New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 3, 1874.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Election, Monday, November 2, 1874.

For State Treasurer,
ANTOINE DUBUCLET.

For Member of Congress, First District,
J. HALE SYPHER.

For Member of Congress, Second District,
HENRY C. DIBBLE.

For Member of Congress, Third District,
CHESTER B. DARRALL.

For Member of Congress, Fourth District,
GEORGE L. SMITH.

For Member of Congress, Fifth District,
FRANK MOREY.

For Member of Congress, Sixth District,
C. E. NASH.

To secure a result lock it up.

In Rome a first-class assassin can be hired for $5.

In the insurgent line, White Leaguers are rising men.

A man is morally wounded when his arm is crooked by a gin sling.

Every lawyer knows that where there is a will there is a way to break it.

A feeling for revenge is worth so little that no one should care to keep it.

Money is a great lever for the careful. The careless think it a great leaver.

According to Josh Billings, the dog that will follow everybody "aint worth a kuss."

By constant action men need to jog the world's memory, else they may be forgotten by it.

Mr. Reagan, who was Postmaster General for the Confederacy, is a candidate for Congress in Texas.

A lot of second hand chairs, "used by school children without backs," is advertised for sale.

The Galveston journals are all beginning to have more than double the circulation of any other paper in Texas.

Sir Richard Phayre has been appointed Governor of Mauritius, British India. It is considered a fair appointment.

The Austrian polar expedition, recently returned, says there is no open Polar sea; but it is still an open question.

A pretty German saying is, "Would'st thou clearly learn what the becoming is, inquire of noble-minded women."

Texas and Vermont have each peculiar advantages, but wool can be grown most profitably on the backs of sheep.

Boston claims to be an intellectual centre. Book agents, hunting for subscribers, are in intellectual scenters, also.

He is dead again—the oldest Mason. Daniel Bostwick died in Jersey City on Saturday last. He was made a Mason in 1805.

The *Bulletin* thinks that if Dr. Beard is elected coroner "the present depression and despondency would be succeeded by prosperity and hope."

The Western papers speak of husking bees as something jolly. "How doth the little busy bee!" when he is husked. Let him make a stinging reply.

The *Woman's Journal*, wrestling with the great agricultural and manufacturing questions of the day, says pointedly, "Where does the cotton go?"

Pennsylvania has 195 blast furnaces, 130 rolling mills, sixteen rail mills, eighteen steel works and thirty-one bloomeries. All the other States put together do not contain so many.

A Texas paper says: "On the nineteenth of September an immense concourse of people hung upon the lips of J. W. Throckmorton, at Gainesville." The man with such powerful lips is Democratic candidate for Congress.

The late Baron Anselm Rothschild has bequeathed the bulk of his property to his three sons, Nathaniel, Ferdinand and Albert. His unmarried daughter, the Baroness Alice, receives only her personal fortune, which amounts to about $1,500,000.

This is the way Professor Tyndall closes his noted lecture: "Here, however, I must quit a theme too great to handle, but which will be handled by the loftiest minds, ages after you and I, like streaks of morning clouds, shall have melted into the infinite azure of the past."

At the recent dress reform convention, at Painesville, Ohio, Mrs. Vibbard came to the front and said that she stood there a radical for dress and a sinner before God, "for, five years ago, I gave up my short dress to keep peace with my friends, and from that day I have not dared to pray."

In a recent action for a breach of promise of marriage, the defendant's counsel asked the plaintiff: "Did my client enter into a positive agreement to marry you?" "Not exactly," she replied; "but he courted me a good deal, and he told my sister that he intended to marry into our family."

An editor of the *Bulletin* is at once complimented and cautioned by the New York *Herald*. It says: "Mr. Baker is an able and influential citizen of Louisiana, with power for good or evil. Let him use his power in enforcing this maxim upon his people, that the only way to peace for the South is by peace."

