New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 22, 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.

Gum drops—False teeth which have fallen out.

A duck pond is naturally filled with fowl water.

A coat of mail is the proper uniform for a letter carrier.

Badd Doble drives Goldsmith Maid Dexter-ously.

Magazines and reviews belong to the literature of the army.

They have a big sunflower in Michigan nineteen feet high.

Old tramps are the most remarkable journey-men printers.

To the sinner style is everything. A little of it would not hurt a saint.

Conscience is the ledger book in which our offenses write themselves.

Miss Kate Field will make her first appearance as an actress as *Peg Woffington*.

Necessity is the mother of invention, but the patent right is its father and protector.

Signs for cowards to heed are always plainly written, so that he who runs may read.

A man with false teeth, a false tongue and a false heart, is about as bad as a man need be.

Yale College has about 175 freshmen and could organize any number of boat or base ball clubs.

It is probable that the custom of bride kissing by clergymen at weddings will be discontinued.

If a man has but one idea, what need has he of a Webster's Dictionary containing 20,000 words?

What a lobster has once taken hold of he will never let go. The claws of his constitution forbid it.

King Coffee, of Ashantee, is about to lose his grounds. This comes of overstraining his powers and himself.

"The only Sunday morning paper published in Colorado" is a scrap book, edited with scissors and ability.

Men who travel barefooted around a newly carpeted bed room often find themselves on the wrong tack.

The accidental wounding of Mr. Lusher by a boy in arms on the day of the riot was an off shoot of the rebellion.

The *Siecle* announces the arrival in Paris of Mme. Woodhull, "ex-candidate for the Presidency of the United States."

How can unity of purpose and action be preserved at boat races when the men all look in one direction and pull in another?

It is believed the almond can be successfully cultivated in Texas. The proposition to grow them is nuts for the farmer boys.

The leaders of the old revolution were all young men, but they were not of the classes who parted their hair in the middle.

It is believed that nothing is valuable which does not cost a deal of money. Therefore civility, which costs nothing, is at a discount.

A Vermont physician says cremation may be used in extreme cases, but should only be applied by the most experienced practitioners.

Popular enthusiam knows no bounds. It was said of a street hero of last week, "I had rather have a million of dollars than be that man."

The Paris papers wonder why it is cheaper to get to Paris from Philadelphia or New York or Boston, than from San Francisco in the same country.

Mississippi is singularly blessed in some respects. A traveler there says some of the land in that State is so poor that a disturbance could not be raised on it.

When Charlie Ross arrives at the estate of manhood he will make an invaluable book agent. He has the capacity to be in all large cities at one and the same time.

"Marked for Life," is the title of a new sensational play performed at Baltimore. It does not say whether the hero, who is a marked man, had a split ear or a cattle brand.

According to Miss Lillie Edgerton, a new female lecturer, the chief end of man is "to serve God, keep out of the penitentiary, make good investments, and have a fine obituary."

A writer in the *American Journal of Education* says, in regard to teaching history in the district schools, that he should begin wherever he could best succeed in awakening the interest of the pupil—at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end.

The Springfield *Republican* calls upon Massachusetts to believe that it knows a black-and-tan terrier that, being troubled by another dog, summoned a canine friend to his assistance, hid him behind a tree, and then enticed the enemy up to be killed.

The East India papers mention a singular case of going to school late in life. It seems that the Rajah of Bussahir, whose income is $500,000 per annum, began attending school when he was twenty-five years old, and in the five years which have since elapsed, he has become quite Anglicized. He is described as being good-natured and as making it a point "to compare his watch with that of every European traveler in order that he may know with absolute certainty what o'clock it is."

WHAT THEY HOPED TO ACCOMPLISH.

