New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 30, 1874.

Half rations is not fully fare.

Volunteers soon fall into regular habits.

The new fashions show a great falling of in hair.

Men who are in dead earnest generally make a living.

The size of an elephant is known by the trunk he keeps.

It is said that men who have an aim in life never whistle.

Many a person has fallen by "tripping the light fantastic toe."

Inquisitive ladies are now in fashion, for the cuirass is all the rage.

Chicago has a corner on lard. It is a soft thing for the man who holds it.

A wise man keeps his own counsel; consequently has no jobs for strange lawyers.

When a soldier throws himself into the breach he should have a breech loader.

The uncertain tenure of a gambler is illustrated by his living in a house of cards.

Charlotte Cushman says she still feels young. The trouble is that she can not look so.

Burglars are generally great cowards, and every little yellow dog is a terrier to evil doers.

"Time"-pieces—Miscellaneous articles set up by compositors waiting for a telegraph "take."

The crab is the most ungrateful thing in existence. He goes back on everything on which he is placed.

The first thing in billiards is to learn how to score. The next thing is to learn how to count enough to win the game.

A new student of Mr. Bacon Shakespeare intends to prove by the "Merry Wives of Windsor" that Mr. Windsor was a happy Mormon.

Type used by printers naturally shows a true character on the face. When it gets "set up," however, and becomes a Democratic leader it begins to lie.

The published lists of presents at fashionable weddings should be carefully preserved by the newly married. Some day they may prove valuable assistants to sheriffs in making out inventories.

It is less than fifty years ago since the world began to build itself railways, and now it has 32,000 geographical miles of them, equal to a construction of two miles a day since the beginning.

A lecturer, wishing to explain to a little girl the manner in which a lobster casts his shell when he has outgrown it, said, "What do you do when you have outgrown your clothes? You throw them aside, don't you?" "Oh! no," replied the little one; "we let out the tucks."

The Spreveport *Times* says: "We have most encouraging news from New Orleans. The utmost enthusiasm prevails and we are informed that old, gray-headed men attend the club meetings." The Boston Club, perhaps; but the wives of the "old, gray-headed men" put but little faith in the club excuse for staying out late.

We are pleased to acknowledge a call from Mr. L. Placide Canonge, director of the Opera, who returns from Paris with a new troupe of artists for the coming season at the Opera House. Mr. Canonge has in no way been idle during his sojourn abroad, and he assures his friends and the public that many musical treats are in store for them.

M. Guizot has left a will, in which he makes a profession of his faith. He says that he dies in the bosom of the Christian Reform Church of France; that he has inquired, and even doubted, but that he has returned to the convictions in which he was cradled, and that he believes in God, and bows before the mysteries of the Bible and the gospel.

A local contemporary having taken the Indianapolis *Journal* to task for abusing a certain Democratic candidate "when he was at the point of death," that paper replies by saying that "it has not abused the individual named; it has simply told the truth about him. If he has been lying at the point of death he did very wrong. That is no place to be lying."

Detective Field, who was said to be the original of Inspector Bucket, in "Bleak House," died recently in London. He was Dickens' companion in many rambles about the metropolis, the results of which are embalmed in the novelist's works. He was for some years a chief officer in the detective department of London, and after his retirement from this position he was at the head of a private inquiry office.

A conversion to the Jewish faith almost always ends, like a novel, with a wedding. Miss Theodosia Rushling recently appeared in the synagogue at Galveston, before a crowded audience, to make profession of her faith in "the unity and singleness of God." She was warned by the rabbi that it was no light thing to connect herself with the despised children of Israel; "but she was firm and declared her faith." After the narrative of this impressive ceremony follows pleasantly the following sentence: "Miss Rushling was then united in the alliance of matrimony with Mr. Philip Freeman."

Mrs. James A. Oates has been talking to a reporter of the Washington *National Republican*, and describing her impressions of the characteristics of different cities, as seen by a singer, said: "Washington audiences, though critical and musical, are not enthusiastic; that is, not noisily so, and they always put an artist on her metal to sing well. The same may be said of a Boston audience, yet Boston is more generous with applause. In New York there is a dash and unreserve in an audience more in consonance with the spirit of comic opera. Philadelphia is a little broad-brimmed, but most delightfully solid and secure. In New Orleans we feel more like native Parisians, and touch up the opera with greater freedom, and in St. Louis, too. Louisville is a delightful city and her audiences are very brilliant, and so in Cincinnati and for a general combination of all these elements I find it in Chicago."

