

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 30, 1874.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Election, Monday, November 2, 1874. For State Treasurer, ANTOINE DUBUCLET. For Member of Congress, First District, J. HALE SYPHEL. 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.

Suicide is becoming too frequent in California. Thermometers now have a depressed appearance. The Democrats carried Maine—nineteen years ago.

Drop-pings from the sanctuaries—those who step down and out. All mock chivalrous men, governed by the pistol code, are bound to do ill.

It is said that General Butler has Ames toward becoming a grandfather soon.

Gerrit Smith's analysis of drunkenness is, "voluntary and responsible insanity."

The Galveston News reports Professor Alexander Dixitry in that city on his way to Indiana.

The strike of the wheelwrights developed some good spokesmen among their fellows. This was at the Hub.

The most aristocratic blacksmiths, those who do not stoop to shoe mules, are now known as horse-jewelers.

There is no accounting for it, but four women out of five stick the postage stamp on the left hand corner of the envelope.

Haverly was obliged to employ a middle man for his minstrel troupe, and so forfeited the patronage of Grangers in Illinois.

To acquire a fine flow of language, let your toe be stubbed against a raised brick when you are thinking intently of divine things.

Among the things a woman will do for a man, it may be mentioned that she will refrain from eating onions before going to a party.

Politics is a nice little game, where the players are always getting a marked pack, and calling for a new deal. Office makes up the pot.

Robert of Georgia has become a weariness to his hearers. Will a kind dictionary sexton close the conversational portals of that of those Tombs?

The Shreveport Times is much improved in tone. Where is the valiant "commanding general of the department of Northern Louisiana, and the White League army?"

A compromise has been effected between two neighbors. One keeps dogs and the other chickens. The dog man pledges himself not to shoot unless the chickens worry his animals.

In November Charlotte Cushman will commence making her last appearance in Philadelphia. Her "most positively last performance on any stage" will be continued as long as it draws well.

The account of "a naval excursion," which did not occur, and which was so minutely detailed in the Picayune of Monday, should have been sent to the New York World.

The Louisville Commercial says of the disturbers of our peace: "The White Leaguers are the dogs in the manger in the cotton States. They won't work themselves, and they are doing their utmost to keep others from working."

An Illinois farmer admits that Job suffered some, but is still of the opinion that the old man never knew what it was to have his team run away and kill his wife right in the busy season when hired girls want \$3 a week.

A amateur editor in San Francisco, aged fifteen years, has had three younger editors of a rival amateur sheet arrested on a charge of libel. The precocious lad has been calling each other liars, thieves, swindlers, Koprophogists, and "pantheistic Arians of the Eutychian type," after the approved custom of their seniors. Our gentle Times, Picayune and Bulletin could draw renewed editorial force from those boys.

The revolution of the lottery wheel works no serious disturbance of the peace unless one who has captured a prize becomes too elevated, therefore, it is allowed to revolute. On Saturday next will take place a grand single number drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, which will include three capital prizes of \$10,000 each. As the lottery itself has no invincible guard, White Leaguers, Alexander followers, or any other men may overcome its combination and win a prize.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, of the twenty-third instant, says: "The steamer Juniata, of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company's line to New Orleans and Havana, will arrive this morning from Wilmington, Delaware, where she has recently undergone extensive alterations to better adapt her to the business in which she is engaged. New cabins and other improvements have been introduced which render her second to no ship in the coastwise trade. The company invite the public to inspect her at their pier."

The Mississippi papers are contended between the mob and militia of New Orleans. Many Mississippians claim to have achieved glory by assisting the insurgents, and are ignored by Mr. Penn, the ephemeral, who proclaimed from some place that "the troops engaged on the fourteenth instant, instead of being insurgents, as styled in the President's proclamation, were the militia of the McEnery government, duly commissioned." Mr. Penn also unwittingly belittles the patriotism, so-called, of his followers. Instead of a response to the clarion bugle, and the glorious uprising of the people, it was only a militia who were ordered out to kill the police.

WHO ARE FOR THE UNION?

It may be said everybody. The original Union men are of course confirmed in their devotion. The colored people, indebted to the Republican party for their freedom and for their rights, are united, man, woman and child, in maintaining a form of government and of administration, upon which they think their title to themselves is wholly dependent. The larger part of the Confederates fought for a solution of the comparative powers of the States and of the Union. The arbiters to which they appealed decided against their doctrine. The courts of war removed the question of property in slaves. These two issues settled, the Confederates who fought, almost to a man, with Lee, Johnston, Longstreet and others, accept the Union as a fact established. They compare the prosperity and content of this republic with the dangers which pervade all monarchical Europe, and conclude that, after all, this is the best government and the happiest people in the world.

