New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 13, 1874.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Election, Monday, November 2, 1874.

For State Treasurer,
ANTOINE DUBUCLET.

For Member of Congress, First District,
J. HALE SYPHER.

For Member of Congress, Second District,
HENRY C. DIBBLE.

For Member of Congress, Third District,
CHESTER B. DARRALL.

For Member of Congress, Fourth District,
GEORGE L. SMITH.

For Member of Congress, Fifth District,
FRANK MOREY.

For Member of Congress, Sixth District,
C. E. NASH.

The Elizabethean drama—"School for Scandal."

Never try to learn how much temptation you can resist.

Kansas has secured a wheat crop of 10,000,000 bushels.

Bazaine is short, sound, fat and sixty-three. How could he help escaping?

The Howard and Beauregard base ball clubs struggle to-day at the Park.

The Variety Dramatic Club will play "Pizarro" at the St. Charles Theatre on Tuesday evening next.

Many a Saratoga belle, who merely tastes food at the hotel table, fees a waiter to bring a square meal up the back stairs.

The friends of Mr. Binaud Gomez intend to give him a complimentary benefit entertainment, which will take place during the present month.

It is a long time since we have seen the item about the lazy man who marked "Smith" on one of his shirts, and put "ditto" on the other.

Theatrical notices in Chicago papers state that "Abduction" will be continued at the Museum until further notice. Do you hear that, Charlie Ross hunters?

Mr. Henry Von Phul, one of the pioneer merchants of St. Louis, was ninety years of age at the time of his death, which occurred in that city on the eighth instant.

According to a dispatch received in this city yesterday Lieutenant Governor Antoine was to have left New York on the twelfth instant for New Orleans.

From the regatta committee of the Pelican Rowing Club, we acknowledge the receipt of tickets to witness the regatta to-morrow from the steamboat R. E. Lee.

The White Leaguers are endeavoring to fire the Southern heart by sections. The "Marshal commanding," whoever he may be, ordered Section G to assemble at Eagle Hall last night.

We have received tickets of admission to a literary entertainment to be given for the benefit of the Young Men's Catholic Total Abstinence Association, at St. Theresa's Hall, this evening.

An old citizen, who was wont in other days to call frequently at Custer's Branch, returned to town last night and persuaded a few friends to follow him into the telegraph office for drinks.

The *Morning Ball* is the name of a new paper started in Texas. It is undoubtedly a White League organ, for the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says, "The editor probably circulates it with a shotgun."

On and after to-morrow, the fourteenth instant, the evening express train by the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago railroad, will arrive at 9 P. M., instead of at eleven o'clock, as heretofore.

The *Bulletin*—that is, the paper of that name published at Williamsport, Pennsylvania—says: "The average writer for the Democratic papers of the country is in a terrible state of anxiety and dread lest the negro, at a single effort, step up to an equality with him."

News comes from the Bombay provinces of British India that his highness Takhut-singh Juswuntsingh, Thakore of Bhownugger, has just married four wives. It some of them do not use hard language toward him they will call him out of his name.

Mr. A. Simon, the newsdealer, No. 38 St. Louis street, favors us with a copy of a remarkable book, lately compiled, entitled, "The Secret Instructions of the Jesuits," to which is added remarks on the character and management of this order of religious brotherhood.

Attention is called to a notice in another column regarding the steamer LaBelle, which has been chartered by the Orleans Rowing Club to convey its guests to and from the regatta to-morrow. The LaBelle leaves Jackson street at half past two, and will stop at Jackson street on the way to Carrollton.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* publishes a sermon delivered in that city on Sunday last by the Rev. J. C. Hartzell, of New Orleans. Mr. Hartzell is an able young preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is presiding elder in this State and editor of the *Southwestern Advocate*, published in New Orleans.

Conscience makes cowards of them all. The watch and chain taken from the body of R. A. Dewees have been returned to his wife by the murderers, through the post-office, according to the Mansfield *Reporter*. The same parties retained letters and papers found on the victims, some of which they have published in the *Picayune*.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction to-morrow, at 5 P. M., at his warehouse, Nos. 23 and 25 Orleans street, Second District, a large assortment of household and office furniture, hardware, fancy goods, trimmings, groceries, flour, iron and wood office railing, pianos, shoes, paintings, gas fixtures, tinware, etc.

