New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 14, 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.

Now put up your stoves.

A chancery suit is a most expensive dress.

Vise pitcher and tumbler are household acrobats.

The path of duty leads importers to the customhouse.

"Hiawatha" did not originally appear in the *Ledger*.

Three hundred and eighty-one Smiths decide at Smithville, Connecticut.

Hay dealers have a weigh for doing business on a large scale.

The cardinal object with a young lady now is to get a cardinal hat.

How doth the *Busy Bee?* It uses two n's in spelling the name—Charles O'Conor.

The person who has the tact to do a disagreeable thing beautifully, is an artist.

It is very kind of the Albany *Journal* to call burglars "moonlight mechanics."

The Democrats complain that even the change in the weather is Radical.

The bores and the bored comprise the largest part of the population of all towns.

Do you hear? Charles Reade, the novelist is getting deaf. "Put yourself in his place."

Let the dead rest. Never whistle dog calls in a market where lies the slumbering sausage.

It was an even thing with the ten virgins. Five of them were wise, and five were foolish.

According to a cabinet maker's sign, "Cane-bottomed chairs are re-fixed and re-bottomed inside."

Modern invitation to a wedding—"Come round to-night at eight sharp, and see me capture a mother-in-law."

In churches where members of the congregation habitually sleep during service the preacher needs waking up.

A ferryman assured a timid lady that no one was ever lost in the river, because they were always found the next day.

Mr. Beecher has been put in wax for Madam Tussaud's collection, and his fame is likely to wax and wane.

Barnum is mentioned for President by papers in which his show is advertised. He will make a strong canvas.

It is said that the daughter of the late President Juarez, of Mexico, is teaching school in a small interior town in that country.

A philosopher says women need one hour more of sleep than men do. The economy of life would suggest they take the hour from talk and put it into sleep.

Sixteen Roman Catholic priests are now in confinement at Coblentz, on the Rhine, for offenses against the Prussian ecclesiastical law, several of them being under sentence of ten months' imprisonment.

An eminent judge said to a jury who had passed a sleepless night in their room, unable to agree on a verdict: "Gentlemen, I am surprised that you can not agree in this case. I could agree either way in five minutes."

Elsewhere in our columns will be found a call from the chairman of the Committee of Fifty which was appointed at the Central Church for a meeting of said committee, to meet at their room this morning at ten o'clock.

Mr. A. Seidensticker is chairman of the board of police in Indianapolis. Any alteration of that name by marriage or by the Legislature would only make things worse, for if the easy or Seiden part were dropped, he would still have A. Sticker left.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, has made arrangements with Cook, Son & Jenkins' tourist and excursion combination to furnish transportation for that organization to visit city at the Grand Encampment in December.

The Orleans Dramatic Association took formal possession of their new rooms last night at No. 46 St. Charles street, corner of Gravier. The association was out in full force. A few speeches, songs and toasts were indulged in, sandwiched by something to eat and something to drink.

Joaquin Miller complains of the wearisome use of marble in Italy, and says that living there is like taking up one's quarters in an aristocratic church-yard. Now, if any of the sculptors of Italy had desired to put Joaquin into marble, the great unwashed would have been less dismal.

A telegram from Rome to the *Tablet* says: "The Pope intends sending a religious souvenir to the Marquis of Ripon whose conversion gave the Holy Father the greatest consolation." This is after the style of a Baptist society down East, which offers a choice of cromos to every new convert.

One of the least flattering tributes ever paid to a rising young artist has been paid by a Cincinnati dauber by a Western critic: "He possesses some merits as an artist, but it is hard to say whether it lies in landscape or marine painting; you never can tell his views from his ships, except when they have their tails exalted, when the absence of stern betrays their character. Even then they may be mistaken for schooners scudding under bare poles."

MOMENTOUS ISSUES OF THE ELECTION.