The celebrated Phœnix House, adjoining the Academy of Music, opens its restaurant department to-night. This, in connection with the bar, oyster and cigar stands, makes the Phœnix a complete place for refreshment. The bowling saloon is also open to the public, and all is under the management of the veteran Joseph Johnston, acting for Mr. Bidwell, proprietor.

The will of the late ex-President Buchanan named Mr. William B. Reed as the editor of his memoirs, and devised $6000 for his compensation. Only the latter part of this provision has been carried into effect, and the executors, finding that there was no prospect of getting the memoirs prepared, have placed the documents in other hands. An impartial historian ought to be able to say many good things of Mr. Buchanan's administration for $6000.

INSURRECTION AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

We have shown that the enforcement of the federal law in Louisiana is due to no partisan hatred. General Grant when he paroled the defenders of Vicksburg, offered terms of capitulation to Lee which were accepted without change, and rebuked the administration of Andrew Johnson for their attempt to arrest Generals Lee and Johnston for treason, has given indisputable evidence that he had and has no wish to persecute those over whom the law and official duties have given him authority.

The theory of the federal government, if not changed by the war, has been developed into irresistible and unquestionable supremacy by the war. Under this established theory the obligation is unqualified that the President shall to the best of his ability "preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States." The exercise of this duty does not depend upon supporting the constitution as "he understands it," but he is the executive of the law, and as a republican President executes that law as enacted by the representative and expounded by the judicial departments.

From this history arises the obligation of the federal government to maintain order and obedience to law everywhere within its jurisdiction and to protect its citizens everywhere within and without its jurisdiction.

There is then neither partisanship nor vengeance in the inexorable enforcement of the federal law. It grows out of the established power of the people of the United States to enact, adjudicate and execute the laws.

It is in this view of the new dispensation that the REPUBLICAN has warned the White League leaders of Louisiana to beware how they tampered with this power. It has admonished them that they have not regarded the powers to suppress illegal disturbance accumulated in the hands of the executive during the war.

It is with the view to protect and preserve the commercial and social interests of the State, that these warnings have been given, and it has been but an honorable return for any personal consideration shown us by gentlemen in the midst of popular fury. Had we been capable of the base spirit of intolerance or vengeance, we would not have given this warning, which even the legal advisers of the insurrection have withheld.

The REPUBLICAN has explained the great change in the duty of the federal government under the fourth section of the fourth article of the constitution. It is that "insurrection" against the State becomes insurrection against the federal government. There is, then, a concurrent jurisdiction by both the State and federal governments, over a double offense, by and those who violate the law must condone their offense with both governments.

We refer the federal law title "insurrection" to the examination of any counsel in whom the querist may have confidence. Let it be examined, and it will be found—

1. That the President must furnish, upon the demand of the State authorities, force adequate to put down any "domestic violence"—the legal equivalent of insurrection.

2. That upon such notice the President must publish his proclamation commanding the insurgents to "disperse and retire to their respective abodes within a limited time."

3. That upon failure to comply with this condition the offense is consummated against the United States by disregarding its legal proclamation, and thus those who begin, by a simple resistance to their own State laws, insensibly stand committed to the penalties of an offense against the laws of the United States.

If this reasoning be correct, those who are in technical insurrection against the State have consummated the offense of insurrection against the United States.

On the twenty-second of May, 1873, the President promulgated a proclamation under which he alleged that—

Under the pretense that William P. Kellogg, the present executive of Louisiana and the officers associated with him in the State administration, were not duly elected, certain turbulent and disorderly persons have combined together with force and arms to resist the laws and constituted authorities of the said State.

Then follows citation of authority for affirming the legality of the Kellogg government, with quotations from the federal law that "in all cases of open insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof it shall be lawful for the President to employ military force for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection or causing the laws to be duly executed," and then comes the notice and command that "said turbulent and disorderly persons shall disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date and thereafter submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State."

In addition comes the proclamation of the President of the sixteenth of September, 1874, based on similar allegations and conveying the same warning.

