New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 1, 1874.

Patent offices are never closed for inventory.

Every man who minds his business will advertise it.

The "probabilities" to a bootblack are always rain or shine.

It is proper to give credit where credit is due, but the cash is better.

Alcoholic liquors in Sweden are taxed according to their strength.

Prize onions are reported in Spain weighing four pounds. Oh ye tears!

Sweetness is no protection against injustice; even sugar can be crushed.

To remove a widow's weeds—Let a good looking bachelor say "wilt thou."

A cook on a Detroit tugboat has fallen heir to $20,000, and will tug no more.

Texas has a judge named Planck. Such men should make political platforms.

Homer said: "Too much rest becomes painful." It is not allowed in New Orleans.

The only candidate opposed to General Butler in his district is Thompson, with a p.

Boston intends to have a real jockey club, with blue blooded horses and imported jockeys.

Coal, coal, anthracite coal.
J. D. Maclin, No. 34 Carondelet street.
Save money and keep warm.

Prescription to make a Democrat healthy—Take a bath and vote the Republican ticket.

Let no man think himself only a "drop in the bucket," and fail to vote. Enough drops make an ocean.

Preaching to-day at the First Congregational Church, corner of Calliope and Prytania streets, by Rev. E. T. Hooker.

Pittsburg, anthracite and cannel Coal; cheap coal.
Maclin seller, 34 No. Carondelet street.

White League bummers are to hold themselves in readiness at an early hour to-morrow morning. Some of the candidates may treat.

When Zaccheus climbed a tree, he did it to seek a more safe place. If Zach was a White League candidate he had to "come down."

The men who most bitterly criticise the drama of the present day are those who have tried and failed to write a successful play.

Vicksburg gives warm welcome to all traveling shows that have colored engravings. The posters on the fences do so please the people.

The Democratic baby sings to-night: "You must wake and call me early, call me early, mother dear, for to-morrow I am going to vote."

It can not be that Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins have joined the Methodist Church, but an exchange says they are on the Southern circuit.

The Democracy of New York has a strong weakness in and for John the Hon. Morrissey. The head of the party will be bruised by the bruiser.

General Sherman and staff attended DeBar's Opera House at St. Louis Friday evening, by invitation, to witness Mr. Barrett's acting as *Shylock*.

Mr. Bates, colored immersionist, perusing the journals, asks to know what the Piscopals meant 'bout so many "cannons." Is there going to a war agin?

A correspondent of the London *Times* says that there is a "wholesale migration of the Irish clergy to England laden with the proceeds of disestablishment."

Monday, November 2, will be an eventful day, and if Republicans fail to vote they deserve to have bad luck all next year. If good times are desired, vote a straight ticket and drop it as early as possible.

James Buisson, colored, of Madison parish, received a $300 premium at the St. Louis fair for the second best sample of cotton from the States of Missouri, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and the Indian Nation.

Mrs. Alexander Drake, an old time actress, who made her debut sixty years ago, has been interviewed by a representative of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. Mrs. Drake is the grandmother of the sisters Blanche and Ella Chapman. She is still in vigorous health.

Mr. Philip Werlein, No. 80 Baronne street, dealer in music and musical instruments, sends us a beautiful ballad song entitled, "Sing Me the Old, Old Songs," words by C. O. Clayton, music by H. Millard. Published by J. L. Peters, New York.

We have been shown a letter from Mr. Gaines, president of the Citizens' Bank, entirely exculpating Mr. P. J. Kennedy from any blame in connection with the disasters which recently overtook that institution, which were charged in some of the city papers.

St. Louis has been disturbed by a report that Captain Eads is dead, and jetty is not. The rumor started out a reporter of the *Globe*, who inquired of Smith, was sent to Brown, and told to go to Jones. Captain Eads is in Europe and has been ill, but they can not fix his death.

The attention of our readers is requested to the advertisement of the Mount Carbon coal. This coal needs but a trial to recommend itself. Being mined on the Mississippi river, it it accessible to New Orleans at all seasons, and it is the policy of the proprietors to supply it to our citizens at a uniformly low price.