There are more important issues depending upon the next election in this State than merely placing honest men in office, however desirable such a result may be. Whether rightfully or wrongfully, it is very certain that the Democracy of this State are set down by the people of the Northern States as antagonistic to the constitutional amendments, and the reconstruction laws passed in pursuance of them. In the average Northern mind there is an easy gradation, with scarcely a perceptible step in the descent, from Southern Democracy to White Leaguers, Ku-Klux, Secessionists. The success of any party in Louisiana which is avowedly hostile to Republicanism will be imputed to either of the above named political associations. There is such a perfect fraternal feeling among them upon all national questions growing out of the freedom of the slave that the Northern mind generally credits them all with being tarred by the same stick, and believes these names are simply aliases. There is little doubt of the correctness of the impression, and none at all that the success of one would be a substantial success of all, and an overwhelming calamity to this State.

Notwithstanding the fact that our State government has been nominally Republican since the war, we have never yet been received into full fraternity with the other States of the Union. Louisiana has been held in a condition of probation. Our commerce even has been taken out of the hands of our merchants, who have generally resorted to politics as an advertising dodge and our politicians have turned traders. The foundation of the party opposed to Republicanism is injustice. The corner stone has been personal and business ostracism to the colored people and their Northern friends. This has been so openly proclaimed and admitted that it is no longer a secret, though we are aware it is stoutly denied whenever certain interests are threatened by its announcement. The policy of the Southern Democrats has been to drive the negroes to the hoe and their Republican friends to menial pursuits, while they are to administer the laws, control the patronage and monopolize the genteel employments. Merchants have been forced to subscribe their money to put this policy in force, and constrained under threats of unpleasant alternatives to publicly declare their cordial acquiescence in it. Money has been taken out of commerce and devoted to keeping alive a suicidal agitation in Washington. While St. Louis merchants have been diverting our legitimate trade, her politicians have been encouraging our malcontents in their work of helping to destroy our remaining credit.

The success of the Democratic ticket at our next election will put the finishing touches to these plans. One-half the population will be instantly remitted to a condition of peonage little, if any, better than serfdom; hungry adventurers, the like of which has never before been seen here, will throng the public offices. Business will languish worse than ever. Northern capitalists will either give us a wide berth or treat us a territorial dependency or a distant agency. Louisiana will be continued simply as a colony in antagonism with the financial, agricultural and political rulers of the country. In the meantime the condition of the colored people will grow more wretched than ever before. They are even now discharged every day because they will not promise to vote the White League ticket, consent to surrender their manhood. By the time we have a Democrat in every office we may expect a refinement upon this. Their oppressors will refuse to pay them for their work, and the courts will afford them no relief. The antagonism between the two races will eventually reach that point that the weaker must yield in everything to the superior arrogance of the inferior. After this relapse into barbarism, where can we look for friends abroad? Who will risk his capital or bring his family into such a community? And, as we manufacture nothing, as New Orleans produces nothing, there will be nothing for our middle men to do, except to hold office, tax the remaining value of the property out of existence, and finally yield from sheer exhaustion.

Nothing can save this community except energy, assistance from abroad and individual industry. The required assistance need not be expected to come in the shape of alms to be squandered, like the supplies for the sufferers by the overflow. Unless it can be so placed as to yield a satisfactory return it will be soon withdrawn. Confidence alone can invite it here, and confidence can only be gained when deserved. We shall not deserve it by voting the White League ticket and putting men in office who are pledged to rip up the whole political fabric, nullify the reconstruction laws and reinaugurate an imitation of the old institutions once boasted of as "peculiar."

Individual office seekers may be temporarily interested in the success of the opposition ticket. But the real estate owner, the merchant and mechanic who is compelled by circumstances to remain here, can not afford to try such a dangerous experiment. The people—leaving office-seekers out of the question—want something at this time of vastly more importance than a change of offices from one set of men to another. They are anxiously waiting to take down their shutters and receive orders. But this can never be realized if the magnificent body of laborers, who produce the bulk of all the wealth in this State, are to be deposed from their citizenship and remitted to serfdom. When that is done, there will be a renewal of the great struggle, and peace will be postponed for many years.