Governor Kellogg has not signed the bill amending the present city charter. A rumor was current upon the streets yesterday that he had done so. This probably arose from the fact that in his proclamation he did not order a municipal election. In this respect he followed the precedent set by Governor Warmoth in 1872, when it was decided that the Governor was not required to order the election.

LEAGUE OF THE---LAWYERS.

And He said, Woe unto also ye lawyers! for ye lade men with burdens grievous to be borne, and ye yourselves touch not the burdens with one of your fingers.—*Luke xi., 46.*

The planters of Louisiana represent the production and the consumption of thirty or forty millions annually, and upon their property rests a heavy burden of taxation.

The property holders, merchants and mechanics of New Orleans stand in a similar relation to the State as producers and bearers of the burdens of taxation.

From neither of these classes has the White League chosen its candidates for Congress. Their eligibility to office has been as completely ignored as if they had been improperly elevated to suffrage by a constitutional amendment. What class of society has taken the management of its political affairs? It is the lawyers, against whom the denunciation adopted as a text was by divine prescience leveled nearly two thousand years ago.

Why should it not be so? For centuries the lawyers have subsisted on the strife of society. It is their mission and maintenance to make trouble and prevent adjustment. Where there is one of the profession who, like Gamaliel, gives good advice without charge, there are ten who rather delight to see suits multiply and family, until they are in the condition and present the results of Jarndyce and Jarndyce:

The lawyers have twisted it into such a state of bewilderment that the original merits of the case have long disappeared from the face of the earth. Equity sends questions to law. Law sends questions back to equity. Law finds it can't do this. Equity finds it can't do that. Neither can so much as say it can't do anything without this *solicitor* instructing and this *counsel* appearing for A, and that *solicitor* instructing and that *counsel* appearing for B, and so on through the whole alphabet, like the History of the Apple Pie. And thus through years and years and lives and lives everything goes on constantly, beginning over and over again and nothing ever ends. But there is one end to all lawsuits. There is one point at which the attorneys abandon them. That point is a period—a full stop.

"This has been a protracted cause. This has been a complex cause." You are further to reflect "that on the numerous difficulties, contingencies, masterly fictions and forms of procedure in this great cause, there has been expended study, ability, eloquence, knowledge, intellect—high intellect. For many years the—a—I would say the—a—I would say the flower of the bar and the—a—I would presume to add the matured autumnal fruits of the woolsack, have been lavished on Jarndyce and Jarndyce. If the public have the benefit, and if the country have the adornment of this great Grasp, it must be paid for in money or money's worth, sir."

"Do I understand," asked a bewildered suitor and plaintiff in the cause, "do I understand that the whole estate is found to have been absorbed in costs?"

"Hem! I believe so"—and that thus the suit lapses and melts away? "Probably," returned Lawyer Kenge. "Probably," said Lawyer Vholes.

Louisiana politics is just such a case, and it has fallen into hands that will never allow its adjustment until that period so rapidly approaching, when the whole subject of controversy will have been "absorbed in costs;" when Messrs. Kenge and Vholes will throw up their briefs, pack their voluminous notes in their capacious green bags and dismiss their ruined clients. The political affairs of Louisiana have passed into chancery. The lawyers raven around and gnaw the bones of her credit, and advise the evasion of her laws.

Take the recent nominations for Congress. Six attorneys learned in the law, and in turning the flank of the law use to go to Washington. Have the planters a representative? or the much suffering property holders? or the merchants perishing of the dry rot and mildew of commerce which has fallen upon this city? Not one of them. But these classes have not sense enough to represent their own interests. They appear by attorney. And our financiers, can they do nothing for our embarrassed credit? Can not they safely be intrusted with the official custody of the public money? By no means. An attorney is summoned from the interior for that purpose.

