

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 10, 1874. REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. Election, Monday, November 2, 1874.

For State Treasurer, ANTOINE DUBUCLET. For Member of Congress, First District, J. HALE SYMPER. 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 MORLEY.

For Member of Congress, Sixth District, C. E. NASH. Fruit canners are engaged on put-up jobs. Holismen are called upon to perform stern duty.

A good judge says blue eyed women can be trusted. Mark Twain says he will not lecture if he starves at home for it.

A hard winter is predicted because the corn husks are thick. The habit of writing open letters was suggested by postal cards.

When a man can swallow a cavalry sabre his credulity is unbounded. Colonel Forney says English gentlemen seldom drink much before dinner, but they make it up afterward.

It costs France \$6,000,000 a year to protect the body politic from the ravages of the criminal classes. The rulers of fashion now say that the ebriety is forever dead.

It is said that 2,500,000 different hands may be dealt with a single pack of cards. They will not all do to bet on. Some of the New York papers are ready to announce the performance of Bacon's sublime tragedy of "Hamlet."

The Cleveland Leader says: "There is not a white Republican in Monroe county, Georgia. The last one was recently killed." Candidates are reminded that we have on hand for sale a few more of Melpherson's "Handbook of Politics for 1874." Price, \$2.50.

THE ADDRESS OF THE COLORED MEN. The colored Republicans of the parish of Orleans, through their chosen representatives, have issued an address to their fellow-citizens of both races, which by the patriotism of its sentiments, the moderation of its tone and the elegance of its style must command general respect.

It is gratifying to perceive that, notwithstanding these charges of neglect and injustice, however well founded, there is nothing in this document to encourage the opponents of Republicanism in the expectation of a weakening in our ranks. On the contrary the address emphatically announces the unwavering devotion of its constituents to the national Republican party on the ground both of "instinct and conviction," and their grateful recognition of its claims to their support, confidence and co-operation.

As long as the national Republican party shall be as true to our liberties in the future as it has been in the past, we shall neither be seduced nor coerced from our partisan fealty. One noticeable and praiseworthy feature of this address is the modest manner in which the self-assertion of its authors manifests itself. Not to appropriate their own weight and importance would indicate modesty; to assert that appreciation laughingly would be in bad taste.

A happy medium has been hit, showing that just self-measure which recognizes the responsibilities attaching to power and awakens the expectation that these representative colored men will use their influence with their own race to diffuse among them a livelier sense of those responsibilities and more correct notions upon the duties of citizenship. It is not a light thing to hold the position described as follows:

We are the life of Louisiana, the substance of the Conservatism and the pivot of the white Republicans. Our cultivation of the soil mainly gives to the State the prosperity she enjoys, and to our votes the State government owes its existence. That position involves intelligence, without which the State would be blind; industry, without which it would become impoverished; probity, without which it would become bankrupt.

To be the "life of the State" is to be its spirit; to give it form and character; by means of chosen representatives, to make, interpret and execute its laws; to direct its industry; to develop its internal resources; to mold its destiny. To give "existence" to the State government is to become directly responsible for the character of that government, it being presumable that the officials composing it are mainly representatives of their constituents. Hence arises the necessity of carefully scanning the character and qualifications of all aspirants to public office, and of rigidly rejecting such as are unfit in point of capacity or probity, no matter what other "claims" they may pretend to.

The selection of candidates for such being a matter to be determined solely by fitness and expediency; and the sooner the general mind is brought to understand that the distribution of offices is not the special object for which governments are established, and that the exercise of the elective franchise is not a legitimate trade, the better it will be for the government and for society in general. It is, therefore, a happy thing for the Republicans of Louisiana that the leading minds in its colored element (numerically its principal part) have so complete a recognition of their importance and its commensurate responsibility. That they will exercise this influence with their own race for its gradual enlightenment in the true principles of government is not to be doubted; neither is it that they will, sooner or later, obtain that important share in the management of party interests to which their worth and intelligence, as well as their race influence entitle them.

ONE TERM. We can not tell how the impression should have prevailed that the Southern office hunters would vote for a third term. Here we have an example that a city administration, composed almost entirely of unexceptionable Democrats, has been expelled and excluded by their own party as ineligible for even a second term. The fall swoop of which Macduff complained was not more comprehensive and unrelenting.

The Ployigne alleges as a reason for this inexorable decree that the city administration has not been sufficiently radical in its hostility to the State government, which must be as to that journal itself understood, since it was in a very recent issue claimed by the journal that, as to Mayor Wiltz, "there is as near an approach to unanimity as to his honesty, fidelity and capacity as ever existed in regard to a public official."

