New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 18, 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.

To put a horse on his metal—Shoe him.

A brave man has said, "What women dare, I dare."

A female speaker in Ohio says "Reform means trowsers."

Balloons might be used by policemen for taking people up.

If shad is set for a hungry man to eat, he should make no bones of it.

Faro players, with plenty of chips, sing: "O, a rare old plant is the ivory green!"

There is no company in a crowd. Faces are but a gallery of pictures where there is no love.

Poole, the famous London tailor, is one of the principal creditors of the Prince of Wales. He now pants for his money.

Monday evening was no longer than evenings usually are, but the numerous street barricades made it seem to be a fort-night.

A French paper says not one American in a hundred has a handsome chin. The French chin is too musical for much beauty.

If you have a good sister, love and cherish her with all your heart. If you have none, why then love the sister of some other man.

The ladies of St. Louis are afflicted with a wax flower mania, and they produce roses more wonderful in form and color than anything ever conceived by nature.

During the last five hundred years there has been no improvement in the breed of mosquitoes, and Mr. Bergh's desire that they may be killed in as humane a manner as possible is carrying humanity to extremes.

Now the Rev. Mr. Frogge, of Kentucky, opposes baptism by immersion. This is the first instance where a member of the frog family has shown an aversion to water. In his new departure he must be considered as a leap-frog.

It used to be told of General Banks, perhaps untruthfully, that when he returned from a campaign, minus his wagon trains, he used to issue orders congratulating his men, and stating that the object of the expedition had been accomplished.

Alcesta Lamna, a distinguished priest at Rome, has caused a great commotion in Roman Catholic circles by acknowledging his conversion to Protestantism. He is Doc- of Divinity and professor of mathematics tor at the Vantican seminary.

Said a Pennsylvania political orator, warming up as he approached the climax of his speech: "Let us conduct this campaign, fellow-citizens, upon the principle enunciated by the immortal Lincoln, 'With malice toward all, and charity to none.'"

There is something open and business like in the conduct of Chicago thieves. While a family of that city were absent on a summer tour, thieves entered the house, sold out all the effects at auction, pocketed the cash, and finally sold the house itself.

Experienced drivers of horses, with a stable education, easily command a salary of $500 per month in the racing season. Other young men who have studied classics and professions at colleges live at starvation rates and die poor. True genius is always recognized.

A little boy who was nearly starved by a stingy uncle (his guardian) with whom he lived, meeting a lank greyhound one day in the street, was asked by his guardian what made the dog so thin. After reflecting, the little fellow replied: "I suppose he lives with his uncle."

Miss Gilbert, a blind lady, opened a blind school in a Holborn cellar, London, for which she paid eighteen pence a week. She has now 1000 pupils, whom she has taught to support themselves. They maintain the institution that gives them a home, an education and an occupation.

An interesting collection of Confederate school books has been make by Robert Clarke & Co. Apropos of this, a correspondent writes to the *Nation* that he once saw at Columbia a Southern primer in which the story of the good centurion was told and this account of him given: "He was a good man and a slaveholder."

An old bachelor writes to the *Home Journal* under the heading "Nursing Babies as an Art and a Pastime." The heading shows exactly what he knows about it. When he says, however, that babies "are nearly all alike, the only perceptible points of difference between them being that some are uglier and more ill-behaved than others," he is impudent, and should be put out.

It is related of the late Bishop Morris that a few years ago he married a young woman within a short time after his first wife died. Some of his friends expostulated with him on such a proceeding, as it did not show a proper regard for his first wife, but with characteristic gravity he turned their remonstrance to naught, saying: "Well, brethren, I guess my first wife is about as dead as she ever will be."

A great poet, now doing business in the spirit land, has been engaged by a Boston circle to execute the poetry for their seances. This is his latest: "Those owning rich sofas, And golden-topped cane, Don't act as tho' looking for Jesus again! While dressed in gay colors, Like blossoms in June, Some drink from gold goblets, Some have pewter spoon." There is a spiritual flavor to this, but alas! it is of earth earthy and of the demijohn demijohnny.