We had a Committee of Seventy, chosen from the business men of the city, whose duties were believed to be the restoration of integrity and economy in the administration of public affairs. The merchants and bankers who have inaugurated this movement and the eminent financiers who subscribed their own and corporate funds to carry out its objects, have disappeared. Who stands now "where Moses stood?" Lawyer Marr is now chairman of the Committee of Seventy—the same attorney who, on behalf of the Warmoth and McEnery fusion, has harassed Congress for two sessions. We can not suppose he had acted so unprofessionally as to have done so without a fee.

It may be added that the White League press seems to be conducted by the same profession. We note the special pleading and familiarity in the stages of criminal process which professional editors are not supposed to possess. We refer to various articles on the liability of the State for the Chattanooga bonds, the defense of the Grant parish prisoners, on technical grounds, and the law learning indignantly expended on the violation of property rights involved in the seizure of munitions of war, suspected to have been imported as an incipient step to execute an organized insurrection against the laws and peace of the commonwealth.

Let our citizens then look at the fact that lawyers, whose bread is strife, and whose evil days are the days of peace, have seized the federal representation, the State treasury, organs of public opinion, and have obtained the proxy of the merchants and bankers to issue edicts in the interests of the White League.

Fly, honesty, fly to some safe retreat,
For there's craft in the river, and craft in the street.

NON-COMBATANT WRATH.

It is probably the meanest feature of peace that men who escaped the dangers of war by substituting and standing behind soldiers braver than themselves when all the danger is over to come forth and denounce the soldier as unworthy of any political trust.

We have had the blockade runner and exempts voting for McClellan and Blair and denouncing Longstreet for supporting General Grant. Greeley and Warmoth Republicans were perfectly proper nominees for Southern Democratic support, but to have voted for any other Republicans was a treason against the non-combatants never to be forgiven. These non-combatants exhibited to the officers of conscription, certificates of exemption, on account of twenty niggers. They were detailed under the saltpetre bureau. They limped up with a surgeon's survey for weak lungs, lives or heart. When the federal force came they were non-combatant, and took all manner of oaths like a drink of whisky, but never until the last notes of war were heard did these non-combatants become really indignant with those who wished peace, and were willing to accept the situation. We prick on the point of the pen a small specimen of this non-combatant wrath. It will serve to show the world the insolent intolerance with which every Southern man who labors under the delusion that he is free to choose his own political position is treated. A gentleman of St. Mary parish has chosen to unite himself with the Republican party, and has been honored with an official position. For no other cause alleged he has been subjected to defamation by the *Enterprise*, a village paper of scant proportions but ample powers of abuse. From some columns of this we extract the gist of objection to Mr. Gordy:

In all fairness we merely essayed to give the history of a sleek, scheming, calculating, cold-blooded traitor. In his life we found the best timber out of which to construct this despicable and sickening enormity.

Then why should not the callous heart of this veteran and perfidious traitor wax merry over the black history of his recreancy and apostacy?

We rather judged this was published by no comrade of the Confederate camp—by no brother-in-arms who, when the command moved steadily to breast the ball and bayonet, would have stood over a wounded comrade and protected him at the peril of life or have borne him to the ambulance and watched over him in the hospital. We judge the publisher of such abuse never knew what it was to answer roll call after the fight and drop a soldier's tear over the memory of the brave men who had fallen at his side.

Such defamation as we have quoted of course gives pain to the relatives of Captain Gordy, and a letter from his father, Dr. John C. Gordy, addressed to one of our most respectable citizens, has been submitted to our inspection. From this letter we glean the following facts:

Dr. John C. Gordy, the father, was a citizen of Maryland, in which State Captain M. T. Gordy was born in 1830. In 1837 the father migrated to Franklin, where the son has lived for thirty-seven years. His father says:

He is devoted to his parents, brothers and sisters, honest and honorable toward all men. Politically, he was an old line Whig, strictly conservative, opposed to secession; strictly a Union man; voted the Bell and Everett ticket. After the act of secession M. T. Gordy volunteered at the first tap of the drum in the Confederate service as a private; was then made first lieutenant in the St. Mary's Cannoneers, and was subsequently promoted to the captaincy of said company. At the *surrender* he came out of the service with 156 men, enjoying the love and esteem of his whole company. He conscientiously became a Republican, and has been true and faithful to that party to date; is the sheriff of this parish, and naught can be said against him in his official capacity.