This may open a new issue. The violation of the first proclamation by the insurrection of the fourteenth ultimo, and the violation of the first and second proclamation by individual cases of refusal to "submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of the State," constitute substantive offenses against the United States. No amount of salutation to the national flag; no extent of compliment to the military officers of the Union; no compact of State amnesty against official assassination, and no harmonious arrangement of amateur supervisors of election will meet this issue. The established sovereignty of the Union has been insulted. Its law has been violated. Its orders despised and its powers defied. Those who have committed the offense may apprehend the penalty.

CORPORATE OPPRESSION CHECKMATED.

In a recent article suggesting to the Chicago press the necessity of organizing a substitute for the insurance companies which had interdicted and proscribed that city, we had not seen an article in the *Inter-Ocean* which recommends the identical measure suggested by us. This coincidence is the logical result of an act of uncompromising oppression on the part of the insurance corporations which left the citizens of Chicago no alternative except to fight fire insurance with fire insurance. According to the Chicago press, the Northern insurance companies were not satisfied with the corporate legislation of Chicago. They demand a new ordinance and new men to enforce it. They struck for a fire military bureau, whatever that may be. Failing the assent of the city to these demands, no other policies were to be granted to Chicago. Such an assent, we agree, would have been "subversive of all the principles of government as established in the people, and pusillanimous in the highest degree."

The city of Chicago, thus thrown upon its own resources, is boldly advised by the press:

To establish an insurance bureau. The actual premiums paid by our citizens annually exceed $3,000,000. This amount, properly expended, would in two years' time make Chicago fire-proof.

The Holly system, with its thousand plugs, each equivalent to an engine, could be stretched up and down—north, south, and west. Ten engines could be procured and maintained where there is now one.

The premium paid by the individual property owner would not be a tax, as it would be voluntary on his part. The profits of the insurance, instead of going abroad, would be exclusively devoted to the enlargement and perfection of the system of protection against fire, until the maximum of safety should be reached.

The objections are stated:

1. There are, of course, objections to this plan, the first of which is, that the public servants are not apt to be either so honest or so efficient as the agent of private individuals. This is one of the truths of mental philosophy, which, however explained, is nevertheless fact. The man who scorns private peculation puts his hand into the public crib and pockets the plunder without a twinge of conscience. How shall this be obviated? We answer, by simplicity of organization.

Bring to the aid of the bureau the experience, intelligence and energy of the present corps of insurance agents by the appointment of so many as might be necessary as agents of the insurance bureau, they, and they alone, to place the insurance the same as they now do for private corporations, all policies to be issued by the loan commissioner to the agents and accounted for by them. We would have thus a combination of public and private trust with sufficient checks, and which we believe would be effective in preserving the fund intact, and at the same time give the necessary stimulus to the agents for its accumulation.

2. The next objection is, the possible loss by dishonest or incompetent officials. This could be urged with equal force against a home company. The amount of capital back of the risk is so vast that the objection is not valid. The fire of 1871 was entirely exceptional, and in all probability a similar calamity will never again befall our city.

The only novelty of this proposition is in its application to a municipality. The insurance companies themselves do it continually. The loan companies of Chicago can buy United States five-twenties just as cheaply as the secretary of an insurance company. The plan contains elements of feasibility. Its practicability would consist in the fact that all the profits now paid away from the city would eventually come back to the property owner, and repay him a thousand fold in the security of his property, by the increased and effective system rendered possible by its adoption.

The bull of excommunication met:

The withdrawal of the National Board of Underwriters, if the emergency shall be promptly and properly met, may prove a blessing rather than a curse to Chicago.

Indeed, we should not be surprised at such a result, and only fear the corporations will be scared into a compromise, so that we may never see the experiment. For we should like to see the same thing tried elsewhere with the other local fire insurance officers in the employ of the cities. The sum of $3,000,000 estimated from the Chicago policies will make a splendid fire proof service. It will do more. The money now paid to foreign companies and taken from the city will be paid to the credit of the taxpayers. The fire insurance fund, honestly organized, would extinguish all the fires and go a good way toward extinguishing taxation by its surplus profits. Let it be tried.

