New Orleans Republican.
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NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 16, 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.

Memphis is to have an $80,000 hotel.

Half starved horses are those most liable to hay fever.

Edward Payson Weston, the walker, is at it again.

French packet ships are to be commanded by naval officers.

To be furiously religious is to be irreligiously furious.

The Jersey people have discovered that cranberries make good rum.

It is better to fall out with your banker than to lose your balance with him.

A German living in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, is the father of thirty children.

Columbus, Ohio, has recently discovered George H. Pendleton making a Democratic speech.

A little fruit eaten in the morning before breakfast is much better for dyspepsia than morning bitters.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts gave Mr. Stanley a dog, valued at $2500, which he has taken with him to Africa.

"Around the Tea Table" is the title of Rev. DeWitt Talmadge's new book. Mr. Talmadge preaches at Brooklyn.

It is reported that eleven insurance companies have withdrawn from doing business at Chicago since the last great fire.

Niagara Falls is a perpetual watering place. Hotels there remain open the year round for the reception of bridal parties.

The performance by the Variety Club, announced for last night at the St. Charles Theatre, has been indefinitely postponed.

A man who will go out of doors without anything on his head is a sort of man who will go into society without anything in his head.

Why should not women study housekeeping as men study law or medicine, and become proficient in arts they are required to know.

The little boy speaks again, this time correcting his mother. She said he was "all over dirt," and he said dirt was "all over him."

Laughter is day, observes a late writer, and sobriety is night; but a smile is the twilight that hovers gently between both, and more bewitching than either.

A St. Paul locomotive threw a man 180 feet through a trestle-work bridge and didn't hurt him, which is another recommendation for the Western climate.

Club houses in New York are places where married men spend their evenings and enjoy themselves, and write letters to their wives complaining of loneliness.

The beau who left his affianced inside a stage coach while he rode outside, was astonished at the end of the journey to find she was "engaged" to a man beside her.

Speaking of the success of the R. E. Lee Club of base ballists, from New Orleans, the Galveston *News* says: "Perhaps they will not so easily defeat our clubs next season."

Dean Swift said that the reason a certain university was a learned place was that most persons took some learning there, and but few brought any away with them, and so it accumulated.

A stranger at a hotel lost no time in seeing the porter on learning that his wife had set out his boots for the bootblack. He had slipped his fat pocketbook into one of them for greater safety.

It must indeed be dry in Kansas, if it be true, as a local paper says, that "the suffering catfish lies stranded on the blistering bottom of his late happy home, waving his tail in the crisp breezes as a signal of distress."

There are at present 70,000 miles of railroad in the United States. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says that with the average increase for the past few years, the whole amount will reach 100,000 miles in the next three years, and that by the year 1881, we shall have 140,000 miles in all.

Professor Tyndall pays warm tribute to the immense learning of Darwin. Copernicus, he says, pondered his work thirty-three years. Newton studied gravitation for twenty years and Darwin for twenty-two years toiled in the investigation of the natural phenomena bearing on his theory.

A new idea is developed in the beautiful marble Church of the Puritans, now in process of erection in Harlem, New York, in the shape of a room above and behind the pulpit, where persons can worship who desire to be unseen by the congregation. Jewish ladies used to have this privilege in the old synagogues.

Brief colloquy in Texas between a tourist and a native: "My friend, why is it everybody in this country thinks it necessary to carry one or two revolvers?" "Well, stranger," said the Texan, "you mought travel around here a good long time and not want a weppon, but when you do want a pistol in this country you want it like hell."

General Jose Ma. Carvajal, well known in New Orleans and Texas as the chief of the Liberal forces on the northern frontier of Mexico in 1860 and 1861, died of paralysis at Sota la Marina, Mexico, on the nineteenth ultimo. The General had been educated in Kentucky since his early youth, and spoke and wrote the English language fluently and well.

THE NEW REVOLUTION.