This statement raises several questions: 1. Is a man who was an old line Whig bound to do service under the political executors of John Slidell the balance of his life? 2. Is a soldier who went to war as a private, rose to command and came home honorably discharged *after the surrender of Lee*, liable to imputation as a cold-blooded traitor? Is his history a record of "recreancy and apostacy?"

These are questions of much import to those men who from convictions of opinion entered the Confederate army and *maintained these convictions to the end of the fight*. They do not address themselves to that long roll of true scallawags who escaped service by exemption or deserting their colors and taking refuge in the mountains of Carolina and the swamps of Louisiana. We deem ourselves under obligations to defend these soldiers who gave their parole and have kept it. With General Grant when prosecting Generals Lee and Johnston from the Attorney General of President Andrew Johnson we deem the national honor involved in guaranteeing the rights accorded in their surrender. It is not for honorable men to promise protection and escort to prisoners and then suffer them to be jayhawked by such angry non-combatants as the Franklin *Enterprise*. All men are now politically equal. The act of amnesty disables none for military service in the Confederate army. The Democratic party has no bill of sale nor revisionary interest in these soldiers. They are free to join what party they choose, and vote what ticket they think proper. We do not suppose Captain Gordy pays any attention to the paper pellets of his exempt antagonists, but we apprehend if called on to volunteer again "at the first tap of the drum" in any cause, he would reflect whether he would thereby cover himself with glory as a soldier, to be denounced as infamous in the placards of the very village he had periled his life to defend.

INFAMOUS PERVERSION OF THE USES OF OUR TELEGRAPHIC SYSTEM.

The attempt to gloss over and misstate the conduct of the lawless men who murdered in cold blood the parish officials of Red River and De Soto parishes, through the aid of the telegraph, and thus deceive the law-abiding people of a whole country as to the real instigators and perpetrators of a horrible crime, is one of the worst features in the terrible tragedy recently enacted between Coushatta and Shreveport. Complaint has often been made, and with good cause, of the base partisan uses to which the telegraph has been subjected in the hands of unscrupulous and untrustworthy agents; but the telegrams manufactured at Shreveport and sent broadcast over the land by the agent of the telegraph at that place for the purpose of shielding the inhuman butchers who participated in the McFarlane massacre and fixing the cause of the butchery upon their unarmed victims, are of that diabolical character that should cause steps to be taken at once to purify our telegraphic system—the great modern means of disseminating correct information to the public if properly used.

Our attention has been called to the manner in which the dispatches sent from this State in relation to the Coushatta affair have been published in Northern and Western papers. In the St. Louis *Globe* of the second instant we find two dispatches in regard to it. One is sent from Shreveport and the other from New Orleans, both dated September 1. The one from Shreveport gives a version of the affair that is believed to have been concocted in the Shreveport *Times* office, as one of the editors of that paper is connected with the telegraph office in that city, and, of course, that version is intended to shield the murderers and deceive the Northern mind as to who are really responsible for the massacre. We have been credibly informed that the telegraph office in Shreveport is controlled by the *Times'* men; and, if this be true, we have only to remind the American public of the incendiary course pursued by that paper, it being the recognized organ of the White Leagues in that section of the State, to enable them to get a correct idea of how much truth is contained in the Shreveport version, published in the *Globe*, of the Red River disturbances, ending in a dastardly massacre.