THE COMMERCIAL AND PERSONAL CONSEQUENCES OF INSURRECTION.

It has occurred to us that a succinct history of the principal instances in which local insurrection within the States has been suppressed by the intervention of the federal government might be useful to the people.

It may determine some inconsiderate and excitable persons to reflect on their precise legal as well as military situation, and may prevent consequences which should only be incurred with open and deliberate intelligence.

We hear constantly the expression that the President will give a military government to the State. This he can not do. He may exhibit military force adequate to enable the marshal of the United States to execute any duty, but the executive could not lawfully invade any State upon his own allegation of disorder, and employ force to substitute a military form of government for a republican form. Nor is it necessary. Every State in the Union has a republican form of government. This the federal government is bound to guarantee. Every State is governed by an administration of either admitted or disputed legality. The federal government has a discretion to recognize either one of the contending governments. When it has done so that State government becomes the republican form of government to be guaranteed. This State government then has a right to demand of the federal government a force adequate to protect it against domestic violence, subject to the orders of the State government, and any martial law declared and any military government established is done through the orders of the State executive enforced, if need be, by the aid of the federal army. The public will then see that a military government of New Orleans or of Shreveport would be constitutional under the order of the Governor of the State, as commander in chief of the military forces of the State, and not by the President of the United States.

We desire to illustrate and demonstrate this by example and analogy drawn from the history of the Confederate Congress of 1776, and of the present federal constitution.

The rebellion of Shays in Massachusetts occurred under the articles of Confederacy. A large State force was collected, and after much agitation and conference, the insurgents dissolved their organization, and their leaders escaped. The difficulties in quelling this disturbance was one principal cause of the adoption of "a more perfect union," because when parties in a State might be nearly balanced in numbers it was impossible in all cases for the numerical majority to compel obedience to the laws. The impartial power of a powerful Union might, however, compel the restoration of order in any disaffected State or district.

It is no doubt for this cause the constitution made it obligatory upon the federal government to place power at the disposal of a State Governor adequate to maintain order within his jurisdiction or in any part of it.

The earliest occasion for the exercise of this power under the government was in the Pennsylvania whisky insurrection. In this case certain districts resisted the process of the federal marshal, and expelled that officer from the district. A demand was made by the Governor upon the federal government, and the President (Washington) issued his proclamation, warning the insurrectionary counties to obey the laws, made requisition on certain States for a force of 12,000 men, and appointed General Lee, of Virginia, to command them. This insurrection was thus suppressed.

The people of Rhode Island had been governed by the terms of a charter granted to the concessionaries of the colony. They desired to adopt an amended constitution. It was contended by the charter party that an enabling act from the existing government was essential to the legal call of a convention. The people, in their original and sovereign capacity, adopted a constitution and elected a government under it. There were two State governments. The charter government proclaimed martial law, called out State troops and invoked and received federal aid to suppress this insurrection.

There was some skirmishing, but the charter government aided by the United States—Tyler, we believe, being President—succeeded in defeating the suffrage government, and peace was restored.

There was then a case of domestic violence in Virginia, occasioned by the attempt of John Brown to incite an insurrection among the slaves. The aid of the federal government was demanded by the Governor of Virginia, and a federal force under the command, if we mistake not, of Colonel R. E. Lee, arrested Brown and his men, and turned them over to the State authorities, by whom some of them were tried and executed.

But the events of 1861–5, and the momentous changes in the relations of the State and federal government, placed perhaps a more definite construction upon the powers and duties of the federal government in case of insurrection. The original laws, passed in pursuance of article four, section four, of the constitution, were greatly amended and enlarged. Perhaps this grew out of the newer construction of federal powers, and was a phase of the new constitutional dispensation.