LOUISIANA ABROAD.

Some prudent persons do not choose to punish a child or a servant with severity and passion lest the bruit may give the neighbors a bad opinion of the temper in which this punishment is inflicted and so breed occasion of scandal against the family in which it has occurred. It is not an uncommon thing that those who commit this unseemly violence soon after put on their best dress and go demurely abroad, speaking in most charitable style of every one and especially making known the sweetness and justice of their own domestic administration.

We have all this in Louisiana. The best word in the Democratic vocabulary toward the Republicans is abuse. Their kindest act is a threat of violence. They demand professions of gratitude for not having assassinated or burned out the Republicans. This being over here, their next effort is to persuade the distant public that the armed drill is only to exercise young men after the confinement of the desk and counter; that the colored people admire and adore their Democratic friends, and that no wrong or violence has been done to any except "usurpers," who keep them out of offices which are their birthright.

The certificate of our military visitors is deemed especially desirable in impressing distant people with the lamb-like amiability of the White Leaguers. Republican General Pennypacker is a model of all excellence, and Republican Admiral Mullaney, who keeps "his fires banked and his guns shotted" against the city, a courteous and Christian gentleman whom all delight to honor.

Yet still the people of the North believe in the butchery of Colfax and the violated safe conduct of the Republican citizens murdered at Coushatta. Still they have faith in the murders and exile of men in Alabama for the crime of opinion. They still are of the conviction that a question pending before Congress, as to the comparative legality of two candidates for the government of Louisiana was violently turned into an insurrection.

That such is the fixed belief of the Northern people is shown in the platform of the Republicans of Massachusetts and of all other Republican States which have expressed themselves since the events of the fourteenth of September. This popular indignation is so indiscriminate and so universal that the State rights Democrats of the North hasten to denounce the "new rebellion." They hold up their hands with indignant horror at the bare suggestion of secession, and that supereminent Democrat Governor, Allen, of Ohio, is said to have tendered 50,000 volunteers to suppress the indomitable independence of his Louisiana brethren. Acting on the assumption that a Republican is altogether unworthy of credence when contradicted by a White Leaguer, the Louisiana Democrats express their surprise at such a state of injustice. The *Picayune* makes some pretension to be heard because it is printed in the vernacular, but it is funny to see the New Orleans *Bee*, printed in a foreign tongue, demonstrating to an American audience that their own fellow-citizens should not be believed, but that a Frenchman is the best authority upon any American fact or question. If the Louisiana Democrats really wish to know what is the cause of this universal condemnation the explanation is this. All those Republicans who have been compelled to flee their homes in the South through fear of assassination have gone to Washington and to the North. *Their statements have been believed.*

It has not been supposed reasonable that so many men from separate States should have simultaneously fled from their farms, their families and their offices for the mere purpose of effecting a political object. Louisiana has a reputation abroad of being in insurrection against the State government. It is not believed that an American citizen can live or labor in that State without surrendering his opinions to the White Leaguers, and it is thought that nothing except the presence of an irresistible military federal force prevents still greater violence. Such is Louisiana abroad, and it will take something more substantial than a newspaper denial to change public opinion on this subject.

CONCESSION A LOCAL REMEDY.