So far as the State government of Louisiana is concerned the revolution, which has been in preparation for some time by the White Leaguers, is successful. There is not the shadow of any force opposed to the insurgents. The State House is in their possession, together with all the police stations and public offices. Here, then, would be an end of the State government but for the reliance we have every reason to place upon that great power, the United States government, which has, on more than one occasion rushed to the rescue in similar cases. The proclamation of the President sets forth the prompt decision of the government, and recites the means to be employed. It contains both admonition and menace, from a man too, who is proverbial for his inflexible firmness. Let no one deceive himself, nor hope for a change of mind in the President. He is thoroughly informed of affairs here, and perfectly familiar with the spirit of the Northern people. Even if Grant were disposed to be lukewarm or indifferent, which he is not, he would be forced by popular sentiment into taking such measures as would eventually lead to the overthrow of the provisional government established here yesterday, and the prompt reinstatement of the lawfully elected officials. Under our political system there is no provision for a declaration of martial law in a State, so long as its government is in accord with the federal authorities. The duty of the latter is to protect loyal State governments from invasion and from domestic violence. The President has heretofore indicated his views upon this whole subject in unmistakable terms. He deems it his duty to protect the State government, and will discharge that duty with vigor, and promptly employ the necessary force.

Let us inquire for a moment into the consequences of a refusal to comply with the orders contained in the President's proclamation, which are:

1. That "such insurgents do disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes" within five days.

2. Hereafter to submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of the State.

Here we have presented what may be called the marching orders, which, *sooner or later, will have to be obeyed.* It is not a question involving any manner of doubt, such as was felt in 1861, when we had a wild holiday here subsequent to the passage of the ordinance of secession. Then there were no explicit laws on this subject, and we had no President. At least Buchanan was no better than none at all, since he suffered the conspirators to form their plans under his immediate eye and proclaim them from their seats in Congress. In the present case the executive order can be backed up by a million of men, if necessary, and it is simply impossible that it will not be obeyed. Political demagogues may call it by what name they please in their impassioned appeals to the people, but there seems to us no other possible alternative for peaceable submission than punishment. For the President has not acted upon imperfect information, and there is as little of the elements of bluster in him as in any man that ever lived. He will not recede from the position he has taken after consultation with the Attorney General, and the people here who are now so jubilant at the temporary overthrow of the State government must make up their minds at once to abdicate or prepare to meet a more formidable force than a few hundred Metropolitans. The consequences of disobedience, then, it may be easily seen, will be most disastrous to those who are guilty. It is not necessary to tell the people of this State that war is no joke. Many of them have seen it in all its forms. It is now knocking at our very gates, and will be here in all its horrors unless the work of Monday and Tuesday is promptly undone.

WHAT IS THE CAUSE?

Logicians have a process of arriving at truth by excluding from proposition and argument all irrelevant or inadequate causality. There is left at the bottom of the crucible some thing very nearly like true metal.

There can be no doubt but the attack upon the State government has been effected by a wide spread belief that the "oppressions" of the Governor have caused all the stagnation of business, all discharge from employment, all the penury and want that now afflicts our unfortunate people. Let us analyze the causes which have really operated to produce this condition of affairs, and assign to each its proper proportion of the undeniable burden.

1. The city of New Orleans before the war increased in wealth in a ratio as rapid as that of any other city in the Union. The war did not arrest that progress. The city was not the prey of armed bands. Its buildings were not destroyed, nor its resources crippled as were those of Memphis, Charleston, Atlanta, Richmond, etc., whatever may have been the complaints of seizure and confiscation. Health and order reigned during the armed occupation of New Orleans. That no such causes, even to any extent to which they may be exaggerated, should account for the decline of the city is shown by the total destruction of $200,000,000 of property in Chicago. This was rebuilt in a year, because the locality presented attractions to capital and enterprise. The receipts of New Orleans have been more valuable by many millions than before the war. The act of emancipation, in an economical point of view, merely transferred the ownership of the values created by labor from the slaveholder to the freedman. The values to be produced have been, owing to increase of prices, greater, and they have been expended by the laborers for local supplies to a larger extent than ever before. The personal embarrassments of New Orleans can not then be attributed to the effect of the war.

