New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 22, 1874.

When was Brigham young?

Keep clean and enjoy religion.

The butcher is mightier than the pen.

Milwaukee has six afternoon papers.

Those who stand and wait are merely servants.

The ant preaches best, though it says nothing.

The new Congress will have too many speakers.

Beecher preached last Sunday on "The Fall of Man."

With hungry men, meal times are the best times.

There are many housekeepers too timid to use baking powder.

Mr. W. J. Florence has got "No Thoroughfare" in Chicago.

A lawyer expects to make money every time he makes a motion.

New plays at the Fifth Avenue Theatre are of Daly occurrence.

The King of the Sandwich Islands talks of reconstructing his Cabinet.

William Shakespeare has been elected to the Delaware State Senate.

The election has gone, so far as heard from—and perhaps farther.

One of the Washburnes is now traveling with a sensational show troupe.

Mr. Frederic Robinson is starring in a new play called "The Quarry Dell."

Editorials written in Galveston regarding the wharf company are as long as the wharf.

The seal trade proves that Alaska is not the unprofitable country it was thought to be.

On Wednesday evening the Ida Social Club will give a grand ball at Exposition building.

When a boy becomes bent on going to sea he should be straightened out before the mast.

The Pope said a good thing when he said, "The good example of a layman is worth more than a sermon."

The "Queen" capsized in the river at Pointe Michel, and turned hull up. The "Queen" is a lugger.

General N. P. Banks recently lectured at Albany, New York, on "Diplomatic Princes," of which he is one.

The spirits have undertaken the discovery of Charley Ross. So far they have only met with medium success.

Miss Ruth Hall recently lectured in New York on "Our Bread and Butter." The lecture was a substantial intellectual repast.

Buffalo Bill is now acting at different theatres in a charming "society" play called "Scout of the Plains, or Red Devilry as It is."

Philip Werlein, music publisher, No. 80 Baronne street, favors us with a piece of music called the "Tahoe Waltz," composed by Emma T. Dana, and dedicated to the pupils of the Dana Institute, Warren, Ohio.

The Quintette Social Club gives a fancy dress, masquerade and complimentary soiree at the Exposition Hall on Saturday evening, December 5. We are favored with an invitation to be present with compliments of Mr. George Barry.

The REPUBLICAN acknowleges the receipt of appellant's brief in the case of the State vs. Edward Coleman, convicted of murder, now before the Supreme Court, with the compliments of George H. Braughn, of counsel for Coleman.

A stranger in New York writes to the *Herald*: "I came into your great city, yesterday, an entire stranger. I stopped on the corner of Broadway and Canal street, as I was lost. I asked a policeman the shortest route to South street. His generous answer was, 'Dont't know; never measured it.'"

The Oregon Legislature has passed a bill enabling any person who loses money at a gambling game to recover double the amount lost. This makes faro and roulette a safe game, and the members of the Oregon Legislature will now all become gamblers.

At the International Horticultural Exhibition at Belfast, a bunch of black Hamburg grapes was shown which weighed twenty pounds twelve ounces. This is the largest cluster ever grown in Great Britain, and deserves to be put on record as a triumph of fruit culture.

An ingenious mechanic at Baden Baden has invented a piece of mechanism to be attached to gas burners, which lights the gas on pressure from the gasometer, and diminishes or extinguishes the flame when the pressure is reduced. The invention is in use in some of the public buildings and streets of Heidelberg.

We acknowledge the receipt from F. W. Helmick, music dealer and publisher, No. 178 West Sixth street, Cincinnati, of two new and pleasing songs, one entitled "Let Me Dream of Home Sweet Home," words by John T. Rutledge, music by W. T. Porter; the other called "Tell Me Truly, Little Darling," written and composed by Frank Lavarnie.

The Parisians have a late sensation in a new firearm, known as the "Gras Musket," which has been adopted for the use of the army. The chassepot is to be withdrawn, and orders are said to have been issued for the making at the government manufactories of 3,000,000 of the new gun, with 250 metal cartridges for each. The gun is not allowed to be used for other than military purposes.

