New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 29, 1874.

Coggia has prepared another comet.

The less men think the more they talk.

A man who has no mind will not change it.

Job boiled over when his patience gave way.

Kentucky is considered as the champion murder State.

A floating theatre on the Seine is talked of in Paris.

The White Mountain House is a tip-top place to stop at.

The pine apple seems proper fruit for melancholy people.

Ralph Waldo Emerson is about to publish a new volume of his essays.

The grasshopper plague of Kansas does not affect the grass widows.

A bee cave has been discovered in California, containing a ton of honey.

It is said the Swedenborgian Church is fast dying out in this country.

Buff and gray boots made of linen are the things now on foot in Paris.

The newly compounded political party in this State has no Christian name.

The great English comedian is now the Poole used to pack Wallack's Theatre.

Speaking comparatively, the religion of Brigham Young's is not so bad after all.

The smallest thing a Democratic newspaper can quarrel about is its circulation.

There are wild peach trees in Nevada, but the fruit they bear is small and bitter.

Mrs. Hester Authors, of Pennsylvania, aged 112 years, is one of the oldest authors living.

Sponge baths can be taken by telling the bathing-house proprietor to charge the expense.

"No further developments in the Ross case" is kept standing in Philadelphia printing offices.

What is known to one is known to all in heaven. There are no mutual friends there holding secrets for others.

Connecticut hens, when on the right lay, earn $1 per month over and above their board bills and coop rent.

Watermelons can be bought for three cents each in Shreveport, and yet the city is remarkably healthy.

The Pastime Social Club will give its second complimentary picnic at the Oakland course next Sunday.

A Virginia man has eloped with his mother-in-law. Friends of both parties, mutual friends, wish her jaw-ey.

One of the giraffes at the Philadelphia Zoological Garden died recently. He was a giraffe of the right stripe, and his loss is severely felt.

It is hard to rid one's self of old habits. A gentleman who has discarded cobblers and juleps still insists upon taking iced tea through a straw.

Mr. Forster threatens to write a life of Swift. The only consolation is that he did not know his subject so intimately in life as he claimed to know Dickens.

Now and then a merchant who is asked to subscribe for arming the White League, stops to inquire how the murders to be committed by these patriots will affect the fall trade.

Bishop Cheney is preaching in Canada and making many converts to the New Episcopal Church, instead of being off on his vacation, as the old Episcopal Church wishes he was.

It was intended to open the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, with "Colonel Sellers," Mark Twain's new piece, but it is probable the "School for Scandal" will be substituted in its place.

Mr. E. Ewing, of Abbeville, after publishing an elaborate address, showing what he would do if he was State Treasurer, was not even mentioned at Baton Rouge in connection with that office.

Mr. E. G. Squier, who has been pronounced insane, has an estate exceeding $50,000 in value. His real property includes an island in Long Island Sound. He certainly was of sound mind when he acquired that.

Mr. Edward Warren Clark, one of the American teachers at the Imperial College of Japan, recently entertained the Mikado with a display of pictures produced by the aid of his large stereopticon.

Oriental correspondence announces that Jaffa, the ancient city around which cluster so many historical associations, is to be dismantled, her fortifications to be razed and her walls and turrets to be sold for the iron and stone they contain.

A committee of the Canadian Senate has reported on certain petitions for a prohibitory liquor law, which were presented with over 300,000 signatures. They find that Canada derives over $3,000,000 a year from the liquor traffic, and that about one-half the crimes committed are the result of intemperance, while drunkenness is rapidly increasing, especially in the large cities.

Says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*: A New Orleans paper apologizes profusely to one General Walton for having prematurely published a flattering obituary of him. We don't know what the General proposes to do about it, but it does strike us that if there are any circumstances under which a man may gladly accept an apology Walton enjoys them.