2. The city government of New Orleans has, ever since its organization, been under the administration of men claiming to be citizens interested in the welfare of the taxpayers and business men. It has accumulated a large debt and a heavy rate of taxation, for which it has no interest-bearing investment to show. It need only be repeated that this debt, taxation and expenditure is far greater than that of the State. Of this taxation there remains the very large sum of $3,000,000 uncollected, from which we have a right to infer, first, that the popular suffering does not come exclusively from the city taxation; second, that if this suffering be caused by taxation, then the responsibility of the city government is more than double that of the State government.

3. This is not the only city known which owes a large city debt, and bears a large weight of taxation. New York, for example, owes $119,000,000, and has suffered from a corrupt administration, yet she has borne this great burden and prospered in spite of it. Many that owe taxes here have not paid them, and the chief sufferers are laborers, who do not pay taxes to a sufficient extent to ruin them.

4. The true cause of this industrial embarrassment is to be found in the diversion of certain lines of trade of which New Orleans once enjoyed a monopoly. The system of railroads carries to Eastern and European ports, all the commerce of the West, and gives to other cities the profits which once exclusively belonged to New Orleans. Is it not sufficient to account for the stagnation of a stream that its waters are directed from their natural channel? If so many millions of produce and consumption, with all the passengers and treasures moving between the East and West, adopt other routes, is it not sufficient to account for the abandonment of our own?

The professional politicians who wish a change of office holders, rail out against the State government as the sole cause of evils, which are thus, in our opinion, to be attributed to other causes. Concede all that has been alleged against it, and there will be found other ample and unabated causes for the continuance of the industrial embarrassments of which every one is complaining.

We have now a provisional and armed authority in possession of the State offices. It will undoubtedly be followed by an armed occupation of the State by the federal authority. Congress may be convened, and an act passed for the civil reorganization of the State either by reinstating and maintaining the government of Mr. Kellogg, or by an election to be conducted under military auspices. But when the State shall have been restored to a peaceful and acknowledged government, the industrial condition of the city will be found unchanged, except perhaps for the worse.

Our rivals will spread the anarchy and violence of the past few days, as a reason why no immigrant or commercial purchaser should visit our market. St. Louis will spread her lures for our cotton, Cincinnati will ship direct by rail to our customers, New York will sell dry goods, Baltimore groceries, and the whole force of the drummers will be addressed to the laudation of other markets and the slander of ours.

Capital, ever timid, will be withdrawn or withheld. Even the visitors who annually gladden our city will have contracted a sectional horror that counteracts any attraction of climate or pleasure.

There will be, however, an opportunity afforded to determine whether the alleged misrule of one man has destroyed the commerce and paralyzed the industries of New Orleans. Will our public and financial securities advance? Our hotel registers fill? Will capital rush to supply the vacuum which all know to exist? Will the North give its sympathies? Will Congress extend its aid? Will immigration pour in from Europe? All these elements are indispensable to the restoration of our prosperity. Let us pause and see if a single act of revolutionary violence will secure the object which all, without respect to color or opinion, have equally at heart—the welfare of New Orleans.

THE INSURRECTION.

The insurrectionary spirit that has so long pervaded a portion of the people of this State and obstructed its reconstruction upon a peaceful basis has once more broken out in New Orleans with renewed bitterness. The call for a meeting on Canal street was responded to on last Monday, and ended, after the delivery of several inflammatory speeches, in the appointment of a committee to wait on Governor Kellogg and request him to resign. The manner in which the call was made, and the fact that armed men had rendezvoused in considerable numbers in certain sections of the city, and had actually thrown out guards and prevented the free passage of citizens, made it apparent to the Governor that the people attending the meeting were not peaceably and lawfully disposed, and for that reason their committee was not entitled to any consideration from him as Governor of the State, representing over seven hundred thousand people. Admitting that in this city, which has a population of two hundred thousand people, there were five thousand that participated in the insurrectionary movement that has succeeded in defeating a few hundred men, composing its police, and gaining possession of the State House, that does not by any means give validity to the movement. The men who have thus taken up arms for the purpose of overthrowing an established State government form but a small fraction of the people of this city, and are, therefore, not competent to speak in their name; and yet they have undertaken to speak for the people of the whole State, and in their name demand the resignation of Governor Kellogg. We will not conceal the fact that the insurrection in this city embraces some of our most intelligent and substantial citizens. But the fact that men of this stamp have entered into a conspiracy to overturn a lawful government does not lessen the crime. On the contrary, when an intelligent and responsible minority attempt to overthrow a government established by the will of the majority, it becomes a serious blow struck at republican government. And viewing the insurrection in that light, Governor Kellogg has very properly declined to listen to the demands of the insurgents; and the timely appearance of President Grant's proclamation commanding them to disperse within five days from the appearance of the same makes it necessary that those who have assumed office through insurrectionary power should abandon the same, and leave the government in the hands of recognized authority, as by persisting in their revolutionary course they will make themselves amenable to the charge of crime by by the supreme government that may result in bad consequences.