OPINIONS OF THE BAR.

The policy of saying by two separate counts in an indictment that a homicide has been committed with guns, knives, pistols, fence rails and brickbats, is but putting many hooks on the same line and so increasing the chances of capture. It is on the same principle that the conglomerate attorneys have alleged the authority of the Second District Court on two separate, if not contradictory, grounds:

1. That the Second District Court of New Orleans is a district court, and entitled, under section one of the act of Congress of 1802, to naturalize foreigners.

2. That the Second District Court of New Orleans is a court of record, with a seal and clerk; that it has common law jurisdiction in that it is a court which entertains suits for money demanded, and all personal actions against successors, minors and interdicted persons, and as such has jurisdiction to naturalize aliens.

It is unusual to see one section explanatory of another section of the same act. Yet such is the fact with regard to the naturalization act of 1802. The first section describes the courts of jurisdiction as supreme, superior, district or circuit courts. The third section recites that it is doubted whether "certain courts of record are included within" this description or category, and then defines certain courts of record entitled to admission into the first category, as "courts of record having common law jurisdiction." The New Orleans bar contends that because the Second District Court bears the name of one class of the category, therefore it is a lawful jurisdiction under the first section of the act. But, with the caution of old campaigners, they put another court in their declaration, and, like skillful fishermen, add another hook to their legal line.

Whatever may be the weight of argument as to the first point made, there can be no force in the second. 1. All right to entertain civil suits, "except as to probate" has been by the constitution taken away from the Second District and given to other district Courts. Each of the suits for "many demands" cited in the resolution has been given by the statute, and is not derived from the common law. This right of action is, we repeat, either incidental to the ecclesiastical law, or derived from statute. In neither case is it a jurisdiction of common law.

But let the question be decided as it may, it is certainly better for the alien, desiring to become an American citizen, that it should be settled definitely. We have shown the danger that the deed or will of a non-naturalized person may be thrown into by litigation. This is sufficient to put our friends of foreign birth on their guard. We will add another very serious personal consequence of defective naturalization. The citizens of some foreign continent are held to perform a certain term of military service for their State. Many of these persons emigrate to America before such term of service begins or is completed. In consequence of such persons return within the jurisdiction of their native State, they may, and, indeed, will be, required to perform the military service required by its laws. Do our friends naturalized in the Second District Court know the risk to which they may be exposed in the last case? To impress it more particularly upon them, we will explain how it is probable that the first doubts in regard to the Second District Court originated. Every one knows the Martin Koszta case. An Austrian subject had declared his intention to become an American citizen. He was arrested on a visit to Austria, and held to military service as an Austrian subject. He was claimed under the despotic doctrine "once a subject, always a subject." An American officer reclaimed Koszta by force, and defended him from the deck of an American vessel.

The State department indorsed and established the American allegiance of the foreign-born subject, as the government had before done in the war of 1812 with England. Koszta was saved to freedom. Again the subject of a German sovereign had declared his intention to become an American citizen, and returned to Germany on a visit. He was arrested and held to military service under the laws of the empire. He filed his certificate of American citizenship. The German government did not controvert the right of self-expatriation, and of transferred allegiance to a foreign power. It found, however, a patent defect in the papers themselves, in this that the declaration of intention purported to have been made at one date, and the consummation of citizenship claimed to have been made three years thereafter, when the laws of the United States required a residence of five years from and after the date of declared intention. The German government directed an inquiry into the facts through its minister at Washington. The letters of naturalization were adjudged invalid. The German subject was reclaimed and assigned to military duty under the laws of the empire. To arrest this careless or corrupt practice, involving so much evil to immigrants, the federal government determined to hold the witnesses to this fraud responsible, and directed their prosecution. It was then found, or believed by the officer so instructed at New Orleans, that the declaration of intention had, in the case stated, been made in the Second District Court of New Orleans, and, on the ground announced by Attorney General Field, it was reported to the government that such a prosecution would be untenable on the ground of inadequate jurisdiction of the Second District Court.

