New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 24, 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.

Bad debts—owing grudges.

Canine views are liable to modification. Snag is not a good dog.

An unpopular hotel in the West stands without arrival.

A man who crawls into a whole does not do things by halves.

Peoria county, Illinois, has a young lady for school superintendent.

"Loafing around the thrown"—standing idly by where a man has fallen from his horse.

Krupp, the Prussian gunmaker, pays $54,000 taxes this year on an income of $1,080,000.

A man who has lost a glass eye should go to some loan eye land of the sea and borrow another.

Addison said: "There are more calamities in the world arising from love than from hatred."

The little boy who tried to rope his mother's sister into a game of base ball found her a non-come-bat-aunt.

Davy Crockett was the first American accused of blackmailing. He made the coon say, "Don't shoot: I'll come down."

The enlivening events of last week resurrected the Tangipahoa *Democrat*, after a suspension of its publication for one year.

Lawyers and doctors stand before the public much like highwaymen. Their employment forfeits your money or your life.

A young man explained that his ornament was solitaire and a loan, when he wore a borrowed diamond pin as his only jewelry.

"Julius" is dead. He was a lion in his day, and for many years was attached to Van Amburgh's menagerie. He cost $4500.

A leading actress in New York resists the payment of a dentist's bill of $1025 through the courts. She is legally armed to the teeth.

A Japanese newspaper advertises for sale "a very fine idol, with six arms." It would require a coat of arms to clothe such a god.

As a white garment appears worse when a little soiled than does a colored one, so does a small fault in a good man attract more attention than a great offense in a bad man.

An attempt has been made to assassinate the President of Peru. The dispatches do not state whether or not an election was on the tapis.

In Spain they translate the adage, "You can't chase two hares at once," thus: "One can't at the same time ring the bell, and be in the procession."

A physician once boasted to Sir Henry Halford, saying, "I was the first to discover the Asiatic cholera and communicate it to the public."

The music of children was not appreciated by the old composers. Handel, Haydn, Beethoven, Corelli, Pergolist and Rossini all died childless.

Herrings have almost totally disappeared from British waters. Trifling as the matter may seem to be at first glance, it is really a national and a most serious loss.

Mr. J. L. Toole, the English comedian, says one of the plays he purchased was "Dearer than Life." That is probably the most expensive drama on the stage.

Kittery, Maine, is doing an extensive business in collecting and bleaching sea moss. The moss is used by brewers for the purpose of settling ale. That settles it.

A new commandment for domestic service—"Thou shalt not entice away thy neighbor's cook, nor his man servant nor his maid servant by the offer of higher wages."

Our Home Journal of Saturday says: "New Orleans is quiet under the military rule of Brevet General Brooke and his United States troops." Why not say our United States!

From experiments recently made in England it appears that wagons are the most easily drawn on all kinds of roads when the fore and hind wheels are of the same size, and when the pole lies lower than the axle.

In Rome they have the skull of St. John in several churches, but they say the finest is the one in the Lateran; and now they are wondering in France whether the Leonardo da Vinci just found is finer than the one they found in 1861.

Mr. Rolland, member of the French Assembly, has not occupied his seat for two years, and his constituency demands the report of a medical commission on the state of his health, as it would like to be represented by him—or some one else.

Every Penn-urious editor in the country has some smart thing thing to say about the Penn and the sword. These pun-y attempts at wit, however, should warn heroic aspirants that in these days no man can become truly great whose name can be played upon.

One of our neighbors finds matter for merriment in a recently reported interview between a newspaper man in Pennsylvania and General Chester. We have the word of General Chester for it that he was not interviewed by any paper during his recent visit to the North. Somebody has been sold.

WHAT'S THE USE?

The *Picayune* accompanies its usual blood and nickel abuse of every person and thing Republican with anonymous communications recommending a mission of ministers to the North, with a view to disabuse the public mind of what it considers gross errors of opinion in regard to the state of affairs in Louisiana. At the same time we are told that the Democratic Central Committee is preparing an address with the same object.

We can not anticipate the slightest change in the opinion of the President or of the American people. These opinions are fixed, and neither the circulation of newspapers or clergyman can change them.

