New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 26, 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.

Julia Ward Howe is fifty-five.

The higher law is a law that can be hired.

The sun gets the hardest knocks when it crosses the equinox.

A California baby was so fat that it died, and they said, "Poor thing!"

A line of defence—Generally a clothes-line, in a washer woman's yard.

The Cincinnati *Times* says, "*Emeutes* and Pintes keep the government busy."

The editor of the Natchitoches *Republican* Ezernack of printing a small paper.

Now they say Bazaine came out of his own accord. How is that for Eu-rope?

All people should be allowed to do as they please when they please to do right.

Why should not opera glasses be used in church when the new bonnets come in?

Signor Maccaferri, the operatic tenor of former days, died in New York last Saturday.

P. T. Barnum has written a story for the *Arcadian*. Perhaps it is a love or Fish story.

The Boston *Post* says Barnum found no difficulty in getting married because he has so many attractions.

A special meeting of the School Board will be held on Monday at 12 M., the twenty-eight instant.

Until the train boys come in the particular position which the *Times* occupies to-day can not be known.

Eight hour mechanics object to eight hour wives. They still hold to the old belief that woman's work is never done.

Philosophers now believe that fishes have a language. Why not, since fishermen have discovered tongues and sounds?

A man over does the self-protection business when he takes a shotgun and goes out hunting for some one to attack him.

The joint fish rod was invented for good boys to hide under their coats on Sundays, when they loved to steal awhile away and fish.

Gerald Massey asked the most remarkable question of his life after he came to America. He said, "Why don't God kill the devil?"

A new variety has been added to the rebel skunk, carpet-bagger and scallawag. It is the scatterloper. He is heard from by telegraph.

The Rev. Moses Coit Taylor will accept a call to the pastorate of a church at Middletown, Connecticut. It was the loudest call, as to salary, that he heard.

The Hooper Dramatic Troupe has been playing at Columbia, South Carolina. The people wanted to see the "Colleen Bawn," and the fakirs tried to Hooper up.

The cheefulness of Mark Twain and other free born citizens of the United States is accounted for by the fact that this whole country was discovered by A-merry-cuss.

Mrs. John Morrissey, the wife of the Democratic bruiser, can snap her fingers in the face of the best, for on one of them she wears diamond rings to the value of $10,000.

Charity covereth a multitude of sins. Any dramatic club with the courage to perform for the joint benefit of the families of citizens and policemen killed in the late riots, will become deservedly popular.

A number of citizen soldiers who ran for reinforcements on the fourteenth, and failed to return, now assert they took an active part in the fight. So they did, but their activity is not appreciated by their comrades.

"Shaker girls don't speak to Shaker boys," says the Pittsfield *Eagle*. "Isn't there some boy here that you are just a little fonder of than the others?" is a standing question in the confessional, but the young Shaker always "nays." If she "yeas" she gets the sack.

The *Bulletin* has called in an assistant for the purpose of showing wit and making puns suggested by the REPUBLICAN. A supplement was issued on Friday that the efforts of the new Jenkins might be properly placed before the people. The echoes of the laughter caused have not died away yet.

Edward Payson Weston, in attempting to walk 500 days in six consecutive miles, has again failed. He has done this thing so often that he is considered a perfect failure. He would like to walk for a firm contemplating bankruptcy, or for a private banker who can make failure profitable.

Reform measures adopted by White Leaguers—Scattering when massed in brigade, and reforming by regiments; breaking the line of regimental parade and reforming into companies; companies to break by flank movement and reform in platoon; platoons to decimate and reform in squads for patrol. Who says reformation was not early inaugurated?

It is no longer considered necessary, says an English reviewer, that there should be any connection between a novel and its title. They are things apart from each other. When the novel is written a name is bestowed upon it, not in order to indicate its contents, but to call attention to the fact that the novel exists. The same plan is observed in naming a small boy, which is novel in a new family.

CAN'T YOU SEE IT?