The very close vote by which Mr. Wiltz was beaten for the nomination, shows that the Ployigne's prediction of his nomination as a fact "as near fixed as any political event of the future" could well be, has been a mistake. We can assign a far more probable and practical reason for the defeat of every member of the present city administration. The opposition must have office or perish. It can not work to beg, it may not be ashamed, but it is a business so much overdue at present that no one can subsist upon it.

The Republican has charged that the opposition has but one thing against the Republican party. It wants to take the offices which it holds, either by strategy or storm. The opposition had just the same objection to the late city administration. It has pursued the same course to dispossess them, with a difference. It has first captured the offices and then defamed the incumbents. What a melancholy exodus may soon be seen. Hundreds who have been dragging on a miserable subsistence

by shaving off to the brokers the depreciated warrants on an exhausted treasury will be turned upon the streets; other hundreds, to whom even the depreciated pay will be a reprieve from misery, will fill their places. These men profess the same principles. How unnatural, then, that the one should prey upon the other? Yet the salary famine has no law, and brethren of the same faith will devour each other with an indiscriminate and insatiate appetite.

The battle field has been strewn with the victims of this fraternal strife. Yet are these not altogether dead. "At a note in C flat these dead men will rise," they are only dramatically defunct. They will all live again in the subordinate stations of the elect. Every one of the defeated will be worked up in the subordinate departments of the city government. For this were they candidates.

Notwithstanding the professions of loyalty, and the flattering compliments to General Pennypacker, the convention protests that they have not yet withdrawn their threats. They accept the compromise so far as to secure the presence of the amateur clubs at the registry and election, but there is no safe conduct guaranteed, nor is there any pledge to correct the list of Republicans to be assassinated. The resolution of the nominating Convention threatens Governor Kellogg thus:

We merely pledge ourselves to lead our aid and influence to preserve order, provided the agreement is in its spirit fairly executed in all respects. Whether this expulsion of all the eminent administrators after a single term of service can be made absolute will depend on several contingencies, to which we need not advert. In the event these threats of violence be not withdrawn, there may be a third party to be consulted, for if federal process be provoked here as in North Louisiana and South Alabama, some prominent candidates and canvassers may not find it agreeable to attend the elections at all.

It would seem that if the one termers wish to enjoy the birthright of which they have robbed their brethren instead of employing the dialect of Basin street and the dagger of a political vendetta, it would be better to resort to civility and justice. General Pennypacker perfectly understands the hypocrisy of compliments only extended to prevent—what need have been apprehended—undue and unnecessary violence on the part of the federal soldiers. The intolerance of turning out an administration of political friends, the Basin street abuse of all opponents and the crouching adulation toward a power which they dread, proves that there is but one consideration impelling the Fusion party. It is one term of office to all others, but a life tenure of office to ourselves.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SCHOOL TEACHERS. The Republican and Times published on Thursday morning the names of the successful candidates for positions in the public schools for the ensuing scholastic year. Of us serve that nearly all the old teachers have been re-elected, and our information is to the effect that the changes, for all reasons, including resignations amount to forty odd. We presume that the board acted in the matter of appointments according to the best information before them. The law explicitly names the class of persons from whom the selections may be made, and we have not heard of any violations of the statute by the board. 1. Those who have passed by the board. 1. Those who have passed by the board. 1. Those who have passed by the board.

There is a wide difference of opinion between the Bulletin and the Ployigne as to the merits of the very worthy officer and citizen whose name is above written. The Ployigne, which we regard as much the better authority, says he is "a very respectable and respectable man, moderate in his political sentiments and agreeable in his address." Every word of this is true, as everybody who knows Mr. Brown can testify. The Bulletin, on the other hand, indulges in very coarse abuse of the State Superintendent, the division superintendent, "and many members of the school board." For the tenth time at least his small circle of readers are told that Mr. Brown is "an incompetent and drunken fellow," and that "forty gentlemen saw him drunk on the occasion of the meeting at the Varieties Theatre last month," etc. This is very strange, indeed. Gentlemen who have known Hon. W. G. Brown intimately for years assure us they never saw him under the influence of liquor. If the forty witnesses called by the Bulletin saw any one by the name of Brown drunk on any occasion, we are bound to enter a plea against the identity. Perhaps the intelligent forty do not have the pleasure to know the gentleman our contemporary is striving so hard to libel. It is not at all likely they do.