The White Leaguers shot in cold blood and under written safeguard six Northern and Western men. They have driven some hundreds of others to the North and West for no other crime than that of their nativity and opinions. These events have been chronicled by the Republican press, and a knowledge of them has been diffused by the surviving victims. The statements of these exiles are believed at the North and West. The contradiction of those charged with the acts of death and proscription will not be believed. Do they suppose that the representations of members of Congress and State officers will have no weight at Washington, or that an appeal from the Attorney General of Louisiana would be set aside for a French paragraph in the *Bee*?

It is useless to expect it. If all the clergy of New Orleans, headed by Rev. Dr. Markham, should go in procession throughout the West and North the belief would be that of the Washington *Republican*:

> We may expect that when the truth shall be known, a tale of horrible butchery, of massacre without distinction, and of cruelty without mercy, will strike the country with stupor, dishonor the name of American citizen and recall the bitter memories of a past which should have long since been buried.

Suppose this is not strictly true? Do not the proven facts render it possible? Will not a party press there, as here, employ the sensational to promote its principles? It would be precisely the same game of abuse and exaggeration employed here, perhaps with something of the same effect. The White League journals here have no popular circulation at the North or West. The same articles written to stimulate public hatred of the Republicans are quoted by Republican papers to show the state of violence existing here. It was a very popular paragraph published in the *Picayune* that the troops of the United States should be respected according only to their force. When published elsewhere it was held to mean, we only submit to the federal government because we can not successfully resist it. If the White League pulpit and press should combine to disown every act of blood or injustice of the past two years, it would be useless. The North and West would not believe it.

With regard to the Democratic address, there would be even less possibility of impressing its statements on the Northern and Western public. The Yankee State rights Democrats dread anything pertaining to secession or resistance to the laws of the Union far worse than any scalded dog ever dreaded cold water. They have made haste to repudiate White Leaguery. They do not intend ever to commit themselves even as sympathizers with any movement which brings the South in antagonism with the federal government. They were among the first to condemn the White League movement, because it dislocated Democratic unity. It will desert them now as usual, but in 1876 it will be around to drive them up to vote for the national Democratic party. It is of no use for the organs which have done so much to create this state of Northern opinion to try to change it. They have formed that opinion, and it is immutable.

THE YANKEE DEMOCRACY.

The imprisonment of Tweed has rather given impulse and opportunity to the subordinate thieves of Tammany. Old Mayor Havemeyer has published a list of charges against that supereminent Democrat, John Kelly, which connects him directly with the Tweed ring, and makes him a lineal and legitimate successor of the Democratic chief now expiating temporary exile at Blackwell's Island.

We had supposed that Tammany, the author and origin of every ring swindle perpetrated in New York, and copied here and elsewhere, had, like the Bastile, crumbled beneath the indignation of an awakened people. By no means. The Sachem Kelly reigns in the place of the imperial robber Tweed, and has compelled the exposure of his misdeeds by the scathing and jealous hand of the veteran and incorruptible Havemeyer, thrice mayor of the greatest city in America. The first charge against Kelly is that he knowingly recommended to the mayor for the position of marshal—

> One whose career had been notorious for violence and dishonesty. I learn that he was first brought forward by James O'Brien, with whom he quarreled; that he then attached himself to William M. Tweed, to whom he was as devoted as he is now to you; that upon the downfall of Tweed he sought your patronage; and who was the leader of a body of men who had been frequently engaged in acts of violence and fraud, both at primary and general elections in this city and in Long Island City.

Kelly and John Morrissey, the Democratic gambler, are alleged to be partners who run Tammany and rule the Democratic party. Says the Mayor:

> The Tammany machinery is alleged to consist in reality of Morrissey and yourself. Intelligent men appear, however, to agree in the opinion that you two control it absolutely. I suppose the bulk of its members consist of office holders or seekers, who are held by fear, favor or expectation, reinforced by a few respectable men of strong political sympathies.