The telegram received from New Orleans is evidently made up from reliable information received at the executive department from the time the difficulties commenced in Northern Louisiana until the foul butchery took place between Coushatta and Shreveport. When it is remembered that the late events in Red River parish were but a continuation of a course that had been marked out by the White Leagues some months since, and put in execution in several of the adjoining parishes, it is but reasonable to believe that Governor Kellogg was kept well advised of all their movements. The New Orleans dispatch admits this, and that Governor Kellogg had received reliable information some time before the massacre that it was the intention of the White League of Caddo parish to take possession of Red River parish. This was known to the parish officers of that parish many days previous to the actual occurrence, and was the season of their organizing to resist their displacement by a band of lawless men. The executive department was kept well posted in regard to these facts, and the dispatch sent from New Orleans after news of the massacre had been received here was made of reliable information, and contradicts the version given by Major Stephens of the origin of the trouble, and incorporated in the Shreveport telegram. And this report is received and published by the telegraph agent at Shreveport as non-partisan, while the report received from New Orleans, and based upon information received at the executive department, that is consistent and reliable, is branded as partisan.

This is so clear a case of an infamous perversion of the uses of the telegraph that we trust that steps will be immediately taken to remedy what is a growing evil—one that, if not checked, may become very dangerous.

THE COUSHATTA TRAGEDY.

Every day reveals some new feature in the Coushatta tragedy that fixes its responsibility upon members of the White League living in Coushatta and its immediate neighborhood. It now turns out that Coushatta has a citizens' safety investigating committee, composed of men belonging to the White League, and some of them are the very men who unlawfully arrested Homer J. Twitchell, Robert A. Dewees, Clark Holland, W. J. Howell, Frank S. Edgerton and M. C. Willis, and kept them closely confined until it was arranged to remove them from the town, under the pretense of taking them to Shreveport, and murder them. The Coushatta investigating committee are very naturally endeavoring to justify the butchery of the above men, and for this purpose have furnished the Committee of Seventy of this city—a branch of the Democratic party—with their statement of the origin of the troubles, accompanied by the testimony of three colored men, purporting to have been taken before the committee a few days after the consummation of the tragedy at the McFarland place. We are satisfied that it gave the White League investigating committee of Coushatta no trouble to prepare the testimony in question and have it sworn to, if necessary, by the colored men Louis Johnson, Volcey Dennison and Paul Williams. These men had been arrested with the white men who were afterward murdered and robbed, and two of the above colored men have since been murdered.

The Committee of Seventy undertakes to aid its White League comrades of Red River parish by giving publicity to the statement and evidence furnished by the aforesaid investigating committee, showing that the White Leaguers are the lambs and the Republicans the wolves in the matter of muddying the pure waters of Coushatta.

The *Picayune*, attempting the "sensational" in a matter that has already produced a profound sensation throughout the country, because of the enormity of the crime that attaches to those who precipitated the troubles, for a political purpose, in Red River parish, introduces the defense of the White Leaguers in a style truly worthy of itself as the organ of the White League of Louisiana. After informing its readers that some gentlemen (it don't give their names) had reached New Orleans from Coushatta, having in their possession certain important documents with reference to the Coushatta tragedy, that paper continues as follows:

Much has been said about the awful crime committed on the bodies of the six Radical officials; let the public of this and all other States now judge whether the white people of Red River have received any provocation at the hands of these men, whom some would have us regard as innocent martyrs.

Then follows the statement of the investigating committee of Coushatta, together with the evidence extorted from the three witnesses, and a letter from Senator Twitchell to Sheriff Edgerton, which must have been stolen from his person after he was murdered, or seized with such of his effects as were left behind after his murderers returned to Coushatta.

So far as we can see, there is nothing in all that is presented by the investigating committee, and indorsed by the Committee of Seventy, and published in the *Picayune*, with a flourish of large head lines, that can be taken as conclusive evidence that the White Leaguers did not bring on the present trouble in Red River parish, and are not responsible for the massacre of Dewees, Twitchell and others.

When these matters can be thoroughly and fairly investigated, we believe the criminals will be found to live not a thousand miles from Coushatta, and that they are members of the White League, sworn to carry the State for the Democracy in the next election.

NO WAR UPON COLORED PEOPLE.

In patting assassins on the back, the Shreveport *Times* said, "We cordially approve of what the white men of Rapides and Grant parishes did at Colfax." This was said of that terrible massacre whereby nearly a hundred colored men were killed, after having surrendered, by a band now at large by the grace of technicalities and Justice Bradley. And yet there is no war upon colored people, for is it not written in white chalk on the platform of "we, the people"—

That the rights of all men, under the constitution and laws of the land must be respected and preserved inviolate, irrespective of race, color or previous condition.