The real object of the late attack on the State government has been carefully concealed from the public. It has not been broached in the newspapers nor communicated to the brave, but misguided young men who rushed armed from their various club rooms as if by magic at the call of their leaders. It was necessary of course to assign some reason for incurring the fearful responsibility of making war upon the State government. Hence, the report was started that the deposition of Governor Kellogg was the objective point. He has been abused and maligned by the newspapers and orators for more than a year. All the troubles, real and imaginary that have visited the people or been reported have been laid at his door. He has been charged with responsibility for the onerous State taxes, when he has not been to blame for one dollar of the debt. The city debt, a purely Democratic heritage has in like manner been charged up to his account. Even the overflow and the drouth have in turn been credited to Kellogg, while everything he has done to alleviate the sufferings of the people and reduce the State debt have either been overlooked or turned to his disadvantage. Since the outbreak of Monday, thoughtless people have been taught to repeat the formula, "We prefer anything to Kellogg." "We will never submit to the usurper." Thus, the topmost idea in the popular mind is that the very man who has been mainly instrumental in reducing the State taxes from twenty-one and one-half mills to fourteen and a half, and the city from thirty to twenty-five, is really to blame for having a public debt at all! Mr. Kellogg has done more to lighten the burdens of taxpayers than any gentleman connected with the White League organization. That his efforts have not been recognized and appreciated is due to the fact that his political opponents have persistently, and with malicious intent, misled the people, until some three or four thousand were induced to rush to arms and build barricades after the fashion of the French.

The underlying cause of this great and widespread commotion on the eve of an important election is clearly stated in the following extract from the New York *Herald:*

The coming election in Louisiana in November is a very important one, so far as federal interests are concerned. Seven Congressmen are to be elected, a State Treasurer, for the most part a new Legislature, and various minor but important officers. It was the desire of Governor Kellogg that a perfectly fair election should be held, and to that end he had requested the opposing party to name a supervisor for each voting precinct. It was evident to the President, inasmuch as Governor Kellogg was to be maintained in office, that without the presence of a larger force a fair election would not be held in November, because the colored men would be afraid to appear at the polls with the recent bloody events fresh in their memory. So, whether the usurpers yield peacefully or not, the policy of having a large military force distributed through the State was regarded as advisable.

It is well known that for the past two years the two contending parties in this State have each claimed the victory in 1872. The President examined the case with some attention and decided in favor of the Republicans. He followed up this decision with moral and physical support for Governor Kellogg's administration. An appeal to Congress resulted in leaving the executive decision undisturbed. As the time for another election drew near, the whole North and the Republican party of this State were content to remit the matter in dispute to the arbitrament of the ballot box, and let the result in 1874 answer the unsettled dispute of 1872. We maintain that, with a perfectly free and fair election, the Republicans will show a majority of at least twenty thousand in November, and this is the universal sentiment of the Republicans of this State. The progress of registration, so far, corroborates this belief, and has given our party something of its old confidence. The opposition evidently feared to meet this issue. They felt that the figures were against them, and the day would be lost unless they resorted to bold and decided measures. Hence White League clubs were formed in every portion of the State and the policy was openly announced that all colored men who refused to vote against the Republican ticket, ought to be deprived of employment. As this threat did not have the desired effect, they were attacked by armed men and very many cruelly murdered. Finding that this policy threatened to stampede the plantations, the white leaders were next selected for massacre upon the well known hypothesis that the body of the party would be powerless without the head. These ill-advised measures, however, all failed to have the desired effect. It was then the desperate resolve was taken to overthrow the State government by force, take possession of the registration and other State offices, and repeat the scenes of 1872 on next election day.