The *Picayune* avers its astonishment that its guardian friend of the *Courier-Journal* has not merely gone back on the whole small arm movement, but rebukes all concerned for having committed that highest crime of the politician—a blunder. We have endeavored to explain that Kentucky is too near the meridian to take sides with either North or South. Its patriots were not proof against mule and hog contracts. Its most eminent Democrat was a vehement Union man and its most prominent Southern Whig was compromising even after Sumter and the 75,000 call. That desperate Southern State rights Democratic Governor who would have called out the State militia, so far weakened on the South that he gave notice to the Confederates not to come fighting around his premises, for he would not stand it. Mr. Jefferson Davis established a recruiting station at Bowling Green, in Southern Kentucky, and encouraged by the expectation of assistance, he held Fort Donaldson until Floyd and Buckner were gobbled up, without one Kentuckian coming to their aid. Warned out of the State and abandoned, what had Confederates then or now to hope from Kentucky sympathy or succor.

The *Courier-Journal* is a Democratic politician. It has of course neither soul nor sympathy for anything except—success. It had perhaps contracted that the variety of Democrat known as the protective tariff on sugar Democrat would come up all right for the Democratic ticket of 1876. It was to be allowed the usual vagaries with which all local Democracy strengthens itself for the Presidential contest. This time it was unluckily the White League. The national Democracy had pledged itself to maintain the Union against all heresy and schism of rebellion or insurrection. It was also bound to assert the rights of the colored voters as guaranteed by the constitutions and laws.

For the *Picayune* to break out into a White League, a Southern insurrection, and to Frenchify the whole transaction by barricades and a *coup d'etat*, was ruinous to the Union Democracy. It was to be disavowed, denounced and put down. Hence the Northern Democratic denunciation. The *Courier-Journal* was to have delivered so many head of Southern Democrats. Mr. McEnery upset "the fat in the fire," and if the gentleman of the *Courier-Journal* writes letters from Europe again it will still be at his own expense and not as a minister or consul appointed by a Democratic administration.

The truth is, Louisiana Democracy, under any name or alias, is too weak to be of much account in the national balance sheet. If the Union Democracy maintains the colored voters, they must have about half our representatives, and three representatives in three hundred is too weak a Stake to command much concern, even if every one of the three was like—Dalhousie, the great god of war, lieutenant colonel to the Earl of Marr.

Let the *Picayune* profit by this double desertion of the Union Democracy, who abhor a rebellion that has any fighting in it, and of gallant Kentucky, the home of contracts and compromises. Jackson gave them a hard name when relied on to protect New Orleans once before, and their allies of the White League seem to consider it rather well deserved.

THE SEVEN-LEAGUE LAWYERS.

The total abandonment of political direction to Lawyer Marr, and associate counsel has resulted in ruin, as all valuable interests consigned to professional care usually do. The reason is this: Attorneys-at-law are educated to think that no compromise is justifiable that leaves a point of law in doubt or a shilling in the pockets of either client.

In this great contest for the offices and patronage of Louisiana we have found eminent attorneys retained to proceed to Washington and expose before the committees and in the lobbies all the legal points in the brief of Mr. McEnery.

They seem to have had a general retainer in an action of ejectment at the suit of McEnery et al., and were to pursue the demand through all the phases of law and chancery to a verdict for the plaintiff. There was no decision during the two terms that the attorneys swung their green bags in the committee rooms and lobbies. They returned to conduct the case during the interval, and we have found the leading counsel brevetted to the head of the Committee of Seventy. We have seen him as the organ of a movement declared "insurrectionary," address a formal demand upon Governor Kellogg, the tenant in possession, to surrender to an armed assemblage an office and patronage which the legislative authorities at Washington had declined to demand. We have heretofore noticed the prominent connection of those attorneys with the White League movement. It has been argued that the effect of this organization might be to evict Governor Kellogg by impeachment of a Legislature elected with that object.