We do not see how the Bulletin expects to assist its party or its friends by making unfriendly remarks about Superintendents Brown and Boothby every time the school board happens to displease it. Neither of the gentlemen are in any manner to blame for what a body of men in which they have no vote may do, and it is not likely either of them can be bullied into different behavior by saying harsh, unjust and contemptuous things about them.

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. 21 RAMPART STREET, between Canal and Cabildo streets.

On Sunday, October 11; Monday, October 12, and Tuesday, October 13, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., or from 7 to 9 P. M. DR. CURTIS takes this opportunity of communicating the fact of his projected absence, as it would be impossible for him to address each patient separately. He would also advise those who had to visit the necessity of seeing him at an early date as practicable.

MANHOOD—300th EDITION. DR. CURTIS' Medical Essay on Premature Decline and Exhausted Vitality can be obtained at George W. Lusk's, opposite the Post Office Price fifty cents. 300th Edition.

had been distinguished for their Union sentiments, and their places filled without much regard to the fitness of their successors. There has been no dismissal of a teacher, as stated by the two papers above named. That several who have been in the service during the past year have not been re-elected, only proves that they did not have so many friends on the board as their more fortunate successors. It was a contest in which all were free to enter, like the late scramble for office at Grunewald Hall. Neither the directors nor the Democratic delegates have succeeded in satisfying everybody, though we think the school board has given the Republicans more cause to complain than their opponents, since hundreds of Republican applicants have been denied, and as many of the friends of the Democrats retained. The Bulletin, however, wanted its friends to have all these positions, and is unhappy because the directors modestly reserved two or three dozen places out of five or six hundred for their own friends. We think the school board will survive the displeasure.

SENATOR CARPENTER AS A FUSION AUTHORITY. When Senator Carpenter impugned the title of Governor Kellogg and presented his celebrated report recommending a new election, the universal Fusion heroism exclaimed: "A Daniel come to judgment! Yes, a Daniel! Oh, wise young judge, how I honor thee!" They insisted upon the immediate execution of the pound of flesh, and whetted their appetite on their expectations of the spoil.

According to the theory of the New York Tribune it turned out that this exemplary young judge employed the leverage of senatorial opposition to extort payment of a fee earned by maintaining in court the very right which he denied in the Senate. The Tribune goes farther to infer that this speech and report in the Senate was made not to blackmail Governor Kellogg, but to quicken his sense of obligation for the professional services rendered in court.

We leave the Tribune and its theory, which was undoubtedly intended to injure the Republican party by defaming some of its most eminent men. But if such were the mercenary motives of Senator Carpenter, of what value are his opinions or his report? He maintained in the courts the validity of Governor Kellogg's commission. He did not receive his fee very promptly. He then attacked the validity of the commission in the Senate, and in due time thereafter came to New Orleans, threatened his client with a new election, and received sums of money from him, which have been by the Tribune applied in liquidation of this deferred fee.

We were surprised that the invaders who had secured the private papers of Governor Kellogg did not publish at once the Carpenter correspondence and its vouchers. But when we heard that to accuse Senator Carpenter of blackmailing Governor Kellogg by his opposition in the Senate, it occurred to us that the able and conclusive report which has, though never adopted, been elevated into a senatorial repudiation of Governor Kellogg's commission, would not rate as so high an authority. The Fusionists have evidently burned their fingers in the violation of private faith. They have not relied since upon the conclusive report which was never adopted by the Senate, and we apprehend that they will neither bank upon Senator Carpenter, his speeches or report at the ensuing session of Congress.

ROX. W. G. BROWN. There is a wide difference of opinion between the Bulletin and the Ployigne as to the merits of the very worthy officer and citizen whose name is above written. The Ployigne, which we regard as much the better authority, says he is "a very respectable and respectable man, moderate in his political sentiments and agreeable in his address." Every word of this is true, as everybody who knows Mr. Brown can testify. The Bulletin, on the other hand, indulges in very coarse abuse of the State Superintendent, the division superintendent, "and many members of the school board." For the tenth time at least his small circle of readers are told that Mr. Brown is "an incompetent and drunken fellow," and that "forty gentlemen saw him drunk on the occasion of the meeting at the Varieties Theatre last month," etc. This is very strange, indeed. Gentlemen who have known Hon. W. G. Brown intimately for years assure us they never saw him under the influence of liquor. If the forty witnesses called by the Bulletin saw any one by the name of Brown drunk on any occasion, we are bound to enter a plea against the identity. Perhaps the intelligent forty do not have the pleasure to know the gentleman our contemporary is striving so hard to libel. It is not at all likely they do.

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK. AT NEW ORLEANS. In the State of Louisiana, at the close of business, October 2, 1874.

