New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 13, 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.

Wendell Phillips talks oily on the history of Greece.

The Democrats are confident of making a good city haul.

The way for a party to poll 5000 votes is to have 5000 candidates.

Members of Camelia Social Club hop at Jackson Hall, Saturday night.

In Mississippi even the sleepers in railroad beds are infested with bugs.

The grand jury of Utah has indicted one of its own members for polygamy.

There is no such thing as running cars off the track. They stop right there.

Remember that you disfranchise yourself when you neglect to register for voting.

The provision of Quinco will have a thanksgiving day on the twenty-ninth instant.

A man clothed in sackcloth and ashes is overdressed, so far as the ashes are concerned.

When a man offers to lend his influence he expects a fair interest on the capital invested.

Andy Johnson lately spoke three hours and a half at Shelbyville, Tennessee, in his own defense.

Brokers should be temperance men and know how to play chess. They take the pledge and keep the pawn.

Mr. Medill writes to the Chicago *Tribune* that drunkenness is very rare in Germany. All beer and no whisky.

For drawing blisters on hands and lines on paper, the schoolmaster's friend is a ferrule that works both ways.

The reason why there are so many big frauds now-a-days is because little frauds are too common for notice.

The Mobile *Graphic* has changed its politics only. There is no change of method in obtaining its first column items.

The executors of Edwin Forrest's estate have made a partial accounting, showing assets to the amount of $259,523 37.

Wilkie Collins has written a story called "The Law and the Lady," and he is now trying to keep from the clutches of both.

A new paper called the *Busy Bee* comes out as a political stinger from the Hives. If it is not repudiated by the people it will be issued every other day.

If Young had had the proper "Night Thoughts" he would have known that as days grow shorter in the season, so are the gas bills proportionately increased.

The Standard Social Club will give a recherche soiree at the Exposition building, on Saturday evening next, the first anniversary of the organization of the club.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: "Those Louisiana politicians, though not exactly tied to their mother's apron strings, can't well get along without a weekly lecture from their Marr."

Kate Field says the man who has held her hands in his more than two or three seconds does not live. Now, why did that man die? Was he a shining mark, or was he too good and gentle for this cold world of ours?

Sheridan, Pitt and Fox, says the *Athenæum*, all drank hard and worked hard. The pet statesmen of the past generation, they were all great in the council of the nation, but not one of them could rule his own household.

At a high school in Dover, New Hampshire, the pupils are examined at regular intervals on topics of the times, involving a careful reading of the newspapers. The examination was omitted during the Beecher controversy.

Nourrel Pasha, the Governor of Angora, in Asia Minor, has addressed an official statement to the Turkish government on the famine in his province. He says that in Angora alone nearly 25,000 persons will be utterly destitute and dependent upon the government for food during the coming winter.

Colonel John G. Angell, who was mentioned incidentally in the REPUBLICAN as appearing with a squad of armed men and holding a parley with Sergeant Sullivan, near Governor Kellogg's house, last Friday midnight, informs us that he was not in uniform, as reported, and was only accompanied by two armed men not of his own command, and whom he met by accident. He was called at the time from a sick bed by a rumor of disturbance, and had nothing to do with or no knowledge of any bodies of White Leaguers abroad at that time.

Lieutenant Commander Edward N. Kellogg, United States navy, who died of yellow fever at Pensacola on the sixth instant, was a native of Maine, but entered the naval service from Illinois, on September 24, 1858. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1861, and after service in the West India squadron was, from 1863 to 1865, on duty on the steamsloop Oneida, of the Western Gulf blockading squadron, taking a prominent part in the battle of Mobile bay, on August 5, 1864. He became an ensign in September, 1863; a lieutenant in February, 1864; and a lieutenant commander in July, 1866. He was ordered to the command of the monitor Ajax on the twenty-third of November, last year, during the well remembered Cuban excitement, on board of which vessel he was stationed until his death.

POLITICAL BLACKMAIL.