The new St. Patrick's Hall, on Camp street, is rapidly progressing towards completion, and it has been secured by the Ancient Order of Hibernians for a grand fancy dress, masquerade and calico ball, to be given on Saturday evening, December 19. The popularity of the association and the event of first opening the hall to the public will make the occasion a grand one for those who secure invitations.

MEASURES NOT MEN.

There was never a greater fallacy published than that the public good required only acts of legislative or executive policy, without regard to the personal character of the members or ministers who enacted them. It is indeed the courtiers of power, whether popular or pontifical, which have often brought the soundest and most sacred doctrines into contempt. The law by which the individuals least burdened with moral scruples ascend to the highest official pinnacles of party is as well established as the law of the relative levity of atmospheric elements.

The Democratic party has been twice exploded and thrown from power by this destructive agency, and the Republican party has suffered from the same cause. Measures, not men, is a contradiction. Measures can not be carried out without men of ability adequate to their execution. It is the same as to say "Strategy, not officers or soldiers." The REPUBLICAN has warned, in ample time, the Legislature and the party committees of the importance of supporting sound measures with invulnerable men. It was obvious that some of the same class of courtiers who have overthrown so many principalities and powers, have been trading in the name of the Republican party. It is now seen that the only assault on Republican principles is directed against the weakness of individuals who have worn its uniform without believing its faith. To the extent, then, that the Republican line has given way at every point defended by a derelict officer, we would hold a court-martial at the drumhead, cashier and degrade him. When the Republican army shall come to be reorganized, the necessity of men to carry and defend measures will be so manifest that we shall expect to see none but tried soldiers in command or on watch over its movements. The opposition party can, therefore, rejoice as much as ourselves at any exposure of iniquity perpetrated in the name of the Republican party. They can render it no such service as by concealing the wrong of their own Democratic city government, and by proclaiming the abuses alleged against the Republicans. The same small cunning which hides the names of four clerks in the Democratic Bureau of Assessments, accused of official corruption placards certain Republican officers in the parish of Plaquemines as already convicted of crime because indicted by political opponents. It thus sows the seeds of Democratic defeat and of Republican resurrection. The same want of sagacity which protects these anonymous offenders—the four assessment clerks—from exposure hardens the confidence of their successors. They thereby know that the Democratic party will continue to be accessories after the fact and accomplices in the consummation of any future deed of the same nature.

The placard of indictment, if proved according to law, will expel from Republican trust courtiers and parasites upon its bounty who have degraded its name and arrested its progress.

But the senseless dogma, measures not men, has received its most significant refutation from the establishment of Republican principles and the defeat of Republican men. Now, what we should like to know is what is the use of principles without somebody to carry them out? The signal triumph of Republican principles consists in this, that they have been so acknowledged by our opponents as that Republican principles are being carried out by Democratic men. The Boston *Post* says:

The Democracy neither intend to disturb the new amendments to the constitution nor to pay the rebel debt from the federal treasury. They would be impotent to do it if such was their desire.

Democratic policy will insist on equal and exact justice to all, white and black, rich and poor, North and South.

What, then, remains of the principle in question between the two parties? Nothing. Then the Republican party will have lost the enforcement of its own principles because of the inefficiency of its own men. Can this be? It is so in part. There is a general decline in the value of property and a stagnation in the rate of wages. Principles being no longer in issue, the American people have endeavored to relieve the disease by changing the physician. The measures having been decided on, they are looking out for men to execute them. The country is safe, but the partisans are in danger. There is nothing hereditary in American politics. The Republican party, then, having founded orthodox principles, should put forward none but good men to give them effect. They have the measures, now let us have the men to execute them. Do not let us be put out of our own house by our own tenant, holding over on our own title.

A VOICE FROM THE VATICAN.