According to the statutes at large the federal executive will be found endowed with plenary powers to suppress insurrection upon the demand of the State authorities. He may employ the army and navy, and may make requisition for militia upon the States. If the effect of domestic violence unlawful combinations or insurrection shall so obstruct the laws of any State as to deprive any class or portion of the people of such State of any rights named in the constitution and secured by the laws, and the State authorities shall be unable or refuse to protect these people, such facts shall be deemed a denial of the equal protection of the laws referred to. It shall be the duty of the President to employ the forces of the United States or "other means" to suppress this violence and secure those rights. *Any person arrested under this law may be delivered to the United States marshal to be dealt with according to law.* In case it may in the judgment of the President be necessary, he shall by proclamation order the insurgents to disperse peaceably within a limited time, and on their failure to do so they may be declared *in insurrection against the United States*, and all intercourse between such State or districts and the rest of the United States shall cease and be unlawful so long as such condition of hostility shall continue, and *all commodities coming from such State or section into the other parts of the United States shall be forfeited to the United States.*

If any part of a loyal State be under the control of the insurgents all commercial intercourse therewith shall be subject to the provisions above stated. These commercial prohibitions shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The same provisions apply to all or any persons residing within the insurrectionary districts and the rest of the United States. There is a system of license and penalties under these provisions unnecessary to be described in detail. There is a power to prohibit transportation within such insurrectionary district by river or rail. The President may close the port of entry. It is unnecessary to follow the provisions of a code which grew out of the war, and which covers all possible belligerent relations between the federal government and any district in insurrection. There is but one other consequence of holding out beyond the time of the proclamation, to which we will call attention. It is the punishment for engaging in insurrection—it is by fine of not exceeding $10,000, or imprisonment for not more than ten years. Terrible consequences to the poor who can not raise this large sum of money. Our citizens who may have placed themselves in what the law calls insurrection, now see that the consequences are not merely personal and military. A few misguided men shot down in the streets, or a number of persons turned out of small offices, places of business closed for a few days, are not the only effects to be apprehended from an attempt to overthrow a State government. Every pound of produce afloat upon Red river, all the cotton or sugar stored in our warehouses may be forfeited to the federal government. Our port of entry may be closed by proclamation of the President, and the men engaged in insurrection become offenders who may be subjected to onerous, if not ignominious punishment.

We can not be considered as actuated by fear or vengeance in publishing this warning. There are many who have not read the law; there are many who can not read it in the American language. It would have seemed a humane duty of the gentlemen chosen apparently as the legal advisers of the White League to give their political constituents the benefit of their professional information. We intervene where they have proved derelict. We desire that Nineveh should be spared—"that great city, wherein are more than six score thousand persons who can not discern (politically) between their right hand and their left hand."

We have called the attention of the people to the dangers incurred by their leaders, in which the people are implicated. May they take the admonitions in the sense and spirit in which it is tendered, and relieve themselves from the terrible consequence of insurrection.

COLLAPSED.

The new rebellion, so successfully inaugurated by Messrs. Penn and Ogden, has experienced as sudden a vicissitude with the arrival of General Emory and Mr. McEnery. The latter came to the city on Wednesday night, expecting to leap into the already prepared seat in the chair of State. As he sailed majestically out of the car in the Jackson depot, amid the plaudits of expectant friends, the fervid eloquence of Jonas and the blare of brass instruments, there stepped from the other end of the same car a quiet, elderly gentleman, accompanied by his staff and a few persons who evidently did not relish the political mockery taking place elsewhere. That was General Emory. He repaired to his quarters, gave orders, listened patiently to a great deal of sophistical trash about the "will of the people," Grant's mistake in issuing an order in a matter in which he was not thoroughly informed, and finally closed the whole business out by ordering one of his officers to seize the State House and disperse the mushroom concern that has been lording it over an unarmed, defenseless people for two or three days.