Moore, Janney & Hyams, No. 29 Carondelet street, certify that they held for collection of the prize, one-eighth of single number ticket No. 211, Louisiana State Lottery, and furthermore, that at the drawing of said lottery, Saturday, October 24, the ticket, No. 211, drew the first capital prize of $10,000. The ticket which drew the prize was sold and purchased at the office of Fernandez & Villa, corner of Royal and Customhouse streets.

VOTE RIGHT.

To-morrow the good people of this State will be called upon to exercise the rights of enfranchised citizens. To vote at this time is not only a privilege—it is a solemn duty. The least thing one can do for himself, his party or his country is to vote on election day. It is also the most important thing he can do. It is presumed the mind of every man is made up as to which party he will aid. The lines of policy and party are now so straightly drawn that no one can mistake his duty. The Saviour of men once said, "He that is not for Me is against Me." Such a demarkation is as clearly visible to-day. He that is not a Republican, one true enough to vote the Republican ticket, that law-abiding people may continue to rule the land and protect the rights of all classes, is an enemy to himself and to the public. To vote other than the straight Republican ticket, or to fail to vote at all, is in effect to aid the common enemy, to acquiesce in and assist to rulership the infamous White League power. What the members of that order, now disguised as Democrats, have done, and would do again, did they dare, is written in a terrible record of blood, flowing from murdered Republicans. The story of their outrages need not now be repeated.

Thoughtless persons may consider the election to take place to-morrow as one not vitally important. Such an idea is erroneous. The existence of the Republican party, and the life and liberty of Republicans in the South depend upon the coming issue. We are to elect, not merely the executive officers of a city, but the law makers of our State, and the men who are to speak for and represent us in the national Congress. Let them be our men and for us. The outrages that have been heaped upon colored men and white Republicans in Louisiana, by the Democrats and White Leaguers, have no parallel in a civilized country. The eyes of the nation are upon this people. As we act so shall we be judged. If we believe ourselves worthy of life and liberty in our land and in the Union our soldiers fought through a long rebellion to maintain, let us say so at the polls with our votes.

Beware of scratched, mixed or compromise tickets. In many cases it would be a personal satisfaction to vote for one's own friends. And in some individual cases the charge that our candidates are not the best men the party affords is not without foundation. The middle of a stream is not the place to trade horses. Any division of our vote will help the enemy. Vote early, vote right, and show our friends, and enemies as well, that there is yet strength in the Republican party of Louisiana.

HOW NORTH CAROLINA WAS BROUGHT TO REASON.

We earnestly entreat our fellow-citizens who have chalked themselves into the White League to disabuse their minds and those of their friends of one grave error. It is that the hand of the law, as now positively impressed on disaffection in Louisiana, is directed by partisan design to affect a pending election. It is the deliberate act of the federal government enforcing its own violated law. It has done so heretofore, and, assuredly, it will do so in future. Troops are sent to Louisiana because the federal government is now a supreme and undisputed constitutional sovereign; because, as a sovereign, it is bound to maintain peace and obedience within its own limits. It is this demonstration of power and development of duty which has been made manifest in North Carolina with such signal effect. The same authority has been and is directed against Alabama and Kentucky as against Louisiana. "From the centre all round to the sea" the United States will keep the peace and compel obedience. Hence we hear no response to the appeal of our White League press to those who have fought to make the federal government paramount and the Union perpetual. The North and West demand that the government shall be everywhere respected within and without its limits. The federal government is no rag doll to be played with by the sisterhood of States. Not if it knows itself.

We published, as no League lawyer or journal chose to publish, the laws of the United States—passed chiefly during the war. They treated the Confederacy as an "insurrection" against the United States, and they confer upon the executive duties and powers far in advance of the former laws. The federal government being but the subordinate aid of the State governments, in protecting them from "domestic violence" assumes a new position, and constitutes a contempt of the federal proclamation, as it also does a violation of the federal enforcement act, such an offense against the federal government as makes it the duty of the federal executive to enforce the law.