That the white people of Louisiana have no desire to deprive the colored people of any rights to which they are entitled.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate*, a paper much milder in tone than the Red river gun, as late as the seventh instant, says:

We are now positively and unalterably determined, Grant or no Grant, soldiers or no soldiers, oppression or no oppression, to take a new tack in our line of action, adopt and carry out the Yankee plan by approaching the negro via his belly. We will not hire him, rent to him, or in any way have any business intercourse with a single one of them who votes the Radical ticket—that ticket made up of ignorance, licentiousness and dishonesty.

This General Grant can't stop, nor will he attempt to interfere in such matters. And so far as Kellogg is concerned he is a mere puppet in our hands and dare not attempt it.

Therefore, fellow-citizens, carry out this plan of the White League to the very letter. Assure the negroes on your plantations that it is their privilege to do as they please in this matter; that by voting for honest men or remaining quiescent they will be acting as your friends, but if they vote for thieves and scoundrels who are plundering us all, white and black, they will be showing an enmity to you and ignoring their own as well as your interests, and that after this year's contract has been closed and settled up that you have no further use for them about you.

And yet there is to be no war upon colored people, for did not Mr. Ogden, whom they call Attorney General, say in front of the Varieties Theatre:

We must have it distinctly understood, however, that we are making no war upon the colored race; that we have no prejudice against the colored man, simply on account of his color; that he has our profoundest sympathy, and that his rights will be protected by us.

And thus it has always been with the unfortunate party which is continually disturbing Louisiana. What one man asserts and promises another contradicts and disproves. The platform promises protection, which is "such protection as the vulture gives to the lamb," while the voter goes out to hunt the "Republican nigger" with his little shotgun.

The platform of the nameless party also says: "We believe that large numbers of colored citizens will vote with us." It is possible, but they will vote a different ticket.

ALL RIGHTS GUARANTEED TO COLORED MEN.

The People's party of De Soto Parish have ordered a preliminary election for choosing candidates for parish officers to be elected in November next. Among the resolutions adopted by the Central club of that parish, we find the following, which is published in the Mansfield *Reporter* of the fifth instant:

Resolved, That white men only be allowed to participate in said preliminary election.

This harmonizes well with the intention, but ignores the text of the platform laid down by the Tooley street jobbers who did patchwork at Baton Rouge. The articles of bad faith put forth by "we, the white people of Louisiana embracing," contains the following sentiment: "The white people of Louisiana have no desire to deprive the colored people of any of the rights to which they are entitled." Of course other desires could be and have been acquired, but upon the whole the platform slause we have quoted is as fair as anything could be without promising anything, and the conduct of the White Leaguers show that with the trifling exception of giving to colored men such rights as life, liberty and voting, they mean to abide by it.

A leading Democrat complains that the mobs and odds and ends of humanity, gathered in *pousse cafe* conventions, do not abide more strictly by the crafty decalogue laid down at Pike's Variety Hall at Baton Rouge. Pike's Hall, by the way, is happily located in sight of the shattered walls of a State house in which an ordinance of secession was passed on the one hand, and an inviting State Penitentiary on the other. The Democrat should remember that the platform has never been properly placed before the people. The *Picayune* finds no room for it, and only occasionally does it appear in the market column of the obscure *Bulletin*. That parish gatherings pass resolutions contradictory of their party platform is either because they are ignorant of it, or reject it. If the "State Parish Democratic Committee of Central Seventy" had the proper enterprise, the platform would be known throughout the State. It would be printed on the back of every bill of lading forwarding whisky; it would be engraved on the barrel of every shotgun leveled at the head of a colored man; it would line every boot and shoe case and dry goods box, in which Prussian rifles, with bayonets, are shipped, that every White Leaguer may know what his party does not desire before he shoots, and that all colored men may know how they are protected.

