

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 20, 1874.

People grow sharp in dull times. Queen Victoria is writing a book. Poetry is only prose whipped into line. Wide mouths and big noses are plain facts. High art—Painting a church steeple. A business air comes from the trade winds. Never miss a kiss, even if you must kiss a naise. When lawyers agree then can honest men fall out. Hooks and eyes are purchased with pin money. A Georgia lady has been doing General Lee in worsted. Assassination is becoming common in South America. A five-legged mule is now exciting the curiosity of Texas. For the man who has not learned to write his cross is not easy. A stump speech—One made by a dentist when his forceps slip. The new postoffice in New York is to have 6000 lock boxes. Traffic on the Western lakes is reported as unprecedentedly dull. A man with too many law suits generally has but few suits of clothes. Maggie Mitchell still treads the stage with her "Little Barefoot." A man's clothes are against him, especially if they are old clothes. The Republicans have elected a coroner in Detroit. No one disputes that. The effects of time serve to turn a woman's head when golden hair becomes silver. It is more difficult to give than receive, but it is much more difficult in these times. Georgia has a claimant. She claims to be Belle Boyd, once famous as a Confederate spy. An intelligent grocer informs the public by a show card that he has "sorgrum mullase." It is said the heavy frosts have injured the tobacco crop in Kentucky and Tennessee. Canon Kingsley has made himself seriously ill traveling for his health in Colorado. Olive Logan talks of retiring from the stage. Successful farwells have made her ambitious. Knox county, Indiana, has expended \$15,000 for marble "manages" to adorn the courthouse. Cards of postal cards have been sent to the dead letter office because no address was written on them. A company has been formed in Alton, Ala., Mexico, for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods. In San Francisco women are debarred the privilege of standing up at a bar and drinking like little men. The troublesome visitor who has been shutting the doors after him all summer now begins to leave them open. The Millerites had fixed upon to-day as a new for the world to come to an end. The question will be decided by sundown. It is said that in the person of Governor Walker, Virginia will send the handsomest man to be found in Congress next session. A triumph of mind over muscle occurred in a street fight in New York recently, wherein a lawyer whipped a blacksmith. An old toper prefers Hostetter's Bitters to other liquors for the reason that he can never get a square drink out of a round bottle. A new town in the quicksilver regions of California has been named Mercury. Travelers are expected to take it in on their way across the continent. As if it was a matter of great weight the Associated Press agent announces that Alexander H. Stephens weighs eighty pounds. The Pope is better. "The pursuit of all things should be calm and tranquil," said Cicero; but he never saw a new beaver hat lying down the street before him—and the wind. The consul has received a letter from Tampa, Florida, which was ten days in coming to New Orleans, and he thinks the mails must have been tampered with. The Committee of Seventy thanking living was not generally observed yesterday. Stores and banks were open as usual, notwithstanding the prayer of the *Pegasus*. The Kansas *Journalist* says: "A team hauling refuse to the river at Leavesworth, a few days ago, backed into the water and was drowned." This incident illustrates the difference between pulling and hauling. An English clergyman in Calcutta has announced his intention of forming an anti-evil speaking society. He considers that the shameful habit of evil speaking which prevails among the European community ought to be entirely done away with. By way of practicing what he preached, the reverend gentleman, in the course of his sermon, avowed his intention to abstain henceforth from scandalizing his neighbors. A French paper tells of a marriage which occurred not long ago, where the bridegroom, unable to write, signed his name on the register with a cross. The bride, though she had received a good education, did the same, replying to a relative who whispered a remonstrance, "Did you wish me to humiliate my husband in a state of inferiority to his wife? I will soon manage that he will be able to write."

THE FUSION RETURNING BOARD. The extremely strict limits within which the attorneys and the White League organs confine the Returning Board have induced us to look into the practice of its founders, the Fusionists. What will these malcontents say when we prove from the record that the Fusion founders did exactly what the election laws of 1870 and 1872 authorized to be done, but exactly what the attorneys now say can not lawfully be done? Under the same legal authority the Forman Returning Board, appointed under the act of November, 1872, canvassed the whole election returns, and excluded the following polls for causes stated: 1. Poll eight, third ward, New Orleans, excluded on the affidavit of Dr. J. D. Drums and others, showing abstraction and stuffing of tickets. Poll eight, ward three, this year gave Republican 289, Democratic 65. 2. Poll three, parish of Jefferson, for stuffing and abstraction. 3. The whole vote of Iberia parish, in consequence of violence and intimidation. The vote of Iberia, as stated in the legislative report, was 965 Republican, 616 Fusion. Total vote excluded 1581. 4. The whole vote of the parish of St. James, because the returns are incomplete and the ballot box was taken possession of by armed men unauthorized to do so. The poll of St. James, as stated by the Legislature, was 1830 Republican, 662 Fusion. Total vote excluded 2492. 5. The whole of the parish of St. Martin, on account of violence and intimidation at the polls by "United States troops and armed bands of colored men styling themselves United States marshals." The poll of St. Martin, as stated by the Legislature, was Republican 707, Fusion 606. Total vote excluded 1313. Here, then, we have two ward polls and three parish polls excluded, and therewith the votes of something less than three thousand persons. It will be seen from this that the Fusion Returning Board threw out and excluded not only the vote of individuals, but of whole parishes, and ward polls; that they did so, on individual affidavits, alleging fraud and intimidation. To confirm this history the better in the memory of those controverting the exercise of the same power, by the same authority, we extract from the sworn testimony of Mr. Forman, given before the Senate committee: Question—Will you ask, if in that canvass you made of those returns you examined them as to the electors for President and Vice President? Answer—We did not. Question—Making your count of the vote did you reject any of those returns? Answer—Yes, sir. We rejected a few. Here are those we rejected. [They are as, and for the causes, stated above.] Question—Are those all? Answer—Those are all. There is the list and our explanation. Although the law did not require us to do so, we did it because it would give more satisfaction. It will be observed that we make no charge of dishonesty against the Forman Returning Board. Our object is to establish the proper authority of the present board by the practice of its predecessor. He is asked: Question—Poll three, Jefferson parish? Answer—There were 555 Fusion tickets and not a single Republican ticket, while it was known to be a Republican precinct. Question—Was that a Republican ward or district? Answer—Yes, sir, and these affidavits were produced. There were 555 Fusion tickets and not a single Republican ticket, and we thought it conclusive evidence of fraud and did not count them. Question—You came to that conclusion unanimously? Answer—Yes, sir, in everything we did I believe the board acted unanimously. Let us add that the polls from Terrebonne and St. Tammany did not "arrive in time." The returns from Iberville were only "meager and informal." Mr. Forman was asked in regard to these: Question—Were they counted at all? Answer—No, sir. Question—Were there no returns? Answer—They were not signed by the proper officers. It was then the unanimous opinion of the Fusion board that where a district is strongly of one party, and that party receives no vote, this whole district vote may be set aside and excluded for such cause. It threw out a whole parish poll because the returns were "only meager and informal." It may be noted, also, that this board construed the presence of United States troops at an election as cause of intimidation, and it pronounces, *ex cathedra*, the appointment of deputy marshals of the United States unauthorized officers. This is certainly claiming a large discretion in determining the validity of an election. But the Fusion board ascends to far higher prerogatives. The Senate committee asks: Question—You rejected the whole vote of Iberia? Answer—Yes, sir. Question—What was the whole vote? Answer—I can not recollect. Question—Was it several thousand? Answer—It would be impossible for me now to give it. I remember we made a rough guess, or hardly a rough guess, but a calculation based on the best information we could get of what the votes in that parish were, and it would not have made any difference in the result of the State ticket. Question—What is that? Answer—We made a calculation of what the vote or result would have been if all these votes had been counted or rejected, and it would not have made any difference in the result of the State ticket. Question—Do you mean to say that the vote was balanced? Answer—No, sir; I mean to say it would not have changed the final result. Question—In what was the majority in that parish, Republican or Fusion? Answer—My impression is that the returns showed that the majority was Republican. Mr. Aileen—Find from the official records that the registration showed 119 white votes in Iberia, and 1263 colored. Question—What is that? Answer—You threw out the vote of that parish. Answer—Yes, Iberia. Question—So that no members were returned from the parish? Answer—That is what the law required. Question—How many members of the Legislature was that parish entitled to? Answer—I do not remember. There are members here who are not there. There here there is only one member from there.