We admit the case is a desperate one. If a fair and quiet election can be held in November, the people will give an emphatic denial to the thousand libels on the Republican party which have been the theme of the opposition writers for the past two years, and filled the halls of Congress with sound and fury. A fair election in Louisiana will be the death knell to all the hopes of the various clans here opposed to Republicanism, will vindicate the President against the charge of having maintained a usurper in the executive chair of this State, and hold our Democracy up in their true colors. It will give this State six good and true representatives in Congress, and to that extent add to the strength of the federal administration. For whatever may be said of the Louisiana Republicans as fighters, they are unquestionably gallant voters, such as our enemies fear to meet. Every man can handle his ballot with precision, but Republicans are by no means expert with Belgian rifles. The opposition, however, excel in the very accomplishments in which Republicans are deficient, and they resolved to bring them into requisition. The local armed majority found no difficulty in obtaining the advantage over the representatives of the State majority. As it was in this city, so it was in many of the parishes. A few armed men sufficed to scatter the unarmed officers, and spread terror among the noncombatant negroes. So far, the programme was carried out, when the President responded to the call of the State executive and intervened. The *coup d'etat* of the enemy has failed, and we now shall see an ample force to protect the lawful voters in every parish of the State. Our friends may rest assured the danger is over, for the present, and will be entirely averted if every man takes care to register and vote. The President is determined that peace shall prevail here. He can afford us ample protection, but neither he, nor those he sends to us, can do our voting. He can only see that our enemies keep their hands off on election day, but it rests with the seventy thousand Republicans alone to prove that the right of the two years' dispute has been on their side.

THE ONLY BASIS.

There can be no readjustment of public administration on the plan of distributing the State offices anew. No one has the legal authority to do so, certainly not in absence of our telegraphic friends whose official rights must be respected in their absence. No doubt they will telegraph as the Irish absentee did his agent, "let not the tenants cherish the delusion that any threats made against *you* will affect *my* determination." So if Mr. Kellogg, under duress, or upon threat of assassination should make such a bargain as was made with his predecessor, it could not be carried into effect by his will for there is no one man empowered to bind the Republican party of Louisiana. The execution of any compact for division of State offices must meet also the approval of the federal government, which is bound to maintain a republican form of government in each State, and a government formed by abdicating an office recognized even as de facto, and installing a substitute officer not so recognized even as de facto would not be republican because not conferred by a lawful election.

We very fearlessly point out these obvious obstacles to any swap of offices, or any recognition of authority other than that of the State and federal government and laws.

But if the malcontents wish reform and not alone office, let them accept our proposition and submit to Governor Kellogg a schedule of amendments to the laws and constitution adequate to popular relief. He can submit such measures as he may approve of to a special Legislature, with a recommendation that they be immediately adopted. It is thus that without assassinating the Governor, the reformers may annihilate every point susceptible of abuse and reduce that office within strictly conservative limits. All know the history of the executive powers and the duration of term; all know that a Governor was made directly re-eligible by an amendment to the constitution. The author of these powers was himself adopted by many of the very men now clamorous for the blood of him who has succeeded to all to all these powers and capacities of abuse, if they exist.

We repeat that there has been no proposal to abate the powers or reduce the patronage of the executive, and if Mr. McEnery had succeeded to the office, he would have possessed identically the powers bequeathed him by Mr. Warmoth. Whether he would have employed them well or ill it will never probably be known, but Republicans are not willing to bestow upon any man official powers that might not be safely bestowed upon any other man. This is not a government of men, for men are neither immortal nor immutable. Let us hear, then, of some reformation of executive power, if it be thought that there is danger of executive abuses. A proposition of this sort would release Governor Kellogg from much care and from a responsibility which he really does not deserve. We repeat, he neither made the office nor the laws under which he acts, nor did he make the public debt or taxes, or a dollar of either. He is bearing responsibility for the accumulated abuses of many years and many administrations, State and city.

He is especially loaded with the responsibility, in popular opinion, of all taxes and of all destitution and stagnation of trade. There is before us an advertised sale of certain property of François Lacroix, at the suit of the State of Louisiana. There is also a schedule of three columns, in small type, of property seized at the suit of the city of New Orleans against the same François Lacroix. Now, omitting all back taxes, if we assume all this property as worth $250,000, then the State would collect, on an annual tax of fourteen and a half mills, some $4000. But the city would collect, at the rate of twenty-five mills, $6250 per annum. It is by no means to be forgotten that Mr. W. P. Harper, civil sheriff of the parish of Orleans, will receive his commissions on both these seizures. Mr. W. P. Harper is a Fusion nominee, and we have heard no suggestion for cutting down the fees or emoluments of his office. Is it, then, fair to charge the State government with all this taxation? Is it just to let the city administration escape all responsibility?