It is obvious from the chronicles of the day that the temporal power of the Pope has been much circumscribed by the political authority of the Italian people. The accession of Victor Emmanuel to the government of Italy and the annexation of so many Italian States to the Sardinian monarchy left his Holiness the Pope with small territory and revenue. The continued conflict between the political and spiritual jurisdictions over the Italian people resulted in a popular vote, whereby the political supremacy of King Victor Emmanuel was declared, and that monarch, "welcomed as a deliverer," entered Rome in triumph on the last day of 1870. We enter into this history no further than to note that his Holiness has protested bitterly against this constructive invasion of his immemorial prerogatives, and that the relations between the two governments seem to be about what they were in 1861 between the federal government and the State of South Carolina. His Hcliness the Pope very naturally appealed from Cæsar to his own spiritual subjects in other countries. He asked their prayers and sympathies; they gave both, and added substantial and voluntary contributions to his revenues. This was so far unobjectionable. But some of the more zealous priests like him who smote off the ear of the high priest's servant when they laid hands on his Lord and Master, differed with the sovereign power of the country wherein these priests exercised their sacerdotal functions. It was said by the sovereigns that the priests claimed the paramount authority of the papal government. Of this, not being at all polemical, we know nothing except that the imperial government of Germany made some stringent assertions of its own exclusive temporal authority over every subject of its own dominions, and claimed the further right to determine what that authority and obedience were. A zealot shot at Prince Bismarck on account of this doctrine, but it appeared that he had not been there at the instigation of the nullification priests. It seemed only the zealot's own wrong-headed application of ecclesiastical doctrines.

Thus stands the question in Germany, the empire choosing to believe that his Holiness claims some sort of obedience from German subjects not compatible with imperial rule, and his Holiness and clerical appointees in foreign lands holding another opinion. These countrymen of Luther are a hard-headed people, not at all troubled in rest or appetite by any meteoric ebullition of bulls, anathemas, excommunications and that sort of old fashioned pyrotechnics. So having read at least ecclesiastical history to know that we do not understand the Thirty Years' war and the Palatinate ruin, we leave the German empire and his Holiness with the remark that we do not think the temporal fight an equal one, whatsoever may be subject in spiritual conflict.

But then comes something even more significant. John Ball, a very phlegmatic and extremely practical person, seems to have some suspicions that his Holiness, the Pope, aspires to secure an influence which will bring to bear the power of the sovereign powers to reinstate him on his temporal spiritual throne, with the same extent of territorial jurisdiction as it had in the hands of his holy predecessors, say Leo X. or XI., the Medici, Borgheses, or such supreme potentates. So Mr. Gladstone, ex-Premier of England, has deemed this question of paramount authority again in issue between the courts of Rome and of other nations. Minister D'Israeli has said that if this question should recur that the English government will act with decision in regard to it, and so rests the question there. And then comes a notion from some zealots in the United States that if the holy father be so cruelly entreated in his own country and continent, he had better seek refuge here, and the holy father has been published as saying that after all, his rescripts were received with more respect in this land of universal toleration than among the powers of Europe. We have sent the most honored advocates of the papal faith from America, and some of them have actually spoken of our own State of Louisiana as a (spiritual) province of Rome.

We pay little attention to these clerical squabbles. The republican house was built with a view to such wrangles. They disturb no one. If his Holiness, like the Pius Æneas after the downfall of Troy, shall choose to take his household gods and emigrate to plant a new kingdom on a new continent, as Æneas it is said planted Rome, it is all right. He can enter and purchase as many sections of land, public or private, as he may wish, and found a government whose inhabitants may adopt any form or phase of faith they may wish, subject to the constitution and laws of the federal government.

As a sort of consequence of this complimentary estimate which his Holiness has been pleased to place on our country, we were struck with an oration pronounced some days ago by a clergyman of the Romish persuasion on the thesis that the white people were the native rulers of the earth, and that those who were at all off color would enjoy rights graded and conceded according to the shade of their complexion. There was a further doctrine advanced:

Now, according to American principles, this is no government at all, and when I make my argument, I come to the conclusion that the government is no government at all; and that in any State there exists the grand right of revolution.

Now—according to my idea of right—the first thing to do is to petition, next to argue, next to demand. There is nothing like that. [Applause.] These rights are ours. Give those rights to us back, or —— I'll not finish the sentence. [Long continued applause.]

We were rather surprised that the member of a sacred profession which taught that all men were equally the concern of a Father in heaven should assign to one class of mankind the exclusive government over another. It was our idea that the Christian churches all deemed it a duty to instruct, elevate and prepare all humanity for service here and hereafter. We should have supposed a clergyman to have taught peace, and not to have placed in the hands of one class a sword to smite those of another. So it would have been that this missionary came as a Christian clergymen. But he came as a politician, and he came with the effect to disfranchise more than two hundred thousand Protestant Christians who, though not white in complexion, claimed to have been washed and made so in the blood of a common redeemer.