These elements of Unionism make, perhaps, ninety-nine one-hundredths of the citizens of the United States.

There is, however, an unreconciled and irreconcilable percentage of discontent, wholly opposed to the Union. They would gladly see each Southern State a "province" of France, of England, or of any other power which would establish a foreign satrapy and place them at the head of it.

These men called themselves State rights Democrats, before the war. They were never Democrats in any sense of the term. Their whole political power was employed to maintain themselves in office. They acted at Washington with Democrats who had never been anything else than freetraders and tariffites.

Succeeding to power by the organization of the Confederate government, these men established as close a party communion as had ever before existed. Their President and Cabinet officers, their foreign missions were given almost exclusively to the States rights Democrats. So far from carrying out either Democratic or States rights principles, the action of the Democratic administration was in derogation both of the rights of the people and of the States. Upon this dereliction of principle was based the opposition of Governor Brown, Mr. Stephens and Mr. Toombs, for the latter has never said anything half so bitter of President Grant as he had said of President Davis.

And these leaders, availing themselves of the common amnesty, have returned to their original aspirations, to rule the Union or overthrow it. If any foreign trouble occurs they are prepared to throw the weight of their neutrality against the scale of their country. If any domestic violence arise, they seize on it to excite the popular prejudice against the President and federal government. They stand ever ready—

To lead you forth Triumphant out of this infernal pit, Abominable, accursed, the House of Woe, And the dungeon of our tears.

The present manifestation of these malcontents is found in their submission only to the physical force of the federal government. They sneer at the federal military, remind them of the yellow fever, ridicule the naval force, and compare it to the war force before employed for a similar purpose. They have said in print that this force should only be submitted to the extent of its power present at any particular time or place.

They have said that to maintain the State government the federal government must keep and continue to keep troops all over the State, thus signaling the distinction between submission to the force and obedience to the laws of the Union. One particularly ferocious journal publishes a wood cut wherein Louisiana is depicted as a victim slaughtered at the footstool of Grant the tyrant. This makes the federal government responsible for the consequences of a domestic riot. The constitution has wisely defined treason to consist only in levying war against the government, or giving aid to the public enemy. It has purposely left to all men to say or print anything they choose against the government. But the whole action of the State rights Democracy throughout the South has been to defame the federal Union in the estimation of the people, and to attribute every evil complained of to the malignant influence of the Republican administration.

The time seems rapidly approaching when our citizens will be again called on to decide whether they really love the Union and will band with those who have ever supported it, or will continue to obey men whose hostility to this form of government is covert and concealed. These malcontents have found nothing in it since the war to approve, and their whole influence has been addressed to bring it into the hatred and contempt of all. This band of malcontents have committed no overt act, and it is to be hoped they will commit none, but all prudent and conservative men who, whatever may have been their party opinions, now deem the federal Union the most just form of government, had better separate themselves from those who mean mischief and who have never failed to bring disaster on all who have followed them.

Let our people choose whose counsels they deem most conservative. Let them renew their covenant to support the Union, and thus place an impassable barrier between themselves and the malcontents who would either mould the Union to their wishes or abolish it. The most effectual separation and signification of a determination to support the Union is to unite with the Republican party in reforming all abuses in the State and in maintaining the Union as indissoluble.

THE RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE. The deliberations which have been conducted for a week or more between certain prominent gentlemen claiming rightfully enough to be "some of the best citizens of both political parties," have been brought to a close. The result is reported

to be such as may be found in another column.

It seems the Conservatives have fully admitted their responsibility for violence and intimidation throughout the State; their ability to suppress the same, and their willingness to pledge themselves to do so if the Republicans will make it worth their while. The bonus offered by the gentlemen acting as representatives of the Republican party in the conference is the promise of two appointments on the returning board within twenty days and the creation of an unofficial "advisory committee," whose duties are to consist in instructing Governor Kellogg in his duties. If the Governor finds the advice this committee may offer to be in accordance with law, he will adopt it; but, if otherwise, we suppose, he will be free to reject it.

So far as this or any other action of any number of citizens may result in giving us a full registration and fair election, every true Republican will say amen. We believe our whole party demands nothing more—will be satisfied with nothing less.