It is an evil to be regretted, and perhaps never to be reformed, that election expenses are forced upon those who are interested in obtaining office. In the earlier days of the republic Henry Clay, a Republican, was charged by the so-called Democracy with a disgraceful bargain in accepting the appointment of Secretary of State at the hands of John Quincy Adams. But even with this unfounded charge in their mouths, the Democracy embarked in the most open and unblushing system of purchase and sale of official patronage. Long before the Republican party of the present day came into existence a Democratic convention nominated the great Democratic spoiler Van Buren, with the Democratic motto "to the victors belong the spoils." A Democratic convention nominated as chief magistrates Polk or Buchanan, and assigned on the lobby slate all the positions of the Cabinet and the foreign missions as equivalents for support given to the party ticket. The compulsory contributions by Democratic candidates and officers constituted the fund for campaign expenses, and these assessments were enforced by the summary process of withdrawing a poor or refractory candidate, or discharging an official employe who did not respond promptly to the percentage exacted on his salary.

The President of the United States issued a campaign order in 1872 prohibiting heads of departments from authorizing any such impost on official salaries. There is no doubt, however, that contributions are still made by employes by way of salvage, and perhaps the amount of contributions is as general as before this order.

But whether this may be the practice of those who hold the offices of the country, the State or the city, those who hold no such offices are compelled to pay with equal promptitude and punctuality on the one side as their unhappy and unwilling antagonists are on the other. The politicians on each side are employed in squeezing their respective constituencies. The official demand on a clerk at the Customhouse or at the City Hall has some show of reason in the individual interest insured. But the banker or merchant who is required to pay for obtaining offices for other people has much more reason to complain. The demand is made in a pleasant and affable manner. There is no compulsion, not the least. It is a little like the alms asked "in the name of God," from Gil Blas, by a petitioner whose musket was bearing on the traveler so piously adjured to contribute.

Here is the testimony of the New Orleans *Times* as to the operation of this last system in New Orleans:

> For a people among whom the complaint of poverty has of late years been chronic, the bankers and business men of New Orleans, on moral compulsion, contributed more largely for political and semi-political purposes than any others under heaven. More check book stubs besides those found in Kellogg's State House could tales unfold, if subjected to the close scrutiny of political opponents. The political lawyers at Washington were not all feed on the same side in the Louisiana case, and sums extorted from our business men through "moral pressure with disagreeable alternatives" have been used in many ways which, in their heart of hearts, the contributors emphatically condemned.

All acknowledge this political blackmailing to be wrong, but one side can not correct it without the assent of the other. If these bankers and business men should stop paying and the Republican party continue to provide and expend an election fund, we should be overrun by such a horde of famished Democratic politicians as would utterly demoralize and confuse our party organization. While, then, the practice continues of assessing salaries of the office holders and blackmailing the bankers and merchants, the clerks, sheriffs, and coroners, it is to be hoped the Democratic party will continue true to their ancient traditions. Let them demand from their bankers and merchants, on pain of "social ostracism" and "moral pressure with disagreeable alternatives," the money necessary to fee the Seven League lawyers at Washington and at home. Let committees wait on sheriffs, clerks and coroners, administrators in office and in expectancy, and make them ante up. This will relieve the community from much destitution, and keep from the Republican party a pressure for admission into its ranks which would utterly destroy its integrity and its order.

THE ENGLISH BONDHOLDERS.

These potentates, whose capital is scattered over the whole world, have been very uneasy about their investments in the Southern States. In some of these there has been an out and out scale or repudiation. In others there has been a notice to the creditor that the debtor State was unable to meet its engagements, principal or interest, and would, therefore, pay as much as it deemed itself able to pay.

In all cases the capitalists were wroth that people could not pay what they had promised, and proceeded to denounce the credit of all such delinquents as never to be negotiated in a European market. Latterly, however, it has begun to work through the wigs of these gentlemen that there may be such a thing as State inability to pay, and so they have abated somewhat their intolerance of poverty.