Apropos of the comet, a Paris paper tells a good story: Monsieur S—— enters a barber's shop to be shaved, and the barber, as is customary, begins a conversation. "Ah, Monsieur," says he, "don't talk to me about that horrible comet! They say that it portends the end of the world." "Bah." "Yes, on the eighteenth the beasts will die, and on the twentieth it will be the human beings' turn." "Good gracious, you frighten me," exclaims Monsieur S——, starting up. "Who will there be to shave me on the nineteenth?"

"A GOVERNMENT IN FRAUD OF THE MAJORITY."

We propose to examine the charge that the present State government is held in fraud of a majority of the voters. The first article of the "People's" platform charges—

That the government now existing in Louisiana originated in and has been maintained by force and fraud, in opposition to the will of a large majority of the voters of the State, in opposition to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and in violation of every principle of justice and liberty.

This is predicated entirely on the assumption that the Fusion candidates for the State officers were legally and fairly elected in 1872; as, if they were not, then certainly the present incumbents were. How do the facts stand?

1. In order to have the registration and election laws manipulated in favor of the Fusion party, that party entered into a conspiracy with Warmoth, the Governor of the State, against the voters of the State, by which he was to manipulate those laws so as to return the Fusion candidates elected, whether they were or not. This bargain is so notorious that no truthful man will deny it.

2. The returns made to Warmoth by his supervisors of registration, which showed the Fusion ticket had a majority, are, many of them, forgeries, as was shown before the Congressional Committee on Privileges and Elections; and, as conclusive evidence of the fact, that said returns, which were kept in the hands of Warmoth and his Fusion friends, have been ever since kept concealed, so that the perpetrators of the forgery could not be prosecuted; and, further, Warmoth's State Registrar of Voters, who was mainly instrumental in committing the frauds in favor of the Fusion party, has since made a clean breast of it, and has stated, under oath, the frauds that were committed, which show that a clear majority of the votes actually cast at the election in 1872, were in favor of the Republican candidates, the present incumbents.

3. The majority report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate of the United States, who elaborately investigated the matter, as is shown in a book of the evidence taken, of more than a thousand pages, denounced the election as conducted by the Fusion party in 1872 as an organized fraud, and as not entitling the candidates of that party to recognition.

4. The census of 1870 shows a majority of colored over white population in the State, besides many thousands of the whites included in the census of 1870 were unnaturalized foreigners and not entitled to vote, and it is conceded on all hands that there are more white Republican voters than there are colored voters who vote the opposition ticket.

It seems to us the claim of the Fusionists that the present State government was obtained and is held by fraud is totally unfounded; this being so, all the other charges in this article falls with it.

THE SPONSORS AND THE BAPTISM.

It is not a common, as it would certainly be a very indecorous, thing for the godfathers and godmothers to get into a row around the baptismal font in regard to the appellation of the infant for whose moral future they became underwriters. This discreditable disputation has, however, arisen over the very cradle of the Baton Rouge banting. Even the household of our exemplary old friend, the *Pic*, seems in a doubtful and divided state, and while one column rejoices that the name "People's party," as all along suggested by that column, means exactly what it was always contended to mean, and is therefore a very proper appellation, another column cynically asks, "Is it the people's party?" It then comments upon the extraordinary omission to fix the name on the basket wherein the foundling was laid at the door of half a dozen putative papas, and candidly declares "that we are left with only a constructive verdict on one absorbing issue of the hour."

We explain elsewhere that the term People's party can not logically be predicated of the gathering at Baton Rouge, unless that meeting intended to deny the legality of the act of Congress establishing the citizenship of colored people. If the convention takes that ground in open contravention of the law, then, of course, the appellation of People's party, chosen by "We, the white people," will be correct, since there being no other citizens than white citizens there can be no other people than white people. A people's party then, which excludes colored citizens, is just what we have elsewhere proven it to be, a simple revival of the White Brotherhood, which Congress took very decisive and successful measures to destroy, under that name. The fact is that the platform which has gathered upon its capacious floor such a variety of accordant sects violates the published principles of every one of these sects except that of the White League. The Democratic party, the Liberal, Reform and Conservative parties have all recognized the fourteenth amendment and the laws enforcing the political rights thereby given. The letter of the fifteenth amendment prohibits any State from abridging or denying the right of a citizen to vote on account of his race or color. The spirit of obedience to this amendment would be to refrain from doing by private combination what could not be done by the legal enactment of the State.