This showed an awful accumulation of power in the hands of the federal executive. A power by which the port of New Orleans may be closed by executive order—under which the Secretary of the Treasury may interdict commerce between any State or district of a State in "insurrection" against the federal government and the rest of the United States—under which the property within such insurrectionary State or district may be held in confiscation and forfeiture and the citizens in effect placed in technical rebellion. These guns of civil war are still shotted. Whether it may hereafter be the pleasure of the people to draw or discharge them of these formidable projectiles we know not, but these are the laws and their consequences. For the present they may all be turned against Red river or the Merrimack. Their range is coextensive with the Union.

The Democracy of North Carolina do not seem to have any extraordinary fervor in going into or staying in the Confederate ranks. Their headquarters were in good part around the free port of Wilmington, and they rejoiced greatly in the speculative voyages of the blockade runners, and celebrated the success of the cause in contraband brandy and other luxuries when other men of the same faith periled their bodies in the field. So soon as the war closed these exempts and Sybarites tried to restore themselves to office by evading the power which they could not resist. Their plan was to form social and secret associations by which public opinion would nullify the federal law. They had an "invisible empire." That was a thoughtful and philosophical term. It had been devised by some thinker. It meant a power not to be seen, yet irresistible as the tornado or the pestilence. Public opinion makes an empire of the invisible. It is invisible and invincible. Then this metaphysical idea was translated into a term more palpable. It was the "White Brotherhood," and renewed the effort to deprive the colored race of any participation in public affairs. Finding secrecy necessary, the last passed into a "third term," which plainly presented murder and mystery to the vulgar mind. It was the Ku-Klux Klan.

A special committee of the federal Senate interrogated the character and career of this "invisible empire," which, like that of the Thugs of India, carried out its decrees by assassination and torture. A volume, of more than four hundred pages, in small type, details the means of nullifying the federal law of suffrage. These means were:

1. An impious and sacramental oath to execute any order of the band; testify anything necessary to acquit their members from legal process, and to give no verdict of guilty.

2. To proscribe any colored man or Republican for office, business, or social intercourse.

Under this system the committee found cases of assassination, maiming and whipping by the hundred. Intimidation and social proscription was universal. Their report proved the necessity of the law protecting the personal rights of the American citizen. Under this law, known as the enforcement act, many Ku-Klux of North Carolina were tried, in many cases convicted and imprisoned as far north as the New York State prison. There was no revolution either of action or opinion at the North or West, and many of the the unfortunate convicts were pardoned, and returned to preach peace and submission. North Carolina is now one of the most peaceful and progressive States in the South. The thing that has been is the thing that may be. Violation of law will be punished in Louisiana as in North Carolina. It is a mistake to suppose that a *nolle prosequi* will be entered in these cases directly after the election. That the United States did not pounce down upon the offenders directly after the Coushatta affair, was a proof of its deliberation, not of its hesitation. It might not have had the disposable troops; it may have awaited a season when the health of the troops would have been more safe; but it never faltered in the enforcement of two principles settled in the national mind by the results of the civil war, that "the citizens of this State owe allegiance to the United States, and this allegiance is paramount to that which they owe to the State."

2. That the obligation of the citizen is directly to the federal government, and the power of the federal government directly applicable to the citizen, without the agency or intervention of the State.

We may be able only to present these facts as prophetic of what the future will be. If the advisers of the white people of Louisiana continue to counsel evasion or nullification of federal law they will find the same pursuit and punishment of such acts here as in North Carolina. They will find that a people misled and deluded into arrest, and possibly into distant imprisonment will not stand this sort of thing. To send Jean Baptiste to Sing Sing for the sake of making an issue on the federal oppression of Louisiana is a little too remote. Jean Baptiste does not like to interview society through iron grates. He does not wish to receive his friends in a suit of several colors. He does not like to have to explain all his life the difference between political and legal felony. He does not like to give up the free air and genial climate of the Courtableau for frost and four walls in Albany. Let Jean Baptiste remain at home. Pardon and send Jean Baptiste back to Courtableau, but let him know, and tell his children that the federal government is paramount and powerful, and advise them as he should have been advised himself not to engage in technical insurrection against the United States lest the same measures may be meted out to the "White League" as to the "White Brotherhood," and Louisiana compelled to follow North Carolina in obedience to law as she had copied her in attempts to nullify and evade law.