The spirit of concession which has recently broken out in Terrebonne is a good thing in those parishes where the Republicans outnumber the Democrats four or five to one. But it does not seem to be applicable in the Fourth District, where the boot is on the other foot. In those localities where a Democrat has no possible chance for even a smell of an office conciliation and concession, *a la* Hamp Keys, Belden et al., are altogether lovely and commendable, yet it was voted out of place on our Democratic municipal ticket. In all the parish of Orleans not a single colored man has been placed in nomination by the party which is so deeply in love with the Terrebonne swap. The Republican party has been practicing this same plan of concession in every parish in the State ever since it has been a party. Our enemies have heretofore jeeringly called it black and tan. In the same parish of Terrebonne there is a regular Republican ticket already in the field, composed of the names of both white and colored candidates; but as none of them are Democrats—White Leaguers—sworn to discharge from employment all negroes who refuse to vote according to dictation, not only is it ignored, but the very principle upon which it is based is overlooked, and the Keys-Belden arrangement is trumpeted forth as something original—an entirely new invention, valuable as of universal application. Were the colored people to hold together in Terrebonne, and rigidly adhere to the color line, not a white man of any political faith could be elected. Were the whites to adopt the same policy in Orleans no colored man could succeed. Mark the difference. In the one parish the White Leaguers have raked in everything. In the other they have generously consented to accept a part and leave to their colored brethren the rest. The prime object in this movement is to defeat the Republican party; the secondary, to accept half a loaf in preference to having no bread at all.

Of course this stupid, hypocritical dodge will not succeed. The Republicans of Terrebonne will not consent to give away to an enemy what it is so easy to give to a friend, especially when they see that their brethren in Orleans are told to stand aside. No Democrat thinks of concession here. The "deep impression" produced in the parishes by the "Terrebonne compromise" has not been extended to this parish. It is likely to be confined exclusively to those localities where the colored voters outnumber the White Leaguers three to one. It is a very thinly disguised attempt to obtain offices under false pretenses, and has not created anything more serious than a quiet smile of derision anywhere. Let the White Leaguers try it here. Let them give us two colored men at least on the municipal ticket, one for the position of sheriff, and say one-third of the legislative nominations, and we shall see a much more profound impression than the Terrebonne affair has created.

HOW ALIENS VIOLATE THE LAW OF NATIONS.

Our reporter makes the following statement of an alien drawn on the jury panel of the Superior Criminal Court:

Although a long resident, he was not a citizen, for he was a native of a foreign country and had never been naturalized. He could then have easily escaped serving by making the proper declaration. But he didn't dare to. He had proclaimed himself a citizen by an act of rebellion. He had signed the call of the White League of the fourteenth of September, and joined in the subsequent proceedings. Could he confess himself an armed alien, or should he be silent?

This recalls a subject which requires the attention of the law officers of the government. The status of an alien is well defined by the law of nations, and the rights conceded him while resident in a foreign State are dependent upon the non-violation of the laws of that State. The alien described in the paragraph quoted was a fillibuster, and exposed himself to some perils of which he was, perhaps, unconscious. There are from twelve to fifteen thousand alien males above twenty-one in this State, and in all cases of disturbance they may give aid to insurrection against the constituted authorities. In case of trial for violation of the law, each of them would plead his alienage and invoke the intervention of his consul. Now, as those persons have sometimes taken such interest in our affairs as to cast a vote a well as carry a musket, we suggest that our authorities take the precaution to confer with foreign consuls, who may warn their excitable and ignorant fellow subjects. The alien is here for trade and business. He can neither be forced to jury nor military service, and it is not reasonable that he should contribute his efforts to make trouble when he incurs no legal responsibility. We know that many of them do these acts ignorantly and unadvisedly, and as we desire the immigration and intercourse of foreigners, we wish to save them and ourselves harmless from the unwise action of a few who know no better than to vote or bear arms, in our political questions. We remind all foreign consuls that on two occasions has there been severe difficulty with our State department on this account, and we hope from their prudence and courtesy that they will advise their alien fellow subjects to keep out of political clubs and armed insurrection against the State, and especially against the United States. That we wish well to the aliens will be evident from this advice.

A NOVEL ARBITRATION.

Mr. McEnery evidently supposes that Governor Kellogg is the only person who stands between himself and "the golden round" he wishes for. Hence he wants to leave the question as to who was legally elected Governor in 1872 to arbitration. Let five citizens, to be appointed in the manner he suggests, take the matter into consideration as long as they please, and come to just such conclusion as may seem to them proper, and it would be but the opinion of unofficial gentlemen after all. The question has long since been settled by a higher authority than it is possible for both Governor Kellogg and Mr. McEnery to set up. The office of Governor has been conferred upon the present incumbent as a solemn trust. He has accepted it, and has a right to be protected in it. He has been so protected, and will continue to be so long as he desires to hold it. He can resign the office, it is true, but he can not submit it to unofficial arbitrament, nor confer it upon another. The law points out his successor, and Mr. McEnery is not the man. Those who made Kellogg Governor will have something to say about his successor. Hence this talk about leaving any question of the kind to arbitration is entirely idle and useless. Neither Mr. McEnery nor Governor Kellogg is a principal in the matter. Both are servants of their respective parties. Mr. McEnery is not the heir apparent to the place, even if Governor Kellogg were to resign or abdicate in his favor. In short, neither of the gentlemen have anything more to do with binding the people to abide by the result of an arbitration of the kind proposed by McEnery than one in private station has.

It will be seen that the Governor intimates as much in a published letter. We hope this will be the last attempt to dicker about the executive office. By no possibility could any such arrangement be carried out, even though the arbitrators were unanimous, and both the litigants agreed. The office belongs to the people, and they have provided against a vacancy or any doubt as to the succession.

[Extract from the Minutes.]

BOARD OF CONTROL OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND Mechanical College of the State of Louisiana.
New Orleans, October 13, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Control this day, it was resolved that Professor James L. Cross be requested to take charge of the applications of students for admission in the Agricultural and Mechanical College for the ensuing session, examine their qualifications and register such as may be accepted.

By order of the Board.

H. CONQUEST CLARKE,
oct14 1t Secretary.

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

QUARANTINE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department.
New Orleans, October 12, 1874.

Notice is hereby given that, by and with the advice of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, the quarantine established over vessels arriving from certain designated ports, named in the executive proclamation of June 13, 1874, is this day removed.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State.
oct14 1t 2p

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,
oct13 3t Nos. 128 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,
oct11 3t 1t 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.

oct11 3t 1t 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.

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

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL.

H. BIDWELL & CO.,
PROVISION DEALERS,

Have removed from No. 32 Poydras street to

No. 86 Magazine Street,

Between Poydras and Lafayette streets. oct 1m

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Under Act No. 4, Session of 1874.

RELATIVE TO ISSUE OF CONSOLIDATED BONDS.

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

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

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

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

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

Under Act No. 22, Session of 1874.

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

Under Act No. 61, Session of 1874.

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

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

NOTICE.

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

Notice is hereby given to all persons, other than depositors, who may have claims against the FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY or any of its branches that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 1707 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, District of Columbia. Pass books, when properly authenticated, 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.

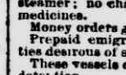
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
ROBERT PURVIS,
B. R. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.

STEAMSHIPS

BREMEN.

North German Lloyd.

STEAM BETWEEN BREMEN AND NEW ORLEANS, VIA HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVANA.



The steamships of the North German Lloyd will assume their regular trips next fall, as follows:

Further days of departure will be advertised hereafter.

From Bremen.	From New Orleans.
FRANKFURT.....September 22	October 25
STRASSBURG.....October 6	November 8
KOELN.....October 20	November 22
HANNOVER.....November 3	December 6
GEN. WERDER.....November 17	December 20
FRANKFURT.....December 1	January 3
STRASSBURG.....December 15	January 17
KOELN.....December 29	January 31

The steamers touch outward at Havre and Havana, and on their home trip at Havana and Southampton, to land and receive passengers and freight.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

From Bremen, Southampton or Havre to Havana or New Orleans.

Cabin.....$150 gold
Steerage.....40 gold

From New Orleans or Havana to Southampton, Havre or Bremen.

Cabin.....$150 gold
Steerage.....45 gold

From New Orleans to Havana.

Cabin.....$35 gold
Steerage.....15 gold

Passage tickets from Bremen, Southampton or Havre to New Orleans issued by the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to

ED. F. STOCKMEYER & CO., Agents,
au3 1y No. 42 Union street.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

LIMITED.

The following new first class, full-powered Clyde built screw steamships are intended to sail regularly between NEW ORLEANS and LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW and NEW YORK:

	Tons.
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Lieut. Johnson, R.N.R.	2000
STATE OF MINNESOTA, Lieut. Hamlin, R.N.R.	2000
STATE OF ALABAMA, Captain Flint	2400
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Knight	2500
STATE OF VIRGINIA, Captain Woodle	2500
STATE OF GEORGIA, Captain Cooper	2500
STATE OF NEVADA, Captain Brace	2500
STATE OF FLORIDA, Captain ——	2500
STATE OF INDIANA, Captain Sadler	2500

The steamer STATE OF MINNESOTA, Will sail from New Orleans for Liverpool, direct, On Saturday, October 17, 1874.

From her wharf, post No. 33 Third District, opposite Liverpool Bonded Wareh use.

Will receive and sign through bills of lading to Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and all continental ports.

Return tickets issued available for TWELVE MONTHS, at reduced rates, and through tickets to all parts of the United Kingdom and Europe.

A stewardess and surgeon are attached to each steamer; no charge is made for attendance and medicines.

Money orders granted free of charge.

Prepaid emigration tickets issued here to parties desirous of sending for their friends.

These vessels cross the bar at all times without detention.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

A. K. MILLER & CO.,
se14 No. 35 Carondelet street New Orleans.

LIVERPOOL AND NEW ORLEANS LINE OF STEAMERS.

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW ORLEANS TRADE,

THE MISSISSIPPI AND DOMINION LINE.

FIRST CLASS POWERFUL SCREW STEAMERS.

	Tons.
MONTREAL, (building)	3250
DOMINION, Captain Bouchette	3200
ONTARIO, Captain French	3200
VICKSBURG, Captain Roberts	2500
MEMPHIS, Captain Mellon	2500
TEXAS, Captain Laurenson	2350
MISSISSIPPI, Captain Wrake	2200
QUEBEC, Captain Bennett	2200
ST. LOUIS, Captain Reid	1837

For Liverpool Direct.—The steamship ST. LOUIS, REID, Commander, Will leave on or about August 12,

From her wharf, foot of Jackson street, Fourth District. Will receive and sign through bills of lading to Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and all continental ports.

Parties desirous of sending for their friends can purchase prepaid emigration tickets here. A reduction allowed when applied for in groups.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SILAS WEEKS & CO.,
No. 43 Carondelet street.

Managing owners—FLINN, MAIN & MONTGOMERY, No. 12 Lancelot Hey, Chapel street, Liverpool. au4

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.

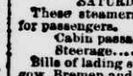
For New York.

Comprising the first-class steamships:

GENERAL MEADE.....A. W. Sampson.
WESTERN METROPOLIS.....H. S. Quick.
EMILY B. SOUDER.....T. P. C. Halsey.
MISSISSIPPI.....M. B. Crowell.
UNITED STATES.....B. F. Burdeck.

Sailing from New York every SATURDAY.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.



The steamship MISSISSIPPI, THOMAS P. C. HALSEY, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Jefferson street, on SATURDAY, October 17 at 3 A. M.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

Cabin passage.....$50
Steerage.....25

Bills of lading signed through to Liverpool, Glasgow, Bremen and Hamburg.

Through Tickets for First Class and Steerage Passengers for Liverpool and the Continent, connecting with Guion's Line of Steamers, sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY.

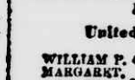
For freight or passage, apply to
JOHN H. LUDWIGSEN, Agent,
No. 190 Common street.

The steamship GENERAL MEADE will follow, leaving SATURDAY, October 24, at 8 A. M. ja4

FOR HAVANA, VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.

United States Mail Line.

Steamships WILLIAM P. CLYDE, MARGARET, EMILIE, LAVACA.



The New Orleans, Florida and Havana