Virginia was among the first of the indebted States to attempt the adjustment of her obligations to her ability. She tendered to bondholders a new bond for two-thirds the face of an old bond, and gave a scrip for the other third, payable upon the future assumsit of Western Virginia, such being the proportion of debt which it was thought this portion of the State rescinded by the war ought to pay. On these new bonds the State pays four per cent and gives a certificate, not bearing interest, for two per cent, payable whenever the State is able. As the coupons are receivable in taxes, they are quite salable, and as the State has never increased her debt since the war, the prospect of ultimate resumption in full is very favorable. Upon this state of affairs, the Governor of Virginia has invited a conference with the bondholders—

> To effect such exact and authentic understanding of the resources and liabilities of Virginia, and to consider such propositions for final agreement between the parties interested, as will afford the best attainable security for the rights and interests both of public creditors and the commonwealth.

It remains to be seen whether the foreign bondholders accept this invitation. Should they do so, and severely examine the "resources and liabilities" of all the Southern States, it may result in a more amicable adjustment of obligations than seems at this moment probable.

The holder of the State and especially those of our city debt will, perhaps, find as unavailable a schedule of investments as could well be imagined. The construction and repair of our levees are represented in the value of our lands, the drainage of our swamps in the health and comfort of our city, but we apprehend there will be found no investment paying its own interest into either the State or city treasury.

Under such circumstances we should deem it to the interest of our public creditors to offer Louisiana such terms as to amount and time of payment as will encourage the development of her industries and the introduction of capital.

It is to be hoped the present electoral campaign will give Louisiana such a Legislature as will seek to restore her character and prepare for the ultimate payment of whatever amount of public debt her authorities and creditors may find her, on conference, able to meet.

THE JUSTICE OF THE WORLD.

A man endowed with influence and great ability is charged with an offense which if committed would be fatal to his purity of character. A woman implicated as equally guilty is tried before the same tribunal of public opinion. The man is borne above the tide of reproach on the arms of those who sustain the moral character of the man as a pillar on which rests the moral character of the association to which he and they belong. The woman, with no such influence and with no such support, droops, withers and disappears beneath the tacit censure of society.

In what does the position—in what should the responsibility of these persons impleaded for immorality differ? If the man should be received in a public assembly with adulation and applause, why should there be no balm and spikenard poured into the lacerated heart of his copartner in obloquy? If the woman be worthy of condemnation, and ought to be excluded as a moral Pariah from even the sympathies of society, why should the alleged accomplice in the alleged offense be lifted into honor while she is thrust down into torment? The one is in Abraham's bosom, the other in the bottomless pit. The vindication of these people should be equal or their punishment the same.

We do not complain of the injustice of the world. It would be useless to do so, since the right of appeal to a higher tribunal lies to every one who may have been aggrieved by its judgment.

In most communities the world spares or readily condones the guilt of the man, while it will not tolerate the identical crime in the woman. Perhaps there may be a reason why so much higher a standard should be exacted of the one than the other. Upon the purity of woman depends the existence of social virtue. The individual example of man is, except in remarkable cases, limited to the society and generation that surround him. But woman is the teacher, as she is the source, of moral sentiment. Upon her fidelity to trust and to truth depends, not merely the preservation of contemporaneous virtue, but the taint of wrong communicated by her vice, may pass into coming generations and corrupt the current of social virtue for generations to follow.

While we may, as severe moralists, perceive in the superior value of female virtue a reason why that sex should be held to stricter account than their more frail and fallible copartners of the opposite sex, we can not repress a feeling of regret that it should be so. We may not believe that woman should be dealt with more leniently, but we do believe that men aspiring to be equals in purity should be her partner in any common condemnation for a common wrong.

NOT A SUBJECT FOR BOASTING.

The fact that private assassination was not resorted to on the occasion of the recent riots has frequently been alluded to by the White League papers as evidence of exceptionable magnanimity. We have, on more than one occasion, been reminded by the *Picayune* and *Bulletin* that we should be very thankful that the REPUBLICAN office was left standing by the mob, and especially humble in our demeanor toward everybody because prominent Republicans in New Orleans were not made to share the fate of the Coushatta prisoners. The mere reference to this subject in such a manner is an insult to American civilization. It is equivalent to a boast that the power and the disposition to repeat the horrors of St. Bartholomew were present here in some force on that occasion, but restrained and checked by an extraordinary exhibition of self-control. Since then boasts have been daily made in the name of this proud people that they did not behave as badly as they might have done! It is like an accusation against the so-called best people of this city that they were capable of any enormity, but curbed their natural impulses for once, and expect great credit for such an uncommon exhibition of virtue.