We have no motive to do more than secure to our immigrant friends a safe title to the fruits of their labor and a free and happy visit to their native land without the danger of being clapped in irons and sent to the barracks because of a defective step in their naturalization. We demand that this doubt shall be settled in respect to the Second District Court. We call the attention of Messrs. Sypher and colleagues to the importance of curing any possible defect in the anterior citizenship of any who may have declared in the doubtful courts. This can be done as has heretofore been done even in case of "alien enemies." It will be seen that the legal opinions of the bar have tended to raise doubts and unsettle rights, and that the action of the Republican authorities will have provided against any possible consequences which have heretofore embarrassed the honest alien naturalized under a court of inadequate jurisdiction.

THE FINALE.

The correspondence which has for some time been conducted between Governor Kellogg, of the State of Louisiana, and the junta of the White League forces has been abruptly terminated. According to the published letters, a proposition was made by the junta to construct two ballot boxes, one for the votes of those whose right is unquestioned, the other for those who have been naturalized in the Second District Court. This proposition was accompanied with a suggestion that it be considered that the challenges which might be thus constructively made be considered as made by the Republican party. As the Governor had no right to speak for the party in such a matter, he promptly said so, and at the same time intimated that he was influenced in his proposed action by the opinion of the Attorney General. Upon this, the fat was all in the fire. The junta having seen, by this time, that they had been the means of raising a practical doubt against the foreign voters, naturalised as above described, determined to recede, and made the slight variance about who should be credited with the honor of making the challenges the opportunity of escape from what they believed was a dilemma. Governor Kellogg has promptly relieved them; yet they are be means contented. We are not informed of what these impertinent gentlemen really do want, any more than we are of what the Governor intends to do about the foreigners who claim such doubtful citizenship. We find the matter is left just where these volunteer negotiators took it up. The votes of the foreigners may be received without question by the polling officers, or they may be challenged, or rejected altogether. As there are only sixteen or seventeen hundred of them, pretty evenly divided, it will not make much difference whether they are refused or taken, so far as the imminent election is concerned, though it may be a matter of great moment to the parties involved hereafter.

We are glad the controversy has been closed. It is a matter of serious regret that it should have been permitted to spring up. While it lasted certain ward politicians arrogated to themselves an equality with the State government, and the Governor, by recognizing them at all, admitted to some extent the pretension. It is to be regretted that it closed in an altercation between Major Burke and Governor Kellogg, in which no glory was reaped by anybody. Fortunately no one was injured by the one pistol shot on the one side and the three on the other. An extra from one of the city papers, issued last evening, declares that the Governor's assailant did not even hit the cab in which the Governor was sitting. This shooting was as bad as the previous writing had been. Both failed of their object, and are, we hope, concluded.

FEE, FO, FUM!

The ogres, great and small, did not rat around with more alacrity at the "smell of the blood of an Englishman," than the aggregated attorneys at the savor of fees which arise from so many titles invalidated by the illegality of the Second District Court. That these gentlemen attorneys, prominent among whom were some of the most intolerant Know-Nothings, should volunteer to aid the alien in maintaining his rights of American citizenship, is an evidence of admitted injustice, we regret to say, unusual in our stubborn generation. But should not those whose rights are impeached by the opinion of Attorney General Field look carefully into this matter? What conceivable reason should there be for this immense flock of attorneys? They do not admit that this is a political act. The *Picayune* says "this was not a political expression of the bar." The spokesman, Major New, declared that "it was the duty of the bar to insist upon having the rights of citizens recognized and protected."

Then why, except in view of the professional consequences, should this immense concourse of attorneys be gathered but as the eagles to the carcass? Mr. New gave his professional advice to Governor Warmoth very freely, though not acceptably to his present associates. He had a right, as we have heretofore shown, to sell his professional opinions to any customer. If he has derived new customers shall he not sell to these also? And shall he not admit his brethren to the same privileges? Here is the programme of Mr. New:

It (the bar) had too long held back and left it to others to fight the battles of the citizens. It was to be hoped that this would be the beginning of many acts of interference by the bar to protect the rights of the people.