The itch for seeing themselves in print has been patent to the fame of men and parties. If the assemblage at Baton Rouge had published a ticket composed of honest and popular names, the support of such a ticket might have come from any person who deemed the nominees the best before the people. In attempting to combine men who have recognized the supremacy of federal law, upon a platform built to bear a battery directed against the federal law, prudent men will not choose to complicate themselves with the White League or White Brotherhood.

Whether this rite of political baptism will be performed after a light sprinkle of subordinate offices, or upon a total immersion under the auspices of the White Brotherhood, is yet in doubt. When some of the godfathers shall come to compare the obligations incurred on behalf of the combative urchin, with the previous conditions of membership in either of the political formations who rallied around the cradle, we would not be surprised if they withheld their voice from the ritual, and their name from the registry of an infant of such dubious parentage and questionable destinies.

THE RIOT ACT.

The following are the principal sections of the act No. 7 of 1873, known as the riot act:

SECTION 1. That if any three or more persons, being armed with clubs or any other dangerous weapon or weapons, or if any ten or more persons shall unlawfully assemble in the city of New Orleans, or in any town, city or parish within the State for any unlawful purpose, or with intent to disturb the public peace, or to cause public disturbance, the persons so assembling shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment not less than three months nor more than six months, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 6. That whenever knowledge of any such riotous or unlawful assembly shall come to the Governor, it shall be his duty to immediately take such steps and proceedings as shall or may be necessary to suppress the same, and arrest all persons engaged therein, and for that purpose shall, if in his judgment it is necessary, order into service all the militia and armed forces of the State; and any officer or private in the militia who shall unlawfully neglect or refuse to obey the order of the Governor or any superior officer, when ordered to assist in suppressing any such assembly or arresting any offender or person unlawfully connected with such unlawful assembly, or aiding or assisting the same shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not less than three months nor more than three years.

SEC. 7. That any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable or deputy constable, coroner, officer, non-commissioned officer or private in the State militia, or any other officer of the State, who is charged by law with any duty or authority to assist in the enforcement of the law and maintaining public peace and order, or members of the General Assembly of the State who shall be voluntarily present at any such riotous or unlawful assembly, assembled for any unlawful purpose; or shall act with or participate in any such assembly, or who shall aid, countenance or abet such assembly, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not less than three months nor more than three years. Nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to abridge the right of the people to peacefully assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

The first section above quoted defines what constitutes an *unlawful assembly*; that is, when three or more persons armed with dangerous weapons, or ten or more persons assemble in any town, city or parish, "for any *unlawful purpose* or with intent to *disturb the public peace* or to cause *public disturbance*." This law has been most flagrantly violated in many parishes, where large numbers of armed men have proceeded to the officers of the parish and demanded the resignation of their offices or their lives, or that they should leave the parish, and where they have notified carpet-baggers and scalawags, as they choose to designate their victims, to leave the parish. All such purposes are *unlawful, calculated to disturb the public peace* and to *cause public disturbance*, and such has been the result in many parishes, prominent among which are the parishes of Natchitoches and Lincoln. All the men who have been engaged in these unlawful assemblies have committed grave crimes against the State, for which they are liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and imprisonment for not less than three months.

The sixth section of this act directs the Governor to suppress such unlawful assemblies, and to cause the *persons engaged therein to be arrested*, and to enable him to do so, if necessary, to call out the whole militia and armed forces of the State. This is an important duty required by law of the Governor, and by a law passed at the last session, which has been recently signed, the parish in which such disturbance took place has to bear the expenses of the arrest and trial of the prisoners, and another act passed at the last session, which has not yet been signed, but will likely be, the Governor can order the change of venue to New Orleans or any other parish for the examination of the case by the grand jury and for the trial of the accused. This vests sufficient power in the Governor to put down such unlawful assemblies and cause the arrest and trial of accused, and if resistance is made to the lawful authority of the Governor in doing so, it would be rebellion against the State, and in such event it becomes the duty of the United States, on the demand of the Governor, to suppress such rebellion.