We wish the saddle put on the right horse. The Republicans have tried to limit and reduce State indebtedness. The opposition have refused this relief and refused to reduce city indebtedness. Why then attempt to cast exclusive blame on an officer who has certainly manifested a wish to reduce public burdens, and why especially pack upon him all those burdens of city mal-administration which he has manifested a wish to correct, but which it has been impossible for him to correct against the opposition he has encountered? It may be Governor Kellogg has allowed confidential relations with men intent only on their own aggrandizement; of this we know nothing. If there be any such persons, under well founded objections, such persons should be put away. There seems even some suspicion about the execution of the funding bill. Let such legislative safeguards of judicial or other investigation of all questionable or questioned obligations be made as may satisfy bondholders and tax payers.

The Republican party has rights in the premises. It has a right to an indiscriminate reform of all the abuses which may exist or be capable of perpetration.

The conference on the re-distribution of offices had as well devote themselves to a just and general reform. No one man or set of men is authorized to bargain on behalf of the Republican party, and on its behalf we shall protest against any more Fusion bargains. We know many gentlemen of this conference, and have entire confidence in their intentions, but respectfully suggest to them that they may do a good and a great work, or waste their time in an utterly futile prolongation of the present troubles.

We repeat, gentlemen compromisers, make your schedule of reforms. Let it embrace a system for the State and for the city also; for every dollar of debt, for every source of abuse, you propose to throw off the power and patronage of your Fusion city administration, we would promise to throw off the same from our Republican State government but for one thing—the State government has not half the debt or taxation to answer for that the city administration has, nor has it one-fourth of the official patronage nor expenditures of the city administration. It can not, then, reform or reduce dollar for dollar with the Fusion city administration. But without any sort of conference with or authority from Governor Kellogg, we assume to say for him and the Republican party, that as much will be done as may be necessary to reduce the State government within safe and economical limits. What says the conference to this basis? It is the only one lawful or practicable.

THE LATE CONFERENCE.

The farce, called conference, which has been enacted for some days past has come to an end, without any result, except it may be the feeling of defeat on one side, and possibly chagrin on the other—chagrin, that they allowed themselves to be drawn into so silly and dangerous an enterprise.

What could be expected from such a conference? Some said it would lead to a compromise. A compromise of what? What is a compromise? Worcester says it is "A compact or adjustment in which concessions are made on each side." Was the legal government to make any "concessions," and to whom? What "concessions" could the McEnery government make? Would not any concessions it might pretend to make be a good deal like giving away that which they do not own?

There were some who thought that a few Republican officials might be induced to resign, and that their places might be conceded to some adherents of McEnery and Penn. So far as the hoped for resignation of Governor Kellogg was concerned, he is a free agent, with power to resign whenever he thinks proper, but neither he nor any self-constituted committee of conference can "concede" the office of Governor to any other person than the one to whom it legally descends: and with regard to appointed officers, they can not resign in any other person's favor. A public office is not private or personal property to be disposed of as such.

There is one phase of this conference business, which to our mind, is very unseemly, and must so present itself to every thinking Republican in and out of the State of Louisiana. To the Republicans out of the State, it must indeed seem strange, that Governor Kellogg and a number of leading Republicans should hold conferences with the men who just one week ago sought their lives, and had they been captured, would, without doubt been sacrificed.

Compromises growing out of conferences such as we have had for two or three days past are dangerous, not merely dangerous to those participating in them, but dangerous from the consequences elsewhere. Let it be once shown that after an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the legal government, position or place can be exacted from the government by its enemies, it would not be long before the same performance would be repeated in all of the reconstructed States that are not now in the hands of the White Leaguers. This would most certainly be the result. It would be a new lever in politics, a compound of force and diplomacy. We do not wish to say more on this subject now. We are heartily glad that the farce ended as it did. It would be hard to tell the crop of troubles that would necessarily have resulted in any attempt at compromise or concession.