Whereat there must have been acclamation of the *fee* fo fummers. They all spring forward to assert their professional claims to these in the fees of the party, in the professional visits to Washington, and the just fees for appearing in the Louisiana cases before the Supreme Court of the United States. They also see—the *fee* fo fummers—that seven attorneys, no better than themselves, having, in fact, less professional patronage than themselves, have been nominated for Congress. The power of the bar has been demonstrated, and the right of its members from the shyster to the Solons of the long robe to participate is indisputable. Hence we regard this movement as a strike for the equal rights of all attorneys to participate in the political fees, honor and emoluments, heretofore monopolized by certain topsawyers of the profession. It is moreover a proposal to incapacitate the attorneys whose opinions shall be entitled to the same weight in public affairs with any other mercantile interest. It is indeed a formidable fact to see such an exposure of the power and number of a profession that lives from off popular labor. Take 500 attorneys, multiply their income by $5000, and we have the portentious sum of $2,500,000, more or less, collected annually from the decision of questions raised by obscure laws and private troubles.

We do not desire to add thereto the doubts in regard to the valuable interest to which the Republican party has given homesteads. These doubts may add immensely to the necessity of legal advice, and the consequent collection of fees from the ill-advised alien. Therefore we wish the question settled on a safe basis for our foreign born friends whom the Republican party has invited to the United States, and whom it is bound to protect against possible imputation against their titles in this country, and their rights as American citizens in any foreign country.

JUSTICE AN OUTRAGE.

Telegrams received in this city yesterday from Major Lewis Merrill, Seventh United States Cavalry, now at Shreveport, state that all criticisms emanating from Democratic sources, charging Lieutenants Hodgson and McIntosh with unofficer-like conduct in the discharge of their duties, so far as they have come to his notice, have no foundation in fact. It needed not this assurance from their superior officer to convince the fair-minded public that these officers, in making arrests of those charged with crimes against the laws of the State and United States, but did their duty as soldiers sworn to abide by and uphold the laws of our nation. It is too true that had they done otherwise our Democratic neighbors would have heaped praise upon them, instead of endeavoring to cover them with ignominy.

The charges that a navy and standing army are here to overawe and intimidate our good citizens, are entirely groundless. That falsehood has been repeated too often, and the story is worn to threadbareness. We grant there are hardships to undergo in prison life not agreeable to the average White Leaguer. Republicans have also experienced hardships in ostracism and in being driven from their homes. But there is a divine justice in the punishment of evil doers, and the mercy of it all will be seen in the prevention of further crimes.

It is no argument to say similar arrests of citizens by soldiers could not take place in New York or Massachusetts. "It is the cause, ye just heavens! It is the cause!" New York and Massachusetts do not stand before the world as in rebellion; they do not murder citizens for Republicanism shown; their people do not combine to intimidate laboring men from exercising the rights of suffrage each according to the manner which seems best.

All statements or pretensions on the part of intelligent persons to the effect that troops are not justly here, and that the officers in command have exceeded the limits of their duty, is the basest hypocrisy. The transportation of soldiers, armament, and the transfer of vessels of war to Louisiana have cost the United States millions of dollars. Before they came an armed rebellion against the State government existed here, the people were defiant, and even threatened to fight the army in case of interference. Now that the troops are here, we are told that they are not needed; that peace and quietness prevails. Unfortunately, such is not the case.

It must be remembered that the movement of an army is no child's play. It was an extraordinary occasion and necessity that brought troops here. Now that they are here, they will stay until they can give a certificate of good character to our misguided people. They came here to punish evil-doers as well as to protect the innocent. In a country which pardoned traitors of the first rebellion great leniency is expected; but the limits of national forbearance have been reached. Hostile Indians have been partially relieved from the presence of troops, that a lesson might be taught to the White Leaguers of Louisiana. The lesson may be a bitter one, but it must be learned now for all time.

A TIMELY PROTEST.

One of the resolutions adopted at the White League gathering last night looks like a timely preparation for the inevitable defeat in store for them. It virtually amounts to a repudiation of the election in advance of its occurrence, and a notice of non-conformity, whether it go for or against the Conservative party. People are generally thought to be very desperate indeed, when they give notice that they will not abide by the decision whether it be for them or against them. Men who expect favorable verdicts rarely pledge themselves in advance to appeal in any event. Yet the Conservative party of this city, or what there was of it at the City Hall last night, have done this very thing. They have given notice that the coming election will decide nothing, no matter which way it goes.

We intend to claim the benefit of this admission after the second of November, in case any Conservative candidate shall be returned as elected.