Kelly, while sheriff, was in the habit of reporting thousands of convictions for crimes which had never been made, making an amount which he "fraudulently received" of $34,250 37 from this source alone. In executing this trick Kelly—

> Reported 113,000 convictions in this county, while the clerk only reported 20,886. In other words, that your eyes, keenly directed moneywards, were able to discover 92,204 convicts that the records of the courts did not mention.

Kelly's rascality affected the commercial reputation of New York:

> While you were sheriff the great number of criminal convictions in this city began to be commented upon throughout the United States. It appeared as if there were more criminals residing in this city in proportion to its population than in any other city in the world. Our citizens, who had generously bestowed upon you the most lucrative office in their gift, in the honesty of their own nature never even suspected that the bad character of the city came from the fact that in order to swell the plethoric profits of your office, you were reporting at fifty cents each five times as many convictions for crime as the facts would warrant.

The summary is this:

> The payments to you from the public treasury for your two terms of office were as follows:

First term—General charges	$56,474 16
First term—Fees in excise cases	36,765 25
Second term—General charges	66,473 32
Total	$159,712 73

> This has nothing to do with the large amounts of fees you received from private parties.

Here are charges made by a fearless and incorruptible man, and proven from the record. It is the Tweeds, and Kellys, and Connollys that would secure the Southern vote to enable them to play the same game on the national as upon the State treasury. Will the Southern people aid them?

A HARD CASE.

The feelings of the *Bulletin* are deeply lacerated, and internal hemorrhage is threatened. For the first time in its short and inglorious career, a law (the particular statute not stated) has been broken. What our White League contemporary proposes to do about it does not clearly appear, but the arraignment is as follows:

> The President issued the proclamation as required by law, and allowed five days time for the insurgents to disperse. Until the lapse of that time, he had no power to interfere with the insurgents.
>
> In direct violation of law, and without authority, on the very day this proclamation was issued, he ordered General Emory to proceed at once to put down the insurgents and restore Kellogg. The order was, therefore, grossly illegal, and was null and void, because the President had not the power to legally make it.

Now here is a very grave charge made against the President. But without availing of the plea that requires a man to come into court with clean hands, we put in for the President a plea of not guilty and call for a trial before Judge Bradley and a Grant parish jury. When such a notorious adviser of law breaking and apologist for law breakers begins to complain of broken laws, it is time for peaceably disposed citizens to fall back upon their reserved rights and plead every technical defense known to the ingenious green bag fraternity. The leading organ of the insurgents in tears over a broken law is an affecting sight! Shade of Dewees, Twitchell and their associates! Spirits of the fallen of the fourteenth of September, do you hear the arraignments? That President Grant is guilty of a breach of the laws because he directed Emory to put a stop to a riot without letting the rioters have five full days in which to enjoy themselves! We will mingle our tears with those of the *Bulletin* the moment the battered statute is pointed out to us. But we utterly refuse to weep until the corpse is found and identified.

THEY THREATEN TO SULK.

It is now given out that the Conservatives, as they sometimes call themselves for short, intend to make no contest in the coming election, but will resume their tactics of 1868, and sulk in their tents at home. We do not vouch for the truth of the report; we hope it is without foundation, for we sincerely desire to have the pleasure of again beating "this people," as they are vauntingly called, on a fair and square stand up conflict at the polls. Doubtless there is something of discretion in this declination of combat. We apprehend the Conservatives are afraid to risk their cause on the result of a conflict of the kind. If they are in a majority they can easily prove it, as it will be almost impossible for the Republicans to cheat them, if they were so inclined, which they are not.

In the meantime we must caution our friends against the danger of lethargy and inaction. Let us be as vigilant and prompt as though we expected all the hordes of Democracy to go to the polls and vote against us. Every man should register and prepare to vote, and do his duty on the day of election. Such a policy, with a good local ticket to support and strengthen the one already in the field, will secure us the victory and give a flat contradiction to the libelous and malicious reports which have been circulated broadcast over the land against us during the past two years.

VERY UNEASY.