The Republicans have had control of the city so far as the police is concerned, for many years. Who ever heard of a Republican taunting a Democrat because he had not been mobbed or assassinated? No good citizen can contemplate such treatment as a possibility. In the olden time, even among the most enlightened nations and tribes, the success of one faction was generally followed by the extermination of its rival; but such people were ignorant of the existence of "a just God and the Union army." Even at so late a day as 1861 people here were in deadly peril for their political opinions, and societies of Union men were compelled to adopt names in accordance with the intolerant spirit of those times to avoid suspicion and save their members from persecution. The very precautions then adopted for safety have been since falsely urged against the members as evidence of sanguinary intentions. And these falsehoods are used with malicious intent by those who know full well that they have no basis of truth to rest upon. But it is with the present, not the past, we have to deal. There is, we are glad to observe, a great improvement in late years in the mode of conducting our political and religious affairs. A broken head is not deemed a proper remedy in America for an obstinate non-conformance to a dogma of any sort. Neither is it a proper subject for boasting in the name of a city like this, that a general sack of houses and slaughter of individuals did not take place upon the first occasion when such barbarities were rendered possible by surrounding circumstances.

DIED:

DOMINGON—On Sunday, October 11, 1874, at 10 P. M., at his residence, No. 113 Mandeville street, JULES DOMINGON, aged fifty-three years.

He was a native of this city, and by his many good qualities as a man won for him hosts of friends, staunch and true. He was a prominent member of the Republican party, and his loss at this time will be sorely felt.

"FOR CASH ONLY."

AT

B. T. WALSHE'S,

110.....Canal Street.....110

Will now be found the usual assortment

OF

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

AND

GENTLEMENS UNDERWEAR,

ALL OF RECENT MANUFACTURE AND OF THE LATEST STYLES.

This Stock is fresh (NOW OPENING), and most complete in assortment, quality and price, and will be

Sold for Cash Only.

Friends and customers will please take notice as this rule will be strictly followed this season. AS I SELL "FOR CASH ONLY." THE PRICES WILL BE LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE, WHILE THE STOCK IS IN ALL RESPECTS MUCH BETTER.

CALL AND SEE.

B. T. WALSHE.

oct13 1t 2p No. 110 Canal street, near St. Charles.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

For the information of the ignorant, the law-breaking, and those acting under bad advice, to take notice that the rights and franchises of the Louisiana State Lottery Company have, on two separate occasions, been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of the State; also by Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court; that "act No. 9" of the Legislature of 1874, passed for the protection of the rights of said company, has been declared constitutional by Judges Atocha, Abell, Tissot, Hawkins and Cullom, and that this company intends to prosecute and have punished all such offenders, on every violation, to the utmost extent of the law; that this company, under its contract with the State, is entitled to the same legal protection as licensed store-keepers, merchants, dealers, doctors, lawyers, or any other class of people.

A reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS is hereby offered for the arrest and conviction of each person every time violating these laws by dealing in any manner with any illegal lottery tickets.

CHARLES T. HOWARD,

oct13 3t 2p Manager.

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMBOATMEN, STEAMBOAT MANIFESTS AND CONSIGNEES AND MERCHANTS SHIPPING ON THE RIVER.

The attention of steamboatmen and merchants making shipments on the river is called to the "River News" column in the NEW ORLEANS PRICE CURRENT, published expressly for the accommodation of its patrons. It furnishes a thorough record, giving the latest information appertaining to the river trade, comprising the stage of water at the various points, business on the landing, boats on the landing, boats due, their arrival and departure, a description of their inward and outward bound cargoes, the inward and outward rates of freight, and the latest news from the upper rivers, together with a complete list of steamer's manifest and consignees obtained on the arrival of each boat. Railroad manifests and consignees are also given.

A DAILY MARKET REPORT is issued at 2 P. M., containing full lists of manifests and consignees. Price two and a half cents a copy.

NEW ORLEANS PRICE CURRENT OFFICE,
oct5 3t Nos. 129 and 131 Gravier street.

THE MITCHELL & RAMMELSBERG

FURNITURE COMPANY.