We have now the same eminent counsel, signing as chairman of the Committee of Seventy, an address to the people of the United States, asking that "the sober, second thought of this great people will view quite calmly our condition, and devise in their wisdom some method of relief for this unhappy province."

What particular motive these legal gentlemen may have to believe that their counsels, which have led to the very events which they deplore, shall be received with credence by the American people, we can not imagine. It seems to be an ordinary professional act—a motion in advent of judgment, or for a new trial in a case where a confiding client has been cast in damages and costs, or is possibly reposing an indiscreet trust in the abilities of the attorney, who persists in conducting him to the ultimate limits of the law. The American people have made up their opinions, and we do not think all the attorneys could move it. Even the State rights Democrats of New York and Kentucky ridicule and denounce what they call the "failure."

Better take the advice of Falstaff to Dame Quickly, "Wash your face, draw your action."

THE FEROCIOUS TIMES.

Our independent and impartial neighbor has, since the arrival of the United States troops, exhibited unmistakable pugnacity, and claims to be a model of courage as well as of virtue. The timidity of James I. was always attributed to his having been born when the scare was on his mamma, about the Rizzio murder, and as the *Times* dates its origin to a state of municipal terror—its willingness to take all the spoils and none of the responsibilities may be attributed to congenital causes.

It does not deny that it has, from its first issue on the confiscated type of the *Crescent*, taken all the public printing of the city or State that was accessible down to the melancholy occasion on which its doors were formally closed under a decree of bankruptcy.

It makes a special plea that a small grab of $120,000, which it attempted to get away with under the auspices of the immaculate Warmoth, was a bargain of the "job office." We always supposed it kept an office for jobs, but it so happened that the editor and publisher of the *Times* was the controller of the paper and the printing house of the concern. Perhaps, the same distinctions might have been taken as to the interest of the same concern in the stock of the butchers' meat monopoly? The people understand the past history of the *Times*, and consider its past administration responsible for the numerous "jobs" expiated by the bankruptcy of the former concern. It had been hoped that the present directors would have made a record of their own, without undertaking to vindicate that of their predecessors.

In trying to make an issue by contesting the meed of superior unpopularity with the REPUBLICAN it is a dead failure. The position of the REPUBLICAN has been that of an open and respected opponent, while the *Times* barely escaped demonstrations of popular condemnation by the most abject admission of successes which it has since shown it did not regard as permanent. It feared the violence of a people who respect an open opponent, but despise an equivocal friend.

The *Times* can take refuge under the flag of neutrality, and drive a thriving trade by dealing with both parties. With this it should be content. It should not stand in the door of neutrality, and fling mud in the faces of both the White League and Republican combatants. It has been riddled by the converging fire of both. We would recommend the *Times* to solicit the appointment of organ for the Kentucky Democracy. In the art of flopping it would beat Governor McGoffin himself. He advocated secession, and soon after warned the Confederates if they wanted to fight to keep off his premises. In the acrobatic adroitness of flopping, the *Courier-Journal* would be no competitor at all. It would be the twirl of a teetotum to the unwieldly gyrations of an elephant.

INTERFERING WITH THE TELEGRAPH.

The impression having generally obtained that during the recent troubles in this city, a censorship was established over the telegraph office here, and dispatches either forwarded, intercepted, or mutilated to suit the purposes of those temporarily in charge of the city, it is no more than an act of justice to Mr. Flanery, the efficient local superintendent, to say that the statement that such was the case meets with his emphatic denial. For a time a guard was placed in his office by the White Leaguers, but through his efforts they were soon removed. Early in the day a legal luminary of the Committee of Seventy waited upon Mr. Flanery, and proposed to establish the censorship referred to, but the superintendent soon convinced him that such a course would be suicidal to himself and his party, and he judiciously retired. Probably the whole story originated from threats made by this gentlemrn previous to his interview with Mr. Flanery.