BOUND TO WIN.

The *Pic* men have read how the soldiers of that amiable monarch "Louis the Well Beloved" were, by certain gentle influences, induced to shoot over the heads of the people, and have their cartridge boxes emptied amid the embraces of the thousands who surrounded and intermixed with them. The *Pic* has attempted somewhat the same game on the United States troops, but with indifferent success. This is owing to the fact that the *Pic* is undertaking to serve two masters, to run two trains both ways on a single track at the same time—to please White Leaguers and avoid any possible Ship Island. Here is a specimen of this peculiar device of the *Pic:*

Scene 1—Enter first fraternizer. He reviews the federal troops at Jackson Barracks; notices Colonel Floyd's Jones in a general order; rings in the classic word campus; commends the music as "really superior," aw! you know, you know. "Impressive accessories peculiar to the military" understood to mean a new brand of whisky, notices the officers separately, invites himself to call again in saying, "We hope to see more of the gentlemen at the Barracks," thereby intimating an intention to call again, and hopes to find more of them on hand, but manifesting no purpose of returning the hospitality. Here it is:

It was our pleasure to witness Wednesday afternoon's dress parade at the Barracks, and we must again compliment Colonel Floyd Jones, the commanding officer, for the admirable discipline and police conspicuous on every hand. Nothing could be prettier than the spectacle displayed upon the *campus* while the troops were going through the forms and evolutions of the occasion. With really superior music and the brilliant and impressive accessories peculiar to the military, the event was rendered enjoyable in a very high degree.

Not only on this account, however, but also by reason of the courtesies we received at the hands of the officers, was the visit rendered especially pleasant to us. Among others we are indebted to Colonel H. A. Morrow, of the Thirteenth Infantry, and Colonel L. L. Langdon, of the First Artillery, for attentions of an especially grateful and agreeable character. We had the pleasure too, of meeting General de Trobiand, just assigned to duty here, and in command, we believe, of the troops at this point. For the hospitalities thus bestowed and good feeling manifested, we take occasion to express our acknowledgments and our sincere spirit of reciprocation. We hope to see more of the gentlemen at the Barracks, and trust they will afford us opportunities of so doing.

And next comes the White League fiend and assails in an adjacent column of the same paper, the very officers and soldiers so lavishly complimented in our quotations.

Scene 2. Enter a latter day Roman who denounces the military in the most truculent language. It is of Chalmette and Jackson that he speaks:

This was the law and the spirit of this government when it was a real republic. What a terrible change has taken place in the form and administration of our government, when subalterns in the regular army are employed in over-running the country for the purpose of frightening the people from their homes and preventing the peaceful exercise of their political and civil rights, and when these same strapped and booted minions of the military power trample upon the processes of civil courts, set aside the rights of Magna Charta and lord it over a peaceful community.

"Subalterns in the regular army"—not at the Barracks, we trust—overrunning the country for the purpose of scaring timid people. Not the officers, it is to be hoped, with "the serene spirit of reciprocation."

"Strapped and booted minions!" "Spirit of fraternization!" "Hospitalities bestowed and good feeling manifested!" How can you "trample upon the process of the courts," "gentlemen of the Barracks?" How "is it possible you can set aside the rights of Magna Charta?" How can you find it in your polished souls to "lord it over a peaceful community?"

Now these American soldiers can all read the comparison between the editor standing up to the hospitable whisky of the Barracks, and the noble Roman not invited to the Barracks, and avenging himself upon a degenerate republic.