THE POLICY OF GUERILLA WARFARE.

When during the late war it began to look obvious that the Confederates could not hold out much longer, it was proposed by some of the more spiteful of their political leaders to fall back from the front and organize into guerilla factions. It was agreed that such a policy would effectually deprive the United States of all the substantial fruits of the victory which was already in sight to the most obtuse. An attempt was made two or three years ago to inaugurate such a system of warfare in the Carolinas and Georgia. But the prompt arrest, trial, conviction and punishment of a number of the Ku-Klux leaders nipped the movement in the bud and established quiet.

A similar idea seems to have come into the heads of a large number of the white people in some few or the northern parishes of this State. The Democratic country press are already inciting the people to resist not only the State officers, but the United States troops as well, and yield nothing except at the point of the bayonet. The Shreveport *Times*, the Alexandria *Democrat* and the Natchitoches *Vindicator* are conspicuous examples of this class of advisers. Each of these little journals estimates that it will require the constant presence of at least three thousand troops to keep their little neighborhoods in good behavior.

This is a grave mistake. If it shall become necessary, a system of punishment will be introduced with the army which will have for its object, and doubtless effect, to teach those who are disposed to be disorderly to be quiet. If the worst of them can not give satisfactory peace bonds, they will be taken into custody and sent to keep company with Tweed. Brave words, at a safe distance from danger, cost nothing, and never lead to disagreeable consequences, provided a timely surrender is interposed to prevent and avoid extreme measures. The presence of three or four thousand regular United States troops, with eight ships of war, in this State, with two battalions of cavalry on the way here, means something, and the loud talking people in the country may as well make up their minds that it is not child's play they are here for. The disloyal element is largely in the minority among their political associates, and the party embracing both classes is in a minority in the State. We have seen that the United States does not make war in kid gloves, nor confine its operations in the field to the pursuit of armed men and pitched battles and skirmishes. The Secretary of the Treasury will follow the army to look after abandoned property. And the great prop which sustained the Confederacy so long has been taken away. There will be no slaves to keep the women and children from starving while the men are fighting in the army or hiding in the swamps or in Canada and Paris. With these difficulties in the way of a prolonged contest, we can not assent to the prediction that it will require so very many troops nor occupy much time in establishing a satisfactory peace. It is quite probable that the first of November will see the last of the new guerilla warfare.

THE SPIRIT OF LOYALTY IN THE PARISHES.

Letters are now fast pouring into the executive department of this State from the parishes breathing a spirit of loyalty to law and order, and inspiring the government to take such steps as will insure peace and the supremacy of the laws in the future. A gentleman of intelligence and influence, writing to Governor Kellogg from Monroe, Ouachita parish, under date of September 23, 1874, says:

We are rejoiced to hear that all compromise has failed. We are of the opinion that you are right, and that no talk of compromise should have been commenced. Our government will have *to make treason odious*, as all other governments have done, before we can have peace. I hear that troops will be sent to various parts of the State, and if so they should be followed by Republican speakers, who will commence and carry on to the day of election the most vigorous campaign ever known in Louisiana. Not one-third of the white people in this parish belong to the League, and many, very many, are as much opposed to it as the Republicans. I have traveled all over the "hill" part of Ouachita, conversing with white voters, stopping with them over night, and I know the League has injured the Democratic party. And with a right kind of campaign it can be made to give strength to the Republican party. Please urge the executive committee to work, work, work. There is no time to lose.

Other letters are written in the same strain, and are particular to impress the fact that not one-third of the white people in the parishes side with the White Leaguers. It is plainly to be seen, therefore, that if the Republicans go into the campaign properly for the purpose of securing honest and competent men to go to the Legislature and fill the various positions to be filled by election this fall, they will be joined by a larger proportion of white voters than ever before. The colored people should see the necessity of thus strengthening the Republican party in Louisiana, and insist upon nothing that is likely to prevent the consummation of an object that is so well calculated to effectually and finally break down all such organizations as the Ku-Klux Klan, the Knights of the White Camelia and the White League. The colored people will not object to having honest and competent men in office; men who are capable and willing to accord to them every right in this State that has been guaranteed to them by the constitution and laws of the United States.