The change on the returning board, however, is a thing not so easily effected. As honesty is the main point, it may look like an imputation upon the character of the members who will be asked to retire. In case such demand is met with a flat refusal, we suppose the negotiations will come to an end, and the Conservative committee be absolved from their bond to keep the peace. As the Republicans can find no legal means to carry out the obligation to place two positions on the returning board at the disposal of the Democracy, the latter will doubtless consider themselves justified in again unchaining the dogs of war in the country parishes, unless the eight companies of cavalry now marching this way shall appear in time to spoil it all. If the returning board fails us we must rely upon the Union army. But we hope there will be no further necessity for hostile words and acts in any case. Now the two parties are endeavoring to make peace we hope a new idea will suggest itself to the minority. Let our political opponents do their best to assist the majority to rule intelligently, wisely, justly and economically, and there will be a sudden disappearance of bitterness. The best way for a minority to overcome a majority is to divide it and form an alliance with one of the wings. For if the majority be forcibly put down one day it will rise again soon, and the same trouble will come up again. Let the Conservatives try a little statesmanship. It may succeed.

MAGNANIMOUS FORBEARANCE. When the excited army of reformers demanded the resignation of Governor Kellogg, it was alleged that the oppression and corruption of his government had suspended the commerce and sold the houses of our citizens. At the same time it was palpable that the very same people were groaning under nearly double the debt and taxes and fourfold the expenditures for the administration of the city. The wonderful forbearance of which we write is shown in the entire abstinence of the rifle reformers from the use of any disrespectful epithet toward the Mayor and Administrators, and on the fact that no proposition has ever emanated from any of them to scale the city debt, reduce the city taxes, or cut down the city expenditures.

It would have seemed that \$23,000,000 of debt, for which no productive investment can be shown, that \$5,000,000 of expenditures in streets, schools, police and interest, should have attracted the attention of men infuriated with abuses and ground to the earth by taxation.

There is one peculiarity of the late contest for reform. Governor Kellogg was requested to abdicate his office, with all its patronage and perquisites. The Reformers played for "all in sight." They intended to have the State government just as it was in the hands to which they attributed so much corruption. Was it assumed that all Republicans were personally dishonest, and all who went under any Democratic alias were personally pure?

If Mr. McEnery had succeeded in his raid and got away with the State government he would have been subrogated to all the powers and possibilities of abuse for which Governor Kellogg has been denounced. It is the principle of a Republican government that no powers should be extended to a good man which a bad man could abuse, and if the Reformers really feared the abuses of the State government they would have preferred to cut down the capacities of corruption if they exist.

It was the same with the city government. The fight is for the ship and cargo. There has been no demand for the correction of any abuse or the limitation of any power. We sincerely believe that if the State and city governments could be stripped of their facilities for private and official gains; if the shrievalty, the assessorships, the clerkships could be shorn of their excessive profits, there would be no contest over them.

RETURN OF MR. BECKWITH. Mr. Beckwith, the able United States District Attorney for this district, has returned to the city. He has been absent a few weeks on a trip North, during which time he visited Washington, New York, and other prominent places. It is understood that Mr. Beckwith's trip was made for the purpose of consulting with the President and Attorney General Williams in regard to the very serious condition Louisiana affairs had reached when he left here. At that time the White Leaguers had taken violent possession of several parishes in Northern Louisiana, run out or compelled the resignation of lawful parish officials, and put in their places men of their own choice. They had decreed also that no Republican organization preparatory to the election this fall should be had, and as proof of their earnestness in the matter freely shot down colored men in their club rooms and meeting houses. This had the desired effect

of thoroughly intimidating the colored voters wherever the White Leaguers had taken possession of a parish. As bad as matters were when Mr. Beckwith left to seek the aid of the federal government in arresting the progress of violence, they grew worse during his absence and finally culminated in the murder of six white Republicans arrested in Coushatta, and an attempt in this city to overthrow the State government, which caused the death of many persons and the wounding of many others. The thrill of horror felt by the Northern people when the Coushatta affair was made known had not passed away when the telegraph pierced their ears with the information that a bloody revolution had been attempted at New Orleans. This had the effect of fully arousing the people at the North and the government at Washington as to the extent of the crime involved in the purposes and actions of the men engaged in the work of revolution, and the result has been the determination of the government at Washington to sustain the lawful State government of Louisiana by putting down its enemies and making them answerable for their flagrant violations of law. The feeling of the North is decidedly opposed to any compromise with men who have entered into a league against the State and murdered people in cold blood on account of their political opinions. Mr. Beckwith is thoroughly aware of the existence of this feeling. His return to his official duties is an event to be welcomed by all law-abiding citizens.