We find then the doctrine taught in this discourse that a citizen is the judge of the obedience which he should give the law, and that if in his opinion these laws are unjust or improperly administered, he may resort to the higher law of his own conscientious construction and overthrow the law by force. With this doctrine of a paramount and reserved obedience to a will of right not amenable to any political government, and with the exclusion of 350,000 people from the right to vote, we do not see that anything else would be necessary to declare Louisiana a "province of Rome," and appoint Monsignore Ryan as *legate a latere* to administer it. We wish "more power to his elbow," as they say in Ireland.

If we scrutinize the lives of men of genius, we shall find that activity and persistence are their leading peculiarities. Obstacles can not intimidate, nor labor weary, nor drudgery disgust them.

PUTTING A GOOD FACE UPON IT.

The *Price Current* is known to be a well conducted commercial journal whose conductors appear to be thoroughly devoted to the interests of that class of the community in whose behalf they labor. We seldom call in question its figures when they relate to executed transactions, though such as are derived from the inspirations of prophecy may sometimes fail to command our confidence. In the issue of the *Price Current* for Saturday morning we find side by side two articles which are respectively designed to put the best face possible upon the matters of which they treat. One of these is a long circular from a New York firm of cotton speculators, in which the whole horison is scanned for the apparent purpose of proving that the bottom has fallen out of the cotton crop, as usual at this time of the year, and that a rally from the present low rates is one of the certainties of the immediate future. The old stereotype remarks are employed, the estimates are averaged and a sufficiently dismal result is achieved to send cotton booming up three or four cents a pound in half an hour, provided the intelligent operators believe in what the writer tells them. Egypt of course shows its annual decrease; India has done next to nothing, while the American crop is rather arbitrarily cut down to 170,000 bales less than it was last year, which is urged as a clincher. But we leave these characteristic speculations, which are merely professional and imposed as a solemn duty upon commercial writers every day, and pass to the next article. This we find to be a communication from "Citizen" upon the "Debt and Taxation of the City," the object being to show that the situation is "not so desperate as it seemed." The hopeful features are both retrospective and prospective. The former include such items as unpaid taxes due the city for years prior to 1875, which foot up in the following highly satisfactory manner:

Taxes of 1874	$1,250,000
Due for 1873	600,000
Due previously	2,500,000
Total	$4,350,000

The above forms a valuable asset on paper, but the hopeful local writer will find that his four millions of dollars will shrink into comparative nothingness, while the equally partial New York writer who has undertaken to demolish the cotton crop will find that the collections will exceed the estimates. But "Citizen" is not satisfied with his excellent exhibition of prospective receipts. He draws upon the future for such huge installments of economy that we feel reasonably sure his drafts will be protested. Here are some of the items which he fondly expects to be curtailed, and the money thus saved to the people: Police, $600,000, to be reduced to $300,000; schools, $330,000, to $200,000; current expenses, $1,735,000, to $1,300,000; the Park tax abolished altogether; besides liberal reductions are to be urged in others, such as the Surveyor's department, now $52,000 a year; office expenses City Hall, $191,000; coroner's charges, $15,000; maintenance of prisoners, $30,000; the two criminal courts, $62,000; law charges, $40,000; the Waterworks (net loss), $55,000; supervision of contracts, $50,000, and so on.

The writer for the *Price Current*, being sincere himself, naturally falls into the error of supposing that the politicians who are about to succeed to the administration of our municipal affairs, are also sincere in their professions of reform. He evidently supposes that the Leeds administration will have better luck in collecting current and back taxes than its predecessors had, and that its economy for the future will be almost primitive. If all his hopes, (the wild ones as well as any) are realized—if the last cent of dues be collected, and the city employes put down to no more than honest wages, he shows there will be a surplus of $40,000 a year, which may be employed as a sinking fund, or put out to some good use.