The seventh section of this act denounces penalties against all officers whose duty it is to preserve the peace of the State who may fail to discharge their duties, or join, aid or assist the voters. This applies particularly to sheriffs, their deputies, constables, their duties, and coroners and such.

Every act of the White Leaguers is in violation of this or some other criminal law of the State, and it becomes the duty of every officer, and particularly the Governor, to cause them to be arrested and brought to trial.

When public speakers advise the people to do the acts denounced by the law referred to in the above quotations, what punishment should be meted out to them?

THE DEMOCRACY AND EMANCIPATION.

The *Bulletin* claims, in the name of the Southern Democracy, the credit of having passed the thirteenth amendment to the constitution. It is well known that no Democrat in the United States ever voluntarily supported either of the amendments to the constitution which put the finishing touches to slavery. But when Andy Johnson assured them he could not secure the readmission into the Union of any State that refused to ratify the thirteenth amendment they went in for it with a will. It is true most of the Southern politicians expected to be made governors for their complaisancy, and when they were undeceived were ready to declare they had been cheated. But they supported every amendment passed in the interest of negroes with sullen reluctance and denounced them in their platforms for many years afterward. Neither the Southern nor the Northern Democracy was ever in favor of the amendments adopted since the war, and there are few or none of them who would not rescind them all in five minutes if they had the power to do so.

Louisianians who have indulged in the luxury of firing at federal troops have permanently reformed. Kentuckians, however, who got rich by selling pork, mules and whisky to the federal army during the war, in which the Kentucky Democracy was a party, sigh for the good old times. They are now scanning the papers for proposals to furnish army stores.

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.

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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

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

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.

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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. mh28 1y

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—ONE THREE-STORY BRICK store, with dwelling above, corner Poydras and Penn streets, known as one of the "Carrollton stores," lately occupied as a wholesale and retail shoe store; a most eligible position. Possession immediate. Apply to

E. F. LA VILLEBEUVRE,
au1 1m No. 16 Union street.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF GUSTAVE SAMSON—NO. 1426.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, July 19, 1874.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana against the estate of Gustave Samson, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden on the tenth day of October, A. D. 1874, at 12 M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, Register.

S. B. PACKARD,
jy19 oc10 United States Marshal.

STEAMSHIPS.

BREMEN.

North German Lloyd.

STEAM BETWEEN BREMEN AND NEW ORLEANS, VIA HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVANA.

The steamships of the North German Lloyd will resume their regular trips next fall, as follows:

Further days of departure will be advertised hereafter.

	From Bremen.	From New Orleans.
FRANKFURT	September 22	October 25
STRASSBURG	October 6	November 3
KOELN	October 20	November 22
HANNOVER	November 3	December 6
GEN. WERDER	November 17	December 20
FRANKFURT	December 1	January 3
STRASSBURG	December 15	January 17
KOELN	December 29	January 31

The steamers touch outward at Havre and Havana, and on their home trip at Havana and Southampton, to land and receive passengers and freight.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

From Bremen, Southampton or Havre to Havana or New Orleans.

Cabin.....$150 gold
Steerage.....40 gold

From New Orleans or Havana to Southampton, Havre or Bremen.

Cabin.....$150 gold
Steerage.....45 gold

From New Orleans to Havana.

Cabin.....$35 gold
Steerage.....15 gold

Passage tickets from Bremen, Southampton or Havre to New Orleans issued by the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to

ED. F. STOCKMEYER & CO., Agents,
au3 1y No. 4 Union street.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

LIMITED.