For the information of the insurrectionists, and the people generally, we will state that Governor Kellogg has not resigned, and does not propose to do so at present.

MARTIAL LAW.

We have heard, within the past few days, the idea frequently expressed that "martial law would be preferable to the Kellogg government." This implies a belief that it would be in the power of the President to set aside the State government altogether, and supersede it by appointing an officer of the army or a citizen in private life to be military Governor. We do not so understand either the law or the custom. It is made the duty of the President simply to decide who is the lawful Governor of a State, and then to protect him in the discharge of his duties if required. He has nothing to do with making rulers for the States. The people do that, and he reinforces them when their authority is successfully resisted by domestic insurgents. Under the proclamation of the President issued yesterday the troops which it may be necessary to send will come as reinforcements to the Governor, and be required to act under his orders. It may be necessary for the Governor and commander-in-chief of the militia to put certain localities of the State under martial law, and designate a military Governor for the time being. In this city, for instance, if his authority should be resisted, it would doubtless be his duty to remove all refractory officers and supply their places with loyal men well affected to the State government. The United States troops would, in such an event, be called upon to carry out his orders.

Possibly this phase of martial law may not be exactly what some of our enthusiasts bargain for; but if they will examine the laws with some little attention, they will find it is about all they have reason to expect. Any other view would give to the President the power to set aside any Governor at will, and appoint another, perhaps his defeated rival, in his stead. When United States troops are required to enforce process of the federal courts, they are placed under the orders of the United States marshal. When they are wanted to put down domestic insurrections, they report to the Governor. When sent to suppress a rebellion against the United States government, they are under the immediate orders of the President, who generally directs some officer to assume dictatorial powers over the disaffected territory. It will thus be an easy matter for any man to decide upon the quality of the war which threatens to come this way, and will surely come if the advice of the *Picayune* is to be followed. With the arrival of troops, or even preceding them, will come orders making Governor Kellogg virtually master of the situation. With the United States army to back him, and our own laws to define his duties, he will be vested with almost despotic authority and invincible power. We can not see in this prospect anything to make a White Leaguer jubilant.

COLORED GRANGERS.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate*, pure white, learns with great indignation that the colored people propose to establish a community store—

And that emissaries are now perambulating the parish among the freedmen and demanding from each a subscription of five dollars to start this institution for the purpose of receiving and shipping the cotton of the negroes. They promise also to supply the negroes their supplies next year.

This is atrocious. It is true that the white Grangers are doing the same thing, but that the negroes should do what is being done all over the civilized world is not to be tolerated, and we do not look that the days of that community store will be longer in the land than the regulators can raid and burn it. This conspiracy "to supply the negroes with supplies" is particularly audacious, and the *Advocate* is humane enough to warn the colored Grangers that they can not succeed, but will be cheated out of all their labor.

The main object of this move, we presume, is to get hold of the crop of the negro this year, speculate on his labor, use the funds thus gained in the approaching election, and when the poor farm laborer wants supplies for the next year he will find the "black league" stores closed for repairs, and he will be compelled to seek his old merchant or starve.