103.....CAMP STREET.....103

Corner of Poydras street.

Wish it distinctly understood and impressed upon the minds of all wanting anything in the line of

FURNITURE

that they are POSITIVELY SELLING OUT THEIR STOCK, and will retire from the business in this city.

This is a rare opportunity to those contemplating house-keeping to purchase ELEGANT FURNITURE of the best make and finish and of the handsomest style at

VERY LOW AND REASONABLE PRICES.

GEORGE MITCHELL,

oct1 3t tt 2p Agent.

MRS. R. F. HARDON,

29.....Chartres Street.....29

Between Canal and Customhouse streets, New Orleans.

OPENING

OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF MILLINERY,

Thursday, October 15, 1874.

oct1 3t tt 2p

COAL. COAL. COAL.

JOHN D. MACLIN,

No. 34 Carondelet Street.

PITTSBURG, ANTHRACITE AND CANNEL COAL Prepared for family use and delivered at lowest market rates.

BRANCH OFFICE AND DEPOT—Head of Second street, Fourth District. oct11 3t

ELECTION OF CITY OFFICERS.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, September 29, 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.

oct6 2p LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.

PLATFORM

OF THE

REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

Adopted in Convention at New Orleans, Saturday, August 8, 1874.

The Republican party of Louisiana, assembled in convention in the city of New Orleans on the fifth day of August, 1874, assumes and declares that the National Republican party is a party of positive principles and definite purposes; a party of grand achievements and glorious history; a party of internal improvements and of material development; a party of peace and order, of liberty and law, of universal suffrage and equal rights. That it is a party capable of purifying its own organization as well as of devising reformatory measures for the public good; therefore, be it

1. Resolved, That its past history entitles it to future confidence, and we again reiterate our faith in and pledge ourselves to the support of the principles enunciated in its national platform, adopted at Philadelphia.

2. That we cordially indorse the liberal, enlightened and just policy of President Grant and the national administration, both in domestic and foreign affairs.

3. That our present State government, in the face of unparalleled difficulties, has achieved substantial reforms, and by its patient and firm adherence to the right course under an organized system of vilification and misrepresentation at home and abroad, deserves and has the unqualified approval and support of a large majority of the people of the State, of whom it is the true and lawful representative.

4. That we hereby pledge ourselves to the reduction of the expenses of the State government to the lowest possible point consistent with an efficient administration. We distinctly announce this obligation to be binding upon us, and due alike to the people of the State and to their creditors; and we specifically set forth our intention to secure a reduction of the heavy and unnecessary expenses of the assessment and collection of the revenue.

5. That duty and sound policy alike constrain us to nominate and support for office none but men of known honesty and capacity; and that men who are unmindful of the interests of the State, and whose records are a reproach to the party shall not be permitted to force themselves upon us in any capacity, under any pretence whatever.

6. That the misfortunes of war, of floods and internal disturbances and previous maladministration so seriously impaired the resources of the State as to render absolutely necessary the passage by the last Legislature of the law known as the funding bill, which we approve as representing the utmost limits of our ability to pay, and more than the value received by the State for the indebtedness now outstanding; and we also declare our unqualified approval of the proposed constitutional amendments limiting the State debt to $15,000,000 and taxation to twelve and a half mills (except for school purposes) and applying the revenues of each year to the payment of the expenses of that year.

7. That the approaching general election must be a fair, peaceable and free election, at which every legal and qualified elector shall have the opportunity to cast his ballot for such candidates as he prefers without intimidation and without illegal contrivances to deprive him of his vote, and every legal vote cast must be counted and credited as polled; and to this end such a selection of officers to take charge of registration and election should be made as will satisfy citizens of all parties that the Republican party at least does not expect or desire anything else than a fair election.

8. That we condemn the spirit of violence manifested in certain localities by the Democratic party as being in violation of public peace and good order, and destructive of the good name and best interests of the State; the suppression of all violence is demanded by every law abiding citizen of the State.

9. That we invoke the assistance of Congress toward the early completion of those national works the Fort St. Philip canal and the system of levees for the redemption and protection of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi river.