MR. CHARLES H. WALKER AND GOVERNOR KELLOGG.

We know very little about Mr. Charles H. Walker further than that he is attempting to make a sugar planter of himself out in Attakapas, without entirely letting go of his hold on Chicago. He is, according to the certificate of character given him by his apologist, the *Picayune*, part farmer and part trader; that is, while hiring negroes in Attakapas to raise cane at the rate of thirteen dollars per month for the best hands and lower in proportion, he "still maintains large commercial and other relations with Chicago." We suppose Bohemianism to be included in the "other relations" maintained with the Phœnix City. This is sustained by the introduction of Mr. Walker to the public by the Chicago *Tribune* in the modern fashion—first, a carefully prepared interview, sent by mail probably; second, a communication reiterating the errors and follies of the interview. We cite two statements made by Mr. Walker as an evidence of his want of knowledge or veracity:

1. He says the "Democratic party has not been in power in Louisiana since the war."

2. He has heard it publicly stated, without denial, that Governor Kellogg issued $700,000 in bonds to the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad which ought not to have been issued.

The *Picayune* copies both the above statements with many others, which it calls "a very effective reply of Mr. Walker" to some statements made by Governor Kellogg.

We impute it to Mr. Walker's ignorance of the history of this State that he does not know that we have enjoyed a two years' rule of the Democracy, and that it cost the taxpayers nearly $17,000,000 for the luxury. No bonds have been issued by Governor Kellogg to the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad, and if the statement referred to by Mr. Walker has been publicly made it has escaped our notice.

When a man undertakes to discuss Louisiana affairs in Chicago or elsewhere he ought first to establish an intelligent basis. Mr. Walker, as a witness, can retire. We have no questions to ask him.

SUSPICIOUS ANXIETY.

It the party with No Name is so sure of victory in the coming election, why are they so nervously anxious about the offices at this time? Can they not wait another month? If they elect their candidate for Treasurer by the majority which the *Tribune* comic almanac credited to McEnery in 1872, and which the *Picayune* republished with approval, viz, nineteen thousand, they will make a clean sweep of the State, and have everything their own way in a few weeks. Yet, as the time draws near for the expected exodus of Republican officials by ordinary legal means, according to the way the Conservatives figure out the result in advance, their anxiety increases, and we hear shrieks from all parts of the State that the salvation and redemption of Louisiana depend upon an immediate movement upon all the offices, as well those through which the election will not be conducted as those through which it will.

There is something more than suspicious in this over anxiety. It may be accepted by our friends at the North as convincing proof that the Democrats have abandoned all hope of success unless they can again conduct the election and manipulate the returns. It will be borne in mind that all the parties to the recent agreement touching the conduct of the election representing the Conservative side, are from the parish of Orleans. Here they have some hopes, which we, however, believe to be futile, of carrying the city by a small majority. They have, therefore, shown their willingness to leave their country cousins to the tender mercies of a fair election, in the hope of securing the immense patronage of this parish for themselves. But the country cousins strongly object to this arrangement and threaten to revolt. Their protests will avail them nothing. They will be forced to submit to the arbitrament of the ballot box, and may as well make up their minds to it without delay.

REBUILDING OF THE LEVEES.

General Longstreet, chairman of the commission of engineers, has addressed a letter to Governor Kellogg showing the list of levees that are required to be built by the Levee Company during the year next ensuing, in accordance with act No. 43, approved March 6, 1873, and giving in detail the number and location, accompanied by a careful estimate of the number of cubic yards such levees will contain when completed.

Cincinnati is happy in the possession of a new Presbyterian church which cost $250,000. For poor men this entrance to heaven is too expensive.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DR. E. DE F. 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 RAMPART 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 communicating 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 Ellis's bookstore, opposite the Postoffice. Price fifty cents. se30 2p

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.