Fraternization is evidently a failure, yet if any occasion shall arise when a certificate of loyalty may be necessary, the Captain Jenks paragraph can be quoted. If it be necessary to vindicate the White Leaguery of the journal, let Captain Jenks go by the board and install in his stead the latter-day Roman.

ATTORNEYS AT LARGE.

Some dismasted attorneys or other, not having been able to keep up with the flotilla, have drifted into the newspapers to display their prowess. One of them published the legal jurisdiction of a court fixed by the constitution of 1868, as governed by an act of the Assembly of 1865. Another asserts that the REPUBLICAN has stated that "the common law was in full force in Louisiana."

Our dismasted attorney is mistaken. We have made no such assertion. We have claimed that the federal law is paramount in the States. That the federal constitution has enacted most principles of the common law made that jurisdiction indispensable to the re-examination of State cases in federal courts, and prescribed "a common law jurisdiction" as a condition of legality in certain State courts of record.

We have therefore never found it necessary to do more than contend that the common law was in force in Louisiana. So far as the federal law recognizing and prescribing, it was in force, and just so far as Louisiana herself may have recognized any provision of the common law. If it has any force it must have full force as far as it goes. The unanimous authorities affirmed the same doctrine. In these resolutions already quoted they assert—

1. That the Second District Court belongs to the category of district courts, and so needs to have no common law jurisdiction.

2. That the Second District Court "has common law jurisdiction, in that," etc.

Attorney General Field has denied for the court "a general common law jurisdiction." The act of Congress says a court "having common law jurisdiction." We have argued to show that the jurisdiction of the court over "money suits" was an incident of the ecclesiastical law, or was given by statute, and in neither case a jurisdiction at common law. We deem the first proposition of the attorneys the most reasonable, and dispute their second. They claim that the common law has a force *per se* in Louisiana; we only affirm that its force is due to the paramount law of the United States, or to recognition by statute. The united and unanimous attorneys affirm a common law jurisdiction in the district court. We have given our reasons for thinking otherwise.

But our contemporaries should not be so fierce in attributing incompetency to their professional brethren. The press is supposed to understand everything better than any one else can possibly do. Its arguments should be met or its fallacies exposed, but its associates should never disparage its capacities. It is unprofessional to detract from the weight of a press opinion by asserting that its personnel is incompetent to deal with special subjects. We may appear to have violated this rule, but we have no idea that the repealed law of the one journal, or the unweighed assertions of the other, come from professional editors at all. We charitably attribute them to some of the thousand dismasted attorneys who were not appointed on committees, or allowed to speak. Some of these may have been incautiously allowed to ventilate their supposed indignation, through the White League press, but we do not hold the intelligent editors responsible for their errors or absurdities.

OUR TRADE LOSSES.

New Orleans is a controversial, not a commercial city. At the season when others have postponed their political differences or detailed the professional prize fighters of politics to conduct the conflict without interference with the business season, New Orleans divides strictly on the party line. No intercourse is tolerated with party opponents, and no co-operation is sought in promoting the common interests. The White Leaguers are fighting for the helm when the vessel is drifting on the breakers.

In the midst of this insane combat a commercial "earthquake reels unheededly away," and the shock of political battle makes us insensible to the ruin which befalls us.

The St. Louis *Republican*, which never permits party venom to blind its eyes to the commercial interests of the beloved city, comments with delighted surprise upon the tendency of trade to reverse its natural course and seek interior points for collection and shipment. The *Republican* says:

At first view one is somehow reminded of a stay in the law of gravitation, which would enable water to run up hill; for cotton to forsake rivers descending to the sea and come up into the interior of a continent by land routes, and to seek the consumer by the same species of transportation would almost appear a transposition of the usual courses of nature. But this has been done in the instance of St. Louis, and this is not only an accomplished fact, but the other very important one is daily demonstrating itself—that as a cotton market it is constantly receiving all the essential accessions for its stability and expansion.