There was an apportionment made in 1871 or 1870. As we have no intention to impugn the impartiality of these exclusions, we quote no further to show the character of the Representatives excluded. When, however, the exclusion is expressly made on the ground that the vote could not affect the State ticket, it is difficult to explain why the election of Representatives should have been disregarded when that result would have been important alike to the local constituents and to the whole State. We respectfully refer the Returning Board to the record in this whole investigation. It will be found that the representatives of the very party which now demands non-action on the part of the Returning Board were the very men who exercised the largest discretion. What we now ask is that the Returning Board do those acts which are required by the laws of 1870 and 1872, and merely follow in the footsteps of their Fusion predecessors. Let us follow the record, or publish to the world that we have one class of men who may construe the laws not merely for themselves, but may prescribe a different construction to their opponents. DALLAS VS. HOUSTON. At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday night considerable time was taken up in discussing the respective merits of Dallas and Houston, rivals for becoming the terminus of our great railroad—when built, Dallas, being represented by two or three of its citizens, who have no mean persuasive powers, seemed to have the call over its unrepresented rival, so much so that there is no doubt that had it been in the power of the gentlemen present to decide, Dallas would have been carried by great odds. But as there was nobody on hand with the needful amount of money, little or no result was accomplished. Were it possible or even feasible to build the road to Dallas and Houston too, it would be all the better; but as Houston is the nearer place, and money can not be raised to finish it that far, we do not see how a much greater sum could be got together to build it to Dallas, especially as the respective advantages are so nearly balanced. It seems to us to be a Texas question exclusively, in which the citizens of New Orleans have hardly earned the right to make suggestions. They offer no money, and can not even raise enough to extend the road to the Texas border. We should at least approach that line before we attempt to peer into the interior to see what lies beyond it. As for the representatives from Dallas, they come with a charter or the promise of one, which they promise to give the builders of the road, but have no capital to assist with. There is some talk of a grant of lands, but these are comparatively of little value without the railroad. Unless the holders of this franchise can find parties here who are able and willing to put up a few millions of ready cash, their mission will prove a failure. They appear perfectly willing to let any one build the road who can and wants to do so. We have two or three projected tracks to let on the same terms. Our merchants once had an opportunity to second the efforts of the State and certain New York capitalists, but they neglected it, and the result is an immense loss, both directly and indirectly. No subscriptions of any moment, either as to number or in the aggregate of the amount, were obtained here, but, on the contrary, special pains were taken to cry down the enterprise and discredit and cheapen the State bonds. Had there been any public spirit in New Orleans, the road to Houston at least could have been built by this time, the bonds would not be forfeited, and we could consistently meet the delegates from Dallas and discuss the feasibility of helping them. The proposed work is of the utmost importance to this city. Without it, and that soon, we shall actually lose a large percentage of the fractional trade we have left to us. But it can not be built without money. People are not going to subscribe enough in small amounts to construct it, and it is almost certain that no assistance can be expected from the City Council. The plan to issue more bonds in aid of a railroad has fallen flat, in face of the recent assurance that though all previous efforts to this end have resulted in disappointment, this special case is a sure thing. Leaving out the question of inclination altogether, we doubt whether the city could negotiate so large a loan as two million dollars on any terms short of absolutely giving the bonds away at the cost of producing them. A suggestion was made by a gentleman from the other night, which is worthy of some of the sentimental legends which have been handed down from the middle ages, but have probably rarely ever been put into practice. He proposes to organize a volunteer police of citizens, discharge the present force, and donate the police fund to the improvement