The *Times* complains that it has been belabored by the *Picayune* and *Bulletin* on one side and the REPUBLICAN on the other. It is very true that this unhappy specimen of "independent journalism" has flopped from side to side, like a wet sail in a breeze. If it expects any sympathy or derives any ease from abusing the REPUBLICAN, by all means let it say anything that may relieve its really humiliating position. The position of the REPUBLICAN is ascertained and respected. It has advocated principles without any unworthy or unprofessional allusion to those journals which differ from it. It has no disposition to weaken its argument by epithets of abuse, and still less by imputing improper and dishonorable motives to others. So, with a single caution to the *Times*, we abandon to it the field of vituperation. The caution is this: A journal which has done all of the State and city printing which it could lay its hands on; a journal which drew, or attempted to draw, $120,000 for the election printing of 1872, under the immaculate reign of Warmoth, whose organ it was, should, in charity or prudence, refrain from reproaching another journal which executes the public printing, as the Democratic *Courier* and *Crescent* have done under the terms and provisions of a legal contract.

The people of New Orleans respect a man or a press battling boldly for their opinions more than an equivocal friend. They respect Badger shooting a deserter and shot to pieces himself more than any White Leaguer who, having brought on this bloodshed, was not in the front to take his share of it. That's the sort of people they are.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE WHITE LEAGUE.

The White League is popularly supposed to be a revival of the organization known as the Knights of the White Camelia. A careful consideration of the question will show this opinion to be entirely erroneous. The White Camelia order was based upon a sentiment and prejudice against the colored man *per se*. A Caucasian alone should vote, rule or hold office. The question then was not one of politics, but one of race. The question now offered by the White League is clearly not one of race but of policy. Disguise it as they may, the White Leaguers throughout the State are endeavoring with most strenuous exertions to obtain control of the laboring population. The first move to achieve this purpose was the threat to discharge all laborers, agricultural and otherwise, that wouldn't vote the way the employer ordered. In a partial degree this was put into effect in New Orleans, St. Mary, Shreveport and Monroe, but on the plantations it did not succeed at all. Picking cotton or hoeing corn was not the forte of le Chevalier Toutblanc, and so the colored man and brother remained in position, and, in fact, master of the situation. Failing to institute political serfdom by the threat of non-employment, the Leaguers then resorted to a flank movement. This was the *coup d'etat* of the fourteenth instant, by which it was hoped to grasp the State government and the registration of voters. That last plan has signally failed, and the legal administration remains intact. The Leaguers now appear to be changing base. They are proposing to fuse, and a division of offices between colored and whites is now the bait in the steeltrap put forth.

Let the colored men beware. Disintegration of the Republican party means a position of servitude on the part of labor to landholders. A determined opposition and perfect union can alone preserve to the agricultural and other laborers the rights to which they are entitled under the law.

THAT CONFERENCE.

Again we ask attention to the fact that the Fusion parties to the so-called conference have confined themselves to a participation in the offices of the State. They demand such a share of control over the machinery of elections as may enable themselves to take the State as well as the city government, with all the powers which it is alleged have been so greatly abused. It has been sometimes the case in actual warfare that the demolition or disarmament of a strategical point is demanded in the interest of both the belligerent powers. This is no such case. It is an attempt to carry by assault or capture by strategy a stronghold, with its magazines and materials of war, that they may be immediately employed in the service of the captors.

Why has there been no proposal from the conference to reform the State or city government—to amend the constitution or change the laws? The sole demand has been for all the offices—for part of the offices—for a chance to secure all the offices at the next election. It is not impossible, if the powers and patronage of the city and State governments could be reduced to fair salaries and a cash basis, the anxiety to reduce sail on the State government and scuttle the possibilities of debt and contract in the city government might have a pacific effect. The conference, however, has made no such suggestion.

HON. P. G. DESLONDE.

This gentleman, who holds the important position of Secretary of State under the present government of the State, accompanied by General Chester, a member of the Louisiana bar, arrived in the city yesterday morning. These gentlemen have recently made an extended tour through the North and West and speak in the highest terms of the treatment that has been accorded them everywhere as representative men of the colored people of Louisiana. They received marked attention at Niagara Falls and other watering places they visited during their travels, and heard but one expression of opinion as to the course taken by the government in regard to the attempted revolution here, and that was in commendation of President Grant for the prompt and efficient measures taken by him to squelch the insurrection. The people believe that if the country had been under the rule of such a man as Buchanan instead of Grant we would have been cursed with another civil war, the result of which would have been very disastrous to the Southern States.