GOING BACK ON THEM.

We really think that however badly our fellow-citizens of the opposition may think of their Republican opponents, they should reserve an especial bitterness and disgust for their so-called friends. We always supposed the Yankee Democrats were born under the sign of the crab, since they have always abandoned any political principle or party which did not pan out office or contract. Their alliance has been always hollow, cowardly and selfish. They have never hesitated to edge the Southern Democrats into trouble, and desert them when it became obvious they would not win. Here is the very cold comfort bestowed by the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. There is even a subdued delight that those who in Louisiana have jeopardized Democratic success by a headstrong opposition to the advice of the Yankee States rights Democracy, should now have surrendered to the "inevitable" United States. "Miserably perished of a flash-in-the pan," "Died from lack of true grit," are insulting epithets on men who, whatever may be said of their conduct, were never found wanting in courage:

THE END OF IT.

The end, which reasonable and reflecting people foresaw, is announced this morning. Governor McEnery, who for some cause or other has kept in the background during the recent disturbances, comes to the front and surrenders bag and baggage to the federal authority. At least this much was anticipated from the first by everybody who took the slightest consideration of the situation and the law. Louisiana can not fight the government of the United States, and, for all the vainglorious boastings of professional partisans about States' rights and home rule, there is not a State in the Union which could or would offer material aid to the exasperated and outraged citizens of New Orleans. All that the country can afford is sympathy, and that, as we all know, is of no particular good. Louisiana stands in no need of sentimental resolutions. The movement of Governor Penn was a revolution, and it has been suppressed according to the constitution of the United States, by a proclamation of the President as a revolution. Feel as we may, we can not go either behind or around the facts by which we must regulate our opinions and govern our conduct. The action of the federal government was inevitable. Those who expected that it would be otherwise were fit to lead nobody. If they have led the people of Louisiana into error, they have committed a grievous fault, for which they alone are responsible. We await further developments. Sympathizing entirely with our neighbors and fellow-citizens of New Orleans, earnestly wishing to encourage them with the most affectionate good will, and holding ourselves ready to support them with something more substantial than good will, we have to regret that they made so senseless and so reckless a movement, and that having made it they have backed down from it. Desperation is always to be respected. We do not quarrel with them that they were desperate; but we have a right to complain that having thrown themselves forward they have fallen back on the first appearance of an authority which they should have considered beforehand, and that in a manner most ignominious and absurd. We are for them heartily and thoroughly; but they are not for themselves. They should either have displayed the virtue of forbearance, or else, having asserted themselves, they should have displayed the virtue of desperation. They present the country a miserable flash-in-the pan, stigmatizing themselves as mere enthusiasts, wanting the sagacity which is essential to a great revolutionary movement. We pity them, we sympathize with them, but we can not respect them. They have shown themselves to be wanting in courage or discretion, and either lack in times like these is a lack of true grit.

FIDUCIARY TRUST.

The Germania National Bank of New Orleans stands as a financial power in the land. To its keeping people of all political beliefs have entrusted their funds. Governor Kellogg, among others, has patronized this bank. During a long period of time he has kept his private account there. He has had the bulk of his personal wealth always on deposit in the Germania Bank. His deposit has fluctuated from five to twenty thousand dollars. While United States Senator, one of the earliest official acts of Governor Kellogg was to obtain the charter of the Germania National Bank. Governor Kellogg has never asked nor received any benefit from the Germania Bank. He deposited his private funds there for safe-keeping, and, as customary, when he required money for personal or household expenses, would draw checks for such sums are were needed.

Last Wednesday morning Mrs. Kellogg, the Governor's wife, called at the Germania Bank, and presented a check which had been given her by her husband for necessary household expenses. The check called for the usual amount necessary to provide for the household, and it was with surprise that the lady received for answer the curt remark, "that the check could not be paid." In explanation, the paying teller, in a rude and abrupt manner, stated "that orders from Governor Penn had been received, that checks from Mr. Kellogg should not be paid." As the bank account of Governor Kellogg includes some three thousand dollars of his wife's personal fortune, the stupidity of the action of the bank is simply amazing.