SLIGHTLY IN ERROR.

The *Bulletin* last evening learned—

From good authority that orders have been received here from Attorney General Williams, instructing government officials to cease making arrests of citizens in Louisiana.

This information is intended to be very consoling to the White Leaguers of Louisiana who have inaugurated and attempted to carry out the policy of intimidation of Republicans by means of social ostracism, oppression, banishment and even bloodshed, but we fear the consolation will not last a great while. We are assured by Marshal Packard that there is no truth in the *Bulletin's* statement. No such orders have been received and there is no probability they will be. It is much more probable that as soon as the election is over the arrest and prosecution of lawbreakers will be more rigidly enforced. It is needless for those interested to delude themselves with the idea that the officers of the government will flinch from their sworn duty to enforce the laws of the country.

THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTY.

The REPUBLICAN of Thursday contained a card purporting to be signed by more than a quorum of the Colored Committee of Fifty, repudiating the address recently promulgated under the auspices of that committee. We have since received a communication from Mr. St. Felix Casanave, chairman of the committee, which states that at least ten of the reputed signers of the card did not authorize the use of their names in that connection. Mr. Casanave is surprised that the name of the author of the address in question appears among the signers to the card repudiating it. He states, furthermore, that his action has been entirely in obedience to the wishes of the committee over which he presides. We publish this statement as an act of justice to Mr. Casanave, but trust that in the future the members of the committee will settle their little differences without newspaper publicity.

Would it not be in better taste if, instead of concerning themselves about the manner in which the election is conducted, they were to employ themselves in inventing some scheme for paying the city's debts and defraying current expenses without resorting to taxation. When that original and entirely practical tax resister whom the Democracy have nominated for Mayor comes to the front there will probably be a delinquents' millenium. "Pay all the salaries without collecting taxes" is to be the new motto.

DIED:

OERTLING—Yesterday evening, at seven o'clock, FRIADERIKA OERTLING, aged seventy four years and seven months, born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany.

The funeral will take place This (Friday) Afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 418 Bienville street. Friends and relatives, and those of her sons, Henry and Fritz Oertling, and her sons-in-law, C. Alexius and H. Broeter, are cordially invited to attend.

A CARD.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

In a card published in Thursday's issue repudiating the address published by the Committee of Fifty, our names were used without our knowledge or consent. The address is in accordance with our sentiments. Very respectfully,

EMILE SEGURA,
WILLIAM STEPTOE,
S. H. RADCLIFF.

oc30 1t*

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, 93 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 WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State.

oc13 15t 2p

NOTICE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office State Registrar of Voters,
New Orleans, October 24, 1874.

The following section of the election act is published for the information of all concerned:

SECTION 15. Be it further enacted, etc., That the supervisors of registration, or commissioners of election, shall on the day of election close all drinking saloons, dram shops, groggeries, or places where liquor is sold by the glass or bottle, situated in the radius of two miles of any poll or voting place, and said supervisors of registration or commissioners of election shall have the power to call on any sheriff, constable, or police officer, to enforce this regulation. If such sheriff, constable, or police officer, shall refuse to obey any order is sued under the authority of this section, the supervisor of registration giving the order shall summarily arrest and imprison such sheriff, constable or police officer, such imprisonment not to extend beyond the hour of closing the polls. And such sheriff, constable or police officer so refusing to obey such order shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not to exceed six months, nor less than three months, and by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars.

WILLIAM WRIGHT,
State Registrar of Voters.

oc24 6t 2p

QUARANTINE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, October 13, 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

NOTICE.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, October 28, 1874.

In view of the very great importance of maintaining peace, order and quietude in this city on the day of the approaching election, I have thought proper to issue this, my proclamation, most respectfully and earnestly calling upon all keepers of saloons, or places where intoxicating liquors are sold, to close their respective establishments from sunrise until sunset, on MONDAY NEXT, November 2. All good citizens are requested to employ especial forbearance and prudence, in words and action, upon the day of the election, in order that the peace of the city may not be disturbed, and that no obstacle may be raised against a full, fair and quiet expression of the will of the people.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the city of New Orleans.

oc28 LOUIS A. WILTZ, Mayor.

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.

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 rom 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. 1507 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,
R. H. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.