THE ACTION OF FOREIGN BONDHOLDERS. We have received a copy of a small circular issued by the council of foreign bondholders in London. The object of the publication is to express dissent from the action of the Louisiana funding board, and reaffirm the determination of the bondholders to adhere to the resolution adopted by them on the twenty-ninth of July, of which the following is a copy: "That the bondholders unanimously resolve that they adhere to their present, and will not accept the conversion proposed by Governor Kellogg, confiscating forty per cent of the capital and interest of their bonds."

The circular then proceeds to say: "This resolution was fully advertised in various English and American papers. The council have been informed that the funding operations of the government of Louisiana make slow progress. The funding board has decided to fund partly with all bonds issued before the war, and has also passed the following resolutions: 'Resolved, That the board will not proceed to convert the bonds and obligations of the State as fast as the same may be deposited with the fiscal agent and applications to exchange be made. Resolved, That the resolution by which it was agreed that the interest coupon due January 1, 1874, shall be paid in currency, and the coupons partially earned, but not yet due, January, 1874, shall be funded as collected from taxes due and payable and annulled; and in lieu thereof, be resolved, that the coupons of old bonds due January, 1874, shall be paid in currency, and the coupons of old bonds partially earned January, 1874, shall be computed by the Auditor, and he shall issue his warrant therefor, which shall be paid out of the three mill interest fund so fast as collected from taxes due and payable prior to January 1, 1874, or which may be funded as other warrants or obligations are funded, for which purpose they shall be authorized to consider it desirable that the bondholders should adhere to the course of action decided upon at their meeting on the twenty-ninth July.' This is equivalent to a veto of our funding bill, so far as the London bondholders are concerned, and a total rejection of the proposal to exchange."

The next question for consideration is what measures are to be adopted to give force and effect to the resolutions of these bondholders? Louisiana has in reality committed an act of bankruptcy. An offer of sixty cents on the dollar to bonded creditors is made and rejected. As there is no visible way to make the State pay more than it has offered, and but little prospect of any change for the better in the determination of the State, we can not easily suppose what course they can take that will accomplish their wishes. American holders of about one million dollars of these bonds have already accepted the provisions of the funding act, and it is likely they will follow their example. Foreigners have no superior claims, either in law or equity, to American citizens in this matter, and we suppose they can not do better than follow the same policy, or at least sell their bonds to those who are willing to exchange them. We can see no other way open to foreign bondholders to get anything.

CONGRESSMAN MOREY. Hon. Frank Morey, Representative in Congress from the fifth congressional district of this State, arrived here from Washington last Saturday evening. From him we learn that the people of the North are decidedly averse to any compromise being made with the persons creating the recent disturbances in the parishes, causing the death of many persons and culminating in an attempt to revolutionize the State government. It must be confessed the idea of compromising with murderers should be repugnant to all law-abiding citizens; but if there is any way for political opponents who have not stained their hands with blood to honorably compromise, let it be done.

THE RIDERS ARE UP. That there was never any purpose on the part of the Democracy to reform the State or city government is to our mind apparent from the fact that their committees in conference for the past week have never alluded to the desirable reforms of the law or constitution. It has resembled not a little the jargon of the jockeys about weight and age, inside track and handicap. The great match race for thousands a side has been made. Play or pay. Riders charged and weighed. Judges, stakeholders and umpires impress the awful consequence of foul riding, or the temporal punishment of "throwing off." The track is inspected, the start and distance poles set up. One or two of the most estate old racers are to

turn the horses. At the tap of the drum the can'tellations will spring off, and amid the exclamations of excited thousands that may expect power, the government of Louisiana will be contended for, and awarded by the gentlemanly judges to the winner.

A Chicago Methodist church has called Rev. J. C. Hartzell, of this city, a "giver" to its pastorate, and backed it with a five thousand dollar salary. It was reported in the Chicago papers that Mr. Hartzell had accepted, but this is a mistake, as we have positive word that he will be in New Orleans in a few days and at his post as presiding elder in this city. Mr. Hartzell has been offered the church referred to at the salary named, but would not entertain the proposition, feeling that his work was in the South, although there is poorer pay and more work.

MARRIED. MAHLER-ROGERS. By the Rev. Father Kenny, Saturday, September 26, BYRRAD W. MAHLER, of Mobile, to Miss KATE ROGERS, of this city. No cards.

A CARD. The grand drawing of the single number tickets, Louisiana State Lottery, will take place SATURDAY NEXT, the third day of October, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., over the rooms of the company.

THREE CAPITAL PRIZES OF \$10,000 EACH. Only 10,000 Numbers. Tickets Only \$10. The public are invited to witness the drawing. The doors will be opened at a quarter to twelve o'clock M. Entrance on Union street. 4-39 27 p.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. DR. R. DE P. CURTIS, M. D., F. R. C. S., begs to inform his numerous patients that he has been called to New Orleans to attend a most important case, which will detain him about three days in that city, and that he may be seen professionally, at his consulting rooms, No. 9 PRAMPAUT STREET, between Canal and Customhouse streets.

On Sunday, October 11; Monday, October 12, and Tuesday, October 13, Between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., or from 6 to 8 P. M.

DR. CURTIS takes this opportunity of commending the fact of his projected visit, as it would be impossible for him to address each patient separately. He would also suggest to those who failed to place themselves under his care during his last visit the necessity of seeing him at as early a date as practicable.

MANHOOD—200th EDITION. DR. CURTIS'S Medical Essay on Premature Decline and Exhausted Vitality can be obtained at George Killa's bookstore, opposite the Postoffice, Folsom street. 4-39 27 p.

THE MITCHELL & RAMMELSBURG FURNITURE COMPANY. 103 CANAL STREET, 103 (Corner of Poydras street). Are still disposing of their splendid stock of FURNITURE AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

In order to close it out and quit business in this city. These wanting good, well made and substantial Furniture for their Money. Are respectfully invited to call and INSPECT THEIR STOCK. GEORGE MITCHELL, Agent. 4-39 27 p.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA, Banking Department, At the close of business, September 25, 1874.

Table with 2 columns: RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Resources include Loans and discounts, Suspended deposits, Real estate, Mortgage loan department, Foreign and domestic exchange, Bonds and stocks, Current funds, Specie. Liabilities include Circulation, Individual deposits, Deposits, Other cash liabilities.

Under Act No. 4, Session of 1874. RELATIVE TO THE ISSUE OF CONSOLIDATED BONDS. "First proposed amendment for approval," or "Second 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 the Mayor and City Officers," or "Against the amendment to article seventeen relative to the day of electing the Mayor and City Officers."

Under Act No. 61, Session of 1874. "For the amendment to article seventeen relative to the day of electing the Mayor and City Officers," or "Against the amendment to article seventeen relative to the day of electing the Mayor and City Officers."

Under Act No. 61, Session of 1874. "For the amendment to article seventeen relative to the day of electing the Mayor and City Officers," or "Against the amendment to article seventeen relative to the day of electing the Mayor and City Officers."

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NOTICE OF ELECTION.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, September 10, 1874.

WHEREAS, Representatives to fill vacancies in the Twenty-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 Plaquemine, St. Bernard and the 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, De Soto, St. Martin, Lafayette, Vermilion, Calcasieu and Calcaissin.

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, Calhoun 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 Twelfth Representative District and the parish of Plaquemine.

One Senator from the district composed of the 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 Assumption 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 parishes 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.

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.

Table with 2 columns: Premiums and Losses. On fire risks, On marine risks, On river risks. Total premiums, Less reserve for unexpired risks, Less return premiums, Net earned premiums.

Reserve for unexpired risks, December 31, 1873. The company has the following assets: Cash, Bills receivable for premiums, Bonds, City and other securities, Stocks, etc.

LIABILITIES. Capital stock, Unpaid premiums, Interest on capital stock, Interest and dividends uncollected, Bills payable, Claims unsettled, Reserve for unexpired risks, etc.

Directors: GEORGE QUARANT, J. FAYBO, G. H. GALLY, PLACER FORBELL, GEORGE W. BARBOCK, AUGUST REICHAARD, T. BAILEY BLANCHARD, R. M. MITCHELL, A. SCHREIBER, W. B. SCHMIDT, CHARLES LAPITTE, J. TUTTIN.

STATEMENT OF THE CINCINNATI MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, May 25, 1874. Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874, \$400,504 36. Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums, \$19,253 53.

NEW ORLEANS, Office No. 111 Gravier Street. VRS FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS AT LOWEST RATES. Assets: \$725,454 01.

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