It is perhaps more fortunate for the business interests of New Orleans—this timely surrender—than the thirty or forty members of the Chamber of Commerce referred to elsewhere suppose. One of the consequences of persisting in the insurrection beyond the five days named by the President in his proclamation would have been the liability to have our port closed, and every dollar's worth of merchandise seized by the Secretary of the Treasury for account of Uncle Sam. We refer the curious in such matters to the various acts of Congress passed from 1861 to 1865, without requiring them to come down a few years later, where the statutes are limited by the "color and previous condition" clauses. There is no color in the war laws of the United States, as the seven lawyers who are candidates on the ticket of the nameless party ought to have told their friends long ago, and would have done had they been both learned and faithful. The very moment it becomes necessary for the President to pronounce a district in insurrection against the United States, war is inaugurated, and the Secretary of the Treasury performs a more active part than the Secretaries of War and the Navy combined. The two last named officers only send forces to kill the hotheads and mercenaries whom fate or design places in the front rank of the battle. The Secretary of the Treasury follows with his treasury agents to take the means whereby the people live. We have made a narrow escape, but no thanks are due to the White League lawyers. Doubtless they are not familiar with the laws referred to. The Chamber of Commerce is not expected to keep the run of such things, and occasionally shows its good sense by refusing to meddle with politics, especially when the result of the meddling is doubtful. Yesterday's resolutions show a departure from this line of safety, and at the same time prove the necessity that exists for them to stick to pork and molasses, and let metaphysics alone. If we had any real merchants they would do this. But what can we expect from a lot of peddlars without capital of their own, and controlled by masters who live in rival cities? The difficulty, with New Orleans is that our so-called merchants are all politicians, and our politicians are all traders. However this may be, the new rebellion—may it be the last—has gently collapsed at the first hint of real war.

VERY THIN WHITEWASH.

The Chamber of Commerce was used yesterday by forty or more persons, styling themselves merchants, for the purpose of whitewashing the present insurrection into the similitude of a stone wall. Mr. Moses Greenwood presided over the deliberations of these politicians in pork and flour masks.

The result of the consultation was the adoption of a preamble and three resolutions, not one of which is true in its essential part:

WHEREAS, Various reports have gone abroad representing this city as being in a disturbed condition, and deeming it to be our duty to correct this erroneous impression; be it

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans hereby testifies to the peaceful and satisfactory condition of this city, and the remarkable cheerfulness and energy which now appears to be infused into the business and financial circles.

Resolved, That all the information in possession of this Chamber shows that in the country parishes of the State a peaceful acquiescence in the late change of Governors and officers of the State has taken place.

Resolved, That the members of this Chamber feel perfectly assured that the present State government will fully accord to the colored people of this State all the rights and privileges of citizens, and would deeply deplore any act of the general government of the United States whereby the popular will should be set aside.

The reports of a disturbance are probably based upon the fact that for three or four days armed men have crowded the streets in menace of the State government, and that there has been some very animated discussion of a proposition to attack the United States troops, defy the world in arms, and die in the last ditch again. Perhaps the respectable old pumps who speak for the Chamber, and pipe cheerfully of sweet peace, have not seen these armed men, or heard the debates referred to.

The "cheerfulness and energy" spoken of are not perceptible to an acute observer. The market for everything has been perfectly flat.

The information received from the country parishes is exceedingly limited and confined strictly to that from White League insurgents, who are of course eager enough to acquiesce in any plan, undertaking or movement of any sort that promises to result in giving them an office. The acquiescers only have been heard from. The protestors have not yet been heard by the Chamber, which, we regret to say, is decidedly hard of hearing in the Republican ear, but can hear the faintest Democratic whisper.

We dismiss the sop thrown out to the colored people, with the remark that if the Chamber is sincere in its belief, as expressed in the third resolution, then it is most ignorant of what it is most assured, for the colored man would have no show for his rights as a citizen of the United States "from the present State government." He has already been declared a contraband, and even his employment in a menial capacity interdicted. He might be permitted to vote under surveillance, but unless he will consent to this degradation the tactics of starving him out is to be tried.