The following new first class, full-powered Clyde built screw steamships are intended to sail regularly between NEW ORLEANS and LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW and NEW YORK:

	Tons.
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Lieut. Johnson, R.N.R.	2000
STATE OF MINNESOTA, Lieut. Hamlin, R.N.R.	2000
STATE OF ALABAMA, Captain Flint	2400
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Knight	2500
STATE OF VIRGINIA, Captain Moodie	2500
STATE OF GEORGIA, Captain Cooper	2500
STATE OF NEVADA, Captain Braes	2500
STATE OF FLORIDA (building)	2500
STATE OF DAKOTA (building)	2500

The steamer STATE OF MINNESOTA, Will sail from New Orleans for Liverpool, direct, On

From her wharf, post No. 33 Third District, opposite Liverpool Bonded Warehouse.

Will receive and sign through bills of lading to Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and all continental ports.

Return tickets issued available for TWELVE MONTHS, at reduced rates, and through tickets to all parts of the United Kingdom and Europe.

A stewardess and surgeon are attached to each steamer; no charge is made for attendance and medicines.

Money orders granted free of charge.

Prepaid emigration tickets issued here to parties desirous of sending for their friends.

These vessels cross the bar at all times without detention.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

A. K. MILLER & CO.,
se14 No. 29 Carondelet street New Orleans.

LIVERPOOL AND NEW ORLEANS LINE OF STEAMERS.

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW ORLEANS TRADE.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND DOMINION LINE.

FIRST CLASS POWERFUL SCREW STEAMERS.

	Tons.
MONTREAL, (building)	3250
DOMINION, Captain Bouchette	3200
ONTARIO, Captain French	3200
VICKSBURG, Captain Roberts	2500
MEMPHIS, Captain Mellon	2500
TEXAS, Captain Laurenson	2350
MISSISSIPPI, Captain Wrake	2200
QUEBEC, Captain Bennett	2200
ST. LOUIS, Captain Reid	1827

For Liverpool Direct.—The steamship ST. LOUIS, REID, Commander, Will leave on or about August 12.

From her wharf, foot of Jackson street, Fourth District. Will receive and sign through bills of lading to Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and all continental ports.

Parties desirous of sending for their friends can purchase prepaid emigration tickets here. A reduction allowed when applied for in groups.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SILAS WEEKS & CO., No. 43 Carondelet street.

Managing owners—FLINN, MAIN & MONTGOMERY, No. 12 Lancelot Hey, Chapel street, Liverpool. au4

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.

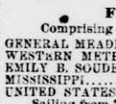
For New York.

Comprising the first-class steamships:

GENERAL MEADE.....A. W. Sampson.
WESTERN METROPOLIS.....H. S. Quick.
EMILY B. SOUDER.....B. F. Burdeck.
MISSISSIPPI.....M. B. Crowell.
UNITED STATES.....M. Howes.

Sailing from New York every SATURDAY.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.



The steamship GENERAL MEADE, A. W. SAMPSON, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Jefferson street, on SATURDAY, August 29, at 5 P. M.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

Cabin passage.....$50
Steerage.....25

Bills of lading signed through to Liverpool, Glasgow, Bremen and Hamburg.

Through Tickets for First Class and Steerage Passengers for Liverpool, and the Continent, connecting with Guion's Line of Steamers, sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY.

For freight or passage, apply to

JOHN H. LUDWIGSEN, Agent,
No. 190 Common street.

The steamship EMILY B. SOUDER will follow, leaving SATURDAY, September 5, at 3 A. M. ja4

THE CROMWELL LINE.

For New York Direct.

This Line is composed of the Steamships KNICKERBOCKER, NEW ORLEANS, CORTES, HUDSON.

The steamship HUDSON, E. V. GAGER, Commander, Will leave her wharf foot of Toulouse street, SATURDAY, August 29, at 8 A. M.

Passage.....$50.

Freight for Liverpool, Bremen and Havre taken by this line, and through bills of lading given for the same. For freight or passage apply to

ALFRED MOULTON,
ja7 No. 41 Carondelet street.