So the negro, not being allowed to vote as he wishes, can not be permitted to dispose of his labor as he thinks proper. It is predicted that he will have to "seek his old merchant or starve." Here is more of the assertion that the negro will be ruined:

Besides these short-comings which are as sure as the rising and setting of the sun, this move will recoil upon the poor deluded negro if he heeds the wiles of these astute radical demagogues, for the white merchants are in no way uneasy about the success of this move, they are too shrewd in business matters, if they have advanced, not to be secured by law to the amount of the last farthing due them, and hereafter it will relieve them from the harrassing embarrassments of being tormented by negroes for advances while there is a moral certainty that they will keep their best custom, and the white people control it all, their worst and most skaky importuners for credit will be drawn into this movement for a "black league" store.

If this is to be the result, why should the *Advocate* concern itself? Is it a friend or protector of the negro? We should suppose the sooner he was cheated, ruined and forced to pay the last farthing to the shrewd white merchant, the more agreeable it would be to the *Advocate* and its constituents. Now, the white farmers and planters are doing exactly the same thing. They have in this city an agency; they are endeavoring to buy everything cheap, and sell their produce with as few market charges as possible. In doing this they will of course find as many shrewd merchants as the colored community store. Does the *Advocate* dare to drum for these shrewd white merchants by denouncing these white agents as dishonest, or these white Grangers as dupes and fools?" Will it dare say to Mr. Wetmore, agent of the white Grangers here "it is not presumed that any great number of the white Grangers will be so foolish as to trust their money into the hands of such men?" We apprehend not.

It is not an uncommon observation that a man who is continually talking about his "ceaseless yearnings after righteousness" can't get trusted at a grocery store as quick as a man who swears.

DIED:

ROBINS—At 5 P. M., September 15, from a wound received last Monday, during the troubles, WILLIAM C. ROBINS, aged thirty years, an ex-federal officer, a native of Philadelphia, and a resident of this city for several years.

Philadelphia and New York papers please copy.

New Orleans, September 16, 1874.—The officers and members of Quitman Lodge No. 76, F. and A. M., are hereby requested to assemble at their lodge room TO-DAY, at half-past three o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last sad tribute of respect to our deceased brother, WILLIAM C. ROBINS. Master Masons in good standing are fraternally invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.
FRED EYLE, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

THE ASSASSINATION OF RED RIVER PARISH OFFICERS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, September 3, 1874.

Whereas, During the morning of Sunday, August 30, 1874, at the McFarland plantation, in the parish of Bossier, about forty miles east of the Texas line, HOMER J. TWITCHELL, ROBERT A. DEWEES, CLARK HOLLAND, W. J. HOWELL, FRANK S. EDGERTON and M. C. WILLIS, peaceful and law abiding citizens of this State, were cruelly murdered in cold blood by a body of armed and mounted men claiming to belong to an organization known as the White League of Louisiana;

Now, therefore, I, William Pitt Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, with a view, if possible, of bringing the perpetrators of this great outrage to justice, and of preventing the repetition of such crimes in the future, do issue this my proclamation offering a reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS each 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 hereunto attached, this third day of September, 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:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. se4 2p

A STATEMENT TO THE PUBLIC.

Having felt it my duty to issue my proclamation offering a large reward for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers in the Coushatta outrage, and to the end that the law abiding citizens of the State may fully comprehend the magnitude of the crime committed, and be induced to render more active assistance to the officers of the law, I deem it proper to make the following statement.

These facts are gathered from reliable information received at the Executive Department:

On or about the twenty-eighth day of August, 1874, a body of persons, belonging to a semi-military organization known as the White League of Louisiana, assembled in the town of Coushatta, parish of Red River, in this State, for the purpose of compelling, by force of arms, the State officers of that parish to resign their positions.

These officers were men of good character; most of them largely interested in planting and mercantile pursuits. They held their positions with the full consent of an admittedly large majority of the legal voters of the parish, this being a largely Republican parish, as admitted even by the Fusion returning boards.

The only known objection to them was that they were of Republican principles. Frank S. Edgerton, the duly qualified sheriff of the parish, in strict compliance with the laws of this State, and of the United States, summoned a posse comitatus of citizens, white and colored, to assist him in protecting the parish officers in the exercise of their undoubted rights and duties from the threatened unlawful violence of the White Leagues. His posse, consisting of sixty-five men, was overpowered by a superior force assembled from the adjacent parishes, and finally, after several colored and white men had been killed, surrendered themselves prisoners, with the explicit guarantee that their lives would be spared if the more prominent Republicans would agree to leave the parish, and those holding office would resign their positions.