Secretary Deslonde and General Chester both speak in glowing terms of the treatment they received and all they saw during their travels.

FADING, STILL FADING.

The White League assumed the title "we, the white people of Louisiana." It denied the eligibility of the negroes to office. The *Picayune*, which had denounced the White League, *per se*, at once claimed this platform as that of the People's party. A People's party, which proscribed more than half the voters in the State, was a political anomaly and contradiction. The inhabitants of Terrebonne are in open revolt against the White League. They have reconciled capital and labor, black and white, by uniting on a ticket, of Collins, white Conservative planter, and Keys, colored Republican. We do not suppose they can send down a shotgun deputation from Caddo to wipe out this degenerate white man and execute the League law against his colored colleague, but the *Picayune*, abandoning the White League people's programme, hails this triumph of our doctrine of political unification, and says:

> What does this prove, if not the truth of our oft-repeated assertion that the colored man is just as susceptible to good as baneful influences? Perhaps the time is now not far distant when the application will be made.

It adds the inquiry:

> Is it not possible that Terrebonne has struck out the course which shall lead us from the wilderness?

We accept this testimonial to the soundness of Republican doctrines, but what is to become of the White Leaguers, now that the *Pic* has gone back on them? Verily, that insane and murderous delusion is fading rapidly.

LETTERS FROM ABROAD.

Numerous letters are daily received at the executive department of State, from other States, congratulating Governor Kellogg that treason against the State government has been subdued by the aid of the federal government. The writers of these letters, in most instances old soldiers and comrades of the Governor in the war for the Union, tender their services in the event of another rebellion, in support of the recognized, lawful State government. One of these letters is written by an old United States officer, who is now a teacher in a military school located at Fortress Monroe, in Virginia. He evidently don't believe in *coup d'etats* as a mode of regulating American politics, and is, therefore, willing to come here and help put them down should it be necessary.

ARRIVAL OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR ANTOINE.

Lieutenant Governor Antoine, accompanied by Dr. Darrall, a member of Congress from the third congressional district of Louisiana, arrived here on Tuesday evening last from New York. The Lieutenant Governor represents the people North and West as enthusiastically supporting President Grant in the course he has taken to suppress the insurrection in Louisiana. The Lieutenant Governor is of the opinion that 500,000 troops would be furnished by the Northern and Western States in a very short space of time if they were necessary to wipe out rebellion in the South. He found the temper and tone of the people just as decided in favor of the suppression of the rebellion as it was in 1861.

OUR FOREIGN CONSULS.

A rumor prevailed here on Tuesday to the effect that two or three foreign consuls have been summoned to Washington by their respective ministers to answer certain serious charges against them growing out of the recent riots. We sincerely hope there is no foundation for the rumor or the reported charges. At the same time it is our duty to admonish all consuls and aliens of every degree that the United States government is in no humor to be patient under acts of hostility or impropriety on their part. If any consul here, therefore, has been guilty of acts of discourtesy toward the State government he will be sent home at once, either by his minister or our own government.

INADVERTENT JUSTICE.

The Associated Press reports that the United States commissioner has canvassed Marengo county, Alabama, and—

> Although a true Republican, devoted to the party and its success, I can not consent that my county shall be falsified and slandered. Justice and truth compels me to declare that I never saw a more peaceful and orderly, law abiding people, both colored and white. Not a man has been killed nor a single outrage committed on account of political feeling, and free speech and Republican opinions can be indulged in anywhere.

The value of this testimony will be appreciated when it is added that by the census of 1870 the population of Marengo stands: Whites 6090, colored 20,058; colored majority, 13,968.

THE STATE HOUSE.

There was another large attendance at the State House yesterday. Among the visitors at the Governor's office were Lieutenant Governor Antoine, Representative Darrall, Secretary Deslonde, Senator Chadbourn, ex-Governor Hahn and others. Governor Kellogg was kept very busy during the most of the day listening to reports from parishes made through persons authorized to speak.

ON THEIR WAY HOME.