These remarks are applied to the receipt of cotton by rail from the Red river and Arkansas region, and may be accounted for by a fact of which our cotton factors may as well take notice first as last. *It is that all our rivers, except the Mississippi, have been superseded as carriers by the railroads.*

But the *Republican* goes further. It brags about its increasing cotton trade, which it attributes to—

The financial resources which banks are freely extending, and which far exceed any in New Orleans or other Southern markets.

It is claimed—

The fact is further patent in the number of factors and buyers resorting here from the South, and specially from New Orleans. Specially is it important that buyers are attracted here. They are dropping in daily, some from New Orleans.

These figures of speech we all understand, but the *Republican* adds to the receipts by rail the following:

Very few were so forward as to claim that this market could receive much cotton by river, certainly never from the natural domain of New Orleans. But it appears that the river is also becoming tributary in cotton to our city.

Reciting the receipt of numerous consignments by boats coming up the Mississippi, it adds:

Yesterday there were manifests of 109 bales for St. Louis from below Baton Rouge, within little over 100 miles from New Orleans—a very important fact.

Really, if this were anything but an exceptional shipment, we should fear even the old Mississippi was going back on us. But never mind; when we shall have dispatched and disposed of the White Leaguers, the shadbelly Conservatives who advocate the Quaker policy will come out of their holes and apply for contributions to take them to Washington. There they will lobby for rations, for appropriations, for anything that a Republican Congress will give to impecuniosity and importunity.

Would it not be better to discharge some of the White League attorneys who have now the affairs of Louisiana in their hands, and employ some merchants or mechanics, interested and intelligent, in promoting her interest?

We recommend an advisory board with an umpire, to be appointed from both parties, for the purpose of considering the imminent peril into which the trade of New Orleans has fallen. It is greatly to be apprehended that some body has drawn away the cotton trade from New Orleans, and made the Mississippi river run up hill.

OUR SISTER, YUCATAN.

Since the government of Mexico has settled its own political dissensions it has had the time and power to compel the maintenance of peace throughout its entire jurisdiction. Hence the presence of federal troops in the States of Michoacan, Durango, Oajaca and elsewhere, to check incipient disturbance or suppress flagrant insurrection against the supreme government. Mexico seems to have profited by and adopted the example of the United States of the North. Wherever there exists disaffection, wherever a local majority attempts to overawe or suppress those locally weaker than themselves, the federal government sends a force adequate to protect the weak and maintain the authority of the law.

We may remark here that it is upon this theory of federal supremacy over the whole jurisdiction that the United States will suppress a disturbance in New York as in North Carolina. It is wholly above partisan politics, and in preserving order in Louisiana maintains entire impartiality as between the parties in conflict. In Mexico and the United States the majority of the people, as embodied in the federal government, is supreme. The authority of the States is subordinate.

There is, however, one State in the republic of Mexico which seems yet unregenerate, and conducts her affairs upon the Louisiana model. The American consul, M. W. Hatch, reports the following state of politics in the State of Yucatan:

This State has for some years past, with the exception of a few months, *been under martial law*, and governed by the federal authorities. In May last an election took place for Vice Governor, during which a conflict took place between the contending parties, resulting in the death of several persons. The factions are [those of] Castellanos and Canton, the latter *struggling to obtain the power in the State being supported by a well armed force of* 800 *men now in the interior.*

Several engagements have taken place, the results of which are said to have been *very disastrous to the party in power.* Upon the final departure of the federal troops the forces of Castellanos will doubtless make a determined struggle to obtain possession of the government. It is evident that *while the federal government controls the affairs of Yucatan a feeling of relief and security exists and business generally improves.* The old system of forced contributions is still kept up to support the parties in power and to wage war against their opponents. *Until the people abide the results of the elections* and politicians turn their attention to the improvement of the country this state of affairs must continue to exist.