But "Citizen" has really presented us a very uncomfortable balance sheet both for the past and the future. The one is based upon the willingness and ability of the people to pay the back taxes promptly and fully, the other upon the presumption that the Democrats who are to run things about the City Hall hereafter are willing to work for less than their predecessors received. Unless both these estimates prove correct, there will be some disappointment in the realization of the hopes of "Citizen"; if both fail, the failure of all his plans will be complete. We would like to have the *Price Current* give us the market price of paper discounted on the basis of its correspondent's calculations.

MR. M'ENERY AT NASHVILLE.

Mr. McEnery has been invited to join in a Democratic jollification at Nashville, along with such luminaries as Sunset Cox, of Ohio, New York and elsewhere, Messrs. Beck and Knott, of Kentucky, Michael Kerr, of Indiana, and others. McEnery of course distinguished himself by asserting as axioms two or three very doubtful points. He informed the thousand or two people who sat up till nearly midnight to hear him, that the Louisiana Returning Board is composed of five irresponsible persons, that such a board, so composed, would not be tolerated an hour in Tennessee. One of the gentlemen thus stigmatized was Governor of this State by conservative suffrage in 1866, while Mr. McEnery was at the same time a member of the General Assembly, and believed to be politically allied with him. Another has represented the parish of St. Landry—the most populous parish in the State outside of New Orleans—in the House or Senate, for more than a quarter of a century. He now owes his seat in the State Senate to the votes of his constituents independent of both the Democratic and Republican parties, having been elected in 1872 by a large majority over both the regular nominees. Another member is a Democrat, in high standing with his party. He was Clerk of the House of Representatives in 1866-67, and has as good a record as any Democrat in the State. The two remaining members are colored men, whom it would be difficult to recommend to such an audience as Mr. McEnery addressed in Nashville. They are very acceptable to the better classes of people in Louisiana, and represent more than half the voters in the State. But they are colored men and unflinching Republicans. So Messrs. McEnery, Kerr, Beck, Cox *et id genus omne* could not probably be persuaded to do them justice.

Again: The orator said "the troops have been withdrawn from New Orleans by order of the President." The events of the day succeeding that on which this curious statement was made were sufficiently contradictory to make the *Bulletin*, one of the orator's organs, exclaim: "And now it appears we are to have the soldiers always with us." A large hotel has been engaged, in addition to other places already in use. A whole regiment, besides three companies of infantry, one of artillery and "other commands" are reported here in permanence, notwithstanding the post prandial speech of the gentleman from Louisiana.

As for the intimation that the people have a disposition to "oust Kellogg," perhaps it would have lost its force if the speaker had explained that a majority of their votes has been given for the amendments to the constitution which he has championed, and to the candidate of his choice for State Treasurer. Deducting a fair percentage from those who voted against him, for fair minded gentlemen who are willing to permit a political opponent to serve the full term for which we have elected, and the result will show a very small army of ousters. We think Mr. McEnery did not state that point with much fairness. We are glad to learn that it occurred to him to speak of "our united country," and to acknowledge the alms Boston sent to enable our riparian planters to raise a first rate crop of cotton, sugar and rice. Of course he was applauded for the sentiment. It is as much the fashion to cheer Union sentiments since the effort to destroy it failed, as it was to deride it when its ruin seemed possible. A Confederate colonel who had failed in one respect may be pardoned for seeking success by rounding off his periods in laudation of his former discomfiture. But while we are thankful to him for recollecting we have a Union at all, we must say he makes a bad representative of Louisiana. He is not sufficiently acquainted with our leading citizens or the intentions of those who command United States troops here.

TWO DEMOCRATIC CITIES.

We have had Governor Kellogg charged with every house sold for taxes and every employe discharged or reduced in wages. The city tax amounts at present to about two and a half per cent ad valorem upon its taxable values. Democratic New York is paying at present just the same rate of two and a half per cent, with a prospect of three per cent next year, unless her city expenses be reduced.

The other burdens upon property besides this tax, in the shape of rates, assessments and interest, are so heavy that it is questionable whether they will not soon amount to practical confiscation.

The city debt of New York is nearly $150,000,000. The expenses of the city will next year require nearly $37,000,000, but only a fraction will be applied in reduction of the debt. The debt of New York is like that of New Orleans—

The balance is pushed forward by renewal in the shape of new bonds and added to the mountainous ball of debt rolling steadily on before us.

