. By the time the negroes become thoroughly frightened and fairly aroused, there will arise a melancholy wail all over the State that there are no laborers to gather the crops. The laborers in St. Martin, Caddo, Claiborne and some other parishes ought now to instantly leave the plantations and seek a place of safety. Every day's work they put in only adds to the ability of their oppressors to keep up the war.

WHITE LEAGUE ORDERS.

The following is published from the Crescent City White Leage headquarters, in the semblance of a military order:

Resolutions unanimously adopted by the Crescent City White League of New Orleans, at a meeting held August 18, 1874:

WHEREAS, We have understood that a movement is on foot to organize and arm a white militia under the usurping Governor, and that overtures have been made to citizens to enroll therein; and

Whereas, The direct tendency of such a movement, if carried out with that good faith which should preside over the engagement of honorable citizens, would be the perpetuation of the wrongs against which the white people of Louisiana have been so long and so honestly struggling; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we protest against the movement as hostile to the best interests of the State.

We are at some loss to know what is meant by the words "usurping Governor," as we know of no such person. If, however, the White Leaguers have erected an executive who is about to unfold himself in the manner indicated in the above preamble, we think the protest embraced in the above resolution is very well put. If Governor Kellogg contemplates organizing a white militia, he will hardly be likely to accept any who owe allegiance to the White League or have any sympathy with that revolutionary organization.

A RED RAG.

Some jokist has placed a red rag on a tree at the corner of Broadway and Tchoupitoulas streets, and our young bull, the *Bulletin*, goes for it in this serious fashion:

The following placard, which was evidently written by a negro, was found last evening posted upon a tree at the corner of Broadway and Tchoupitoulas streets, in the fourteenth ward. It may be that it was intended for a joke, but if so, we warn the negroes of the fourteenth ward that such jokes are not appreciated just at this season; and it will be well to abate them. We give the placard *verbatim et literatim:*

RALLY REPUBLICAN

for the great out Rage Is Trying to Exist
In the Rank of harmonys Republican But
Our Eye are open to See What Identical
Point They are Trying to Take.
but Before they Shall Range Democrat
Laws Over Our party We Will Lay down
the flag of Peace and Take up the Hatchet
of War and Raise the flag that Shall float
over Louisiana that
Shall Be A Sign to
All Men to
Know that the
Existing is played Out and
and the Hatchet
Take Place { Ge C. P. Laboy
{ Sign

The negroes of the fourteenth ward are not very likely to be much scared by the solemn warning of the *Bulletin* in this matter, for the reason, first, that it is not likely they know anything about it, and, secondly, do not care a cent whether anybody appreciates it or not. Our colored people, as a rule, are too good and law-abiding to resort to the ridiculous devices of the Ku-Klux, though we take it they have as good a right to make themselves disagreeable as anybody.

IDENTIFIED.

We have the authority of Lieutenant Governor Antoine for saying that most of the signers of the card on the Shreveport outrages, which was published on Thursday, are well known to him as trustworthy and reliable men, and entitled to as much credence as the score or more who are subsequently introduced to say they know nothing of it. Nelson did not see the signal, but went in and had his fight, but there has always been a lingering suspicion in the minds of intelligent Englishmen that the gallant captain covered his eyes so that he could not see anything. So many other men saw the signal that there can be no question that it was displayed. Yet when Nelson affirmed he did not see it, all the world believed him. We therefore believe all the witnesses in this miserable Caddo business—both those who say they saw the outrages committed and those who say they did not.

It appears that there are yet a few "Radical negroes employed in this city," and the free lunch hoodlums are indignant.

"A good Republican" wants to know why the official organ refused to insert the resolutions passed in the St. Tammany convention denouncing Herwig and the Custom-house ring for their frauds on the colored people.

Perhaps the "good Republican" had better buy a newspaper of his own. Then he can denounce as many people as do not happen to please him. As he does not own or control the "official organ," however, we can not see that it is any of his business what is published in these colums. We will bet our friend *Pic* a bottle of wine that this "good Republican" is first cousin to its "old subscriber," the relation to their respective favorite papers being the same—an occasional gratis paper when the "old man" is out of the counting room.