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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

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner of Canal and Camp Streets.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Premiums during the year ending December 31, 1873—		
On fire risks		$414,633 58
On marine risks		101,180 83
On river risks		42,874 56
Total premiums		$558,688 96
Less reserve for unterminated risks, December 31, 1873	$125,605 92	
Less return premiums	11,775 58	—137,382 67
Net earned premiums		421,376 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 06
Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account	17,401 45	
Commissions on agency business	7,798 [illegible]	
Rebate paid to the assured	39,772 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—417,974 86
Reserved for unsettled claims		$3,361 75
The company has the following assets:		
Cash		$40,407 16
Bills receivable for premiums		15,071 16
Bonds, city and others		135,000 00
Stocks, Gas Company and others		67,514 50
Pledge and mortgage notes		275,736 69
Premiums in course of collection		106,270 62
Suspense account		9,590 79
Agency premiums for December		11,013 20
Warrant account		6,799 68
Branch office		6,524 21
Louisiana Cotton Factory		1,970 93
Property corner Canal and Camp streets		70,662 77
Other real estate		28,533 26
Due by insurance companies		7,405 79
Total		$774,505 77
Depreciation		97,560 94
Cash market value		$676,944 83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000 00
Unterminated risks	125,605 92
Interest on capital stock, due in February	25,000 00
Interest and dividends uncollected	11,115 10
Bills payable	1,716 00
Claims unsettled	3,361 75
Reserve, two and a half per cent on losses	10,146 99
Total	$676,944 83

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

J. TUYES, President.

J. W. HIGGS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this ninth day of January, A. D. 1874.

P. CHARLES CUVELLIER,
Notary Public,
No. 140 Gravier street, New Orleans.

The semi-annual interest dividend of five per cent, due first MONDAY in February, will be paid to the stockholders on and after that date.

Directors.

GEORGE URQUHART, M. PATRO,
H. GALLY, PLACIDE FORSTALL,
GEORGE W. BABCOCK, AUGUST REICHARD,
T. BAILEY BLANCHARD, E. MILTENBERGER,
A. SCHREIBER, W. B. SCHMIDT,
CHARLES LAFITTE, J. TUYES. jal7 1y

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Total premiums for the year ending February 28, 1874, $564,129 19, viz:		
Fire premiums		$206,903 97
Marine premiums		297,569 22
River premiums		59,654 60
Total		$564,129 19
Less unearned premiums	$23,125 09	
Returned premiums	10,338 20	—33,463 29
Net premiums		$530,665 90
Fire losses	$175,535 [illegible]	
Marine losses	156,374 45	
River losses	45,535 61	
Total losses paid	$382,445 [illegible]	
Rebate in lieu of dividend	47,917 62	
Reinsurances and expenses less discount and profit and loss accounts	69,615 63	—510,979 27
Balance reserved		$19,686 63
The company have the following assets:		
City and other bonds		$59,427 72
Bank and other stocks		12,348 14
Insurance stock and scrip		24,722 25
Real estate		23,235 29
Bills receivable and mortgages		76,090 29
Bills receivable		20,924 21
Premiums in course of collection		51,376 73
Amount due by agencies		27,347 17
Cash on hand and in Europe		59,389 59
Suspense account		26,927 33
Total		$442,233 85

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-third day of March, 1874.

P. CHARLES CUVELLIER,
Notary Public, No. 140 Gravier street.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
Elected February, 1874.

Charles Briggs,	N. M. Benachi,
Ant. Cutriere,	Thomas H. Hunt,
George A. Fosdick,	Chas. Honold,
R. Brugier,	D. Jamison,
P. Anderson,	R. S. Howard,
A. Fredericks,	Edward Tessy,
George W. Dunbar,	Wash. Morton,
George W. Hynson,	William Knox,
Henry J. Vose,	W. N. Bailey,
E. Marquezes,	J. E. Livaudais,
Charles Weishaar,	A. K. Miller,
A. Lecourt,	Edward Murphy,
Frank Williams,	J. A. Lum,
Charles Lafitte,	Silas Weeks,
Rudolph Siegenthaler,	E. K. Bryant,
C. Black,	R. R. Doran.

John S. Wallis. mh8

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF ACHILLE DUPRE—NO. 1440.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, October 2, 1874.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Achille Dupre, of Opelousas, in the parish of St. Landry, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any deb