The city is liable for $10,000,000 under 3500 suits now pending. Here ends the parallel between these two cities, administered to ruin by the same doctrines. The valuation of New York increased last year $45,000,000; that of New Orleans declined $13,000,000. Our authority, the *Herald*, says what is true of both cities:

It is notorious that half the money expended by some of the municipal departments is used for political or personal patronage, and not for the interest or the business of the city.

We need not discern the importance of separating commerce from politics, or of rescuing public affairs from the White League attorneys, but we may say that New York is enabled to sustain her enormous burdens by the increased value of her taxable property derived from the commercial losses of New Orleans. The same system of mismanagement and corruption is rooted in both cities. In both, the Democratic politicians extort from trade and industry the revenues which support that standing army, their political party. Commerce and industry rebel and struggle against this independent order of robbers. Will these great and enduring interests succeed in either city in emancipating themselves from the arrogant and rapacious rule? The New York *Herald* fears not, and as to New Orleans we are compelled to subscribe to the same discouraging opinion.

THE FEELING IN THE ARMY.

The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, having disposed of the crippled General Longstreet, by detailing him for duty at a hop at the Barracks, turns his veracious quill on General Emory and Admiral Mullaney, as follows:

The feeling of the army is that they would like to be withdrawn, and permit the State to take care of its own internal affairs. General Emory and Admiral Mullaney, the representatives of the two branches of the service, have time and again, within army and navy circles, spoken in unmistakable terms, and keenly feel the mortification to which, in the absence of General Sherman, who is the pet of all, they are subjected.

Were the two officers named to express themselves in such a disrespectful manner, they would stand an excellent chance of being courtmartialed and dismissed the service. It really does not make a pin's difference to anybody except themselves whether they like the service to which they are assigned or not. The one does not own the army nor the other the navy, and not a man can be taken from the force here by either without permission of those in whose hands the law has placed the direction of affairs. But we know General Emory to be a thorough soldier, and presume Admiral Mullaney is a good officer, both thoroughly devoted to duty. It is not the province of either to select the spots in which they are to serve, and they know the estimation in which grumblers and critics are held and the effect a practice of censuring the official acts of the President would have upon their commands. Yet they are accused of this most pernicious and evil habit, and that, too, within army and naval circles. We do not suppose they are required to answer every newspaper article, but think this is a case calling for a flat denial of the charge. It can not be true that either of these gentlemen has thus expressed himself, and that he is at the same time fit to remain in the service, and the correspondent of the *Herald* could not well have accused these officers of a graver offense.

Rev. Dr. C. H. Thompson, of the Central Congregational Church of this city, has accepted the presidency of the Alcorn University of Mississippi, to take effect on the first of December. A meeting of the officers of the church was held on Tuesday night, to consider the resignation of their pastor, at which resolutions were passed testifying the high appreciation in which Dr. Thompson is held by those with whom he has so long held intimate relations as pastor and friend. The resignation was received with feelings of profound sorrow and sincere regret at the proposed separation from their beloved pastor, whose loss will be really a serious one.

Dr. Thompson is a highly cultivated man, of great purity of character, earnest, zealous piety, and a conscience void of offense. We know of no more valuable citizen, a better neighbor, or a safer counselor in all matters involving the duties men owe to their Maker or each other. He has been for two or three years connected with the school board, besides devoting a great deal of his time to the welfare of his congregation. We wish him full success in his new field of usefulness.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND COMMANDER
Knights Templar, State of Louisiana.
New Orleans November 11, 1874.

General Order No. 8.

The following orders are hereby promulgated for the guidance of the Officers and Sir Knights of this jurisdiction, during the Nineteenth Triennial Grand Encampment Knights Templar of the United States:

1. The staff of the Grand Commander consists of the officers of the Grand Commandery, and they will report for duty at headquarters, St. Charles Hotel, on SATURDAY, November 28, 1874, at 7 P. M. Past Grand Commanders of this jurisdiction are requested to act upon the staff of the Grand Commander, and report accordingly.

2. The Eminent Commanders of this jurisdiction will have their respective Commanderies ready to perform escort duty Sunday Morning, November 30, at half-past seven o'clock. Each Commandery will receive its special orders as to when and where it is to perform escort, through the Grand Captain General.