RESOURCES. Loans and discounts, \$1,770,691.51. Overdrafts, 2,000.00. United States bonds to secure circulation, 507,000.00. Other stocks, bonds and mortgages, 215,009.41. Due from redeeming and reserve, 18,153.63. Due from other national banks, 3,537.78. Due from State banks and bankers, 31,812.83. Real estate, furniture and fixtures, 218,287.25. Current expenses and taxes paid, 23,160.12. Exchanges for Clearing House, 88,285.00. Bills of other national banks, 29,925.00. Fractional currency (including nickels), 6,527.92. Specie (including gold treasury notes), 10,000.00. Legal tender notes, 470,524.00. United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders, 40,000.00. Five per cent redemption fund, 14,000.00. Total, \$3,641,000.49.

LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in, \$1,000,000.00. Surplus fund, 200,000.00. Other undivided profits, 15,916.27. National bank notes outstanding, 75,121.00. Deposits subject to check, 250.00. Individual deposits, 1,275,328.33. Due to other national banks, 126,717.24. Due to State banks and bankers, 218,749.43. Rent, 450.01. Total, \$3,641,000.49.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. J. A. LEBLANC, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. LEBLANC, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eighth day of October, 1874. EDGAR GRIMA, Notary Public. Correct—Attest: HENRY C. MILLER, THOMAS L. AIRY, J. H. LAPAQUE, Directors.

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 extremely 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 SEVENTH 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 Public Health. One Administrator of Assessments. One Administrator of Police. One Administrator of Public Accounts. One Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings.

THE ASSASSINATION OF RED RIVER PARISH OFFICERS. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, September 2, 1874. Whereas, During the morning of Sunday, August 24, 1874, at the Michoud plantation, in the parish of Bossier, about forty miles east of the Texas line, HOMER J. TWILLHILL, ROBERT A. DREWES, CLARK HOLLOWAY, W. J. HOWELL, FRANK R. EGGERTSON and M. C. WILLIS, peaceable and law-abiding citizens of this State, were cruelly murdered by a body of armed and mounted men claiming to belong to an organization known as the White League of Louisiana; and Whereas, I, William Pitt Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, with a view, if possible, of bringing the perpetrators of this gross 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.

Under Act No. 4, Session of 1873. RELATIVE TO ISSUE OF CONSOLIDATED BONDS. "First proposed amendment for approval," or "Second 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. 32, Session of 1874. "For the amendment limiting the debt of New Orleans." "Against the amendment limiting the debt of New Orleans." Under Act No. 64, Session of 1871. "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 newspapers of this State, and commanding all Supervisors of Registration, Commissioners of Election, and other officers therein concerned to hold said election or Representative to Congress, State Treasurer, Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly, Parish Judges, Sheriffs, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Constables, etc., and for the publication of the proposed amendments to the constitution, on MONDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, said election to be conducted according to the provisions of the constitution and laws of this State and of the United States.

Under Act No. 111, Session of 1874. "For the amendment limiting the debt of New Orleans." "Against the amendment limiting the debt of New Orleans." Under Act No. 64, Session of 1871. "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 newspapers of this State, and commanding all Supervisors of Registration, Commissioners of Election, and other officers therein concerned to hold said election or Representative to Congress, State Treasurer, Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly, Parish Judges, Sheriffs, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Constables, etc., and for the publication of the proposed amendments to the constitution, on MONDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, said election to be conducted according to the provisions of the constitution and laws of this State and of the United States.

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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 Forty-fourth Congress are to be chosen this 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 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, Assumption, 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, Calhoun, Franklin, Texas, 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, East 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 a State Auditor; and Whereas, It is provided by law that on the day aforesaid there shall be elected a State Comptroller; and Whereas, It is provided by law that on the day aforesaid there shall be elected a State Registrar.

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 Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne. One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne. One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne.

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INSURANCE. NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. In conformity with their charter, the following statement of the condition of the company is published: Total premiums for year ending December 31, 1873, \$1,200,000.00. Losses on fire, \$100,000.00. Losses on marine, \$50,000.00. Losses on river, \$25,000.00. Total losses, \$175,000.00. Reserve fund, \$500,000.00. Total assets, \$1,525,000.00.

RESERVED FOR UNSETTLED CLAIMS. The company has the following assets: Cash on hand, \$100,000.00. Bonds, \$500,000.00. Stocks, \$100,000.00. Real estate, \$50,000.00. Total assets, \$750,000.00. Total liabilities, \$750,000.00.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE COMPANY. Total assets, \$750,000.00. Total liabilities, \$750,000.00. The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

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