Whatever may be said of the dullness now prevailing in the dry goods trade, the falling off in receipts of grain and Western produce, generally, we are called upon to chronicle a very lively business in guns and munitions of war. Mr. Olivier, the enterprising Canal street gunsmith receives large quantities of approved arms by every steamer from New York. He appears, however, to have overdone the business. It is understood he has enough, and has ordered six or seven fresh cases, brought by the City of Dallas, to be returned to New York as freight, and only as freight. He has not explained to the Customhouse authorities why these guns were not entered on the ship's manifest. Perhaps the captain of the steamer is not aware that this little oversight subjects his vessel to seizure and condemnation.

As the contraband articles are to be sent back, however, the mistake may be overlooked. When they are received again in New York, we hope they may be taken as such an evidence of our intent to behave, that the Senators from the Empire State will deem us worthy of that Fort St. Philip canal appropriation.

DIED.

DEL BONDIO—On Saturday, September 12, 1874, at 9 P. M., FREDERICK DEL BONDIO, aged forty-six years, a native of Mainz, Germany, and a resident of this city for the past twenty-five years.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Charles and E. F. Del Bondio, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, This Day (Sunday), from his late residence No. 444 Camp street.

THE MITCHELL & RAMMELSBERG FURNITURE COMPANY.

103.....CAMP STREET.....103

Corner of Poydras.

We desire to remind parties needing any article of FURNITURE of our determination to close out our LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK, and that we are now offering special inducements in prices for cash or approved short paper. The quality, style and workmanship of our manufacture can not be excelled in any market, and purchasers will consult their own interest by giving us a call. We solicit orders from merchants for the country to enable us to close out the lower and cheaper grades of our stock, and will give them prompt attention.

GEORGE MITCHELL,
Agent.

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CLEARING HOUSE NOTICE.

NEW ORLEANS, September 7, 1874.

At a meeting of the New Orleans Clearing House Association, held this day, the following banks were unanimously admitted members of said association, and their checks will be settled hereafter through that association: Mechanics and Traders' Bank, Louisiana Savings Bank.

Attest:

I. N. MAYNARD,
Secretary of the New Orleans Clearing House Association.

se8 7t 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; also, the port of Pensacola, State of Florida, in the United States, 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.

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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,
E. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.

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NOTICE OF ELECTION.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, September 10, 1874.

WHEREAS, Representatives to fill vacancies in the Forty-fourth Congress are to be chosen in this State on Monday, the second day of November next, as provided by law, as follows, to wit:

One Representative from the First Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Plaquemines, St. Bernard and that portion of the parish of Orleans lying on the right bank of the Mississippi river, and that portion on the left bank below Julia street and the New canal, comprising wards three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and fifteen of the city of New Orleans.

One Representative from the Second Congressional District, composed of all that portion of the parish of Orleans lying above Julia street and the New canal, comprising the first, second, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth wards of the city of New Orleans, and the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John and St. James.

One Representative from the Third Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Iberville, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary, Iberia, St. Martin, Lafayette, Vermilion, Cameron and Calcasieu.

One Representative from the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Rapides, Vernon, Sabine, Natchitoches, Grant, Winn, Red River, De Soto, Caddo, Bossier, Webster and Bienville.

One Representative from the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Concordia, Caldwell, Franklin, Tensas, Madison, Richland, Ouachita, Jackson, Lincoln, Union, Morehouse, Carroll, Claiborne and Catahoula.

One Representative from the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Avoyelles, St. Landry, Pointe Coupee, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, West Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge, St. Helena, Livingston, Tangipahoa, Washington and St. Tammany; and

Whereas, It is provided by law that on the day aforesaid there shall be elected a State Treasurer; and

Whereas, It is provided by law that on the day aforesaid there shall be elected State Senators from each of the senatorial districts to fill the places of those whose terms of service have expired, or who have died or failed to qualify, etc., to wit:

Three Senators from the district composed of the First, Second and Third Representative Districts of New Orleans.

One Senator from the district composed of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Representative Districts of New Orleans.

One Senator from the district composed of the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Representative Districts of New Orleans and the parish of St. Bernard.

One Senator from the district composed of the Tenth and Eleventh Representative Districts of New Orleans.