3. Each Eminent Commander will detail from his Commandery three Sir Knights for special duty during the conclave of the Grand Encampment, who will report direct to the R. E. Grand Commander, and six Sir Knights daily for additional duty as Reception Committee at the several headquarters of visiting Commanderies.

4. The full dress will be worn for escort duty and parade, the fatigue dress for all detail and committee duty. All Sir Knights attached to this jurisdiction will wear the fatigue cap and Grand Commandery badge at all times during the session of the Grand Encampment when off duty, that our visiting Fraters may know to whom they can apply for information.

5. The Grand and Subordinate Commanderies of this jurisdiction will assemble in full dress uniform, on Common street, right resting on St. Charles street, extending toward the river, to escort the Grand Officers of the Grand Encampment from the St. Charles Hotel to the Masonic Temple. The line will be formed promptly at 9:30 A. M., TUESDAY, December 1. Each Commandery will have a detail of ten Sir Knights at the headquarters of Grand Commandery to act as escort to Commanderies arriving during the parade. Visiting Commanderies desirous of joining the escort will report to the Grand Captain General, at or before eight o'clock on the morning of the parade.

6. Orders in detail will be issued in due time with reference to the grand parade of all the Grand and Subordinate Commanderies, to take place on FRIDAY, December 4, 1874.

7. This Grand Commandery will establish its headquarters at the St. Charles Hotel, NOVEMBER 28, from which all orders will emanate during the session of the Grand Encampment. By order:

JOSEPH P. HORNER,
Grand Commander.

WILLIAM L. STANFORD,
Grand Captain General. no22 1t

100 .....CANAL STREET..... 100
STYLISH SHIRTS, SIX FOR $7 75.
Formerly sold for $9.
New stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods cheap for cash.
Medicated Flannels for Rheumatism.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.
New Bosoms, Collars and Cuffs put into Shirts, bad fitting shirts remodeled at
LEIGHTON'S,
no22 1t No. 100 Canal street.

JUST PUBLISHED.
DR. CURTIS ON MANHOOD.
200,000 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. It gives a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage, the treatment of nervous and physical debility, exhausted vitality, and all other diseases appertaining thereto; the result of twenty-five years successful practice.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
CURTIS ON "MANHOOD."—There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether he be parent, preceptor or clergyman.—London Times.
CURTIS ON "MANHOOD."—This book should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief; it will injure no one.—New York Tribune.
Price Fifty Cents, By Mail.
Apply, personally, or by letter, at GEORGE ELLIS' book store, opposite the Postoffice, New Orleans, Louisiana, where it will be forwarded, post free on receipt of price.
N. B.—Dr. CURTIS may be consulted at the following cities during the annexed dates: At New Orleans, from December 1 to 10, inclusive; at Galveston, Texas, from November 1 to December 1, and from December 11 to January 1, 1875.
Consultations strictly confidential. no22 2p

THANKSGIVING.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, November 14, 1874.

The President of the United States having issued a proclamation designating THURSDAY, November 26, as a day of general thanksgiving, and requesting all good citizens to observe that day as a day of rest, thanksgiving and praise, "laving aside all political contentions and secular occupations," I earnestly recommend to the people of Louisiana the observance of the day named in the manner suggested.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this fourteenth day of November, 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. no15

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,
S. S. T. LEIPOLD,
Commissioners.

aug 1 tu28

CHRISTENING

OF THE
NEW STEAM FIRE ENGINE OF
LOUISIANA HOSE COMPANY,
AT THE
RESIDENCE OF CHARLES T. HOWARD, ESQ.,
On Wednesday, November 25, 1874.

HALL OF LOUISIANA HOSE COMPANY,
New Orleans, November 2, 1874.

The officers and members of this company are requested to meet at the Enginehouse, corner of Carondelet and Perdido streets, in full parade uniform, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 25, 1874, at half-past six o'clock precisely.

The Exempt Members of this Company, the delegations of the various companies composing the New Orleans Fire Department, and the invited guests, are requested to meet at the Enginehouse at seven o'clock the same evening.

By order. R. H. BENNERS, Foreman.
J. L. BERCIER, Secretary.