These stipulations, though unlawfully exacted, were complied with on the part of the Republican officials, who were then looked up in the jail for the night.

The following named persons were among those so surrendering and resigning:

Homer J. Twitchell, planter and tax collector of Red River, and deputy United States postmaster in charge of the postoffice at Coushatta; Robert A. Dewees, supervisor of registration, De Soto parish; Clark Holland, merchant and supervisor of registration, Red River parish; W. J. Howell, parish attorney and United States commissioner; Frank S. Edgerton, sheriff of Red River parish; M. C. Willis, merchant and justice of the peace.

On the following morning, Sunday, the thirtieth day of August, these persons were bound and conducted by an armed guard to the McFarland plantation, just over the parish line of Red River, within the boundaries of Bossier parish, about forty miles east of the Texas line. There they were set upon and deliberately murdered in cold blood. Their bodies were buried near where they fell, without inquest or any formality whatever.

On the night preceding the surrender a body of forty members of the White League of Caddo parish, mounted and armed, left the city of Shreveport and were seen riding in the direction of the place where the murder was subsequently committed.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.
Governor.
se4 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. je16

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. 69, Session of 1872.

"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 journal.

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. se12

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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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 amnesty and equal rights. That it is a party capable of justifying 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 vilification 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, 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 twenty 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 contivance 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 to aid 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.

THE MITCHELL & RAMMELSBERG FURNITURE COMPANY.
103.....CAMP STREET.....103
Corner of Poydras.

We desire to remind parties heeding our notice of FURNITURE of our determination to close out our LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK, and that we are now offering special inducements in prices to 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.
se13 3t 12p

CONSTABLES' SALES.

Widow C. H. C. Lehde vs. Philip Runkel, agent, and individually, in solido.—Second Justice Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 6372.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS To me directed by the Hon. W. L. Evans, Second Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, in the above stated suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction at my warehouse, No. 142 Girod street, on WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1874, at twelve o'clock M.—

THREE GLASS SHOW CASES, and a lot of notions.

Seized in the above stated suit.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
se6 11 16 JOHN McCORMICK, Constable.

Edward Earl vs. George M. Graham, and his wife Margaret Graham—Second Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 8302.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the honorable the Second Justice Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

ALL THE RIGHTS, TITLE AND INTERESTS of the Widow Louis T. Lebar, now the wife of G. M. Graham, in and to a certain lot of ground, situated in the Second District, in the square comprised within Bourbon, Royal, Conti and Bienville streets, measuring, in French measure, 40 feet front on Bourbon street, by 50 feet in depth, bounded on the side toward Conti street by the property of Mme. Chabaud, and on the side toward Bienville street by the property of Mme. Chabaud, with all the improvements thereon and appertaining thereunto, as per act passed before O. Drouet, notary public, on the twenty-second of April, 1854.

Seized in the above stated suit.

Terms—This being the second and last auction, the said property will be definitely adjudicated to the highest and last bidder for whatever it will bring, at twelve months' credit, the purchaser furnishing bond, with good and solvent security, bearing eight per cent interest per annum from date, and special mortgage on the property sold until final payment. Said purchaser will have to deduct and pay in cash the printing and constable fees, amounting to $75, and furthermore the State and city taxes, the amount of which is not yet ascertained. Also the said purchaser has to assume a mortgage on said property in favor of the city of New Orleans for the sum of $347 72, payable in ten installments, commencing on the seventeenth of March, 1875, and the last one to be paid on the seventeenth of March, 1884, for square block paving in front of said property, on Bourbon street.

se1 10 16 JOHN McCORMICK, Constable.

Michael Kennedy vs. Patrick Kemiskey—Sixth Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 10,523.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. John Daly, Sixth Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my warehouse, No. 31 St. Andrew street, on WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1874, at twelve o'clock M.—

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