Here we have a perfect parallel with the state of affairs here. Two competitors for the State government—the incumbent protected by the federal government—his competitor prepared with an armed force to displace him—peace alone preserved by the presence of a federal force, and the resumption of hostilities imminent whenever that force shall be withdrawn. A precarious business may spring up under the protection of lawful bayonets, but there can be no permanent investment, and no active enterprise. Men do not plant crops on a volcano, nor on our unprotected batture.

As Louisiana and Yucatan seem to afford about the last vestiges of republican governments established by force of arms, it would be well for them to follow the examples of their sisters who have resolved to abide by the laws and have been well rewarded for so doing.

Among faint and wavering Republicans there exists an idea that the Democrats will certainly be victorious in the city election to-morrow. Well, admit such to be the case, that is no reason why Republicans should fail to vote a regular ticket. There are legislative and State officers to be elected, and every vote cast in their favor will assist our side of the political house. Do not be timid, but go to your poll and deposit your ballot the same as if you were sure our ticket will win the day.

MARRIED.

BOYLE—MULHERIN—On Tuesday evening, October 20, 1874, at St. Joseph's Church, by the Rev. Father Beecher, Miss BESSY MULHERIN to A. O. BOYLE, both of this city.

DIED:

HIGGINS—In this city, Saturday, October 31, at 11 P. M., JOHN P. HIGGINS, aged fifty-four years, a native of Ireland, and a resident of New Orleans for thirty-three years.

The funeral will take place at four o'clock To-day (Sunday) from the late residence of deceased, corner of Fourth and Laurel streets.

GRAY—at Austin, Texas, on Friday, October 30, 1874, STEPHEN A. GRAY, aged about forty years, a native of Georgia, and for many years a resident of this city.

PUBLIC ORDER ON ELECTION DAY

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, October 31, 1874.

Public attention is hereby specially called to the provisions of act No. 98, approved November 20, 1872, regulating the conduct of elections in the State of Louisiana.

Section thirty-five provides that all drinking saloons situated within a radius of two miles of any poll or voting place shall be closed on the day of election, and empowers the commissioners of election to call on the authorities to summarily enforce this regulation where disregarded.

Section fifty-nine provides that any unauthorized person carrying gun, pistol, bowie knife or any other dangerous weapon concealed or unconcealed, during the hours the polls are open, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than one hundred dollars, and imprisoned not less than one month.

These provisions will be rigorously enforced, and all good citizens are requested to take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State. no1

STOLEN STATE ARMS.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, October 31, 1874.

The following described arms, the property of the State of Louisiana, have been taken from the custody of the legally constituted authorities of the State and are retained in the possession of unauthorized persons:

Two mountain howitzers, calibre 6.62, model of 1861, weight 220 pounds, marked "T. H. 2." on the face.

Three hundred and one Winchester rifles, made for bayonet attachment, numbers ranging between 31,120 and 34,163, marked "L. S. M." on butt plates.

Six hundred and twenty-four Springfield breech-loading rifles, model of 1870, calibre .50, marked "L. N. G." on butt plates.

Ninety-three Spencer carbines, calibre .50, marked "L. N. G."

Notice is hereby given that the State of Louisiana will pay a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS each for the recovery of the two howitzers, and ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS additional for such evidence as shall lead to the conviction of the person or persons illegally retaining possession of them; also a reward of TEN DOLLARS for the recovery of each of the above described rifles and carbines, and TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS additional for such evidence as shall lead to the conviction of any person illegally retaining possession of any of the said weapons.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this thirty first day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen 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. no1 10t

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. oct22p

PLATFORM

OF THE

REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 of 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.

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 35. 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, groceries 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 issued 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.

oct23 8t 6p

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 9, 1874, is this day removed.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State.

oct14 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 actions, 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.

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, October 31, 1874.

The undersigned certify that they held for collection one-eighth of single number ticket No. 211, class O, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the first capital prize of $10,000 on Saturday, October 24, 1874; said ticket having cost the sum of $1 25 at the office of Fernandez & Villa, corner Royal and Customhouse streets, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

MOORE, JANNEY & HYAMS,
no1 1t2p Office No. 29 Carondelet street.