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. se4

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

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

WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilent, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such 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, if the same 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. je15

CARD.

The undersigned, proprietors of the restaurant No. 23 St. Charles street, popular under the name of "Camor's," desire to express their thanks to the public and their many friends, for the liberal patronage they have received. Intending to continue to deserve such appreciation of their efforts to please, and desirous of a continuance, they propose to offer additional attractions. They have elegantly fitted up the second and third stories above the restaurant for the accommodation of private parties and other patrons who desire such accommodations.

They, stimulated by the favor of the public, are determined not only to maintain the reputation already gained, but in the new quarters to please the most fastidious by the taste and comfort afforded. Board will be furnished by the day, week or month at moderate prices. Again offering thanks we solicit the continued patronage of all.

LEON LAMOTHE & CO.,
oct 3 4 2p No. 23 St. Charles street.

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 or 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

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 56
On marine risks		101,180 82
On river risks		42,874 56
Total premiums		$558,689 94
Less reserve for unterminated risks, December 31, 1873	$125,605 93	
Less return premiums	11,776 58—137,382 51	
Net earned premiums		421,276 43
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	17,491 45	
Commissions on agency business	7,798 37	
Rebate paid to the assured	39,773 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—50,000 00—417,314 68	
Reserved for unsettled claims		$3,361 75

The company has the following assets:

Cash	$40,407 16
Bills receivable for premiums	15,977 18
Bonds, city and others	135,000 00
Stocks, Gas Company and others	67,514 50
Pledge and mortgage notes	275,736 69
Premiums in course of collection	106,270 63
Suspense account	3,590 79
Agency premiums for December	11,013 20
Warrant account	6,799 69
Branch office	4,524 21
Louisiana Cotton Factory	1,970 93
Property corner Canal and Camp streets	79,662 77
Other real estate	28,532 29
Due by insurance companies	7,405 76
Total	$774,505 77
Depreciation	97,560 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	11,115 13
Bills payable	1,716 00
Claims unsettled	3,361 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 LAFITTE, 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		$400,594 96
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums		319,533 53
Less losses paid and estimated	$155,265 99	
Less taxes, discount in lieu of participation, interest on capital, less discount, etc.	100,564 02—255,831 07	
Net profits		$62,702 46
Total gross assets of company		652,649 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. Buddecke,
John Phelps, A. G. Ober,
Adam Thomson, Henry Abraham,
P. N. Streng, Victor Meyer,
Joseph Bowling, Edward J. Gay,
John M. Sandidge, Simon Hernsheim,
Simon Forchheimer, Joseph B. Wolfe,
R. B. Post, A. Levi,
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.
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TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW ORLEANS.
Office No. 114 Gravier Street.
USE FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS AT LOWEST RATES.

Assets.....$798,454 61

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

Board of Trustees:

Henry Abrams, A. Eimer Bader,
N. A. Baumgarden, E. P. Del Bondio,
Ch. Engstfeld, M. Frank,
H. R. Gogreve, Fr. Haller,
Sigmund Stats, J. H. Keller,
J. Keiffer, Louis Leonhard,
Theo. Lilienthal, C. H. Miller,
F. Rickert, Frank Rodier,
Louis Schneider, W. S. Schmidt,
B. Seig, Isaac Scherck,
Louis Schwartz, J. M. Schwartz,
J. R. Wildermann, H. Weissenbach
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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		$206,805 52
Marine premiums		297,669 28
River premiums		59,654 40
Total		$564,129 19
Less unearned premiums	$23,125 00	
Returned premiums	10,338 26—	33,463 26
Net premiums		$530,665 93
Fire losses	$173,535 96	
Marine losses	158,374 48	
River losses	45,538 61	
Total losses paid	$377,445 05	
Rebate in lieu of dividend	42,917 63	
Reinsurances and expenses less discount and profit and loss accounts	49,675