It is true that suspected parties were arrested by the White League Monday evening, to prevent their sending dispatches to the North, but for this Mr. Flanery was, of course, not responsible.

A COMIC ALMANAC.

The *Picayune* reminds us that—

McEnery's majority for Governor of Louisiana, as reported in the New York *Tribune* almanac, was 19,000.

That is enough to condemn any almanac in Christendom. If our friend Horace Greeley were alive, he would characterize such a statement in very vigorous language. The people all know the form.

We learn a lady teacher has been discharged from her position because she congratulated R. M. Lusher, Esq., on his installation Wednesday last into the office of Superintendent of Public education, and another because she refused to bow to one of the School Board on the streets Tuesday. —*Bulletin.*

No lady has been dismissed from the public schools during the past three months for any cause whatever. If any of the teachers has been so weak, however, as to congratulate Mr. Lusher upon an event which never really occured, and that fact becomes known to the School Board, she will stand an excellent chance to be left out at the next election by the board. As for refusing to bow to members of the board, that is no great matter and will not attract serious attention. Gushing over Lusher's installation, however is a different thing. In this connection it seems to us that it must be very unpleasant to White League ladies to hold positions under a usurping governmentr There are thousands of applicants who sympathize with the Republicans and they ought to have the preference. We hope the Board will agree with us in this matter.

General Grant thinks that when the United States purchased Louisiana, the right for American citizens to reside therein and enjoy the privileges of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness was also acquired. But the Bourbon spirit, which the French neglected to remove with their flag from the soil, disputes these rights to American citizens who decline to wear the Bourbon livery. So the issue is up for settlement between the General and the Bourbons, and the former says, "I am determined that any man from anywhere shall be safe anywhere in Louisiana." We want to wager the equivalent of all the nickles the *Bulletin* and *Picayune* have made by sensation extras for the past ten days that Grant will win.

When Attorney General Field, with the cordial approval of his party supporters, enjoined doubtful legislative appropriations, and checked up delinquent officials with a curbed bit, the *Bulletin* slobbered him over with flattery, and drew odious comparisons between him and other Republican officers in the hope of arousing jealousies and party dissensions. But when Colonel Field expresses a determination to punish treason he at once ceases to be "the honest old veteran," the "noblest Roman of them all." Which suggests that, even to the slashing and swaggering *Bulletin*, it may make a difference as to whose ox is likely to get the goring.

Has the *Picayune* been enjoying another Rip Van Winkle sleep? It speaks of the United States as "foreign territory," apparently utterly oblivious of the fact that that "foreign" government has bought outright this comparatively small neck o' woods yclept Louisiana, and that the purchase money has been paid out of its national treasury. Even the *Bee* could do no meaner than this; and it really seems that the proper time has arrived for an instructive lesson in geography to be taught in this community. A question of jurisdiction and right of authority can easily be raised for the benefit of our obtuse or retractory neighbor.

When the *Picayune* wants to prevent search for stolen State arms, or prosecutions entered against rioters, it speaks in smoothly worded phrases of Governor Kellogg, and gives him credit for kindly feelings and sentiments toward "this people." When there is no particular advantage to be gained for its friends by coming the "oily gammon" over his excellency, the *Pic* sees in him only a heartless wretch, brimming over with malignant and cowardly hate for the State and its citizens.

The *Bulletin* says Governor Kellogg, alarmed at the indefensible condition of the St. Louis Hotel as a State House, has vainly attempted to obtain a lease of the Mechanics' Institute for State purposes.

Perhaps the *Bulletin* is not aware that the society holding the Institute building has long since violated its charter and rendered the building liable to confiscation to the State; but the Governor has, so far, magnanimously abstained from enforcing the rights of the State in the matter.

ELECTION OF CITY OFFICERS.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, September 26, 1874.