We are informed by those who have already returned that all of our absent State officials and members of Congress are on their way home, and will be here very shortly.

It is now reported that Mayor Wiltz has taken several registration certificates, one after another, from one of the colored suffragans. We do not vouch for the truth of the story, as we can not imagine what Mr. Wiltz wants to do with so many registration papers that do not belong to him. It is very natural, however, for the colored man in question to return to the registration office for a duplicate certificate after having had his papers taken from him. We think we should keep it up for a hundred times at least, if ninety-nine attempts of the kind were not successful. That colored man evidently wants to vote once at least, whatever may be the aim of those who search him every day for papers.

We do not, however, believe Mayor Wiltz has done any such thing as to take away a man's registration papers.

DIED.

SWEENEY—On Wednesday, September 23, at 9 A. M., EDWARD SWEENEY, aged fifty-two years, a native of Dublin, Ireland, and a resident of this city for the past twenty-eight years.

His friends and those of the family and of George Canby, the St. Vincent de Paul Society, Hibernia Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association, Phœnix Fire Company No. 8, Crescent Fire Company No. 24 and Creole Fire Company No. 9 are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Thursday, September 24, at 5 P. M., from his late residence, corner of Piety and Royal streets, Third District.

New York, Baltimore, and Melbourne (Australia) papers please copy.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, September 24, 1874.

This bank has this day RESUMED cash payment in full for all demand obligations, and, with ample cash means at command, is now fully prepared to recommence business in general on a better footing than before our recent temporary misfortune.

The cash in vault (coin and currency) is	$227,077 01
With demand liabilities	135,379 62
Cash surplus	$92,697 39
While the total value of solvent assets is	2,900,137 01
And total liabilities	820,435 59
Surplus	$1,779,701 42

JOHN G. GAINES, President.
JAMES T. TARLETON, Cashier. se24 3t

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. 64, 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. 1307 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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INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner of Canal and Camp Streets.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with their charter, the company publish the following statement:

Premiums during the year ending December 31, 1873—		
On fire risks		$414,633 55
On marine risks		101,190 83
On river risks		42,874 56
Total premiums		$558,658 94
Less reserve for unterminated risks, December 31, 1873	$125,605 93	
Less return premiums	11,776 58	137,382 61
Net earned premiums		421,276 4
Reinsurances	$42,923 92	
Losses on fire	$183,070 07	
Losses on marine	67,172 06	
Losses on river	9,774 91	260,017 04
Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account		17,401 45
Commissions on agency business		7,794 87
Rebate paid to the assured		38,775 40
Semi-annual interest on capital stock—		
Five per cent paid August, 1873	25,000 00	
Five per cent payable in February, 1874	25,000 00	52,000 00
		417,314 56
Reserved for unsettled claims		$2,362 75

The company has the following assets:

Cash	$48,407 16
Bills receivable for premiums	15,077 16
Bonds, city and others	155,000 00
Stocks, Gas Company and others	67,314 50
Pledge and mortgage notes	275,726 69
Premiums in course of collection	106,276 82
Suspense account	2,590 79
Agency premiums for December	11,013 26
Warrant account	6,799 65
Branch office	4,524 21
Louisiana Cotton Factory	1,979 93
Property corner Canal and Camp streets	70,682 77
Other real estate	24,532 29
Due by insurance companies	7,496 28
Total	$774,506 77
Depreciation	97,562 94
Cash market value	$676,944 83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000 00
Unterminated risks	125,605 93
Interest on capital stock, due in February	25,000 00
Interest and dividends uncollected	11,113 18
Bills payable	1,718 08
Claims unsettled	2,361 75
Reserve, two and a half per cent on losses	10,145 97
Total	$676,944 83

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this ninth day of January, A. D. 1874.

P. CHARLES CUVELLIER,
Notary Public.
No. 140 Gravier street, New Orleans.

The semi-annual interest dividend of five per cent, due first MONDAY in February, will be paid to the stockholders on and after that date.

Directors.