of Texas. This proposition implies that the personal services of a "citizen" of New Orleans are worth no more than eighty-three dollars per month, but such as they are, are to be freely tendered to our friends, the Texans, who have no police to discharge, no police fund to divert. An average citizen would doubtless prefer to donate a liberal per cent of his earnings in a profession more congenial to his tastes and abilities than that of standing guard on dark nights over rogues and drunk and disorderly persons. We suggest in lieu thereof that the present White League government be dissolved, the clubs disbanded, without, however, abolishing the tax which is now imposed upon the various business interests. This tax exists here as a forced levy. It is very burdensome, but there are few who dare refuse to pay it. That, with our legitimate State and city taxes, which have to be levied annually to pay the expenses of former investments in railroads, with our five or six theatres, a dozen or so public halls, coffee and beer houses, and a rather extravagant habit of living, render it impracticable for us to offer our Texas friends anything better than good advice. We can offer them an opinion as to whether Houston or Dallas would be a better terminus, but no money. There is none here. POWER OF ATTORNEY. It has perhaps never before occurred in the history of any State that candidates for representative or official positions abandoned the conduct of a canvass and the verification of its results to professional attorneys. The REPUBLICAN has before objected to this peculiar feature that these conductors are professionally required to take any advantage of an opponent by force of argument, weight of evidence and sleight of technicality. Hence, when we see gowned advocates objecting to "technicalities" and insisting on the solid results of popular intentions, we are inadvertently reminded of a muddle-headed attorney, who, finding himself non-suited for errors of pleading, made this bold proposition to counsel on the other side: I defy the gentleman on the other side, to strip the case at bar of the law and the pleadings and go to trial on the broad principles of natural equity. Really the arguments of Messrs. Attorneys Zacharie et al. before the Returning Board amount to this, if to anything: It is a shallow pretense to say that such informalities will necessitate a new election, and thus place it in the power of officers of election to forever defeat the will of the people, either by accidental or designed omission of any of the many complicated forms of procedure contained in the law. Such an announcement from professional attorneys is equivalent to acknowledging a non-suit. About what is this dispute? The attorneys say: The duty of a returning officer is, in a word, to give voice and effect to every vote fairly cast by an intelligent voter of the law, not to stifle or suppress one, save on fraudfully certified according to law, and duly proved according to its requirements, never to increase the vote actually cast, and never to subtract from it, save by the rejection of such polls as are legally tainted with fraud. Is not this meaning plain? Who is it to determine whether a vote has been "fairly cast"? Who is it to determine upon "the rejection of such polls as are legally tainted with fraud"? Is it a club committee gazing through the window, or should the advocates of the one side or the other supervise those supervisors and tell them through an attorney what vote is "fair" and what polls "tainted"? We show in another chapter what construction has been put on the powers and duties of the Returning Board by the Fusion incumbents in 1872. It will refute the attorneys utterly. THE WHITE LEAGUE EUREKA. Some of the self-constituted leaders of White Leaguism have hit upon a happy plan to solve the present political difficulty. They have arrived at the comfortable stage of reposing full faith and credit in their own inventions; have compiled figures in regard to the election from any and every source, provided they were favorable, and read them over and added them up so often that they have grown to believe them to be realities. Like the man who told the story so often that he at last came to believe it himself, they have deceived themselves with the statements which were concocted to deceive the people. The plot being thus ripened by time, it is proposed that the Democratic Central Committee proclaim and publish these figures officially, and issue commissions in accordance with them. We have no objection to the proposed attempt to supersede the legal Returning Board by setting up another having no color of authority, but must refer the gentlemen interested to a precedent. In 1872 the legal board had few or no returns except those received from the Republican supervisors, while the