The popular will spoken of, means the will of the White Leaguers, who do not comprise quite five-twelfths of the voters, who are alone authorized to say what the popular will is. Taken altogether, this bill of the Chamber of Commerce, or of the little coterie who met in the name of the Chamber, is a very bad one, and can not possibly pass as genuine. It has the evidences of being spurious all over it.

A GOVERNMENT OF FORCE.

We fear the examples of the French and Spanish have led some of our people into a misapprehension of the principles upon which a republican government is founded. Bourbonism implies a government foisted upon a people not by the will of the majority, or even the minority, but by the accident of birth and sustained by brute force. In the days when those brutal cowards, called knights, sallied forth shut up in steel, so they were in no danger, fifty of them could slaughter and subdue more than five hundred unarmed peasants. The ballot has superseded the sword in England and America, though in France there is a protracted struggle for supremacy, with the odds in favor of the ancient emblem of barbaric rule. Here, however, it is different. The power of the government rests upon popular appointment, to be determined according to the forms of law. There may be many voters in the State, and yet but few fighters. At least, but a limited number can afford the time and expense of keeping a gun and ammunition, with fixed bayonet, and himself in in constant practice for military duty. The expert with the hoe is probably ignorant of the most expert way to handle a musket, while the laborer on the levee, the artisan or skillful workman is unused to the sword. It follows, then, that a display of force in the field sufficient to overcome all opposition is not prima facie evidence of the "will of the people." Where hostilities are protracted so long that every man is forced by circumstances to become a soldier, victory usually perches on the banner of the most numerous party. Hence the propriety of taking the census of the available fighting forces by means of the ballot box. Our elections are figurative battles, in which ballots are used instead of bullets, with the generally conceded understanding that the former may, upon occasion, be changed into the latter. As the preponderance of strength is ascertained by the result of the election, bloodshed is averted and valuable lives saved by a timely submission and acquiescence of the defeated party. It is therefore false in theory to say that the people are in favor of any measures or men unless a majority of votes can be cited to back up the assertion.

In the matter of the present revolution, the temporary advantage is largely in favor of the party which would prove the weaker in a protracted struggle. The Republican party is largely composed of a class proverbial for their docility, which is often erroneously mistaken for timidity and by some for cowardice. This is a great error. Any man or race can be easily trained to familiarity with war, and made to take a wild delight in bloody conflicts. When both sides are on an equality as to muscular powers and discipline, man for man, then the preponderance of numbers usually wins the day. We are not, however, forced to such an extremity, since the people employ and pay disciplined men to assert the majesty of the law upon orders from proper authority.

The orders of the President, transmitted by telegraph, which we publish this morning, show that troops are ready to rush in here from various quarters. Also that two or three gunboats and men of war are getting up steam. It will thus be seen that the preponderance of the force in sight is already on the side of the numerical majority and the beauties of a republican form of government illustrated.

WORDS OF CAUTION AND WISDOM.

Senator West telegraphs Governor Kellogg that he sent the following dispatch to a prominent leader in the White League movement on the sixteenth:

Your misguided movement will be suppressed. All representations otherwise will only deceive you. You are incurring the responsibility of resisting the whole power of the country.

Senator West is in Washington, where he enjoys peculiar facilities for learning the opinions and intentions of the men who will have to decide all these questions. He is also in daily contact with leading Republicans of the Northern and Western States, who are thoroughly informed of the feeling throughout the country. This is, as we believe, strictly in accordance with the spirit of the President's proclamation, the opinion of Attorney General Williams, and the executive order sent to General Emory from the Adjutant General's office. It is as plain as day to our mind that there must be a strict compliance with the orders contained in the proclamation, or a trial of strength between the United States government and the White League organization in this State. The chance that Grant will recede from his position is too remote to be taken into the account. Senator West is, therefore, entitled to the thanks of the leaders in what he calls a misguided movement for telling them frankly what they may anticipate in case they refuse to listen to the voice of authority backed by invincible power.