One Senator from the district composed of the Fifteenth Representative District and the parish of Plaquemines.

One Senator from the district composed of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Representative Districts of New Orleans and the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles and St. John the Baptist.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Ascension and St. James.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Cameron, Calcasieu, Lafayette and St. Landry.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of East Feliciana, West Feliciana and Pointe Coupee.

One Senator from the district composed of the parish of East Baton Rouge.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Iberville, St. Martin, West Baton Rouge and Iberia.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Concordia and Avoyelles.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Madison, Carroll, Morehouse and Richland.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Bienville, Bossier, Claiborne and Webster.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Natchitoches, DeSoto, Red River and Sabine; and

Whereas, It is also provided by law that on the said first Monday in November next there shall be elected, throughout the State, Representatives to serve in the Legislature for the term of two years, and

Whereas, It is also provided by law that on the aforesaid day a Parish Judge shall be elected for each parish in the State, except the parish of Orleans; and

Whereas, It is provided that on the same day a Sheriff and a Coroner shall be elected in each parish of the State, except the parish of Orleans, where two Sheriffs and two Coroners are to be elected; and

Whereas, It is provided by law that Justices of the Peace and Constables shall be elected on the same day in the several parishes of the State; and

Whereas, At the same time certain amendments to the constitution of the State are required by law to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, which amendments have been more fully set forth by the official publications of the Secretary of State, in accordance with the constitution to which reference is had.

These amendments are submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment, to wit:

Under Act No. 4, Session of 1874.

RELATIVE TO ISSUE OF CONSOLIDATED BONDS.

"First proposed amendment for approval," or
"First proposed amendment against approval."

REDUCING AND LIMITING THE STATE DEBT TO FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS AND LIMITING TAXATION.

"Second proposed amendment for approval," or
"Second proposed amendment, against approval."

DEVOTING ANNUAL REVENUES OF THE STATE TO THE EXPENSES OF THE SAME YEAR.

"Third proposed amendment, for approval," or
"Third proposed amendment, against approval."

Under Act No. 22, Session of 1874.

"For the amendment limiting the debt of New Orleans," or
"Against the amendment limiting the debt of New Orleans."

Under Act No. 67, Session of 1874.

"For the amendment to article seventeen relative to the day of electing Representatives," or
"Against the amendment to article seventeen relative to the day of electing Representatives."

And whereas, It is made the duty of the Governor, at least six weeks before every general election, to issue his proclamation giving notice thereof by publication in the official journals;

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, notifying the qualified voters throughout the State of the election aforesaid, and commanding all Supervisors of Registration, Commissioners of Election and other officers therein concerned to hold said election for Representatives to Congress, State Treasurer, Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly, Parish Judges, Sheriffs, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Constables, etc., and for the ratification or rejection of the proposed amendments to the constitution, on MONDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT. Said election to be conducted and the returns thereof made in all respects according to the provisions of the constitution and laws of this State and of the United States.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached this tenth day of September, 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.

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AUCTION SALES.

By Sheriff Harper.

FOR SALE FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

BY WILLIAM P. HARPER, SHERIFF.—On MONDAY, September 14, 1874, at five o'clock P. M., at his warehouse Nos. 23 and 25 Orleans street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, in the Second District of this city—

A LARGE LOT OF ASSORTED HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, Hardware, Fancy Goods, Trimmings, Groceries, Flour, iron and wood office Railing, Pianos, Shoes, Paintings, Gas Fixtures, Tin Ware, etc.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

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By R. R. & B. J. Montgomery.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, IRON SAFES, ETC., AT AUCTION.
TRI-WEEKLY SALES.

BY R. R. & B. J. MONTGOMERY—R. R. Montgomery, Auctioneer, Office No. 89 Camp street.—Will sell every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at eleven o'clock, at their auction room, corner Camp and Natchez streets—

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, IRON SAFES, COOKING STOVES, etc.

Terms—Cash.

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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.

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. 20 Baronne Street.

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

DIRECTORS.

JOHNSON ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HASAM,
R. W. BURBANK, J. I. 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 KILBURN, Treasurer.

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