gentlemen who counted what passed for the legal returns had no official status. Upon this being known in the United States Senate, Mr. Carpenter made this point, which the Fusionists delighted for a long time to quote: The Fusion board had the lawful returns, but lacked the legal capacity to count them, while the Lynch board had the proper capacity, but no returns before them. CRISIS ON "MAYNARD"—There is no number of society by whom this book will be found useful, whether he be parent, preceptor or clergyman. CRISIS ON "MAYNARD"—This book should be read by the young for instruction, and by the old for their own benefit. Price Fifty Cents, By Mail. Apply, personally, or by letter, at GEORGE EUSTACE, Publisher, 121 N. Third St., New Orleans, Louisiana, where it will be forwarded, post free on receipt of price. 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Notice is hereby given to all persons, other than donors of the White Cow, who are entitled to the FREEDMEN'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. 107 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, District of Columbia. Pass books properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof thereof, and will therefore present their pass books to the respective branches by which they were issued as soon as possible, that they may be properly retained and balanced. JOHN A. C. KIRKMAN, JR., Secretary. R. H. T. LINDFOLD, Commissioner. LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB. FALL MEETING, 1874. OVER EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS IN PURSES AND STAKES. Commencing Tuesday, December 1, 1874. And will be continued December 2, 3 and 7. Held in by G. A. BREAUX, President. POUND NOTICES. DEPARTMENT OF POLICE. NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT COURT. WHERE BROUGHT TO THE SIXTH DISTRICT COURT, on Jersey between Valence and Bondey. OSEB BARK CHESTNUT COAT, white spot on forehead. WHITE SPOTTED COAT, red legs, head red, branded L. O. R. in right eye, large horns. WHITE COAT, red legs, head red, large horns. Which if not claimed within five days, and the expenses paid, will be sold at public auction, at said pound, on MONDAY, November 23, at twelve o'clock P. M. R. BRAWLEY, Administrator. Longstreet is so low that he will not live on Wednesday he participated in a hop given by Colonel Floyd Jones and the officers of Jackson Barracks. On the Wednesday referred to General Longstreet attended the meeting of the Returning Board, though suffering acutely from inflammatory rheumatism. He has not been able to walk without crutches for two or three weeks, and on the last day of his appearance as a member of the board, had to be assisted in his carriage, being quite helpless. He has not participated "in a hop" for many months, and has barely been able to get in and out of his carriage during November. We learn, however, that there is no reason to apprehend any serious results from his indisposition, severe and painful though it be. The imputation that he is feigning sickness, in order to escape a disagreeable responsibility on the Returning Board, is unjust and not founded upon any good ground. ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. OFFICE DIRECTOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION, Sixth Division, Room No. 20 City Hall, New Orleans, November 18, 1874. To the Principals of the Public Schools: The programme of the examinations and closing exercises of the public schools will be as follows: 1. The examinations for the promotion of the classes in the High Schools will be begun about the twentieth instant, so that they may be completed by the fourteenth proximo. 2. The examination of the candidates for admission to the High Schools will be held at the respective High School buildings on the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth of December. 3. The public oral examinations and literary exercises of the Grammar and Primary Schools will be held in the following order: For the schools of the Seventh and Sixth Divisions, Monday, December 7, Fourth District, Tuesday, December 8, First District, Wednesday, December 9; Second District, Thursday, December 10; Third and Fifth Districts, Friday, December 11. 4. The examinations for the promotion of the Grammar School class will take place on the twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth of December. These examinations will be under the direction of the principals of the schools, and will be written wherever the advance, merit of the classes of the grammar schools, so as to allow time to prepare a full roll of the examinees. CHARLES W. BOOTHBY, Superintendent Public Schools, Sixth Division, nos. 27 & 29. THANKSGIVING. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, November 18, 1874. The President of the United States having issued a proclamation designating THURSDAY, November 27, as a day of general thanksgiving and requesting all good citizens to observe that day as a day of rest, thanksgiving and praise, "laying aside all other occupations on the twenty-seventh day of November, to be observed by the people of Louisiana in the observance of the day named in the manner suggested. Given under my hand, and the seal of the State, at New Orleans, this fourteenth day of November, 1874, in the year of our Lord one thousand and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor: WILLIAM WHELES, Assistant Secretary of State, nos. 10 & 12. JUST PUBLISHED. DR. CURTIS ON MANHOOD. 20,000 COPIES SOLD IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA. A medical essay on the cause and cure of premature decline in man, showing how health is lost, and how regained, at all ages, who proper impediments to marriage, the treatment of nervous and hysterical affections, of the female, and all other diseases appertaining thereto; the result of twenty-five years successful practice. CRISIS ON "MAYNARD"—There is no number of society by whom this book will be found useful, whether he be parent, preceptor or clergyman. CRISIS ON "MAYNARD"—This book should be read by the young for instruction, and by the old for their own benefit. Price Fifty Cents, By Mail. Apply, personally, or by letter, at GEORGE EUSTACE, Publisher, 121 N. Third St., New Orleans, Louisiana, where it will be forwarded, post free on receipt of price. CRISIS ON "MAYNARD"—This book should be read by the young for instruction, and by the old for their own benefit. Price Fifty Cents, By Mail. 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Longstreet is so low that he will not live on Wednesday he participated in a hop given by Colonel Floyd Jones and the officers of Jackson Barracks. On the Wednesday referred to General Longstreet attended the meeting of the Returning Board, though suffering acutely from inflammatory rheumatism. He has not been able to walk without crutches for two or three weeks, and on the last day of his appearance as a member of the board, had to be assisted in his carriage, being quite helpless. He has not participated "in a hop" for many months, and has barely been able to get in and out of his carriage during November. We learn, however, that there is no reason to apprehend any serious results from his indisposition, severe and painful though it be. The imputation that he is feigning sickness, in order to escape a disagreeable responsibility on the Returning Board, is unjust and not founded upon any good ground. ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. OFFICE DIRECTOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION, Sixth Division, Room No. 20 City Hall, New Orleans, November 18, 1874. To the Principals of the Public Schools: The programme of the examinations and closing exercises of the public schools will be as follows: 1. The examinations for the promotion of the classes in the High Schools will be begun about the twentieth instant, so that they may be completed by the fourteenth proximo. 2. The examination of the candidates for admission to the High Schools will be held at the respective High School buildings on the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth of December. 3. The public oral examinations and literary exercises of the Grammar and Primary Schools will be held in the following order: For the schools of the Seventh and Sixth Divisions, Monday, December 7, Fourth District, Tuesday, December 8, First District, Wednesday, December 9; Second District, Thursday, December 10; Third and Fifth Districts, Friday, December 11. 4. The examinations for the promotion of the Grammar School class will take place on the twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth of December. These examinations will be under the direction of the principals of the schools, and will be written wherever the advance, merit of the classes of the grammar schools, so as to allow time to prepare a full roll of the examinees. CHARLES W. BOOTHBY, Superintendent Public Schools, Sixth Division, nos. 27 & 29. THANKSGIVING. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, November 18, 1874. The President of the United States having issued a proclamation designating THURSDAY, November 27, as a day of general thanksgiving and requesting all good citizens to observe that day as a day of rest, thanksgiving and praise, "laying aside all other occupations on the twenty-seventh day of November, to be observed by the people of Louisiana in the observance of the day named in the manner suggested. Given under my hand, and the seal of the State, at New Orleans, this fourteenth day of November, 1874, in the year of our Lord one thousand and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor: WILLIAM WHELES, Assistant Secretary of State, nos. 10 & 12. JUST PUBLISHED. DR. CURTIS ON MANHOOD. 