PLETHORA AND COMFORT.

The President of the United States and the people of the North generally probably felt great relief when some of our most plethoric and useless though high priced citizens rushed to the telegraph the other night with the assurance that they felt free once more, were hopeful and encouraged for the future. To many of these gentlemen there is but a very narrow strip of future before them in this world. Doubtless Grant and the whole North would have been immeasurably distressed to learn that the brief time they have to serve on this earth at salaries varying from $10,000 to $15,000 a year were threatened with clouds. The faithful wires flashed the glad intelligence to a wondering world and an anxious President that Messrs. S. H. Kennedy, Thomas A. Adams, E. C. Palmer, Isaac N. Marks, Pat Irwin and all the other lambs who signed the telegram, were plethoric and comfortable; and not only that, but loyal citizens of the United States. We believe half a dozen or more of them are aliens, but they need not run to their consuls just now. As loyal citizens, however, for the nonce, they "confidently rely upon Grant for the recognition and guarantee of McEnery." Here is where these high-priced old non-residents fell into a fatal error and showed their weakness. It is a clear case of misplaced confidence, which will not, however, interfere with their serenity and comfort, as Fadladeen himself could not the more readily and rapidly adapt himself to the changes of the court.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

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

WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1853, 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. 61, 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 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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NOTICE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, September 16, 1874.

Owing to the disturbed state of affairs it will be necessary that the several offices of registration in this city shall remain closed for the present.

WILLIAM WRIGHT,
State Registrar of Voters.

se17

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 locked 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.

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RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE

Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Express	7:00 P. M.	Express	9:00 P. M.
Mail	5:00 P. M.	Mail	8:00 A. M.

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

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale and information given at No. 23 Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
E. D. FROST, General Manager.

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THE MOBILE LINE.

On and after May 31, trains will leave depot foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express and mail, daily	6:00 A. M.
Coast accommodation, daily (except Sunday)	3:15 P. M.
Throught night express, daily	4:00 P. M.
Arrive—	
Coast accommodation, daily (except Sunday)	9:50 A. M.
Express and mail, daily	2:00 P. M.
Through night express, daily	11:00 P. M.

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

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

Office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

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

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EDUCATIONAL.

LOUISIANA STATE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

The regular session of this Institution for 1874-5 will open MONDAY, November 16, 1874, under the direction of the following faculty:

President ex-officio.

A Professor of Chemistry, as applied to agriculture and the mechanic arts.

A Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics, as applied to agriculture and the mechanic arts.

A Professor of Civil, Mechanical and Maritime Engineering.

A Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

A Tutor in Geometrical, Topographical and Free-Hand Drawing.

An Instructor in Maritime Science and Practice, to be taught in a school ship.

A Tutor in Telegraphy for female pupils.

A Tutor in Wood Engraving for female pupils.

A Tutor in Photography for female pupils.

The appointment of professors, instructors and tutors are all vacant, and will be filled by the Board of Control on MONDAY, the second of November, 1874. Applicants for the positions will file testimonials of character and qualifications, and address any inquiries to the president of the Board of Control of the Louisiana State Mechanical and Agricultural College, New Orleans.

By order of the Board:

H. CONQUEST CLARKE,
Secretary of the Board of Control of the Louisiana Mechanical and Agricultural College.

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CONSTABLES' SALES.

Mrs. Widow C. B. C. Lehde vs. Philip Runkel, agent, and individually in solido—Second Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 6384.

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, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at No. 595 Magazine street, on SATURDAY, September 19, 1874, at twelve o'clock M.—

THE CONTENTS of store No. 595 Magazine street, Counters, Shelvings, Gas Fixtures, and one large iron Safe.

Seized in the above entitled suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

se9 15 19 JOHN McCORMICK, Constable.