FOR HAVANA, VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.

United States Mail Line.

Steamships WILLIAM P. CLYDE, EMILIE, MARGARET, LAVACA.

The New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company will dispatch one of the above first class steamers from New Orleans to Havana

Every Wednesday,

Touching at Cedar Keys and Key West, and connecting with steamers for Apalachicola, St. Marks and Tampa.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	To Key West.	To Cedar Keys.
Cabin	$40	$25
Steerage	20	12

Through bills of lading issued to all points in Florida, including Tampa, and to New York, Charleston and Savannah.

None but the company's bills of lading signed, and none signed after sailing of the steamer.

Splendid passenger accommodations, and through tickets given to above points.

No freight received without permit from the office.

For freight or passage apply to

I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
ja16 No. 120 Common street.

PHILADELPHIA VIA HAVANA.

Semi-Monthly Line—Carrying the United States Mails.

JUNIATA, J. W. Catharine commander....1200 tons
YAZOO, L. D. Barrett commander.....1300 tons
TONAWANDA, C. C. Wiltbank, commander 844 tons

To sail FRIDAY, September 11, at 5 P. M.

The Fine A1 Steamship TONAWANDA, C. C. WILTBANK, Commander, Will leave her wharf, opposite Jackson square, as above.

Passage to Havana (United States currency)...$35
Passage to Philadelphia.....50
Through tickets issued to New York.....50

Freight for Liverpool, Antwerp and Bremen taken by this line, and through bills of lading given for same. For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD A. YORKE, Agent,
ap17 1y Corner Carondelet and Gravier streets.

COAL.

JOHN D. MACLIN,

No. 34 Carondelet Street,

PITTSBURG, ANTHRACITE AND CANNEL

COAL.

DEPOT HEAD OF SECOND STREET, FOURTH

au27 1m DISTRICT.

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company and Mississippi Central Railroad Company consolidated.

TO THE PUBBIC.

The Regular Sunday Morning Excursion Train on the Great Jackson route leaves the depot, foot of Calliope street, at 7 A. M.; returning, arrives at 10:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, as follows. Tickets good to return on day sold only:

Kenner	$ 50
La Branch	75
Frenier	75
De Sair	1 50
Manchac	1 50
Portemantolla	1 50
Hammond	2 00
Ticfaw	2 00
Southern Car Works	2 00
Independence	2 00
Amite	2 00
Arcola	2 50
Tangipahoa	2 50
Union Landing	2 50
Osyka	2 50
Carter's Hill	2 50
Chatawa	2 50
Magnolia	2 50
Quitman	2 75
McComb City	2 75
Summit	3 00

Full information given by agent at the depot.

E. D. FROST,
General Manager.
S. E. CAREY,
au3 22 29 General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

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.
ja12 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.
Throught 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,
my13 General Superintendent.

POUND NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, New Orleans, August 22, 1874.

WAS BROUGHT TO THE THIRD DISTRICT Pound, corner of Spain and Urquhart streets, on the twentieth day of August, 1874—

ONE BAY MULE, about fifteen hands high, lame in left fore leg.

Which, if not claimed within five days from date of this notice, and charges paid, will be sold at public auction, at said pound, on SATURDAY, August 29, 1874, at twelve o'clock M.—

No. 61—au23 td R. BREWSTER, Administrator

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, New Orleans, August 27, 1874.

WAS BROUGHT TO THE SIXTH DISTRICT Pound, on Jersey, between Valence and Bordeaux streets—

ONE DARK BAY PONY, left hind foot white, white star on forehead.

Which, if not claimed within five days and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction at said pound, on WEDNESDAY, September 2, 1874, at twelve o'clock M. R. BREWSTER.

No. 61—au28 td Administrator.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW DRAINING MACHINE.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, New Orleans, July 9, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ADDRESSED TO THE undersigned, will be received at this office until 10 A. M. TUESDAY, September 1, 1874, for the erection of buildings and machinery for a draining machine at the lake end of Upperline canal.