20,000 COPIES SOLD IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA. A medical essay on the cause and cure of premature decline in man, showing how health is lost, and how regained, at all ages, who proper impediments to marriage, the treatment of nervous and hysterical affections, of the female, and all other diseases appertaining thereto; the result of twenty-five years successful practice. CRISIS ON "MAYNARD"—There is no number of society by whom this book will be found useful, whether he be parent, preceptor or clergyman. CRISIS ON "MAYNARD"—This book should be read by the young for instruction, and by the old for their own benefit. Price Fifty Cents, By Mail. Apply, personally, or by letter, at GEORGE EUSTACE, Publisher, 121 N. Third St., New Orleans, Louisiana, where it will be forwarded, post free on receipt of price. CRISIS ON "MAYNARD"—This book should be read by the young for instruction, and by the old for their own benefit. Price Fifty Cents, By Mail. Apply, personally, or by letter, at GEORGE EUSTACE, Publisher, 121 N. Third St., New Orleans, Louisiana, where it will be forwarded, post free on receipt of price. A CARD. I respectfully inform my friends and the public that I have just opened an office, with sales rooms and ample accommodations, for the transaction of all business intrusted to me. G. GERARD, Auctioneer and Appraiser, nos. 12 and 14 Bourbon street, near Canal. NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. Notice is hereby given to all persons, other than donors of the White Cow, who are entitled to the FREEDMEN'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. 107 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, District of Columbia. Pass books properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof thereof, and will therefore present their pass books to the respective branches by which they were issued as soon as possible, that they may be properly retained and balanced. JOHN A. C. KIRKMAN, JR., Secretary. R. H. T. LINDFOLD, Commissioner. LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB. FALL MEETING, 1874. OVER EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS IN PURSES AND STAKES. Commencing Tuesday, December 1, 1874. And will be continued December 2, 3 and 7. Held in by G. A. BREAUX, President. POUND NOTICES. DEPARTMENT OF POLICE. NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT COURT. WHERE BROUGHT TO THE SIXTH DISTRICT COURT, on Jersey between Valence and Bondey. OSEB BARK CHESTNUT COAT, white spot on forehead. WHITE SPOTTED COAT, red legs, head red, branded L. O. R. in right eye, large horns. WHITE COAT, red legs, head red, large horns. Which if not claimed within five days, and the expenses paid, will be sold at public auction, at said pound, on MONDAY, November 23, at twelve o'clock P. M. R. BRAWLEY, Administrator.

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. On fire risks.....\$414,533 33 On marine risks.....101,180 85 On river risks.....42,716 56 Total premiums.....\$558,430 74 Less reserve for unexpired risks, December 31, 1873.....\$125,000 00 Less return premiums.....11,770 50 Net earned premiums.....421,659 24 Reinsurance.....\$42,333 99 Losses on fire.....67,152 08 Losses on river.....9,754 10 Losses on marine.....17,401 45 Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account.....17,401 45 Commissions on agency business.....7,750 07 Rebate paid to the insured.....2,712 40 Semi-annual interest on capital stock.....25,000 00 Five per cent paid August, 1873.....25,000 00 Five per cent paid in February, 1874.....25,000 00 Reserved for unexpired claims.....\$3,261 78 The company has the following assets: Cash.....\$60,407 18 Bills receivable for premiums.....15,077 16 Stocks, Gas Company and others.....27,514 50 Bonds, city and others.....152,000 00 Fidelity and mortgage notes.....275,730 69 Premiums in course of collection.....106,270 63 Suspense account.....3,550 79 Agency premiums for December.....11,013 20 Warrant account.....8,750 00 Louisiana Cotton Factory.....1,970 00 Property owner Canal and Camp streets.....30,663 77 Other real estate.....24,523 29 Due by insurance companies.....7,445 76 Total.....\$774,505 77 Depreciation.....\$75,344 23 Cash market value.....\$709,161 54 LIABILITIES. Capital stock.....\$500,000 00 Unexpired risks.....125,000 00 Interest on capital stock, due in February, 1874.....25,000 00 Interest and dividends uncollected.....11,115 18 Bills payable.....5,716 96 Claims unsettled.....3,261 78 Reserves, two and a half per cent on losses.....10,145 99 Total.....\$769,544 93 The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company. J. W. HICKS, Secretary. J. T. BATES, President. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this sixth day of January, A. D. 1874. F. CHARLES CUVILLIER, Notary Public, No. 120 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, President, PATRO, FRANCIS FORSTALL, GEORGE W. BARCOCK, ALBERT RICHAUD, GEORGE W. BLANCHARD, E. M. MITCHELL, A. SCHERRER, W. B. SCHMIDT, CHARLES LAFFITE, J. T. BATES. TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. May 23, 1874. Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874.....\$499,546 36 Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums.....315,533 53 Less losses paid and estimated.....\$150,200 99 Unearned premium.....\$134,811 84 Net profits.....\$349,715 42 Total gross assets of company.....\$709,161 54 The Board of Trustees resolved that after paying the fourth quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent on the capital of the company, a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT be paid to the policyholders on the twenty-third day of June next, to those parties insuring with the company entitled to receive the same. TRUSTEES: Thomas A. Adams, Samuel R. Nowman, Samuel H. Kennedy, C. T. Boudreau, GEORGE W. BARCOCK, ALBERT RICHAUD, ADAM THOMPSON, J. P. STONE, Joseph Bowling, Edward J. Gay, John M. Sandidge, Simon Leveaux, Simon Lehmann, R. E. Post, Edward Fishery, Charles R. Slayback, David Wallace, Andrew Stewart, THOMAS A. ADAMS, President, Henry V. Oney, Secretary, nos. 75 & 77 N. W. St. SUCCESSION NOTICES. Succession of M. Holtgrave. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 37,175.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the late Mrs. Maria Holtgrave, who has been interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have, why the account presented by R. T. Parker, administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court, FRANK PACE, Jr., Clerk, nos. 27 & 29. Succession of Thomas McManus. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 37,200.—Whereas, James Arthur McManus has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the estate of the late Mrs. Thomas McManus, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. By order of the Court, FRANK PACE, Jr., Clerk, nos. 27 & 29. Succession of Leonard Spangenberg. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 36,175.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the late Mrs. Maria Holtgrave, who has been interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have, why the account presented by R. T. Parker, administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court, FRANK PACE, Jr., Clerk, nos. 27 & 29. Succession of Mrs. Eliza Field. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 37,208.—Whereas, James Arthur Field has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Mrs. Eliza Field, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. By order of the Court, FRANK PACE, Jr., Clerk, nos. 27 & 29. Succession of J. M. C. Jamison. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 37,200.—Whereas, R. T. Parker has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late J. M. C. Jamison, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. By order of the Court, FRANK PACE, Jr., Clerk, nos. 27 & 29. Succession of Mary M. Roux. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 37,200.—Whereas, John Roux has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Mary M. Roux, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. By order of the Court, FRANK PACE, Jr., Clerk, nos. 27 & 29. Succession of John O'Loughlin. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 37,200.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have, why the account presented by R. T. Parker, administrator of this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith. By order of the Court, FRANK PACE, Jr., Clerk, nos. 27 & 29. Succession of Mrs. Mary M. Roux. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 37,200.—Whereas, John Roux has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Mary M. Roux, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. By order of the Court, FRANK PACE, Jr., Clerk, nos. 27 & 29. Succession of Mrs. Eliza Field. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 37,208.—Whereas, James Arthur Field has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Mrs. Eliza Field, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. By order of the Court, FRANK PACE, Jr., Clerk, nos. 27 & 29. Succession of J. M. C. Jamison. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 37,200.—Whereas, R. T. Parker has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late J. M. C. Jamison, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted. By order of the Court, FRANK PACE, Jr., Clerk, nos. 27 & 29. Succession of Mary M. Roux. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 37,200.—Whereas, John Roux has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the