WHEREAS, It is provided by the charter of the city of New Orleans "that the elections for the Mayor and several Administrators shall be held biennially, at the time of the elections for members of the General Assembly, and they shall be chosen at large by the qualified voters of the city of New Orleans;" and

Whereas, In the absence of any law requiring either the Governor of the State of Louisiana or the Mayor of the city of New Orleans to give notice by proclamation of such elections for city officers, it is nevertheless obviously necessary and proper that such notice should be given;

Now, therefore, I have thought proper to notify the qualified voters of the city of New Orleans that, on MONDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, being the day fixed by law for the election of members of the General Assembly and city officers, an election will be held in said city of New Orleans for the following

One Mayor.
One Administrator of Finance.
One Administrator of Commerce.
One Administrator of Improvements.
One Administrator of Assessments.
One Administrator of Police.
One Administrator of Public Accounts.
And one Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings.

The said election will be held at the same places and be conducted by the same commissioners as the election for members of the General Assembly.

Given under my hand and the seal of the city of New Orleans.

se26 2p LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, June 12, 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

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.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. se25

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,
B. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.

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	$227,977 01
With demand liabilities	105,679 62
Cash surplus	$82,097 39
While the total value of solvent assets is	2,600,197 01
And total liabilities	820,495 59
Surplus	$1,779,701 42

JOHN G. GAINES, President.
JAMES T. TARLETON, Cashier. se24 2t

LOTTERIES.

SUMMER SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY

Three Capital Prizes of $10,000 each.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

(Incorporated August 17, 1868.)

CLASS N.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans,

On Saturday, October 3, 1874.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10

Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

1 prize of $10,000 is	$10,000
1 prize of 10,000 is	10,000
1 prize of 10,000 is	10,000
50 prizes of 100 are	15,000
500 prizes of 100 are	50,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are	1,800
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are	1,800
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are	1,800
509 prizes, amounting to	$70,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The nine remaining units of the same ten of the numbers drawing the first three full prizes will be entitled to the twenty-seven approximation prizes. For example: If ticket No. 1246 draws the first $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $200. If ticket No. 251 draws the second $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259 and 240 will each be entitled to $200. If ticket No. 450 draws the third $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $200.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50, Eighths, $1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Orders to be addressed to the
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,
Lock Box No. 692, Postoffice, New Orleans.

Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. ja2 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR SEPTEMBER 25, 1874.

CLASS 228.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
72	12	25	10	53	42	56	26	64	40	17	—	—	—

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily, at the rooms of the Company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this twenty fifth day of September, 1874.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap12

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW ORLEANS, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the twenty-seventh day of May, A. D. 1874—District of Louisiana, s. s.—No. 1424.

UPON FILING PROOFS SUSTAINING THE allegations of the petition aforesaid, it is ordered that the said New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company do appear at this court, as a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana and district aforesaid, on the sixteenth day of November, 1874, at 11 A. M., and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be served on said New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company by publication in the New Orleans Republican, as required by law, the last insertion to appear at least five days previous to the day herein required for their appearance.

Witness the Hon. Edward H. Durell, judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at New Orleans, in said district, on the seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1874.

le20 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

L. N. SCHMIDT VS. WILLIAM MISCHE—No. 6[illegible].

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE NINETEENTH day of June, 1874, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit in the words and figures following, to wit—

L. N. Schmidt vs. William Mische—No. 6[illegible].

In this case by reason of the law and the evidence being with the plaintiff, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the judgment by default herein entered on the thirteenth June, instant, be now confirmed; that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Laura Natalie Schmidt, and against defendant, William Mische, her husband, decreeing a separation of property between the said parties, and a dissolution of the community of acquests and gains existing between them; and the plaintiff authorized to conduct her own affairs and transact business in her own name and for her own account; that she recover from defendant, her husband, the sum of ten thousand dollars, amount of paraphernal and separate funds received by defendant, with legal interest from December 1, 1868, until paid, and costs of suit, with the wife's legal mortgage upon the property of her husband.

Judgment signed June 24, 1874.