10. That we declare our belief that nothing but disaster can result from a conflict of the two races in this State, and we discountenance and condemn all efforts to foment such a conflict, being satisfied that the true interests of both races lie in a just and harmonious adjustment of the relations of race, labor and capital, and the united efforts of all good men to promote the common interest, and we believe that with such peace and harmony, and such united efforts, the return of a high degree of prosperity to Louisiana will not be long delayed.

11. That we approve and indorse the civil rights bill now pending before Congress.

12. That we sympathize with the patriotic men in Cuba who fight for liberty, and that we urge upon the national Congress the early recognition of the independence of Cuba, and hereby instruct our representatives in Congress to use their best efforts and influence to this end.

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

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 15, 1874.

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

Whereas, The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has this day officially informed me that the following named ports are infected places, viz: All ports in the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico and Jamaica, and the port of Demarara, in South America; also, the port of Pensacola, State of Florida, in the United States, and has recommended that all vessels leaving any of said ports on and after June 15, 1874, shall be detained at quarantine station not less than ten days.

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, declaring the aforesaid ports infected places, and requiring that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes, leaving such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, on and after the fifteenth day of June, 1874, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State. je16

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A HOUSE IN THE FIRST DISTRICT, containing six rooms in thorough repair large yard suitable for a garden; rent fifteen dollars per month for a good tenant.

For particulars inquire of

H. M. ROBINSON,
Real Estate Agent,
oc4 Commercial Place.

FOR RENT.—A HOUSE CONTAINING PARLOR, dining and three bedrooms, kitchen, wood and wash sheds, cistern and large yard. Rent $15 per month. Apply on the premises, No. 106 Felicity street, between Annunciation and Laurel streets. oct 1tj

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, September 10, 1874.

Whereas, Representatives to fill vacancies in the Forty-fourth Congress are to be chosen in this State on Monday, the second day of November next, as provided by law, as follows, to wit:

One Representative from the First Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Plaquemines, St. Bernard and that portion of the parish of Orleans lying on the right bank of the Mississippi river, and that portion on the left bank below Julia street and the New canal, comprising wards three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and fifteen of the city of New Orleans.

One Representative from the Second Congressional District, composed of all that portion of the parish of Orleans lying above Julia street and the New canal, comprising the first, second, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth wards of the city of New Orleans, and the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John and St. James.

One Representative from the Third Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Iberville, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary, Iberia, St. Martin, Lafayette, Vermilion, Cameron and Calcasieu.

One Representative from the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Rapides, Vernon, Sabine, Natchitoches, Grant, Winn, Red River, De Soto, Caddo, Bossier, Webster and Bienville.

One Representative from the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Concordia, Caldwell, Franklin, Tensas, Madison, Richland, Ouachita, Jackson, Lincoln, Union, Morehouse, Carroll, Claiborne and Catahoula.

One Representative from the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Avoyelles, St. Landry, Pointe Coupee, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, West Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge, St. Helena, Livingston, Tangipahoa, Washington and St. Tammany; and

Whereas, It is provided by law that on the day aforesaid there shall be elected a State Treasurer; and

Whereas, It is provided by law that on the day aforesaid there shall be elected State Senators from each of the senatorial districts to fill the places of those whose terms of service have expired, or who have died or failed to qualify, etc., to wit:

Three Senators from the district composed of the First, Second and Third Representative Districts of New Orleans.

One Senator from the district composed of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Representative Districts of New Orleans.

One Senator from the district composed of the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Representative Districts of New Orleans and the parish of St. Bernard.

One Senator from the district composed of the Tenth and Eleventh Representative Districts of New Orleans.

One Senator from the district composed of the Fifteenth Representative District and the parish of Plaquemines.

One Senator from the district composed of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Representative Districts of New Orleans and the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles and St. John the Baptist.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Ascension and St. James.

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

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Cameron, Calcasieu, Lafayette and St. Landry.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of East Feliciana, West Feliciana and Pointe Coupee.

One Senator from the district composed of the parish of East Baton Rouge.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Iberville, St. Martin, West Baton Rouge and Iberia.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Concordia and Avoyelles.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Madison, Carroll, Morehouse and Richland.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Bienville, Bossier, Claiborne and Webster.