March Route.

The procession will leave the enghe house at half past seven o'clock precisely and take up the line of march as follows:

From engine house to Poydras street, Poydras to St. Charles, St. Charles to Canal, lower side of Canal to Rampart, lower side of Rampart to St. Louis, St. Louis to Chartres, Chartres to Esplanade, lower side of Esplanade to Royal, Royal to Canal, lower side of Canal to Camp, Camp to Prytania, Prytania up to the residence of Charles T. Howard, Esq., corner of Polymnia street.

All invited guests appearing in civil dress are requested to present the card accompanying invitation to the secretary of the company at the meeting room of the engine house and receive badge. no22 3t

ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OFFICE DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC
Education, Sixth Division, Room No. 20 City Hall,
New Orleans, November 13, 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 Districts, 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 classes 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 whereever the advancement of the classes will permit.

5. The graduation exercises of the high schools will be held as follows:

Boys' Central High School, Monday, December 21; Lower Girls' High School, Tuesday, December 22; Upper Girls' High School, Wednesday, December 23.

These exercises will begin at 7 P. M. The places of holding them will be designated hereafter.

The relatives and friends of the pupils, and all who feel an interest in the cause of education, are cordially invited to the annual public examinations of the schools. They are held with the view of affording parents and others an opportunity of observing the character of the instruction and the progress of the pupils of our schools.

Principals of grammar schools must see that their candidates for admission to the high schools be present at the examination halls on December 14, at 9 A.M. A list containing their names, ages, residences, name of school, and accompanied by such remarks as may be proper, should be sent to the principals of the high schools on the school day next preceding the first examination day, so as to allow time to prepare a full roll of the examinees.

CHARLES W. BOOTHBY,
Superintendent Public Schools, Sixth Division.
no19 Th Fr Su 2p

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, 5 and 7.
no10 1m 2p G. A. BREAUX, President.

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.
A. GERARD,
Auctioneer and Appraiser,
no16 Nos. 12 and 14 Bourbon street, near Canal.

BANKS AND BANKING.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
No. 31 Camp Street.
CAPITAL.....$300,000.
E. C. PALMER, President.
JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.
Directors:
E. CONERY, FRED. WINS,
J. H. KELLAR, W. H. THOMAS,
DAVID WALLACE, JAMES JACKSON,
E. C. PALMER.
Its capital gives security to depositors. Deposits of Fifty Cents and upward received, and SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed.
jy7 1y JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
Is a strictly legitimate bank for savings, modeled upon the plan of popular and successful institutions in New York and London, and incorporated April 24, 1872, under a special and favorable charter granted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, with an authorized capital of $200,000.
Interest six per cent per annum.
Deposits of ten cents and upward received.
All deposits are payable on demand.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evening from six to eight o'clock.
GRUNEWALD HALL,
No. 24 Baronne Street.
M. BENNER, Cashier. J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
DIRECTORS.
JOHNSON ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HASAM,
E. W. BURBANK, J. L. GUBERNATOR,
mh1 1y M. BENNER.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 156 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes, George Jonas, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles J. Leeds, David Urquhart, John G. Gaines, Carl Kohn, Christian Schneider, Samuel Jamison.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
L. F. GENERES, President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer. mh24 1y

POUND NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
New Orleans, November 16, 1874.

WERE BROUGHT TO THE SIXTH DISTRICT Pound, on Jersey between Valence and Bordeaux streets—

ONE DARK CHESTNUT COLT, white spot on forehead.

ONE WHITE SPOTTED COW, red legs, head red, branded L O R on right side, large horns.

ONE WHITE COW, red ears and red nose feet, large horns.

Which if not claimed within five days, and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction, at said pound, on MONDAY, November 23, 1874, at twelve o'clock M. R. BREWSTER
No. 67—no17 td Administrator.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The firm of SAMUEL SMITH & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Mr. CHARLES KILSHAW, at No. 156 Canal street, will attend to the liquidation of our unsettled business.
SAMUEL SMITH.
A. W. SMITH.
CHARLES KILSHAW.
New Orleans, May 19, 1874.
my20 1m jy5 19 aug 23 sep 20 oct 18 no3 22 d