Bids to be made for payment in cash, and in new consolidated bonds, drainage series, at par, at the option of the City Council.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be accompanied by plans and specifications, both general and in detail. The proposals to state the price of the machinery, including boilers, engines, pumps, foundations and buildings; total height of lift, or force, or both, to be seventeen feet; also to state the quantity of fuel necessary for the discharge of a certain quantity of water in a given time.

Machinery to have capacity of 15,000,000 gallons per hour, to be of a durable character, and in all respects first class.

Buildings to be of iron, good design, well ventilated, and constructed in a substantial manner.

Work to commence in sixty days following adjudication of contract and complete in five months.

The work will be located immediately inside of the northwest angle of the lake embankment at its intersection with the west or upper embankment.

A plan showing arrangement for pump, engines and boilers can be seen at the office of the City Surveyor, but bidders will not be confined to any particular class of pumping machinery.

All parties making proposals for this contract are required to deposit with the Administrator of Finance, as evidence of their intention to abide by the adjudication, the sum of $2500 in cash, which shall be forfeited to the city in case of failure to sign the contract.

Bidders to whom the contract is not awarded shall have their deposits returned to them on the day the adjudication is made.

No bid will be received unless accompanied by the certificate of the Administrator of Finance, certifying that the required cash deposit has been made.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Draining Machine."

jy9 td JAMES LEWIS, Administrator.

CITY ASSESSMENTS.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS, City Hall, Room 15, August 19, 1874.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION SEVEN, city ordinance number seventy-one, Administration Series, notice is hereby given that the assessment on real estate and personal property within the city, for the year 1875, is now complete, and will be open for inspection and correction at the office of the Department of Assessments, Room 15, City Hall, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), during thirty days from the date hereof, at which time all complaints, of either excessive or inadequate assessments, will be considered.

And tax-payers are hereby notified to attend to their assessments in person, as no application for the correction of assessments will be entertained by any clerk of this department, unless made by the owner of the property in person, or by the legally authorized agent. This order must be strictly obeyed.

H. F. STURCKEN, Administrator.
au20 1m

GOVERNMENT SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL OFFER FOR SALE, at public auction, at the auction room of the St. Charles Hotel, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, on MONDAY, November 2, 1874, at 10 A. M., the following described property, to wit—

THREE CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, situated in said city, in the First District, and in the square bounded by Gasquet, Canal, Marais and Villiere streets, designated by the Nos. 1, 2 and 3, on a plan drawn by J. Pilie, surveyor, on the third day of May, 1839, deposited in the office of L. Herman, late notary public in said city, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, and privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging; being the same property acquired by the United States from Thomas P. May, in the collection of debts, by act done and passed before Andrew Hero, Jr., notary public in said city, on the fifteenth day of May, A. D. 1867.

Terms—Cash at the time of sale.

BLUFORD WILSON,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

Washington, D. C., July 16, 1874.

By virtue of the authority and direction from the Hon. Bluford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States of America, given me this day through J. R. Beckwith, United States attorney for the District of Louisiana, for and on behalf of the said Solicitor of the Treasury, I, the undersigned, licensed auctioneer, will expose the above described property for sale at public auction, in the auction room at the St. Charles Hotel, in the city of New Orleans, on said second day of November, 1874, at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash on adjudication.

R. M. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
jy25 au1 8 15 22 29 se5 12 19 26 oc3 10 17 24 31

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Office State Registrar of Voters, New Orleans, August 13, 1874.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF AN act of the General Assembly of Louisiana, approved July 24, 1874, and entitled "an act to provide for the revision and correction of the lists of registered voters of the State," etc., notice is hereby given that the offices of registration in each parish of the State and each ward of the city of New Orleans will be opened for the registration of qualified voters on MONDAY, August 31, 1874, and will remain open (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) until FRIDAY, October