One Senator from the district composed of the parishes of Natchitoches, DeSoto, Red River and Sabine; and

Whereas, It is also provided by law that on the said first Monday in November next there shall be elected, throughout the State, Representatives to serve in the Legislature for the term of two years; and

Whereas, It is also provided by law that on the aforesaid day a Parish Judge shall be elected for each parish in the State, except the parish of Orleans; and

Whereas, It is provided that on the same day a Sheriff and a Coroner shall be elected in each parish of the State, except the parish of Orleans, where two Sheriffs and two Coroners are to be elected; and

Whereas, It is provided by law that Justices of the Peace and Constables shall be elected on the same day in the several parishes of the State; and

Whereas, At the same time certain amendments to the constitution of the State are required by law to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, which amendments have been more fully set forth by the official publications of the Secretary of State, in accordance with the constitution to which reference is had.

These amendments are submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment, to wit:

Under Act No. 4, Session of 1874.

RELATIVE TO ISSUE OF CONSOLIDATED BONDS.

"First proposed amendment for approval," or
"First proposed amendment against approval."

REDUCING AND LIMITING THE STATE DEBT TO FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS AND LIMITING TAXATION.

"Second proposed amendment for approval," or
"Second proposed amendment, against approval."

DEVOTING ANNUAL REVENUES OF THE STATE TO THE EXPENSES OF THE SAME YEAR.

"Third proposed amendment, for approval," or
"Third proposed amendment, against approval."

Under Act No. 22, Session of 1874.

"For the amendment limiting the debt of New Orleans," or
"Against the amendment limiting the debt of New Orleans."

Under Act No. 64, Session of 1874.

"For the amendment to article seventeen relative to the day of electing Representatives," or
"Against the amendment to article seventeen relative to the day of electing Representatives."

And whereas, It is made the duty of the Governor, at least six weeks before every general election, to issue his proclamation giving notice thereof by publication in the official journal,

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, notifying the qualified voters throughout the State of the election aforesaid, and commanding all Supervisors of Registration, Commissioners of Election and other officers therein concerned to hold said election for Representatives to Congress, State Treasurer, Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly, Parish Judges, Sheriffs, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Constables, etc., and for the ratification or rejection of the proposed amendments to the constitution, on MONDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT. Said election to be conducted and the returns thereof made in all respects according to the provisions of the constitution and laws of this State and of the United States.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached this tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State. se12

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE Freedman's Savings and Trust Company,
Washington, D. C., July 29, 1874.

Notice is hereby given to all persons, other than depositors, who may have claims against the FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY or any of its branches that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 1307 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, District of Columbia. Pass books, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof of the balances shown to be due thereon. Depositors will therefore present their pass books to the respective branches by which they were issued as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and balanced.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
ROBERT PURVIS,
B. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.

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INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

Corner of Canal and Camp Streets.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Premiums during the year ending December 31, 1873—		
On fire risks		$414,[illegible]
On marine risks		101,180 63
On river risks		42,874 56
Total premiums		$558,[illegible]
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 4
Reinsurances	$42,923 92	
Losses on fire	$183,070 07	
Losses on marine	67,172 06	
Losses on river	9,774 91	—260,017 04
Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account		17,401 45
Commissions on agency business		7,798 87
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 [illegible]
Reserved for unsettled claims		$3,361 75

The company has the following assets:

Cash	$40,487 16
Bills receivable for premiums	15,077 16
Bonds, city and others	125,000 00
Stocks, Gas Company and others	67,514 50
Pledge and mortgage notes	275,736 69
Premiums in course of collection	106,270 68
Suspense account	3,590 79
Agency premiums for December	11,013 26
Warrant account	6,799 69
Branch office	4,984 21
Louisiana Cotton Factory	1,970 93
Property corner Canal and Camp streets	70,662 77
Other real estate	23,532 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 16
Bills payable	1,716 69
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. W. HINCKS, Secretary. J. TUYES, President.

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 [illegible]
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums		319,533 [illegible]
Less losses paid and estimated	$156,266 99	
Less taxes, discount in lieu of participation, interest on capital, less discount, etc.	100,564 02	—256,831 [illegible]