The check, of course, has since been paid, but the incident is published for the information of the business public, to demonstrate the insecurity of private property on a day when peace was asserted to be reigning supreme.

THE WHITE LEAGUE REPUDIATED.

We have already seen that the Northern Democracy gave warning, even from its outpost of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, that the White League programme was violative of that section of the Democratic platform which recognizes the constitutional rights of the negro.

To this has been added the card of Mr. Penn, addressed to the colored people of Louisiana. This indication of regard for the rights of the colored race would no doubt have been speedily suppressed by the White League autocrat and his two organs, both of them at present double daily.

It is perhaps a fortunate thing for the whites and Reformers as well as for the colored population, that the federal government stepped in. Whatsoever of profit resulting from the *coup d'état* would have enured to the old Democracy under its alias of the White League. The colored Secretary of State and Superintendent of Public Schools, and the colored Administrator of Improvements would have gone overboard. The employment of colored men on the levee or elsewhere would have been interdicted, and all those Liberals who recognized "the colored people" of Louisiana would have been as effectually proscribed as the negroes themselves. Perhaps it is well for the Conservatives that they did not succeed in their attempt to secure power for the White Leaguers. It is certainly promotive of the health of the colored voters.

THE SCHEDULE OF REFORMS.

"Reformer" asks us whether "our present election law should not be at once repealed, and the law as it has been some thirty years ago, instituted, when only those were permitted to vote who could produce a tax or a license receipt, and who had an interest in the welfare of the city?"

"Reformer" will observe that we have specified no special reforms. These rest with the people. In our article on the subject, to-day, he will find that the schedule of reforms should, in our opinion, be offered by those who allege the grievences.

While the REPUBLICAN is, we trust, sufficiently grateful to Messrs. Penn, Ogden, the managers of the *Bulletin* and all others, who used their authority and influence to prevent the mobbing of this office on the fourteenth, we do not feel bound to surrender our convictions of right and wrong in consequence of the courtesies shown us on that occasion. We are free, and expect to remain so. And we assure all who may feel disposed to intimidate us by threats that it is a very vain and useless experiment. We have no hard words nor bitter thoughts for any one, but we shall discuss political questions according to our best judgment, without dictation from any one, friend or foe, and untrammeled by personal or professional courtesies.

DIED.

BEHRENS—On Monday, September 21, at 9:25 A. M., CHARLES FREDERICK BEHRENS, aged sixty-four years, and a native of Poland.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to take place Tuesday, September 22, from his late residence, No. 474 Claiborne street.

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, September 21, 1874.

Aided by personal friends of both parties, I have earnestly tried to discover the author of the malicious calumny that, on the fourteenth instant, I fired from the Customhouse building. Having failed in this endeavor, I deem it proper to state, that I did not enter the Customhouse building until the last shot of the engagement had been fired; that during the entire period of the action I continued performing my duty as mounted aid to General Longstreet—a fact which suggests that the author of the slander was not in the fight or he would have seen me so engaged. I make this emphatic and public denial because it is due to my friends and myself.

se22 1t J. W. FAIRFAX.

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, September 21, 1874.

It having come to my knowledge that certain parties have been circulating a report that Mr. Michael Sheehan having been seen in my company on one occasion, that therefore he was under my influence, I desire to pronounce such statements base fabrications, and the utterers of them falsifiers.

W. McCANN,
se22 1t 2p* Captain Metropolitan Police.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

All State officers who have been prevented during the recent disturbances from performing their duties will immediately resume their official functions. The Board of Metropolitan Police will at once organize the police force of New Orleans and assume the maintenance of the peace and order of the city.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
se19 Governor.

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 scouting in the direction of the place where the murder was subsequently committed.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.
se4 2p Governor.

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 each manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment, to wit:

Under Act No. 2, 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. 65, 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,
B. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.

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