GEORGE URQUHART, M. PAYRO,
H. GALLY, PLACIDE FORSTALL,
GEORGE W. BABCOCK, AUGUST REICHARD,
T. BAILEY BLANCHARD, E. MILTENBERGER,
A. SCHREIBER, W. B. SCHMIDT,
CHARLES LAPITTE, J. TUYES. ja17 1y

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
May 23, 1874.

Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874		$490,594 96
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums		319,532 53
Less losses paid and estimated	$156,266 39	
Less taxes, discount in lieu of participation interest on capital, less discount, etc.	100,564 68	256,831 07
Net profits		$62,702 46
Total gross assets of company		652,549 22

The Board of Trustees resolved that after paying the fourth quarterly interest at two and a half per cent on the capital stock of the company, that a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT be paid in cash on and after the twenty-third day of June next, to those parties insuring with the company entitled to receive the same.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas A. Adams,	Samuel B. Newman,
Samuel H. Kennedy,	C. T. Biddecke,
John Phelps,	A. G. Ober,
Adam Thomson,	Henry Abraham,
P. N. Strong,	Victor Meyer,
Joseph Bowling,	Edward J. Gay,
John M. Sandidge,	Simon Hernsheim,
Simon Forcheimer,	Joseph S. Wolfe,
R. B. Post,	A. Levy,
Edward Pilsbury,	John E. King,
Charles E. Slayback,	Frederick Camerden,
David Wallace,	J. L. Harris,
Andrew Stewart,	Joseph Stone.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.
my23 Su W Sa 1y

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement:

Total premiums for the year ending February 28, 1874, $564,129 19, viz:

Fire premiums		$206,305 59
Marine premiums		297,[illegible] 25
River premiums		59,654 40
Total		$564,129 19
Less unearned premiums	$22,125 00	
Returned premiums	10,344 26	32,469 26
Net premiums		$531,659 93
Fire losses	$173,535 [illegible]	
Marine losses	158,274 [illegible]	
River losses	45,5[illegible] 54	
Total losses paid	$332,445 99	
Rebate in lieu of dividend	37,217 00	
Reinsurances and expenses less discount and profit and loss account	49,315 68	419,978 27
Balance reserved		$112,681 66

The company have the following assets:

City and other bonds	$[illegible]
Bank and other stocks	12,348 18
Insurance stock and scrip	21,722 25
Real estate	22,[illegible] 28
Bills receivable and mortgages	74,[illegible] 29
Bills receivable	5,924 27
Premiums in course of collection	51,[illegible] 79
Amount due by agencies	5[illegible],347 17
Cash on hand and in Europe	59,332 59
Suspense account	56,927 37
Total	$[illegible]

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-third day of March, 1874.

P. CHARLES CUVELLIER,
Notary Public, No. 140 Gravier street.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
Elected February, 1874.

Charles Briggs,	S. M. Benacht,
Ant. Carriere,	Thomas H. Hunt,
George A. Fosdick,	Chas. Honold,
R. Brugier,	D. Jamison,
P. Anderson,	R. S. Howard,
A. Fredericks,	Edward Toby,
George W. Dunbar,	Wash. Morton,
George W. Hynson,	William Knox,
Henry J. Vose,	W. S. Bailey,
E. Marquezo,	J. E. Livaudais,
Charles Weishaar,	A. K. Miller,
A. Lecourt,	Edward Morphy,
Frank Williams,	J. A. Lum,
Charles Lafitte,	Silas Weeks,
Rudolph Sieg,	E. K. Bryant,
W. C. Black,	R. R. Decan,
	John S. Wallis.

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TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW ORLEANS.
Office No. 111 Gravier Street.

USE FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS AT LOWEST RATES.

Assets.....$798,434 61

A. EIMER BADER, President.
CH. ENGSTFELD, Vice President.
GEORGE STROMEYER, Secretary.

Board of Trustees:

Henry Abrams,	A. Eimer Bader,
F. A. Baumgarden,	E. F. Del Bondio,
Ch. Engstfeld,	M. Frank,
H. R. Gogreve,	Hy. Haller,
Sigmund Statz,	J. H. Keller,
J. Keiffer,	Louis Leonhard,
Theo. Lilienthal,	C. H. Miller,
F. Rickert,	Frank Roder,