D. SAUCIER, Judge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court at the city of New Orleans, on this twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

EDWARD H. GANMON,
Deputy Clerk.

se26 oc9 21*

CONSTABLES' SALES

Philip Drumm vs. Charles B. Caylat & Luzenburg, in solido—Sixth Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 9029.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ALIAS WRIT OF FIERI FACias to me directed by the Hon. John Daly, Sixth Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, in the above numbered and entitled suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my warehouse No. 231 St. Andrew street, on SATURDAY, October 3, 1874, at twelve o'clock M.—

ONE GOLD DOUBLE CASE WATCH, No. 26,440, patent lever, full jeweled, M. J. Tobias, maker, Liverpool, belonging to Charles E. Caylat, of the above firm.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—This being the second and last auction, the said property will be adjudicated to the highest and last bidder for what it will bring, at twelve months' credit, the purchaser furnishing good and solvent security, bearing eight per cent per annum from the day of sale. The purchaser will have to deduct from the amount of sale the sum of twelve dollars, for printing and advertising the same.

se22 26 oc3 WILLIAM FOLEY, Constable.

Isaiah Tharp vs. William J. Beirne and N. C. Fulham in solido—Second Justice Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 6182.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. W. L. Evans, Second Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, in the above stated suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, in front of my office, corner of St. Charles street and Commercial alley, on SATURDAY, October 3, 1874, at twelve o'clock M.—

ALL THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST in and to a certain judgment and title of W. J. Beirne for the use, etc., of American Mutual Insurance Association of New Orleans, No. 25,905 of the honorable Superior District Court.

Seized in the above stated suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

se25 26 oc2 JOHN McCORMICK, Constable.

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		$414,532 58
On marine risks		191,180 83
On river risks		42,874 56
Total premiums		$648,588 96
Less reserve for unterminated risks, December 31, 1873	$128,603 83	
Less return premiums	11,779 50	137,382 33
Net earned premiums		$521,276 63
Reinsurances	$42,922 [illegible]	
Losses on fire	$183,070 07	
Losses on marine	67,172 66	
Losses on river	9,774 91	260,017 [illegible]
Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account		17,691 46
Commissions on agency business		7,756 [illegible]
Rebate paid to the assured		89,775 4[illegible]
Semi-annual interest on capital stock—		
Five per cent paid August, 1873	35,000 00	
Five per cent payable in February, 1874	35,000 00	70,000 00
		417,924 [illegible]
Reserved for unsettled claims		3,261 73
The company has the following assets:		
Cash		$40,407 19
Bills receivable for premiums		13,077 19
Bonds, city and others		125,000 00
Stocks, Gas Company and others		67,514 50
Pledge and mortgage notes		375,736 69
Premiums in course of collection		106,270 02
Suspense account		2,590 79
Agency premiums for December		11,013 20
Warrant account		6,799 69
Branch office		4,524 31
Louisiana Cotton Factory		1,970 93
Property corner Canal and Camp streets		70,662 73
Other real estate		85,532 20
Due by insurance companies		6,405 76
Total		$874,505 77
Depreciation		97,560 94
Cash market value		$776,944 83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000 00
Unterminated risks	245,606 93
Interest on capital stock, due in February	35,000 00
Interest and dividends uncollected	41,115 19
Bills payable	1,716 00
Claims unsettled	3,261 73
Reserve, two and a half per cent on losses	10,245 50
Total	$776,944 83

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

J. LYYES, President.
J. W. HYCKS, Secretary.

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

P. CHARLES GUYELLIER,
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 ERQUHART, M. PAYRO,
H. GALLY, PLACIDE FORSTALL,
GEORGE W. BABCOCK, AUGUST REICHARD,
T. BAILEY BLANCHARD, E. MILTENBERGER,
A. SCHREIBER, W. B. SCHMIDT,
CHARLES LAFITTE, J. TYLES.

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**TWENTY-FIFTH ANN