The *Bulletin* is characteristically unhappy because somebody living out of the jurisdiction of the Ku-Klux and White Leaguers, has declared that "a well behaved negro is as good, if not better, than a white ruffian." An extradition treaty with Massachusetts is needed to put a stop to such heresies.

The *Bulletin* is about to publish a map, and Mitchell, Colton, Mark Twain and the *Picayune* are ready to burst with envy. A "writ of assistance" is suggested.

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 of 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.

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 by 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

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

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

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. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.

au4 tf e24

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.

jy7 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,
M. BENNER.

mh1 1y

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

POUND NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE,
New Orleans, August 21, 1874.

WAS BROUGHT TO THE FIRST DISTRICT pound, corner of Lafayette and Locust streets—

ONE SORREL HORSE, about fourteen and one-half hands high.

Which, if not claimed within five days and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction at said pound, on THURSDAY, August 27, 1874, at twelve o'clock M. R. BREWSTER.

No. 60—au24 td Administrator.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE,
New Orleans, August 19, 1874.

WAS BROUGHT TO THE FIRST DISTRICT Pound, corner of Lafayette and Locust streets—

ONE DARK BAY HORSE, blind in both eyes, one hind leg crooked.

Which if not claimed within five days, and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction, at said pound, on TUESDAY, August 25, 1874, at twelve o'clock M. R. BREWSTER.

No. 59—au20 td Administrator.

NOTARIES.

A. HERO, JR.,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEED
Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. 1y eod

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Henry Hastings.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,390.—Whereas, Mrs. Margaret Hastings has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of her deceased husband, Henry Hastings. 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.
au22 26 30* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Arthur B. Charbonnet.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 37,387.—Whereas, Mrs. Cecile Guillotte has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Arthur B. Charbonnet, 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.
au22 26 30* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of John Martin.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,391.—Whereas, William P. Martin has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late John Martin, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.
au22 27 30* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Mathias Espinas.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,376.—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.
au18 22 26* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

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

ALL CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE 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*

Succession of Louise Eliza Dubourg, Widow of Seaman Field.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,378.—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 27* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

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 85
On marine risks		101,180 43
On river risks		42,874 56
Total premiums		$558,658 84
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 92	
Losses on fire	$183,070 07	
Losses on marine	67,172 06	
Losses on river	9,774 91	—260,017 04
Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account		17,401 45
Commissions on agency business		7,798 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 63
Suspense account		3,590 79
Agency premiums for December		11,013 20
Warrant account		6,799 69
Branch office		4,524 21
Louisiana Cotton Factory		1,976 33
Property corner Canal and Camp streets		70,662 71
Other real estate		28,523 28
Due by insurance companies		7,465 71
Total		$774,505 71
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 11
Bills payable		1,716 00
Claims unsettled		3,361 75
Reserve, two and a half per cent on losses		10,145 94
Total		$676,944 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. PATEO,
H. GALLY, PLACIDE FORSTALL,
GEORGE W. BABCOCK, AUGUST REICHARD,
T. BAILEY BLANCHARD, E. MILTENBERGER,
A. SCHREIBER, W. B. SCHMIDT,
CHARLES LAFITTE, J. TUYES. jal7 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 8
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums		319,533 2
Less losses paid and estimated	$156,266 99	
Less taxes, discount in lieu of participation, interest on capital, less discount, etc.	100,564 69	—256,831 6
Net profits		$62,702 6
Total gross assets of company		652,549 2

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 Abrahams,
P. N. Strong,	Victor Meyer,
Joseph Bowling,	Edward J. Gay,
John M. Sandidge,	Simon Hernsheim,
Simon Forcheimer,	Joseph B. Wolfe,
R. B. Post,	R. T. Torian,
Edward Pilsbury,	John E. King,
Charles S. Slayback,	Frederick Camerden,
David Wallace,	J. L. Harris,
Andrew Stewart,	Joseph Stone.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.
my29 Su W Sa 1y

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL