New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 24, 1874.

Autumn leaves fail to cover the grave of summer.

He is a comical thief who takes things cheerfully.

Jokes about Noah and the flood are as old as the ark.

The issue in Massachusetts is rum against temperance.

To make a telling speech a man should tell something.

An eclipse of the moon is advertised to take place to-night.

Party hacks—those hired by candidates to drive from poll to poll.

A man can not expect half a loaf when he loafs all of the time.

If a man has a mind to read, Professor J. R. Brown can read it.

We live in sweet times when the streets are filled with candy-dates.

Gooseberries and raspberries can be so crowded as to make a perfect jam.

On Sunday morning we shall publish a list of letters remaining in the Postoffice.

A reader who always wants the latest papers, complains when his morning paper is late.

In St. Louis no person is allowed to rifle the pockets of a dead man until the coroner arrives.

Talk of the brightness and sunshine of this world is thrown away upon a man who wears tight boots.

A Northern man has been lecturing on the "Eight Hour System." Thirty minutes is better for a lecture.

Medical students never accomplish much by discussion. They always move to lay the "subject" on the table.

In a new gazette appears an erratum for the reader, which says: "For Dutchman read Dr. Adams."

Men who are continually complaining of being under a cloud, should go up in a balloon and be above such things.

A temperance society in Paris advocates the establishment of a milk club. That is cold water with a vengeance.

The young man who drinks vichy in the morning shows himself as having been vicious the previous night.

The bare idea of a "Black Crook" performance is enough to drive the better class of people from a theatre.

An exchange says: "Thirty-five thousand dogs are registered in Berlin." Some Democrat is probably running for coroner.

At all schools where plain fare, cold water and simple furniture are prescribed for students, the faculty boards the pupils.

The bachelors of New Zealand have to pay a single tax of $5. Why do they not marry and show New Zealand double happiness?

A man who has been naturalized in the Second District Court believes a new theory can not be true, else it would have been advanced before.

A manager announces that he has bought the right to play "After Dark." That right is all right. He can play at matinees, before dark, if he likes.

A Memphis scene painter is copying the great picture, "The Prodigal Son," for a drop curtain. No variety music hall can afford to drop the Prodigal Son.

Poor Mary Lamb once wrote to a friend: "I have known many single men I should have liked in my life (if I had suited them) for a husband, but very few husbands have I ever wished were mine."

A young blood dining at a hotel was requested by a neighbor to pass him some article of food which was near him. "Do you mistake me for a waiter?" said the exquisite. "No, sir, I mistook you for a gentleman," was the prompt reply.

Garibaldi's new book, "I Mille," treats of the exploits of the thousand volunteers, from which it takes its name. It appeals to the youth of Italy in a long preface, reminding them that politics are every man's concern. It concludes with an address to the 4322 subscribers for the book, assuring them that the author's active share in political events is over.

A man named M. W. Riden, a claim agent, has been riding into the affections of the Georgia Democracy. He addresses a card "to former slave owners in the ninth congressional district of Georgia." His plan shows that. "The undersiged proposes to open in Gainesville, Georgia, a register for the entry of the name, age and sex, and also the market value in specie, of each slave held prior to Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, i. e., January 1, 1863. Said registry to be made in well bound books, that are to be kept in fire proof vault. This is done with a view to getting pay for them at some future day. The list should be sworn to before an officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes. The fee for registration is ten cents for each name on the list. Clubs containing one hundred names will be recorded for $5."

An item has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that Miss Laura C. Redden, known to the literary world as "Howard Glyndon," was born a deaf mute and now articulates quite distinctly. We are informed by a relative of the lady that the statement is partly incorrect. Miss Redden was deprived of the sense of hearing at twelve years of age, the result of a severe congestion of the brain. She has never been without the power of speech, although for a number of years she has devoted herself to the mute's study of learning to read the lips. This lady is a regular correspondent of the New York *Evening Mail*, and among poets is one of the sweetest of modern singers. A collection of her poems has been published in a volume called "Sounds from a Secret Chamber." These sounds echo a mind highly cultivated and alive to the beauties of nature, as seen in its varied colorings and graceful forms, and a soul that has listened to human plaints mid the strife of living, and heard the throbs of sorrowing hearts to weave them again in pictures of fanciful words.

FALL IN!

The Republican nominations have been made, registration has been closed, and every voter in the Republican army should hold himself ready in marching order for action on the second of November. Let us all remember this is no holiday parade we have been preparing for. It is a great contest for the maintenance of vital principles, in which every member of the party possesses a deep interest. Every man on our ticket is a political friend. Every candidate on the opposition a sworn foe. We must sink personalities and follow only the banner under which we are enlisted. Voters in a great party are merely soldiers for the day. They are enlisted to fight in a common cause, and every man is expected to do his duty.

There is as much dishonor in refusing to go to the polls as there is in deserting from the army. The same odium attaches to scratching a name from the ticket as to shooting an officer in battle. No honorable party will be guilty of the one, no true soldier of the other. There are many cases of dissatisfaction in every party, owing to the fact that it is impossible for every voter to have his friends all placed in nomination. But as organization is absolutely necessary to success, so are all the members of such organization in honor bound to submit to the decision of the convention, by which all disputed claims are settled. The party conventions constitute the law-making power of political parties. The arrangement and disposition of the forces are committed to them, and it becomes the duty of the rank and file to obey orders and discharge duty, even though it may seem a little hard.

There is an issue to be involved in the next election infinitely beyond the success or defeat of any special candidate. The Republicans affirm the paramount authority of the people to rule, and look to the ballot box for the proper interpretation of their wishes. The Democrats seek to give importance to a man on account of what he may possess, robbed though it may be from the weak and ignorant through centuries of spoliation and wrong. In old feudal times supremacy was determined by brute force. Modern republicanism has substituted the peaceful ballot for the gleaming blade, and reason for skill of fence. It is, then, of the utmost importance that the humblest man upon our ticket should be elected, since he represents this vital principal of government. He may be unconscious of his real value to his party, and be actuated by no motive above personal gain. Yet as he can be depended upon in a crisis to sustain his party friends and their principles, he will be preferable as a friend to an opponent as an avowed enemy. We have statutes on our books passed in the interests of the poor, the weak and ignorant, which the Democracy are sworn to repeal. Among others, the school laws, which has most bitter enemies because it includes in its benefits the children of the colored people. Then there are the laws on the subject of civil rights, which would not exist five days after the organization of a White League Legislature. Under the present administration severe penalties are prescribed for those who seek by intimidation to coerce the votes of their employes. These are marked for repeal as soon as the White Leaguers come into power.

The emoluments of office are among the least of the advantages to be gained by the success of the Republican ticket. The rights of manhood are involved. The right of American citizens to live in this State are insolently questioned by those who have themselves no superior privileges. Even aliens, not citizens of the United States, proclaim in an unknown tongue that descendants of revolutionary sires, who wish to be just to the negro, to treat him as a man and an even Christian, are intermeddlers and interlopers in a land their fathers won. These same arrogant pretenders assume to lord it over natives of this State.

The Republican party accepts the theory that all are equal before the law, and are bound by every consideration of interest and personal safety to stand by each other. They affirm certain living principles which their opponents simply deny. Upon this the issue is made up. Each candidate upon our ticket represents a power in the great contest. His success is our triumph, his defeat our discomfiture. Let us all, then, rally to their support and see that not one name is omitted from our ballots on election day. Personal preferences, which are proper enough in a nominating convention, are out of place in a contest with the common enemy. No man who refuses or neglects to vote the straight ticket can be rated as a friend of party. He may be a hanger on for good the association may bring him, but is not worthy of trust.

Let us then cease all captious complaints and bickerings, lay aside every consideration except a determination to promote the general success, and we shall give a flat lie to the slanders of the past two years that we did not carry this State in 1872, and, as we hope, forever lay the ghost of the Democracy.

THE OLD BUGBEAR.

The *Times* has at last broached an opinion of its own without the aid of an "intelligent gentleman from the country" or the drummer of a Northern cake soap firm. It being an only child, entitles it to more than ordinary consideration, which must stand as our apology to the readers of the REPUBLICAN for referring again to a threadbare subject. The case may be stated about thus:

Some brilliant genius recently suggested, by way of compromise, an appeal to the election returns of 1872 to settle some supposed difficulties about the titles to our State offices. It seems that there are parties in this State (and the editor of the *Times* appears to be one of them) who question Governor Kellogg's right to the office he now holds. Those who hold this doctrine, however, are by no means agreed upon the manner of determining the question which they have raised. A large party appealed first to Congress, and failing there, invoked the persuasive influence of Belgian muskets. The *Times* was not invited to participate in the latest phase of attack, or if it was, it declined, as up to within two or three days of the riot, it opposed a resort to violence, or threw cold water on the movement. When, however, the day seemed to be lost to the State administration, and its responsible conductors could not conveniently visit the office, owing to circumstances over which they had no control, the reporters and interviewers fell into strange habits, from which they were summarily yanked, as soon as General Emory arrived, and satisfied us all that he was able to escape capture from the White Leaguers. Since our contemporary has been again placed upon its accustomed tack of "journalistic independence," it has manifested a foolish yearning for every wild proposition which the political wags have started, and labeled "compromise" or "adjustment." While political jack-knives were being swapped every hour in the day, the self-constituted organ of the trimmers manifested a very lively interest in everything that was going on, and published the result of one of the conferences about a week after it was given by the REPUBLICAN, and devoted its energies for a week afterward to the hopeless task of proving that it had been a day ahead of everybody else. But this is digressing from the point.

Not long ago a wiseacre conceived the idea that he had discovered a solution for all our political difficulties. His plan consisted simply in a resuscitation of that old deadfall, the election returns of 1872. Knowing ones pretend there are papers in existence entitled to be so called, and that they can be unearthed and made to testify if any one can be found silly enough to believe in them. These returns, be it known, have been in the custody of unofficial and irresponsible parties ever since they came from the hands of those who forged them. They were for a time kept in a room in the Mechanics' Institute; then they were taken to the St. Charles Hotel, whence they were dispatched to Washington in three trunks. Failing to meet with much success in the capital, they were sent for a season into Kentucky, after which nothing authentic is known of them. Previous to setting out on their travels, however, three several returning boards—the Da Ponte-Wharton, the Isabelle-De-Feriet and the Mitchell-Forman, attempted to interpret their meaning, and all arrived at different conclusions. Some one who happened at the time to be compiling figures for the "New York Tribune Almanac" examined these returns and found they gave McEnery nineteen thousand majority for Governor. We have never been able to learn where this guileless youth encountered these veracious returns—whether at the Mechanics' Institute, the St. Charles Hotel, the committee rooms at Washington, where Senator Thurman, of Ohio, saw enough to convince him they were fraudulent, or in Kentucky.

Such is the character of the witnesses which the *Times* now gravely proposes to introduce in the trial of a case that is not before the people. The English of it is a square proposition to euchre Governor Kellogg, Auditor Clinton, Attorney General Field and all the other State officers claiming under the election of 1872 out of their offices. Enough is known of these returns to satisfy everybody of their character. They were compiled for the express purpose of returning all the Fusion officers as elected, and the work was done by men who understood what was expected of them, and the way to satisfy the expectation. The *Times*, which was the first to publish these returns in 1872 and baptize them "tabulated," now pleads for them in the following insinuating style:

> Our people want peace, but they can not obtain it except through compromise, a recount and thorough examination of the returns of 1872, or through an election held under federal auspices. A compromise, under existing circumstances, seems impossible. An agreement to have the vote of 1872 recounted as far as possible, and the returns thoroughly recanvassed, would certainly be equitable, and might prevent confusion and bad blood from running into anarchy. The suggestion is a wise one.

That is, if the Republican claimants refuse to submit to the pleadings in a case which imply a confession of judgment, that dire calamity, a new election, will be ordered as an alternative. They must either consent to a course which they know will oust them, or pass again the popular ordeal. We can not admit the alternative, though perhaps the Republican party has little to fear from a new trial. If Congress shall think proper to order a new election, we suppose we shall all have to submit to the decision. There would be some hope for the present incumbents in the second alternative presented, or perhaps we should say threatened by the *Times*, while they would find the other a perfect deadfall, or, in the language of the *Times* itself, an organized fraud. If we are compelled to choose between an arbitration founded upon the election returns of 1872 and a new election, we say give us the new elecrion without delay. Yet we are not prepared to believe either result is so certain as the *Times* declares it to be.

HAVE WE AN ARISTOCRACY?

Beecher's "Life of Christ" is not a more genuine and glaring satire than the assumption of the title of Democracy by those who deny more than half the lawful voters of Louisiana the right to be called "people." The horrible hypocrisy of this sham is made more conspicuous by the fact that those who deny the rights of suffrage and office to these people pretend that they accept the federal law which establishes these rights.

The assumption of this name is replete with a contradiction apparent to all reasoning minds. A Democrat is one who trusts the people and loves the people. If the government of the people act in his opinion unwisely he says: It is better that the people shall govern than that a few assuming to be better and wiser than the people should be entrusted with hereditary power. This last has been tried by the Old World; one by one the countries of Europe are discarding the cruel and corrupt rule of the few for the more just and equal rule of the many. A true Democrat would welcome all men upon the platform of equality. He would bow in obedience to the decree of the people, relying upon the instinctive justice of the people to redress of themselves any wrong committed in their name.

But the Democrats of Louisiana acknowledge no such principles. They have taken the name of Democracy in vain, and under this deceptive appellation have built up a political aristocracy.

The most obvious trick of a broken down nobility to gain or retain power is by professing themselves very gracious with what they call the "lower orders" of their dependents. History has had its artstocratic demagogues, who have maintained themselves in power by appealing to the passions of the people. Their usual process has been by employing the most abusive terms toward their political adversaries, These are all villains or fools. Their principles are fraught with ruin, and the followers of the aristocratic demagogue is told that it is a duty—sometimes they have been dismissed to the massacre of their fellow beings with the blessing on a sacred duty—to destroy all with whom they differ.

We have among us these lordly aristocrats, who hold claim to all public power by the tenure of being "gentlemen"—while all opponents are adventurers and low fellows—who are "white," and therefore entitled to dominate over all others whose complexion is darker than their own.

These aristocratic directors toil not. They never put their hand to help the people to work or learn, but they come forth periodically to demand possession of their berth to office, by charging the destitution, in great part caused by their own incapacity or indisposition to aid the people, to the acts of their political opponents.

They purchase arms and send men to drill those who are deluded by this adroit calumny—young and gallant men misled by the assurance that the violent overthrow of a formal government will relieve all their necessities. The sole ammunition in the magazine of the Democratic aristocrat is abuse of his opponent. He will cite any accidental and individual act and charge it upon the Republican party. The act may be one which has been done by Tweed, the model Democrat. It is defended in the Democrat. It makes a man no worse a Democrat to vote himself a monopoly or to make false figures in his accounts as a Democratic defaulter for thousands. But the Democratic aristocrat thinks such acts will injure an officer in the estimation of honest men, therefore he denounces the acts of a rogue who calls himself a Republican and says nothing of a rogue who calls himself a Democrat. These aristocrats of Louisiana despise the people, and go no nearer the people than to show themselves on the platform at a club nomination. After that they give a small portion of the rich revenues otherwise devoted to their princely pleasures, to buy whisky, kerosene and Belgian rifles, that their followers may secure for them high positions in which they can, by rejoining the refined and exclusive, indemnify themselves for the temporary association with "the mutable, rank-scented many." It seems the pleasure of this Democratic aristocracy to inflame the popular prejudice against the Republican party. Let their followers look to these leaders who would force them into insurrection against the United States, to secure for themselves positions where they can live without labor and on the labor of others. We have this snob aristocracy among us. Their unconscious followers will see that their sole object is spoils won by civil war.

TOO LATE FOR THIS CANVASS.

It is a little too late in this canvass for superficial controversy. It can do little good. The few days remaining will be devoted to the closing business of the canvass, applying the registered vote to the election of the candidates whom it may prefer.

We can not, therefore, embark in the attractive controversy proposed by the *Times* in regard to "the forlorn proposition" of a *Picayune* correspondent. We may scrape off the scum of scurrility with which the *Times* prefaces its defense of that proposition, so far as to say that its probable authors were not in the State at a time when such a proposition might have been considered. If sent in under a flag of truce during the two days and a half there might have been some ground of conference. We infer that its authors were not here at the time, because we never heard of the proposal before. We infer that the editorial has been snaked into the *Times* by some Fusion refugee or absentee, because that journal never proposed the plan, and because it is wholly incompatible with decent journalism to make the comments of one paper upon a communication in another the ground of a scurrilous attack by a third journal on the paper commenting. It would have been regular that the *Picayune* should have defended its own communicant. It is significant of the *Picayune's* opinion of the plan that its correspondent had to seek another journal to secure the publication of his futile defense and scurrilous abuse.

It is obvious that we have rather touched some party in interest on the raw, when the editorial says:

> The November election, if fairly and peacefully conducted, may determine the political complexion of our next Legislature, but it can not settle the issue between claimants under the election of 1872. As to them, the Louisiana case would still be open, and Congress is by no means likely to settle a claim so spurious as that of Pinchback in the affirmative.

Exactly. We saw the claws so cunningly concealed in the meal tub. "Liberal" confined himself to explaining the effect of his plan upon the State officers. He said nothing of the congressional consequences. The paragraph just quoted brings out these consequences in a pertinent if not in a personal manner.

The Hon. Mr. Pinchback—is the contestant for one of two positions—one is that of delegate from the State at large. The contest for seats in Congress, hidden away in the communication of "Liberal," behind the five State offices, is thus admitted to be a prominent object of the "forlorn proposition" to reconstruct the returning board of 1872.

We regret that the communicant of one journal and the apparent amateur editor of another could not have been in Louisiana at a proper time to attend to their own business, and it is a well known fact that he who leaves his own affairs to agents is like to be badly represented. The plan has, therefore, gone by default as an issue in this canvass, and should be taken into the Washington lobby. must, therefore, call "time" on "Liberal." Let him take his plan into the Washington lobby.

THE MILITARY.

The parade of the gallant old Thirteenth Infantry was witnessed last night by thousands of admiring spectators. Along the line was seen riding Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Brooke, to whom the insurgents surrendered on the sixteenth ultimo.

Men are not shot down by United States soldiers for attending to their usual avocations, and for honest persons the fife and drum, the glistening bayonet, and the tramp of our army have no terrors. Nor do our soldiers obstsuct business with street barricades, or arrest non-combatant citizens who have committed no crimes. The army of our Union is at once its pride and strength, and the appearance of such soldiery is welcome at all times in all places by all honest people.

The display of troops here thus far has been confined to the usual evening parade indulged in by all regular regiments wherever stationed. At no distant day we hope to witness a grand review and inspection of all troops here, with their plumes and tassels, holiday attire and bands of music. Such reviews were customary here under Generals Sheridan, Hancock, Rousseau and Buchanan in the years following the surrender, and our people, as then, desire and expect them. We hope General Emory will treat the ladies of New Orleans to a sight of the boys in blue in their dress parade.

A KNOTTY QUESTION.

The *Times*, with an air of more than usual impressiveness, indignantly demands:

> Now, why should our contemporary (the REPUBLICAN) object to having the suppositious legality of returns destroyed, should these returns prove to be utterly fraudulent and false?

We give it up at once. If the legality of the returns is "suppositious" they can not be made worse by showing that they are "utterly fraudulent and false." We have never objected to the setting aside of anything admitted to be suppositious. It seems to us that the adjectives employed by our contemporary are simply equivalents of each other.

The *Bulletin* comes to our help a little when it files its indignant "protest against the streets of this city being used as drill grounds." As the White Leaguers have been using the streets in such a manner for two or three months, we hope they will consider themselves sufficiently rebuked and leave off their parades, which so seriously offend their organ.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. E. DE F. CURTIS, M. D., F. R. C. S., Author of "Manhood," "Medical Essays on Marriage," etc.,

Begs to inform his numerous patients and the citizens of New Orleans, generally, that he will remain in the city

Until the First of November,

and that he may be consulted personally or by letter at his old rooms,

No. 9 Rampart street,

below Canal, daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. On Sundays from 11 to 2 only.

DR. CURTIS would suggest to those who failed to consult him personally last year the necessity of doing so at as early a date as possible, his present stay being necessarily limited. ONE PERSONAL INTERVIEW is sufficient to enable the Doctor to form a correct diagnosis of the most obstinate case, which afterward can be equally well treated by correspondence. SPECIALTY—Treatment and cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Exhausted Vitality, etc.

Consultations strictly confidential.

MANHOOD—200th EDITION.

DR. CURTIS' Medical Essay on Premature Decline and Exhausted Vitality can be obtained at George Ellis' bookstore, opposite the Postoffice. Price fifty cents. oc242p

STATE ARMS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, October 17, 1874.

Official report being made to me that a large quantity of rifles, guns, bayonets, uniforms, etc., the property of the State of Louisiana, have been abstracted from the State arsenals and in other ways taken possession of by unauthorized persons, I hereby give notice to all persons retaining possession of such arms, uniforms, etc., to return the same to the Adjutant General of the State of Louisiana or his authorized representatives without delay.

Said arms include two twelve pound howitzers, 624 Springfield breech-loading rifles, 301 Winchester rifles, 664 Enfield rifles, 95 Spencer carbines, 1590 bayonets, 35 swords, and a large quantity of uniforms and other equipments, of the total value of $16,000.

All persons retaining said arms after this notice will be subject to the penalties of the law.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM WREKS,
Assistant Secretary of State.
oc18 15t 2p

QUARANTINE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, October 15, 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.
oc14 15t 2p

A CARD.

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

THREE CAPITAL PRIZES OF $10,000 EACH.

Only 10,000 Numbers.

Tickets Only $10.

The public are invited to witness the drawing.

The doors will be opened at a quarter to twelve o'clock M.

Entrance on Union street. oc21 3t 2p

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. oc12

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.

au4 tfe24

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.

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE

Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Express	7:00 A. M.	Express	9:00 P. M.
Mail	5:00 P. M.	Mail	8:00 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale and information given at No. 22 Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
jal2 1y E. D. FROST, General Manager.

THE MOBILE LINE.

On and after May 21, trains will leave depot foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express and mail, daily	8:00 A. M.
Coast accommodation, Saturdays only	3:00 P. M.
Throught night express, daily	4:00 P. M.
Arrive—	
Coast accommodation, Mondays only	9:50 A. M.
Express and mail, daily	2:00 P. M.
Through night express, daily	11:40 P. M.

This is the only line running through Pullman Palace Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs.

Office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

E. P. SHUTE,
General Passenger Agent.
S. H. SCRANTON,
my13 General Sup rintendent.

BANKS AND BANKING.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
No. 51 Camp Street.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.

E. C. PALMER, President.
JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.

Directors:

E. CONERY, FRED. WING.
J. H. KELLAR, W. H. THOMAS,
DAVID WALLACE, JAMES JACKSON,
E. C. PALMER.

Its capital gives security to depositors. Deposits of Fifty Cents and upward received, and SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed.

jy7 1y JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

Is a strictly legitimate bank for savings, modeled upon the plan of popular and successful institutions in New York and London, and incorporated April 24, 1872, under a special and favorable charter granted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, with an authorized capital of $200,000.

Interest six per cent per annum.
Deposits of ten cents and upward received.
All deposits are payable on demand.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evening from six to eight o'clock.

GRUNEWALD HALL,
No. 24 Baronne Street.

M. BENNER, Cashier. J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.

DIRECTORS.

JOHNSON ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HASSAM,
R. W. BURBANK, J. L. GUBERNATOR,
mh1 1y M. BENNER.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 156 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes, George Jonas, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles J. Leeds, David Urquhart, John G. Gaines, Carl Kohn, Christian Schneider, Samuel Jamison.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

L. F. GENERES, President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer. mh23 1y

LOTTERIES.

SUMMER SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY

Three Capital Prizes of $10,000 each.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

(Incorporated August 17, 1868).

CLASS P.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans,

On Saturday, November 14, 1874.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10

Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

1 prize of $10,000 is		$10,000
1 prize of 10,000 is		10,000
1 prize of 10,000 is		10,000
30 prizes of	500 are	15,000
200 prizes of	100 are	20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are.	1,800
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are.	1,800
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are.	1,800
269 prizes, amounting to	$70,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The nine remaining units of the same ten of the numbers drawing the first three full prizes will be entitled to the twenty-seven approximation prizes. For example: If ticket No. 1246 draws the first $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $200. If ticket No. 231 draws the second $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will each be entitled to $200. If ticket No. 450 draws the third $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $200.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50, Eighths, $1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Orders to be addressed to the
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,
Lock Box No. 692, Postoffice, New Orleans.

Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. jal 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR OCTOBER 23, 1874.

CLASS 252.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
67	57	15	59	1	71	5	47	3	8	50	—	—	—

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily, at the rooms of the Company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this twenty-third day of October, 1874.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap13